he presence of their company to a Thanksgiving dinner. To decline was impossible, so with hearts full of anxiety for the result, they wended their way to the house, where they were pleasantly received by the old gentleman, and with a large party were soon seated around the festive board. After asking a blessing, the Doctor rose from his seat, and taking a carving knife, turned with a smile to the rogues, and said—"Young gentlemen, here's old Prex and Marm Prex, son John and daughter Sal," at the same time touching successively the respective chickens,—"to which will you be helped?" The mortification of the students may be imagined.

## MEXICAN NEWS!

### STILL LATER FROM THE ARMY.

THE REPORT OF SANTA ANNA MARCHING TO SALTILLO UNTRUE.

GEN. TAYLOR ON HIS WAY TO VICTORIA.

The steamship Alabama arrived at New Orleans on the 6th inst. The N. O. Mercury says:

The accounts by this arrival relieve all apprehension of immediate collision with the enemy. The report that Santa Anna was advancing on Saltillo with a large force turns out to be an exaggeration, at the least. The Mexican troops which were seen are pronounced only to have been a large foraging party, Santa Anna remaining, with the body of his army, at San Luis de Potosi.

Gen. Taylor, in his countermarch from Victoria, met on the second day, Col. May, of the Dragoons, bearing this version of the alarm, and Gen. T. accordingly again turned on his steps and advanced towards Victoria. The forces in Saltillo have been considerably strengthened. The Kentucky and Ohio Regiments, under Gen. Butler, have marched there; and the Kentucky Cavalry were to march on the 23d ult. Monterey, also, under command of Col. Garland, is considerably reinforced.

Gen. Scott left Matamoras on the 30th ult., for Camargo, and probably thence to Monterey, and the head quarters of Gen. Taylor.

The division under Gen. Wool, broke up their encampment at Parras on the 18th ult., and marched on Saltillo, and were expected to enter the latter place about the 24th. The strength of Saltillo on this junction of forces taking place, was full 6000 men. Among the passengers of the *Alabama* were Major Gen. Jesup and staff.—Also, 240 sick and discharged soldiers.—The New Orleans Bulletin says—We learn that Gen. Jesup has come up to make some arrangements connected with the army under Gen. Scott, and will return again to the Rio Grande in a few days.

### LATER FROM MEXICO AND THE GULF SQUADRON.

*Arrival of the U. S. Frigate Mississippi at Norfolk—Capture of Laguna—Santa Anna Declared to be President of Mexico.*

by telegraph, last night, from Washington, where i had arrived by the steamboat Osceola, direct from Norfolk:

HERALD OFFICE, NORFOLK, VA. }
Wednesday, Jan. 13, 3 P M. }

The United States steam-frigate Mississippi, commander H. A. Adams, bearing the broad pennant of commodore M. C. Perry arrived at Norfolk this day, (Wednesday) 13th inst. and proceeded immediately to the Navy Yard.

She left Anton Lizardo on the 29th of December, and touched at Havana for coal and water.

The Raritan, Princeton and store-ship Relief were at Anton Lizardo when the Mississippi sailed. The John Adams was blockading Vera Cruz.

On the 20th December, commodore Perry, with the Mississippi, Vixen, Bonita and Petrel, took possession of Laguna and destroyed the guns and munitions of war found in the forts and town. Com. Sands, with the Vixen and Petrel, was left in charge of the place, and Bonita to assist in holding Fronton and the mouth of the Tobasco river.

Off Alvarado, the Mississippi captured the Mexican schooner Amalis, and sent her to New Orleans for adjudication. At the same time she detained the Spanish schooner Isabel, which was released after examination by Commodore Connor.

The Mississippi will return to the Gulf of Mexico as soon as some necessary repairs are done to her machinery.

Purser A. D. Crosby, of the Mississippi was killed by falling from aloft on board the Vixen, which vessel he was assisting to pilot over the bar at Laguna,-on the occasion of the attack on that place.

Passengers in the Mississippi—J. L. O'Sullivan, of New York, from Havana; Edward O. Moore, bearer of despatches from the Republic of Ecuador, to our Government.

The Mississippi brings information that Santa Anna was declared by Congress to be duly elected President of the Mexican Republic.

*Hints for Pianists.*—Have your pianoforte tuned at least four times in the year, by an experienced tuner; if you allow it to go too long without tuning, it usually becomes flat and troubles a tuner to stay at concert pitch, especially in the country.—Never place the instrument against an outside wall, or in a cold damp room, particularly in a country house, there is no greater enemy to a piano-forte than damp.—Close the instrument immediately after you practice, by leaving it open dust fixes on the sound board, and corrodes the movements and if in a damp room the strings soon rust. Should the piano-fort stand near or opposite to a window, guard if possible, against its being opened, especially on a wet or damp day, and when the sun is on the window, draw the blind down. Avoid putting metalic or other articles on or in the piano-forte; such things frequently cause unpleasant vibrations and sometimes injure the instrument. The more equal the temperature of the room, and the less the soft pedal is used the better the piano will stand in tune.—*Musical World.*

## CONGRESS.

(Reported for the Balt. Sun.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1847.

### SENATE.

The Vice President appeared this morning.

Mr. Fairfield, from the naval committee reported a bill authorising the appointment of additional Surgeons in the navy.

Also a bill limiting the operation of the bill making appropriation for the naval service for 1842, by which the number of officers and men in the service was limited

Mr. Cameron, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of the heirs of J. Paul Jones. Also a bill for the construction of floating dry docks at Philadelphia and Portsmouth, N. H.

Mr. Benton, from the Military committee, reported back to the house "the regiment bill," with an amendment, providing that one or more of the regiments of infantry may be equipped as voltigeurs and fort riflemen, with rocket and mountain howitzers. It was agreed to

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Seamen introduced his bill to prohibit the importation of foreign paupers and criminals into the United States. It was read twice and referred to the Judiciary committee.

[Reported for the Balt. Clipper.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1847.

### SENATE.

Mr. Benton asked the unanimous consent of the Senate to introduce a bill to grant lands to non commissioned officers and privates engaged in the war with Mexico.

Mr. Mangum as a test question moved to lay the bill on the table, which was carried—ayes 28, noes 21.

Messrs. Calhoun and Butler of S. C., and Mr. Yulee of Fla., of the democrats, voting with the Whigs, to lay it on the table.

The Senate then adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The amendments offered yesterday to the bill for organizing a territorial government in Oregon, were this morning voted on in committee of the whole. (The delegate from the territory is required to be a citizen of the United States with a salary of $2000.)

[Reported for the Balt. Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1847.

### SENATE.

Mr. Breese stated that in consequence of the death of Mr. Pennybacker, a vacancy had occurred in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, which he moved should be filled by the Vice President which motion was agreed to.

The Army bill to raise ten regiments was therefore taken up, and

[illegible] mended to the Military committee, with instructions to report an amendment embracing the principle of granting 160 acres of land to the soldier; and after a few remarks from Messrs. Jno. M. Clayton, Webster, Cameron, Crittenden and Reverdy Johnson, in explanation of their being in favor of the reference, the motion was agreed to—ayes 44, noes 1.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker announced the question before the House—the passage of the bill for organizing a Territorial government in Oregon.

Mr. McDaniel said that the dispute about territory which was not yet in possession reminded him of the quarrel between the Dutchman and wife about a cow which they didn't possess; and he therefore moved the previous question. It was seconded; and the bill to establish the territorial government of Oregon was passed—yeas 113, nays 35.

Several communications from the Executive Departments were laid before the House. Among them, one from the Postmaster General, transmitting specific estimates for the year ending June 30, 1848. They amount to $4,137,000, including $258,600 for the transportation of mails by steamships between New York and Bremen, in accordance with the contract with Edw. Mills, authorized by Congress.

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1847.

### SENATE.

The Vice President announced that he had appointed Mr. Cass to fill the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute.

The land graduation bill was taken up, and after discussing two unimportant amendments, the question on the engrossment was postponed.

The Senate then went into executive session.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Shortly after the meeting of the House this morning, the committee of the Whole took up the bill increasing the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the army of the United States, and the militia and volunteers in the service of the same, and allowing them bounty lands in certain cases.

The discussion was extremely dry.

The committe rose, and without transacting any business the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1847.

### SENATE.

Mr. Sevier, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill appropriating $2,000,000, for the purpose of enabling the President to bring the war to a speedy conclusion. He gave notice that he should ask for its consideration at an early day.

Mr Benton, from the military committee, reported the army bill, with an amendment, providing for a grant of 160 acres of land to all who shall volunteer for 12 months, or during the war, and who shall serve 12 months, unless killed or disabled in service, and also, providing that all sales of any kind or discription, made previous to the issuing of the patent, shall be null and void, and that the patents shall not be issued until 7 years after the lands are located.

Mr. Corwin moved that the subject be postponed until to-morrow, and his amendment and that report by the committee be printed.

The ayes and noes were ordered on the question of postponement—ayes 22, noes 28.

Mr. Hannegan moved that the Senate adjourn—ayes 32, noes 18.

So the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill to increase the pay of the regulars and volunteers and privates in the Army, and to grant bounty lands in certain cases, was considered in committee of the Whole.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill appropriating a million and a half of dollars to pay the expenses of the Indian Department for the year ending June 30, 1848. The committee rose; when a resolution was adopted to take the question in five minutes after again going into committee.

Motions were made to adjourn, questions of order were raised, the House was called, etc.,

And at last, without taking the question, adjournment was effected.

## Maryland Legislature.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 13, 1847.

HOUSE.—Several bills were reported, and referred to standing committees.

A resolution asking the General Government to place a light boat near the mouth of the Patapsco river, and a light-house on Greenbury's Point, near Annapolis, was adopted.

SENATE.—A resolution from the House doing honor to the deceased sons of Maryland, in the Mexican war, was adopted.

Bills from the House in favor of Washington Gaither, of Howard District, and Primary Schools, in Kent county were passed.

A bill was reported by Mr. Keyser, supplementary to an act making a turnpike road in Baltimore county. Laid over.

A bill divorcing Sam. H. Birkhead, of Harford, from his wife, was passed.

[Reported for the Balt. Sun.]

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 14, 1847.

In the House, a report was received from the Treasurer, in answer to a call, showing that the three Commissioners appointed at the last session to examine the books of the Treasurer and Commissioner of Loans with a view to the distinction of certain coupons, &c. were engaged in the discharge of said duty, during the past summer, one [illegible] day which with travelling expenses, &c., amounted to the sum of $1,737. The Commissioners, with their receipts, were: Francis I. Hoover, $592; Clinton Cook, $370, and Francis P. Phelps, $575. Also, a report from the Treasurer, giving a list of the State officers, with their Salaries Commissioners, &c.

On motion of Mr. Steck, the committee on the library were directed to inquire into the propriety of purchasing, for the use of he state, the files of the Maryland Gazette —containing the early history of Maryland and many important public documents.

The following bills were passed: A supplement to an act incorporating the Frederick and Emmittsburgh turnpike road company; and a bill from the Senate, relating to turnpike roads leading into the city of Baltimore.

The report and resolution, submitted some days previous, declaring Mr. Pearson of Caroline, entitled to a seat in the case of a tie at the last election, was taken up; and, after some debate, adopted by a vote of 41 to 28.

Mr. Pearson, accordingly qualified. The House thereupon at a late hour, adjourned.

In the Senate, Dr. Phelps, from committee, made a report upon the subject of biennial sessions.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 16, 1847.

HOUSE.—Mr. Duckett offered a resolution directing the transfer of certain public documents to the safe keeping of the Maryland Historical Society, but it was not voted upon.

Mr. Steck offered a resolution for furnishing certain public documents to State literary associations; which was laid over.

Mr. Hayden reported a bill for constituting Howard District, of this county; a county.

After the transaction of some minor matters, the House adjourned.

The Senate did not sit to day.

Report of the Baltimore Clipper.]

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 18, 1847.

HOUSE. Among numerous petions presented, was one from the Asylum of Pennsylvania, educating the blind, which was referred to the committee on education.

Mr. Spencer, from committee, made an unfavorable report upon the subject of altering the salary of the Governor and Secretary of State; which was laid over.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 19, 1847.

HOUSE. The Speaker presented a communication from the Executive, in answer to an order, calling upon the Governor to state whether the biennial session act of last session, was published three months prior to the last election, in which he states it was not, as he knew of no authority for doing so.

Mr. Cox presented a petition from Charlotte Houck, for an act of divorce.

Mr. Hayden presented a petition from the Maryland Hospital.

Mr. Patterson, of Baltimore city, presented a memorial, protesting against any action of the Legislature in reference to the sale of patent medicines.

SENATE. Mr. Gather submitted an order directing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire into the propriety of adopting some means of disseminating the science of agricultural chemestry; which was adopted.

[I omitted to mention in my last letter that Dr. Owens, (Dem.). of Anne Arundel, and Mr. Sevens, (Whig.) of Frederick county, elected to fill vacancies, appeared in the House on Monday and took their seats.]

CALAMITOUS FIRE AT NORFOLK.—At Norfolk, on Saturday morning, we learn by a slip from the Beacon office, that three of the new granite front buildings, owned by George Newton's estate, on Main street, and occupied severally by Messrs. Robertson & Cornick as a drug store, Mr. S. Rea as a grocery store, and Messrs. Farant & Loudon as a clothing store and manufactory, was entirely burned down. The adjoining building, occupied by Messrs. Paul, Pegram & Co., was also seriously damaged, as were the buildings opposite, occupied by Messrs. Vickery & Griffith as a book store, Mr. Wm. H. Broughton as a drug store, and Mr. E. Dorney as a dry goods store; the two latter indeed, in fact nearly, if not quite destroyed.

Messrs. Ackland and Bottimore, who roomed over the store of Mr. Dorney, suffered much loss. Messrs. Richard Broughton, Wilson and Minton, who occupied the rooms in Newton's block, lost most of their furniture and clothing.

The Norfolk Courier has the following additional particulars:—

At the moment of closing this paragraph, we are handed the follow estimate of the loss which this calamitous conflagration involves:

Total loss $60,000, of which Newton's buildings $7,000, Talbot's buildings $3,000. Value of property destroyed and amount insured, viz: Paul, Pegram & Co., loss 12 to $15,000, fully insured; J. I. Bloodgood & Co., 8 to $10,000, do.; Robertson & Cornick, $7,000, insured $5,000; S. Rea, $4,000, insured $3,000; Farant & Loudon, $1,500, insured; J. M. Freemen, $5,000, insured—furuiture destroyed, no insurance on it; E. Dorney, $300, insured; W. H. Broughton, $200, insured; P. G. Bonford, $2,000, do.; H. P. Ancker, $1,000, do; Vickery & Griffith, $500, do.; S. Dawes, $1,000, do.

But the most distressing circumstance, connected with this unfortunate occurrence, remains to be told. Several boys had, as usual, collected around the scene of devastation, and some four or five were endeavoring to draw up from the cellar of Messrs. Robertson & Cornick a tin canister, holding about sixty gallons of spirits turpentine. Fire was, in some way, communicated to it, already in a very heated state, when an explosion took place, covering and apparently saturating the clothes of two or more of them with the burning fluid.

The scene was one of indescribable horror. There was a general burst of agonized feeling from the assembled multitude; rushed to their aid, as the poor lads sprang into the street, enveloped in flames; one of them was dragged to the Artesian pump and immersed in the water-trough, until the flames were extinguished; he is dreadfully burnt—his name is William Daniel, son of widow a lady, relict of the late Rev. William Daniel, of the Baptist denomination, of Gloucester county, aged about 14 years. The other lad, about the same age, was the son of a widow, Mrs. Brown, who keeps a boarding-house at the corner of Commerce and Little Water streets.

The poor boy (oh! we can never forget the shocking sight) rushed from the ruins in a blaze of fire; and, after struggling among the rubbish of the fallen walls, he fell from suffering and exhaustions.—Many efforts were made to extinguish the fire, which was finally accomplished by wrapping him in blankets. He was shockingly burned, and died from its effects at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning.

A son of Mr. John Webb, cabinet maker, was also badly but not dangerously burned. Various reports are in circulation that several other boys were burned; but we have made the most diligent inquiry, and cannot ascertain that such is the fact.

*The Oldest Inhabitant.*—There is a colored woman, living at Frankford, Pa., by the name of Craig, who has attained the age of 109 years. The Herald says, that a number of persons have been to see the old lady out of pure curiosity, and found her stumping about the house, with an appearance rather antediluvian to be sure; but they say that her sight is not much impaired, and her teeth are comparatively good.

A GOOD ONE.—Hon. Andrew Stewart, a distinguished member of congress from Pennsylvania, has recently paid a visit to Lowell. He relates in a letter to the Uniontown, Pa., Democrat, the following anecdote.

"In looking over the pay roll or book, which I accidentally picked up from the table, I found on twenty-seven consecutive pages, containing eight hundred signatures, nearly all girls, but a single one that made a mark or X, all written in a good, and many of them in a most elegant hand.—The clerk observed to me that Lord Morpeth, when on a visit to this country some years ago, happened to be present on pay day, and with some surprise enquired:—'What! do your operatives write?' 'Certainly, sir,' said the clerk, 'the Americans all write.' Directly there came in a man who made his mark. 'Ah!' said his lordship with a smile, 'I thought you said all wrote.' 'All *Americans*, your lordship—this was an *Englishman*.' Whereupon his lordship grinned a ghastly smile."

*The Sword of Washington in Mexico.*—One of the lieutenants of the Jefferson county volunteers, which has been mustered into the United States service from Virginia, is Lawrence B. Washington, and, as we are told by the Richmond Enquirer, wears the sword of his great ancestor.


# EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 23.


### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Random Reveries," No. XI, were received too late for this paper. We are glad to see our ancient friend, Knickerbocker, once more able to hobble into his place, "Gouty toe and all." We bespeak for him the attention of the reader, who has so often, on former occasions, listened to the sage counsels of the venerable old man.

"John's" poetry, we regret to say, has found a place under our table. It wont do. We pity him but can't mend his case, any more than we can mend his verses. The following is too pathetic for any thing. The rock of Gibralter could not stand it without dropping tears:

"Then Jane threw back her head
And straight she walked away;
And, reader, from that fatal hour
I've not felt well a day!"

Poor fellow! What has been the matter, John? Is the stomach disordered?—If so, lose not a moment—procure a box of Clickenar's sugar coated, take them all together; and if you are not relieved do not hesitate to test the virtues of the agent, by swallowing him also. Now do, John, take care of your precious self—but before we part, one word in your ear. Never sign your poetry "John." Let it be "Despairing Thirsis," or "Infelix Johannes," if you please—but simple "John!"—it is abominable!

"Z," is on file for publication.

### RAIL ROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

Mr. Whitney, the projector of this great scheme of internal improvement, has been recently reviving the subject by lectures in New York and Philadelphia. The most respectable gentlemen have publicly acquiesced in the views advanced and so clearly demonstrated by him on these occasions. Indeed what twelve months ago was regarded, by many, as the wildest chimera of the age, is now becoming extensively an object of popular favor, and receiving every where the support of the enlightened and enterprising of our citizens. It was natural that a proposition so stupendous should at first startle those to whom it was addressed. To build a road extending over such immense tracts of country, embracing such momentous interests, and capable of accomplishment without the outlay of a single dollar by the Government, was indeed a proposal designed, at first blush, to arouse the most unyielding scepticism. But its simplicity has stood the test of all the objections urged against it; and elevated its projector to no mean place among the great, far-seeing and enterprising benefactors of the world. As an American we feel proud of the man; and are well convinced that generations to come will hold his labors in honorable and enduring remembrance.

An able report was made upon the subject in the U. S. Senate, at its last session, by Hon. Mr. Breese, embracing the largest information in regard to the utility and practicability of the road, upon the proposed plan. In this report the suggestions of the eminent projector are furnished in detail. As a portion of the plan, it is offered to pay for the entire work by the sale of Government lands, extending for the distance of thirty miles into the interior on each side, throughout the whole route While this arrangement will be perfectly competent to meet all expenses, what disposition, we ask, could be made of the public domain, calculated to yield a more desirable revenue? How infinitely preferable to having it frittered away year after year for the benefit of miserable squatters on the soil? And in prospect of so magnificent work, as that proposed, who would regret, or withhold, for a moment, the few miles of land required for the purposes and expenses of the road?

The distance of Europe from us, on the one side, is about 3000 miles, with a population of 250,000,000; and that of Asia, on the other, about 5000 miles, with a population of more than 700,000,000.—We therefore occupy the central position between these two vast continents, and in the event of the construction of the road would, as clearly shown by the interesting report of Mr. Breese, become the great thoroughfare for the trade of the world. The commerce of Europe and Asia is destined here to find a rapid and easy channel, with the Atlantic and Pacific as basins of reception. The passengers thronging this route would represent, in addition to the best specimens of our own countrymen, the Mercantile, Mechanical and Literary circles of enlightened Europe. Distances hitherto rendered tedious by long and circuitous paths would be immeasurably shortened; and the traveller who had been accustomed to the almost interminable voyage to China, around the Southern cape of Africa, would be surprised to find himself in little more than a month, after setting out from New York, mingling with a strange crowd of uncouth Asiatics, on the streets of Canton!

Let us advance the mind, for a moment, to that period after the feet of the pioneer shall have passed through the forests that fringe the Pacific; and the hitherto unbroken silence of the leafy aisles become familiar with the sharp echo of the woodman's axe. Let us behold, as by magic, hamlet and village and town and city dotting the wilderness, teeming with an immense population. Let our ears be greeted with the noise of a thousand looms and workshops, rolling their re-echoing din from the crowded streets of sleepless cities, far away over the distant mountain tops. Let us contemplate the vigorous life, the social, moral and political improvements, the accumulated strength and resources which have so suddenly taken the place of the wood and prairie, where the Indian roamed unmolested in his solitude, and the wild horse coursed in unfettered freedom. Where is the American heart that does not warm at the vision of such a picture, and honor the great limner who has placed its lights in such bold and beautiful relief before us?

And when this great work shall at length be completed; when the last rail has been laid on the shores of the Pacific, connecting, by an unbroken line, with our great Northern lakes; when in addition to all this the Telegraph shall dart its radii of communication from the centre to the circumferance of our extended country, and encircle the whole continent with its almost invisible agents of speed and power—where then will linger a doubt of the perpetuity of the Republic? A chain more indissoluble than adamant will bind together the conflicting interests of our land. Ignorance, the prolific mother of sectional discontents, will no longer find a home when the extremes of the country shall converse, as man to man, with the interruption of but a few seconds. Hydra-headed disunion will find its grave in the ruins of private ambition and party rancour; and should the thought of disseverance ever intrude into our Councils, it will be only to be repudiated with honest indignation and disgust.

We have been led much further into this subject than at first designed. We sincerely trust that a matter so important will claim the serious consideration of the present Congress. The lands of Green Bay and other points are in demand, and the Government therefore should act at once, before they are deprived the privilege of furnishing a continuous route for the road, agreeably to the suggestions of the distinguished projector.

OUR MINISTER AT BRAZIL.—A difficulty has recently occurred between our Minister (Mr. Wise) and the Brazilian Government, in which the former gave the Spaniards another specimen of American mettle not soon to be forgotten. Few men possess more coolness and decision in the hour of emergency than Mr. Wise. It appears, that during the progress of the christening ceremonies of the Brazilian princess, two of our seamen got into a difficulty of a national character with the citizens, and were thrown into prison, by the authorities. Lieutenant Davis interposed for their relief, but met the same fate as the sailors. Mr. Wise then appeared, demanded the liberation of the seamen and Lieutenant, and threatened in failure of immediate compliance, to open the port holes of the Saratoga and Columbus (then lying in the harbor) and fire upon the Town. The officers and crew, as may be supposed, were not slow in making the arrangements required by the Minister.—At this juncture the three ships of the California Expedition having just arrived sailed into port. The inhabitants, alarmed at this sudden display of American forces, immediately threw open the prison doors, and let the captives go free; nor was it an easy matter for some time to make them understand that this sudden appearance of the troops was not concerted, and adverse to the amicable relations existing between the Governments.

The above items of information were received per Brig Reindeer, which arrived in New York last Saturday from Rio de Janeiro. She brings Capt. Turner, bearer of despatches to Washington; and reports favorably of the health of the squadron destined for California, which was to leave Rio on the 28th inst. direct for San Francisco.

The New York Herald in allusion to the foregoing, sa[illegible]—

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