It is one of the largest meetings ever held in this city, and has come together at a few hours notice, to hear a report from Washington.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we will submit to no compromise that has not for its basis an acknowledgment that the ultimate source of all political and sovereign power does not rest in the whole adult male citizens of the state; and that no action of the legislative authority is or of right can be, necessary to say when or how that ultimate sovereign power may be exercised.

Resolved, That we will maintain these principles as those purchased with the blood and counsel of our fathers of '76 to the last.

Resolved, That we believe the intent for which the Algerine law was enacted was to provoke an outbreak; and that all action of the tyrants under it, has been to seek to spill the blood of the people. That we regard said law as a tyrannical act of an expiring despotism, designed to guard and sacrifice the people and in fine, that it is an open and avowed declaration of war

Resolved That should another attempt be made to arrest an individual under that law, we hereby pledge ourselves in the most solemn manner, to shield such person from arrest; and if arrested or kidnapped, to rescue him from the demon who may pretend to hold him in custody and to immediately visit such retributive justice to the offenders as the enormity of their crimes may demand.

Resolved, That we will support, protect, and defend Gov. Thomas W. Dorr to the last—that we will neither surrender him to the malice of his opponents, nor will we ever forget the firmness and wisdom, as well as moderation which has marked his bearing to us and to his opponents during all this excited war for Liberty.

The Departure of Gov. Dorr from New York.

The following account is from a New York Sunday paper.

"Considerable preparation was made yesterday by the Democrats of Tammany Hall to give Gov. Dorr an escort to the Providence boat on his departure for Rhode Island. A spontaneous meeting of several thousand citizens was held at Tammany at about 3 o'clock, which was addressed by Gov. Dorr in a short and pointed speech, which was received with great enthusiasm and feeling. He stated that the suffrage men asked no aid to fight their battles. They only desired the Democracy of New York to stand between them and the National Government. He returned his thanks, and that of those he represented, for the cordial and heartfelt reception he had met with in this city, and concluded by stating that if he should call upon the Democracy of New York city to aid them in obtaining their rights, that they would be asked to do nothing contrary to those principles that had ever been identified with the name of the old wigwam; and he then asked if so called upon would they come? The shouts of hundreds of voices sent back his answer in a manner not to be misunderstood.

The meeting was then addressed by the Speaker of the suffrage House of Representatives, who was loudly called for and who was followed by Major Davizac until the time had arrived for forming the civic procession. The Governor was placed in an open barouche, in company with the Speaker, and Alderman Purdy, President of the Common Council, and L D Slamm, Esq. The procession consisting of nearly a thousand persons, then moved off under the direction of the marshals, Wm. H. Cornell, Stephen H Feeks, Isaac H. Knowlton and George W. Cornell; preceded by a band of music. Passing down Broadway the band stationed at the American Museum struck up the national tune of Yankee Doodle which was received by the crowd with cheers. The pavements on both sides of the street were crowded to excess with spectators, and the windows and doors of the dwellings down Broadway lined with the inmates: anxious to catch a peep at the lion of the day.

On reaching the wharf several salutes were fired by a field piece under the charge of Capt. W. Castles, and manned by members of No. 8 engine, and 15 hose carriage. The boat left the dock at five o'clock, amidst the cheers of the thousands of spectators, the strains of martial music and the roar of artillery. On passing the foot of Houston street, in the Eleventh ward, he was saluted by discharges of cannon and the hearty cheers of the hundreds who had assembled.

Passing along the East River yesterday, at the foot of Maiden lane, we perceived 18 six pounders with carriages, &c., marked "Fort Adams," and to be shipped to Providence. Thirty barrels of gunpowder are also to be shipped in the same vessel. The impression is current that the name of "Fort Adams" has been placed upon them to prevent inquiry, and that they are really intended as engines of war for the suffrage party. Time will disclose the truth."

From Rhode Island.—We find the following paragraphs in the Providence Express of Saturday last.

"The meeting on Thursday, so far as respected their few thousands present, considered the law a nullity, they said as the Protector once said to the rump parliament, "the Lord hath no farther need of you," and they have resolved that no person shall henceforth be arrested under its provisions. This resolve has gone forth, and so far as the responses have arrived—*all the people say* AMEN.

To the Rescue.—The signal gun in the fourth ward, had no sooner sounded the alarm, last evening, than the different rendezvous of the ward volunteer companies were crowded with soldiers, completely armed and equipped. It was rumored that the Algerines had laid a plan to arrest Gov. Dorr, as soon as he arived in the State, at Kingston, and imprison him in Washington or Newport county. A company of about forty muskets marched to the depot and took passage in the cars to Stonington, to accompany the Governor home, and defend him against any who might assail him "without law and against law."

RHODE ISLAND.

The New York Express of Tuesday afternoon, referring to a publication in the New Era of the morning, says—

Thus it seems it is contemplated to send a body of men to Rhode Island from his city—ARMED men, of course, for they are to be sent for the purpose of opposing "U. S. Soldiers," in case the Government should make a requisition on the Executive. A pretty strong confirmation of the charge that Mr. Dorr looks to this city for armed assistance, in case the government of Rhode Island should find it necessary to call out the military to enforce its authority, is found in the following correspondence, which we copy from the New Era. We call particular attention to that portion of Mr. Dorr's letter which we have marked in *italics*.

New York, May 13 1842.

To Thomas W. Dorr Governor of the State of Rhode Island:

Sir:—Several military companies of this city and vicinity having tendered their services so as to form a military escort to accompany you to Providence, we have the honor to apprise your Excellency of the fact. This distinction which they so much admire, we hope will meet with your cheerful acceptance.

With sentiments of the highest respect We are very respectfully yours,

ALEXANDER MING, Jr.
Col. 13th Regt N. Y. S.
ABRAHAM J CRASTO,
Lt Col 236th Regt. N. Y. S. I.

New York, May 14th, 1842.

To Cols. Ming and Crasto:

Gentlemen—I return to you my most sincere thanks for the offer, contained in your letter of yesterday, of an escort of several military companies to accompany me to the city of Providence. It is impossible to mistake the spirit in which his offer is made. It is an indication of the fraternal interest with which you regard the present struggle for their just rights of the people of Rhode Island, whom I have the honor to represent—While I should not feel justified at the present moment in withdrawing you from your homes and business, on the expedition contemplated; *allow me to say that the time may not be far distant when I may be oblized to call upon you for your services in that cause to which you will so promptly render the most efficient aid—the cause of the American citizens contending for their sovereign right to make and maintain a republican Constitution and opp sed by the hired soldiers of the General Government. In this unequal contest, I invoke your aid and that of your associates in arms.* We appeal from the Government to the people and rely upon them in the last resort to defend our right from every arbitrary aggression.

Be pleased to make my cordial acknowledgements to the officers and privates, who have so kindly united with you in the honor which has been proffered to me; and accept the regards of your friend and fellow citizen.

THOMAS W. DORR.

The Tribune says it has private advices from Providence that the Government party now feel constrained to depart from the conciliatory course counselled by the President and Cabinet, and at once vindicate the supremacy of the law. It is their present purpose that Dorr shall be arrested immediately on re-entering the State, and that no bail shall be taken This will bring the whole controversy to an issue forthwith.

RHODE ISLAND.

The following is probably a very just and sensible view of the course which things are taken in the pending difficulties of this little State:

From the N. Y. Express of Saturday.

Mr. Webster passed through this city yesterday on his way to Boston, but *not*, in the rumored character of a Plenipotentiary from the President to treat with the insurgents of Rhode Island. No other member of the Cabinet has been here of late.

We have no doubt, however, that this Rhode Island business will now soon be settled, and satisfactorily too, to nearly all the parties concerned. The President has so decisively shown his determination to maintain the Charter and the Laws of the constituted Government, till it is legally changed, that the insurgents must, and will yield, their excuse for which will be to their partizans, a promise on the part of the Charter People to create a reform Convention, where the Charter can be amended according to Law, and NOT by insurrection.

There is no disposition in R. Island, and there has not been for some time to maintain the existing Charter unchanged. The resistance has been to the change by revolution. The principle of such action was so bad, the example so bad, that the faces of all sound and sane people in the country have been set against the insurrectionary movements. They have been sustained here and there by party fanatics, who wish to make party capital out of their movements, but the sober, sedate opinion of the country has run all counter to their acts.

These disputes, however, we believe are now nearly over. There will be, we think, no more arrests, no more attempts either to put the new constitution in force and, in due time, a new constitution will be made, in a way that will satisfy nearly all.

Crime and Suicide.

From the Norwick (Conn.) Courier of May 13

It is seldom we are called upon to record such a melancholy case of crime and its wretched consequences as one which has recently transpired in the neighboring county of Windham. We have refrained from any public notice of the matter until now, because we were desirous of first ascertaining accurately the facts, instead of giving currency to flying rumors which might or might not be true.

On Saturday night, the 31st ultimo, an old gentleman named Elias Mason, long a resident of the town of Woodstock, and one of its most respected and influential citizens, suddenly deceased under circumstances which left no doubt on the mind of his attending physicians that he had taken poison. But, wishing to spare the feelings of Mr. Mason's family and friends, the physicians refrained from communicating their convictions as to the cause of Mr. M.'s sudden death. It was supposed by the family and others to have been a case of apoplexy, and it was so reported abroad. On Tuesday he was buried and, in the funeral discourse, Mr. M.'s character was held up as a model of excellence, worthy of imitation by all. As a man, and as a Christian, he had through a long and busy life, maintained an unsullied reputation for integrity and truth, and his death was mourned as a public loss. His business had been of a kind that rendered it necessary to have a good deal to do with the banks; and it was a common remark of the directors of the Thompson Bank that no man who did business there had as many and as good endorsers as Mr. Mason.

But hardly had the multitude which followed his remains to the grave dispersed before one who had joined in the procession—a Mr. Carpenter—received a letter from an officer of the Thompson Bank informing him that a note, of which he was an endorser and Mr Mason the drawer, was protested for non-payment. This was the second instance in which within a few weeks, he had received such a notice. The first one awakened his suspicions that Mr. Mr. had been committing forgery, for he could not remember ever having endorsed such a note for Mr. M.; yet, thinking it possible he might be mistaken, he resolved to say nothing about the matter, but when the second notice of protest came, there was no longer room to doubt. He rode to the bank immediately, and satisfied himself, by actual inspection, that his name had been forged to the protested paper. This discovery led the bank officers to a general examination of the notes of the deceased, and, as the result, it was found that he had in the bank about $8,000 of forged paper. Subsequent examinations in the Brooklyn Bank show about $8,000 more of the same kind of paper; in Southbridge Bank $3,000; Chipatchet Bank about $500. How many other banks have been defrauded in the same way is not yet known

It is not the banks, however, that have suffered mainly or most severely. Mr. M. was owing not less than $20,000 in Woodstock, mostly borrowed money, and a large proportion of it borrowed from people of small means—from widows and guardians, and persons of that description, whose confidence in the integrity of Mr. M., joined to the general belief of his wealth, led them to regard money placed in his hands as secure as if it were deposited in the Savings' Bank It is now doubtful whether his estate will pay ten cents on the dollar of the claims against it.

For what length of time Mr. M. had carried on these forgeries, cannot be accurately known, but there is reason for believing that it was commenced in 1837, a year of unusual embarrassment in business and it is now said though we are not informed upon what grounds, that he has carried posion about him for years, evidently resolved, if he should ever be detected, to die the death of a suicide rather than survive the revelation of his guilt.

It is with reluctance that we give publicity to these facts through our columns, but, as they are already circulated widely, and with exaggerations and additions in many instances which do not belong to them, we have not felt at liberty to remain silent.

Money Found—A rather singular affair transpired last week in this city, which is worthy of a notice. During the week Mr. John Stewart, residing on the Harford Road, about two miles from the city, employed S H. Gover, Esq., to sell a number of articles for him, embracing farming utensils, &c., and among the rest, an old gig. The gig possessed but little value in the eyes of the owner, he having left it out to take the weather as it came, for nearly a year past—it was so little cared for that the fowls were allowed to roost upon it. When offered at auction, its appearance was any thing else than attractive, and it was "knocked down" to a Mr. Taylor, for the trifling sum of $2 50. Mr. T. being inclined to speculation, sold it a short time afterwards to a Mr. Mooney, who keeps a sort of grocery, at or near the corner of Douglass and Potter streets. While in his possession an examination of it took place, to see what could be made out of it.—After overhauling it, the cushions were finally taken in hand, dilapidated as they were, the stuffing was pulled out, and with it came a sum of money, the exact amount of which we have not been able to learn, but it is said to exceed $700 in value. How it came there, or by whom placed there, is the mystery The rumor is that it consists of city stock certificates and Virginia money, with a sprinkle of Railroad orders, and the supposition is that it may be part of the money stolen from Mr. Nicholson, last winter, when he was waylaid and robbed.—We have understood that Mr. Mooney refuses to allow an inspection of the money, unless some loser will come forward and swear to its identity before it is shown.—This under the circumstances, if true, we think wrong. Mr. Mooney is certainly not the owner, and if a looser, as in the case of Mr. Nicholson, should come forward, he should exhibit it at once. It might be well enough not to gratify the idle curiosity of the hundreds who might call upon him, but an honest regard for the rights of others would dictate a liberal course, allowing a free inspection by those who have lost.—Balt. Sun.

Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, at a recent Temperance meeting in Washington, thus beautifully describes his feelings at being released from the dreadful slavery of Intemperance:

"Sir, I would not exchange the physical sensations—the mere sense of animal being which belongs to a man who totally refrains from all that can intoxicate his brain or derange his nervous structure—the elasticity with which he bounds from his couch in the morning—the sweeet repose it yields him at night—the feelings with which he drinks in through his clear eyes the beauties and the grandeur of surrounding nature;—I say, sir, I would not exchange my conscious being, as a strictly temperance man—the sense of renovated youth—the glad play with which my pulses now beat healthful music—the bounding vivacity with which the life blood courses its exulting way through every fibre of my frame, in the communion high which my healthful ear and eye even now hold with all the gorgeous beauties of earth—the splendors of the morning, the glories of the evening sky—the bloom, the beauty, the verdure of the earth, the music of the air and the waters—with all the grand associations of external nature—re-opened to the fine avenues of sense; no, sir, though poverty dogged me—though scorn pointed its slow finger at me as I passed—though want and desitution, and every element of earthly misery, save only crime, met my waking eye from day to day;—not for the brightest and noblest wreath that ever encircled a statesmen's brow—not, if some angel commissioned by Heaven, or some demon rather sent fresh from hell, to test the resisting strength of virtuous resolution, should tempt me back, with all the honors which a world can bestow;—not for all that time and all that earth can give, would I cast from me this precious pledge of a liberated mind, this talisman against temptation, and plunge again into the dangers and terrors which once beset my path: So help me Heaven sir I would spurn beneath my very feet all the gifts the universe could offer, and live and die as I am, *poor* but *sober*.

We take great pleasure says the Baltimore American, in transferring to our columns the following beautiful and well merited tribute to the character and talents of our worthy fellow townsman Christopher Hughes—delivered by the Hon. J. R Ingersoll before the House of Representatives on the 12th inst., on the question of an outfit to Mr. H. on his transfer as Charge d'Affaires from the Court of Sweeden to that of the Hague:

But the truth is, that an outfit is not exactly estimated by the precise exigencies of the removal. It is merely a small addition to compensation, which altogether is confessedly inadequate. The proper use of it depends upon the individual. Outfits are said to be sometimes applied to the payment of olddebts, or laid by for future expenditure. In such cases they are not well bestowed Sometimes however, they are, as they have been by the gentleman appointed to the Hague devoted, together with the modicum of salary which follows them, with a liberal hospitality, to the cultivation of social intercourse, and to the protection and benefit of the countrymen who may need it of their diplomatic representative. He must be a rigid economist who is able to do this without encroaching upon his private resources, if he has any or running into debt, if he has not. The present Minister in France and the late Minister in England are instances, in many of liberal expenditures far beyond an official income double that of the incumbency now contemplated

But the Government chooses to remove a gentleman after twelve years of faithful and well appreciated services at one court, to another, where his experience, talents, and general acquaintance will be more useful. In other words the Government requires his services in a different sphere. Shall it not make him the mere usual allowance for the change? Why not? His merits have been tried and approved. The new appointment demonstrates this. If it did not, the repeated testimony given on this floor by the gentleman who in another place, and with the power of appointment in his hands, once gave unequivocal evidence of the sincerity of his unchanged convictions by actually nominating this same gentleman to a post of higher dignity and peculiar responsibility, would be entitled to the fullest confidence. Without this powerful and authentic proof of the archives of several successive Administrations might be vouched for abundant records of his assiduity and success. Perfectly familiar with the universal language of continental Europe, acquainted with the leading men in nearly every country from the North Sea to the Mediterranean, habituated to the usages of European society, accomplished in his manners and steadfast in his principles, his services have been for a long series of years of the highest value. He has frequented courts without being dazzled by their splendor. He has culuvated the most exalted associations without yielding a jot of his manliness of character, and he has commanded respect by maintaining at all places and on all occasions his own uprightness and the dignity and honor of his country. In the central position to which it is the design and the desire of the Administration to remove him, his peculiar qualites will be of peculiar value; and it is to be hoped that the extremely moderate behest of an ordinary outfit will not be denied him.

From the Centreville Times.

PUBLIC MEETING.

In pursuance of a call in the Centreville Times a considerable number of the citizens of Queen Ann's county attended at the court house in Centreville on Thursday last, to pay a tribute of respect to the Hon. Henry Clay, on the occasion of his retirement from the public councils of his country.

On motion of S. J. Bradley, Esq. Thos. Ashcom was appointed Chairman, and W. I. Gibson, Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated by Mr. Thomas Granger, it was,

On motion ordered that a committee of five be appointed for the purpose of submitting resolutions for the consideration of the meeting; when the chair appointed the following gentlemen. P. B Hopper, Jr., S. J. Bradley, N Dunbracco, D. C. Hopper E nory, and J. Wright.

The committee then retired and reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, in the opinion of this meeting the highest reward which a public servant can receive for his services to his country, next to the approbation of his God and his own conscience, is an assurance that his efforts have proved entirely satisfactory to his fellow citizens and are duly appreciated by them and whereas the Hon. Henry Clay, having but recently retired from the councils of this nation after a long life almost exclusive y devoted to the maintenance of its honor, and the advancement of its interest is particularly entitled to such a testimonial from his fellow countrymen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we look back with unmixed pleasure & with a just pride upon the political career of the Hon. Henry Clay as one in which shine forth in bold relief a deep love for his country and a fixed adherence to true democratical principles—that he has always been through life the ardent and devoted friend to the union of these States, attached to their constitution jealous in the preservation of their honor, deeply solicitous for their prosperity and ever vigilant for the protection of their rights. In their moments of darkness and peril, with a wisdom and penetration unsurpassed, he has been foremost in devising the means of relief from danger and difficulty, and in their years of prosperity, with an influence unbounded, he has contributed greatly by wholesome precepts, to exalt them to that most enviable station which they hold among the nations of the earth

Resolved, That in discharging his duties in the Congress of the United States, the Hon Henry Clay, with the patriotism of a true statesman, has ever legislated for the public good, regardless of his own personal prosperity and advancement, as the support of particular measures, at different times exceedingly obnoxious to certain portions of the country, will most amply testify; and that desirous of the general welfare, he has always been the "constant and zealous advocate, not of the interests of one state or of seven states only, but of the whole Union."

Resolved, That we deeply regret his absence from the U. S Senate at this most critical juncture of our affairs at home and with foreign nations, for though we have full confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of his immediate successor, and of the Whig members of the Senate, yet we believe that his great abilities and long experience would assist, as they have done in years that are past, in terminating happily, the embarrasments which at present surround us.

Resolved, That we trust, that after a few years recreation and rest from public cares and public toils, this great nation, in testimony of its gratitude for the past services of the Hon Henry Clay, and of its sense of his distinguished abilities, will call him from his retirement to preside over its affairs with a majority as overwhelming as that which elevated the lamented Harrison emphatically and justly styled 'the good President."

Resolved, That we beli ve the interests of this country demand a judicious protective Tariff and that in the election of Henry Clay, the manufacturers mechanics and working men of the land, may be assured that their interests will be advanced as being identified in his estimation with those of his country.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to Mr. Clay with the warmest wishes of this meeting for his speedy restoration to health and with the hope that he may live long to enjoy the attachment and admiration of many, many thousands of his countrymen

D. C. Hopper Emory Esq seconded the resolutions in a very spirited and animated manner.

On motion it was ordered, that a copy of the preamble and resolutions adopted, be published in the Centreville Times and Whig papers in Maryland and True Whig at Washington. The meeting then adjourned.

THOS. ASHCOM, Pres't.
W. I. Gibson, Sec'ry.

Mr. Clay at Home.—The Lexington, Ky. Intelligencer of the 3d inst. says:—It having been announced that Mr. Clay would probably reach the county limits on his return home, on yesterday forenoon, a large concourse of his fellow citizens assembled near the bridge six miles from the city, on the Maysville Turnpike, for the purpose of greeting and bidding him welcome to the retirement he has chosen. He was attended from Maysville by a portion of the Committee of Reception, who had proceeded there for that purpose. In Paris, he was joined by a numerous escort of the citizens of Bourbon. Near the Fayette line an immense assemblage of his fellow citizens and a large number of ladies, awaited his approach Upon his arrival at this spot, he was addressed by Dr. J. C Cross, who had been appointed to speak the welcome that every heart felt. And well did he execute his task His address was brief, pertinent and eloquent—every heart in that vast multitude beat responsive to the words of the speaker; as he recounted the services of our distinguished fellow citizen, and expressed the gratitude which those services had inspired and bid him welcome to the bosom of his family and his friends.

Mr. Clay from the open barouche in which he was placed, responded to the welcome which had been tendered him by his fellow citizens through Dr. Cross, in a few particularly happy and appropriate remarks—expressing his hearty acknowledgments of the honor shown him by the manner of his reception.—The procession then moved on in the following order: the Bourbon escort in advance—the Committee of Reception in open carriages—Mr. Clay with the Chairman and two members of the Committee, in an open barouche, drawn by four grey horses—ladies in carriages—citizens in carriages and horseback. In this order, Mr. Clay was escorted into the city. Upon its arrival at the city limits between 1 and 2 o'clock, the bells upon the several churches and other public buildings set up a merry peal, and continued while the procession was moving through the city. The procession passed down Limeston to Second, thence to Broadway, down Broadway to main street, and up Main street to Ashland, the residence of Mr Clay.

MR. VAN BUREN AT NASHVILLE.

On Thursday the 26th ult. about 2 o'clock, P. M. Mr Van Buren Ex-President of the U. States and a number of gentleman in carriages and on horseback, made his formal *entree* into the city.—The cavalcade consisted of about three hundred citizens proceeded by the Nashville Blues, and after passing through several streets stopped at the Nashville Inn, where rooms had been prepared for him. On the Public Square, there were assembled some ten or twelve hundred persons; but there were no bursts of enthusiasm, such as we have witnessed on other and similar occasions—no throwing up of caps—the welkin din *not* ring with shouts of applause,—but all was done respectfully, decently and in order. Mr. Van Buren being conducted to the rooms prepared for him, received the congratulations of his friends with easy dignity, and we were pleased to remark that a large number of his political opponents waited upon him, and were received with equal politeness In the evening, Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Paulding, at the invitation of the managers, visited the Theatre, to witness the representation of "London Assurance." The house was full to overflowing, and that fine comedy was performed with great spirit.

Mr. Van Buren, we understand, will leave to day for the Hermitage, and after remaining a short time with Gen. Jackson, will visit Kentucky, and pass a few days at Ashland, on the express invitation of Mr. Clay.—Nashville Whig.

Removals from Office.—The United States Gazette of Wednesday says:

"With regard to the report of removals at the custom-house in Philadelphia to which so much reference has been made, we learn that the President of the U. States has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, directing him to order the Collector of the port of Philadelphia to remove from office a great number of persons employed in the collection of the customs, and designating their successors. The Secrtary, without giving the order, sent the letter of the President to the Collector, for him to take order thereon. Nothing, we believe, has been done in the premises as yet; and it is stated that Mr. Roberts, the Collector, sets out for Washington this morning"

From Texas.—The steam ship New York arrived at New Orleans on the 5th inst from Galveston, bringing full files of late papers. We copy the following letter from the Picayune:—

Galveston, May 2, 1842.

Messrs. Editors:—Commodore Moore, arrived here with the ship of war Austin and schooners San Antonio and San Bernard—They left Campeachy on Thursday, the 28th ult., and the brig Wharton, will follow them here in a day or two.—The government of Yutacan have suspended, for a time, the monthly stipend to our navy, for want of funds, the last payment was partly raised by a contribution of the civil officers of the Government, from their salaries. Commodore Moore has given that government the highest satisfaetion by the services of the Navy. They have now two brigs and two schooners of their own, under Com. Sarazan, out on a cruize off the Mexican coast.

The Congress of Yucatan was convened on the 27th ult., and granted extraordinary powers to the President, on the 19th; in case of invasion. The people of Yucatan are determined to continue the war against Mexico at every hazard.

Santa Anna has embodied 35,000 troops, destined for Texas and Yucatan and purchased two merchant vessels at Vera Cruz, for transports. The contract of the Mexican Government for building two iron war steamers, in England which failed for want of funds, has been renewed, and they are to be completed immediately.

The church has given Santa Anna, all property held by them in MORT MAIN amounting as is estimated, to $15,000,000 to be applied to the prosecution of the war against Texas He has also made a forced loan of 80,000 doubloons from the priests of Peubla.

The President has issued a proclamation, warning the citizens of the United States against making contributions to, or receiving commissions from any per-

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