THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT

GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS—FIVE HUNDRED MORE SUBSCRIBERS WANTED.—Having a competency of force and being desirous of making our paper one of the best in the State, we have thought proper to extend the following inducements in order that we may be justified in our course:—Any subscriber to the Chronicle who will furnish us with FIVE responsible names, shall have the paper for the present year free of charge. We have been informed that there are names on our books that have been subscribers to the Chronicle from 15 to 20 years, and to such we feel disposed to extend the most liberal terms. Let but one hundred of them send us five subscribers each and we shall have the number called for, and they shall have the paper for one year gratis.—We cannot but believe that there are at least from eight to ten hundred persons in this county who ought to take their own paper, and we feel sure that by a very little exertion on the part of each subscriber, five hundred can be obtained. Also, a commission of 50 cents will be given to any Deputy Sheriff, Constable or Postmaster, for each subscriber. At these rates any energetic officer can make as much by obtaining subscribers to the Chronicle as at his official duties.—See prospectus on fourth page.

OUR TABLE.—GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—This truly excellent monthly, for February has been received. Its embellishments are beautiful, and its contents of the highest order of Literature.—For terms, &c., see prospectus on fourth page.—As we have not received the January No. will the editor please forward it to us?

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We publish in this weeks paper the prospectus of this old and established Magazine. We have received the January No., and think it one of the neatest Periodicals that we ever saw—most excellent paper and new type.

THE LADIES' GARLAND AND DOLLAR MAGAZINE.—The January No. of this work has been received. It is published at No. 98 Chesnut St., Philadelphia, at only one dollar a year, in advance. It is very neat, and would be cheap at double the money. SAMUEL PATTERSON, Editor.

LATER FROM OREGON.—Advices from Oregon to the 24th of June, have been received. George Abernethy had been elected Governor over A. L. Lovejoy. The Americans were making great preparations to celebrate the 4th of July. The battle of Buena Vista created great rejoicing throughout Oregon. Three licenses to retail ardent spirits in the territory had been sold for $2,532. The exports of Oregon for the month of April last, were 1,736 barrels of flour, 171,000 ft. of lumber, and 96,000 shingles.

TROOPS FOR THE WAR.—The packet ship N. Orleans will sail from New York for Vera Cruz on Thursday next, with 400 troops for the army.

LEWISTOWN BANK.—The assets of this broken concern amount to $158,000 which pitted against its circulation, show its notes to be almost worthless.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION—The steamer Planter, running on the Illinois river, on the 5th inst., burst both her boilers. The cabins were torn in fragments, and five persons killed, many scalded badly, including the Captain, Clerk and Engineer.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

In the Senate, after the presenting of two or three private petitions, Mr. Cameron, from the District Committee, reported a Bill to amend the charter of the Provident Association of Clerks, which was read a fisrt time.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Mangum asking the President to communicate any information in his possession of the opinion of General Scott relative to the war, was taken up, and modified by the mover so as to make it discretionary with the President to communicate the information confidentially or otherwise, and striking out the ordinary proviso that it shall not be inconsistent with the public interest.

Mr. Sevier moved to lay the resolution on the table, and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative. Yeas 22, nays 20.

Mr. Webster, on leave, introduced a Bill to make attachments which are made under process issning from the Gourts of the United States conform to the laws regulating such attachments to the Courts of the States, which, after a brief explanation from Mr. Webster was read three times and passed.

Mr. Bagby submitted a resolution declaratory of the powers within the scope of Congress, on all the contested points, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Yulee submitted a resolution calling for information from the Treasury Department of the revenue in general, the expenditures, and the receipts from the several sources, from the earliest period to the 30th June, 1847.

Mr. Bagby submitted resolutions declaratory of the Constitutional powers of Congress as to Internal Improvements, &c.

Mr. Baldwin submitted a resolution asking for information whether Mexico has any and what public domain, and if her government has power to cede any of it to a foreign government.

The Ten Regiment bill was taken up, and Mr. Badger addressed the Senate. He laid down, as his first proposition, that the war with Mexico has been the immediate result of the unlawful and unconstitutional act of the President.

His second proposition was that this war, thus resulting from the unlawful and unconstitutional act of the President, had been prosecuted by him with a view to conquest—the permanent conquest of at least Upper California and New Mexico.

His third point was that the present plan of the war, as announced by the Secretary of War, is, in effect, inevitably, if carried out according to the plan, the conquest of the whole of Mexico. H concluded with expressing his intention to vote against the bill—and The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Reading journal occupied half an hour. Galleries well filled.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the resolutions providing for the reference of the President's annual message to the appropriate committees.

Mr. Jamieson, of Missouri, addressed the committee, in support of the war, and the general measures and policy of the Administration.

Mr. Jones, of Georgia, followed. He considered the war brought on by the march of Taylor to the Rio Grande, and the instructions to him and to Mr. Slidell; though he believed the injuries sustained by our citizens from Mexico, a sufficient justification of the war thus precipitated by the President.

Mr. Robinson, of Indiana, replied to Mr. Jones. He said that Whigs representing war districts were compelled to make speeches on false premises, to justify them in withholding supplies. He reviewed the instructions to Gen. Taylor, and declared that the instructions to Mr. Slidell had nothing to do with the origin of the war, as he had never been received by the Mexican government He threw upon Gen. Taylor the responsibility of the march to the Rio Grande, and declared that had Gen. T. been President, he would have ordered that march.

At the conclusion of his speech, the committee rose, and, on motion of Mr. Stephens, the House adjourned.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

ANNAPOLIS, January 18, 1848.

SENATE.

In the Senate the bill to change the name of Wm. Whitenay, of Baltimore, to Wm. White, was passed.

The bill incorporating the Baltimore Mounted Carbineers, read and referred to the Committee on Corporations. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. McKnett presented a petition of sundry citizens of Caroline and Dorchester counties, praying the passage of an act to establish a school in Federalsburg. Referred.

Mr. Whyte presented the petition of fifty-five citizens of Baltimore, against the passage of the bill abolishing imprisonment for debt. Laid on the table.

Mr. Biays presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Washington county, praying the passage of a law to provide for the support of widows and orphans in certain cases. Referred.

Several leaves to report bills of a local and personal character were asked and granted.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, an order was passed that the Committee on Inspections inquire and report as to changing of system of the inspections, so as to grant licenses to all persons applying for the same.

On motion of Mr. Long, an order was adopted directing the Committee on Retrenchment to enquire into the expediency of fixing by law the salaries of Clerks and Registers, and requiring said officers to pay into the treasury all fees, etc.

The hour having arrived for taking up the first order of the day—the bill supplementary to the act providing for the establishment of a library—it was taken up. Mr. Iglehart, of Anne Arundel county, moved the postponement of the consideration of the bill until Thursday, the 27th inst.—After some discussion, the question was taken and the proposition was rejected. A number of similar propositions were made and rejected; and the consideration of the bill was proceeded with.

Upon the reading of the bill, Mr. Gallagher moved to strike out the word "concurrent" and insert the word "joint" in its stead, so as to make the appointment by the joint vote of the two Houses.

Upon this proposition a long debate took place taking a range sufficiently wide and discussive to embrace every point on which members could possibly hang the slightest argument.

The House was addressed, in support of the amendment, and against the original bill, by Messrs. Gallagher, Whyte, Clagett, Cox, and Howard, and against the amendment, and in favor of the bill, by Messrs. Coad, Wicks, Long, Duckett, Biays, Dorsey.

The question being taken on the amendment it was rejected by 25 yeas to 38 nays.

Mr. Gallagher moved an amendment—negatived.

Mr. Cox moved to amend by striking out, in the first section, first, second and third lines, the words "that from and after the passage of this act, some qualified person shall be appointed by the concurrent vote of the Senate and House of Delegates of this State as Librarian," and inserting in lieu of that the following:

"That the people of the several counties and of the city of Baltimore, and the city of Annapolis and Howard District, at the time of balloting for Governor of the State, shall also ballot for some discreet and sensible person of good moral character and qualifications, to serve as Librarian of the State for the term of three years."

The amendment having been read. Mr. Whyte again addressed the House upon the constitutionality of the question, a point which he had not touched on before.

Upon the conclusion Mr. Whyte's remarks the House adjourned.

The following resolutions were submitted to the House of Delegates on Monday the 10th instant:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That a joint committee of five, consisting of three members on the part of this house, and two on the part of the Senate, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to proceed as soon as practicable after their appointment to the Capital of Pennsylvania, and to consult with the Governor of that Commonwealth, and request in the name of the State of Maryland, his influence in urging upon the Legislature of that State, to repeal the law passed at its last session, contained in No. 159, laws of Pennsylvania—and which reads as follows:

"Section 3. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That no judge of any of the courts of this Commonwealth, nor any alderman or justice of the peace shall have jurisdiction, or take cognizance of the case of any fugitive from labor, from any of the United States or Territories, under a certain act of Congress, passed on the 12th day of February, 1793, entitled, an act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters; nor shall any such judge, alderman, or justice of the peace of this Commonwealth, issue or grant any certificate or warrant of removal of any such fugitive from labor, under the said act of Congress, or under any other law, authority or act of the Congress of the United States; and if any alderman or justice of the peace of this Commonwealth, shall take cognizance or jurisdiction of the case of any such fugitive, or shall grant or issue any certificate or warraat of removal as aforsaid, then, and in either case, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and shall, on conviction thereof, be sentenced to pay at the discretion of the court, any sum not less than $500, nor exceeding $1000; the one half to the party prosecuting for the same, and the other half to the use of this Commonwealth.

Section 4. That if any person or persons claiming any negro or mulatto, as fugitive from servitude or labor, shall, under any pretence of authority whatsoever, violently and tumultuously, seize upon and carry away to any place, or attempt to seize and carry away in a riotous, violent, tumultuous and unreasonable manner, and so as to disturb or endanger the public peace, any negro or mulatto within this Commonwealth, either with or without the intention of taking such negro or mulatto before any district or circuit judge, the person or persons so offending against the peace of this Commonwealth, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be sentenced by such court to pay a fine of not less than $100, nor more than $1000, with cost of prosecution; and further, to be confined in the county jail for any period, at the discretion of the court, not exceeding three months.

Section 5. That nothing in this act shall be constructed to take away what is hereby declared to be invested in the judges of this Commonwealth, the right, power, and authority, at all times, on application made, to issue the writ of habeas corpus, and to inquire into the causes and legality of the arrest or imprisonment of any human being within this Commonwealth.

Section 6. It shall not be lawful to use any jail or prison of this Commonwealth, for the detention of any person claimed as a fugitive from sevitude or labor except in cases where jurisdiction may lawfully be taken by any judge, under the provisions of this act; and any jailor or keeper of any prison, or other person, who shall offend against the provisions of this section, shall, on conviction thereof pay a fine of $500, one half thereof for the use of the Commonwealth, and the other all to the persons who prosecutes; and shall, moreover, thenceforth, be removed from office, and be incapable of holding such office, or jailor, or keeper of a prison, at any time during his natural life."

And be it further resolved, That said committee be instructed, in the name of the State of Maryland, to invoke the legislature of Pennylvania now in session, to repeal the law as above written and found in No. 159, Pennsylvania laws, and also to invoke said legislature for the passage of such a law, as will further aid and protect the lives and persons of our citizens, whilst lawfully securing their slaves, who may or shall abscond from their service.

Mr. Clagett offered as a substitute for said resolutions, the following:

Whereas, The citizens of Maryland have from time to time suffered the grossest injustice from the citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, by their wanton and unconstitutional interference with their right of property, by inducing their slaves to runaway from their lawful owners;

And whereas, The State of Pennsylvania has passed laws in violation of the constitution of the United States, and the laws of Congress, which secures to the owners of slaves the right to pursue them when absconding into any of the free States;

And whereas, The citizens of the said State of Pennsylvania, do by force, in violation of every principle of justice and law, rescue the slaves of the citizens of this State when they are captured by their lawful owners;

And whereas, A mob in Carlisle, in the State of Pennsylvania, did attack James H. Kennedy, a citizen of this State in June last, while in pursuit of his runaway slaves, and so beat and wounded him that he died therefrom;

And whereas, From the result of the trials in that case, it is manifest that the citizens of this State can get no redress from the citizens of Pennsylvania, for the most violent and personal wrongs done them, by reason of juries being composed of abolitionists;

Therefore, be it Resolved by this General Assembly, in the death of James H. Kennedy, a citizen of this State, by a mob in Carlisle in the State of Pennsylvania, the people of this State have received a most gross and violent injury, which they cannot longer submit to, without an utter abandonment of their constitutional and legal rights and the principle of self protection;

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor of this State communicate to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, the deep sense of wrong and injury which the people of this State have sustained from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by the passage of the act number 159, of the Pennsylvania laws, which said act is in violation of the law of Congress as settled in the Supreme Court of the United States, as well as by the murder of James H. Kennedy, a citizen of this State, in Carlisle in the State of Pennsylvania. in the year 1847, by a gang of lawless rioters;

Resolved, That unless the citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, shall adopt such measures, and pass such laws as will secure the safety of the persons of the citizens of this State, when in the peaceable pursuit of their runaway slaves in the State of Pennsylvania, there is great reason to fear an open rupture between the citizens of the two sister States upon their respective borders, a result which every good citizen of both States must ever lament;

Resolved, That unless the citizens of the State of Pennsyvania, shall adopt such measures, and pass such laws as will secure the safety of the persons of the citizens of this State, when in the peacaable pursuit of their runaway slaves in the State of Pennsylvania, there is great reason to fear an open rupture between the citizens of the two sister States upon their respective borders, a result which every good citizen of both States must ever lament;

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor, be requested to send a copy of these resolutions accompaning his remonstrance to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, and respecfully request him to present them to the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvahid, at their present meeting, asking that honorable body to repeal said number 159, of the Pennsylvenia laws, entitled, "an act to prevent Kidnapping—preserve the public peace—prohibit the exercise of certain powers heretofore exercised by Judges, justices of the peace, aldermen and jailors, in this Commonwealth, and to repeal certain slave laws."

Which was read

Mr. Wikes moved that said resolutions and substitute be referred to the committee on Federal Relations;

Determined in the affirmative.

LATER NEWS FROM MEXICO.

An Indian Insurrection—Mexicans taken Prisoners—The new Mexican Congress—The Peace Commissioners—Re-organization of the Mexican Army.

An extra from the New Orleans Picayune contains full particulars of the news received by the arrival of the U. S. sloop-of-war Saratoga at Pensacola, from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 27th ult. Lt. Col. Wilson, late Governor of Vera Cruz, arrived in the Saratoga, on a visit to his family residing near Pensacola.

The correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune in a letter dated Mexico, Dec. 17, says:

The mail from the interior brought us the news of an insurrection in the State of Tamaulipas—the native Indians have risen in strength, taken the town of Gzulvama and made prisoners of the garrison and authorities of the place.—Gen. Garay, who arrived the day previous, shared the same fate. A letter from the wife of one of the prisoners is published in El Monitor, begging that no attempt may be made to release them by force, as they are well treated now and should certainly be murdered by their captors.

It seems to be almost certain that the present Congress is virtually dissolved, many of the members having left.

The new Congress assembles in January, and a correspondent of El Monitor says that many of the new Senators and Deputies are already on the road to Queretaro.

A rumor was current among the Mexicans in town a few days ago that the commissioners from the Mexican Government left for Queretaro on Sunday last, after having an interview with Mr. Trist. It is supposed they go to have a new conference with the Supreme Government on the subject of peace. This is but rumor. * * *

Gen. Butler will be in to-morrow and Col. Johnson the next day.

A party of nine, who started from Gen. Butler's train night before last, to join the advance, were attacked in the mountain by a party of robbers. One of them (a physician, I believe) fell into the hands of the Mexicans, but they, discovering from his medicines that he was a doctor, let him go, and he arrived safe at Ayotla. He states that he heard shots fired, but saw nothing of the men in his party. As they were well armed, however, there is little doubt but that they escaped. I could not learn their names.

Queretaro. The Monitor's correspondent writes that the contemplated *pronunciamento* would take place on Tuesday last. Tornel is the soul of the conspiracy. Atristain and Herea had arrived by express, and it was supposed the object of their visit was to make some preliminaries towards a peace.

The following extracts are made from the Star of the 18th ult:

Re-organization of the Mexican Army.—Our readers are aware that the Mexican Congress has been recently discussing various propositions for the re-organization of the Mexican army.—We are not aware that any project of this character had passed into a law, and for the reason that the deputies, when there happens to be a quorum present, can unite upon no single act of legislation. The Federalista, however, published at Queretaro, contains the project of a law on the subject, submitted by Perdigon Garay, deputy from the State of Mexico. The first article provides that an armed force of 40,000 men shall be raised, for the purpose of repelling the invader, and to be called the "Militia of the Confederate States of Mexico." Each State is to furnish one man for every 200 of the population. This force shall be infantry, formed into battalions of 800. The soldiers shall be honest men, able to endure the privations and fatigues of war, from 18 to 40 years of age, and serve during the war.—For the support of this force it is ordered that in all the States, Districts and Territories, every 100 persons shall contribute two reals per day.

The Federalista has a long editorial extolling the character and supposed efficiency of the projected law. It is stated that it was received with general favor in the Chamber, and evidently counts upon its enactment at no distant day. It proceeds to ask whether the American Government can raise as many men as this bill provides, and answers its own question with an emphatic no! The editor of the Federalista must be extremely ignorant of the state of feeling in the United States, if he supposes that forty or fifty thousand men cannot be raised and equipped for the war. Why, there is nearly that number upon the Mexican territory at this moment, and the editor need not be surprised if he sees several thousands of them quartered at Queretaro in a few weeks. He will then have an opportunity, no doubt, of becoming better acquainted with the designs and resourses of the American Government, in the further prosecution of the war. But, what are 40,000 Mexicans at the side of as many American troops? Has not every battle shown that one American soldier is a match for five or six Mexican Mexican troops? If we remember right Santa Anna stated, after the battle of Contreras, that one Yankee was equal to ten of his own men. Disparity of numbers has never presented the slightest obstacle to the success of the forces of Gen. Scott or Gen. Taylor. What has been done once can be done again.

But will the Mexicans enlist to the amount of forty thousand? This important consideration does not seem to have occurred to our cotemporary at the seat of Government. There is very little probability of their coming forward with any good will or enthusiasm. Even if they had better security for their pay than they have heretofore had—or the best even that can be provided by Perdigon Garay's project of law—it is not to be supposed they enlist in any great numbers, They have no heart for the business, and we doubt not that many of them would infinitely prefer to have the country under the Government of the United States to being driven into the support of this or that aspiring chieftain, who looks only to his own elevation. They have become nearly sick of the wild schemes of the revolutionist, and prefer a settled Government, whether provided by the United States, or their own people in more quiet and peaceable times of the republic.

The introduction of the law by one of the most turbulent spirits in the Mexican Congress, shows that the Puros and more violent partisans of Santa Anna are at work to prevent any amicable settlement of existing difficuties. We trust they will be defeated in their designs and purposes.

WAR AND PEACE A CONTRAST.

EFFECT OF WAR.

The bill now under consideration by Congress, proposing to add Ten Regiments to the army, will, should it pass, make our force in Mexico amount to 70,000 men, which at an expense of $1000 a man, will make the cost 70,000,000 per annum. To this it may be added, that of the 70,000 men, at least 10,000 will probably be cut off by vomito and other diseases, or killed in the open conflict of arms, and by private assassinations, and for those who thus die, there is not even the consolation that they have fallen in a good cause, as the enemies against whom they are contending, are not only weak and feeble, but are fighting in defence of their own soil. Meanwhile the country at home is involved in all sorts of trouble; its business becomes deranged; its citizens suffer vicissitude and loss: its morals and religion are exposed to serious shocks; and even the safety of its political institutions are jeoparded. So much for war.

EFFECT OF PEACE.

Suppose the $70,000,000 which this army will cost in a single year, were applied to internal improvements, what would be the result. Estimating that it would cost $10,000 a foot *tift* for making slack water navigation on the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers, for steamboats of 800 tons burthen, then 3000 miles of these three rivers—say 600 feet fall in each, at $10,000 a foot—would make $18,000,000 outlay; and this would give employment to 60,000 persons for a whole year.

Railroads in a level country cost about $20,000 a mile, with a cosumation of iron of 100 tons per mile. Thus 2600 miles of Railroad might be constructed for $52,000,000; giving employment to about 175,000 hands for a whole year, consum- 260,000 tons of iron. And all this without vomito or other fatal diseases; without the horrid butcheries that accompany war, but on the contrary, the labor performed in healthy climate, among friends and neighbors.

But suppose these 3000 miles of Slackwater and 2600 miles of Railroad, costing together only the $70,000,000, which our army will cost in a single year, should require for their construction seven years, surely the sum of $10,000,000 per annum will be less seriously felt as a burden, while it is all expended at home. than the other will be which will principally be carried abroad.—And when it is remembered that in the latter case the country will prosper: that morals and religion will be promoted. and our institutions be strengthened, Congress cannot hesitate as to the choice it should make between the issues of War and Peace. W.

MUSIC IN THE FAMILY.

Its beneficial effects cannot be doubted. No family should fail to encourage the largest possible amount of musical talent. Independent of its happy influence on the mind, it should be fostered on account of its physical advantages. The late Dr. Rush says "the Germans rarely die of consumption because they are always singing." If this beautiful accomplishment tends in any degree to mitigate a malady so terrible, for the world's sake let's have a world of it. But there are other reasons: it induces amiability and banishes bad passions. We have elsewhere read the testimony of an excellent clergyman, possessing much knowledge of human nature, who instructed a large family of daughters in the ordinary practice of music. These were observed to be amiable and happy. A friend enquired if there was any secret in his mode of education; to which he replied—"When any thing disturbs their temper, I say to them sing; and if I hear them speaking against any one, I call on them to sing to me; and they sing away all discontent, and every disposition to scandal." Such a use of this accomplishment might seem to fit a family for the company of angels; young voices around the domestic altar, breathing sacred music at the hour of morning and evening devotion, are a sweet and touching accompanyment.

LEAP YEAR.—The privileges which Leap Year confers upon the fairer portion of the community being now in full possession, it is interesting to know what those privileges are and by what securities they are held. Upon this point there is an authority of an alarming import, which is quoted from an old volumn published in the year 1606, entitled "*Courtship, Love and Matrimonie*" and is to this effect:

"Albeit, it is nowe a part of the Common Lawe, in regard to the social relations of life, that as often as every besextile year doth return, the ladies have the sole privilege during the time it continueth, of making love unto the men, which they may doe either by wordes or looks, as unto them it seemeth proper; and, moreover, no man will be entitled to the benefit of clergy who doth refuse to accept the offers of a ladye, or who dothe in any wise treat her proposal with slight or contumely."

Now inasmuch as the "parte of the common Lawe" conferring the aforesaid privilege upon ladies has not been repealed by any statue, at least in Maryland, it requires no advice of counsel to know that it must still continue in force.—This interesting fact is stated for the benefit of single gentlemen, that they may consider what is best to be done in the premises. It would be a serious thing to some of them to be deprived of "the benefit of clergy."

Capt. HENRIE, of the Maryland Regiment, who arrived at Now Orleans a few days ago from Vera Cruz, has been assigned to the recruiting service in the vicinity of Cincinnati, by Col. Hughes, Governor of Jalapa. It is the design to add five hundred more men to the battalion, in anticipation of an expedition to the mining regions of Western Mexico.

The Baltimore Hog Market.—An immense number of hogs have arrived, and are still arriving, in Baltimore from the West. Since about Christmas over 20,000 have reached here by the railroad and turnpike, and since the first of the present month two trains of cars have arrived in two successive days, the first having 42 cars, and the second 37, each car containing from 50 to 60 hogs. They are in fine condition and have been purchased mostly by packers for the English markets.—*Clipper.*