FOREIGN NEWS.

News by the Steamer Hibernia.

Important Commercial News—Advance in Cotton—Advance in Flour—great Demand for American provisions—arrival of Specie—Starvation in Ireland, &c.

The mail last night brought us our Liverpool papers, with the New York papers of yesterday morning, containing full accounts of the news by the Hibernia. We make up our selection principally from Wilmer & Smith's European Times.

She brings Liverpool papers of the 5th, London of the evening of the 4th, Paris and Havre of the 2d, and Dublin of the 3d inst.

The intelligence is nearly a month later than previous advices.

It is said that about 2 to £300,000 in specie came out to Boston by the Hibernia.

American Beef and Pork continue in excellent demand, and although supplies are coming in free, very stiff rates are paid.

An American ship, which had just arrived in London, from New York, has brought 30 bbls. of pork suet.

Mr. O'Connell is looking feeble, and is said to be fast assuming the character of extreme old age.

Rome has been visited by terrible inundations; the distress is great; the amount of property destroyed is serious. The new pope has mitigated the hardships of the people by his purse and personal exertions. The Jews have been the reatest sufferers by the overflowing of the Tiber.

The condition of Ireland continues to be the absorbing subject of attention.—Day after day the distress continues to increase, and famine is doing the work of death in various parts of the country.

The Prussian government has, in order to check emigration to America, decided that the crown lands in Prussia and Posen, of which the leases fall in during the years 1847, 1848 and 1849, shall be set apart for persons who would otherwise be disposed to emigrate.

In Denmark, the import duty on Corn, Groats and Flour has been considerably reduced, by a royal ordinance of the 9th December.

Louis Philippe is said to have proposed a Congress of European nations.

Abdel-Kader is said to have prosed to make peace with France.

A pension of £100 a year has been offered by the government to Father Mathew.

The suffering population in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland is estimated at 100,000. A considerable supply of potatoes has arrived in London from Holland.

The President's Message.—The Liverpool Times, in reference to the President's message says:—

"The President's message gives a hopeful assurance that the American tariff, so far as regards British goods, will be maintained, and has given the English manufacturers a cheerful prospect for their trade for the coming spring.

"The last message of President Polk, which was received in this country a few days ago, has been assailed by the whole of the press, and ugly names have been given to the process of reasoning in which the President accounts for the Mexican war. One passage has been strongly commented upon,—that in which he states that the war was not undertaken with the view to conquest.

"We can call to mind no similar document during our time which has been less favorably received in England; from this it may be inferred that the annexation of California, of which Commodore Stockton has taken possession as a territory of the United States, is even less popular in England than was the annexation of Texas."

THE NEWS FROM ENGLAND.—The New York Commercial, remarking upon the news by the Queen's, says:—

The only intelligence of any moment by this arrival is the commercial. There is reported, indeed, a Ministerial crisis in Spain, occurring on the 29th of November, but these things are so frequent that they attract little notice. Senor Isturitz resigned; his successor, Senor Viluma, could not sustain himself, and Senor Isturitz was replaced—all in the same day.

In the papers before us we do not find the arrival of the Montezuma, Niagara, or either of the numerous vessels that were so long wind bound early in November.

The Paris dates are of the 6th. The papers are occupied with the discussion of the financial and commercial prospects of the country.

The Morning chronicle of the 8th mentions the death of the Hon. Robert Dickson, of Niagara, Canada West. Mr. Dickson died at Leghorn on the 27th of November, after a short illness.

It is a curious fact that Hugh Middleton; who undertook to bring a river of pure water above thirty eight miles out of its natural course for the supply of London, experienced innumerable difficulties in procuring support, and when he at length accomplished it, he was ruined. The New River, which was his work, now, supplies thirteen millions of gallons of water every day, and a share in the company; which was at first sold for $100, is now worth $15,000.

Abolition of Capital Punishment.—Attempts are being made in England, to procure the entire abolition of capital punishment. This would be a wonderful stride, indeed, since within the memory of young folks, it was remarked that in England a man could get hung by stealing enough to buy a rope.

GUN COTTON.—A correspondent of the London Athenæum, state that the gun cotton of Schonbein, is entirely different from that which has been manufactured by chemists since Mr. S's discovery has been made known. Schonbein's gun cotton is not liable to spontaneous explosion, nor to those accidents which have befallen other gun cotton in various ways. It is tractable and safe.

CONGRESS.

[Reported for the Balt. Clipper.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1847.

The Senate did not sit to day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Reed reported a bill to establish post routes in Texas.

Mr. Vinton offered an amendment, viz:—Provided, that nothing in this act shall be understood to contain an expression of opinion by Congress as to the question of boundary between the U. States and Mexico.

The question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Vinton, and it was lost yeas 63, nays 97.

The bill was then passed—yeas 115, nays 50.

Mr. Brown, of Va., offered the following resolutions, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed, viz:

Resolved, That it is expedient to prosecute the existing war with Mexico with all possible vigor until that Republic consent to give or receive proposals for an honorable and permanent peace between the two countries.

Resolved, That this House will promptly vote men and money to prosecute the war in the manner and for the purpose indicated in the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to connect with the subject of the war any subject of internal policy calculated to embarrass the vigorous prosecution thereof.

The House adjourned.

[Report of the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1847.

SENATE.

Mr. Dixon H. Lewis, from the finance committee, reported the loan bill, & moved that the Senate proceed to its consideration at once.

At 5 o'clock, a motion was made to adjourn; which prevailed—yeas 24, nays 20.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. McClay presented a memorial from the Common Council of New York, asking the interference of Congress to prevent the importation of foreign papers; which was referred to the committee on the judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

[A committee is in the city, from New York, for the purpose of urging the consideration of this subject on Congress.]

Mr. McDowell of Va., reported a bill to give the assent of Congress to a law passed by the Legislature of Maryland, relative to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and a bill for the repair of the Potomac bridge; which were referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

And the House adjourned.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1847.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Speight the Senate took up the special order—the Loan Bill.

Mr. Wescott then offered an amendment to the 4th section, prohibiting any hypothecation of Treasury Notes for less than the amount borne on their faces, and made some remarks in support of his motion.

The amendment was then agreed to.

And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock this morning.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill to increase the pay and allow bounties, in certain cases, to regulars and volunteers.

Mr. Hubbard of Ct offered an amendment, which was agreed to, requiring the payments to be made in gold and silver.

Finding itself without a quorum, at three o'clock, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

A GALLANT OFFICER.—Lieut. J. H. Potter, of the U. S. infantry, arrived in Concord, on a visit to his parents, last Saturday. Lieut. P. while storming the western side of Monterey with General Worth's division, on the first day of the battle, was shot by an escopette ball, which passed between the bones below the knee. For ten weeks he was unable to leave his bed, and the surgeon advised amputation as the only means of saving his life—but Lieut. P. wisely refused to part with so useful an appendage. He left Monterey on the 25th of November, and made the journey to Camargo, lying on his back, in a Mexican "ambulante." His wound did not begin to heal until he reached Washington city, since which it has recovered rapidly, and he is now able to walk with facility. As should be the case with all our gallant officers and soldiers who have participated in repelling the Mexican invaders, we see by the newspapers that Lieut. Potter has been made a *lion* in the various cities and towns through which he has passed on his return home. We learn that he expects to be stationed hereafter at Baltimore.—*Hill's Concord, N. H. Pat.*

SALT FOR HOGS.—Hogs during the process of fattening should be supplied with salt as often as once a week. It is no less advantageous to them than to the ox, the cow or the sheep, and when liberally given is a preventive of many diseases to which, from their continual confinement, and the effect of hearty food, they are inevitably exposed. Store hogs are also greatly benefitted by a liberal provision of salt, and will generally partake of it once or twice a week as eagerly and to all appearance with as good zest, as they do of corn or meal. Charcoal is also highly salutary in its influences upon the health of swine.—*Maine Farmer.*

A Noble Fortune Nobly Used.—The Duke de Luynes, who inhabits the *Chateau Dampierre*, in the environs of Versailles, has recently given a hundred thousand francs to the sufferers by the inundations in France. The Duke de Luynes has an income of 1,500,000 francs a year; and devotes every year 500,000 to deeds of benevolence, and as many more to the encouragement of the fine arts.

Maryland Legislature.

[Reported for the Balt. Clipper.]

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 23, 1847.

SENATE.

Mr. Mathews obtained leave to report a bill supplementary the act of 1843, ch. 280. taxing certain commissions.

A bill repealing the act of 1845, ch. 94, relating to the assemblage of colored persons, reported by Mr. Orrick, after some debate by Messrs. Orrick, Turner, of Frederick, Dukett and McComas, in favor; and Risteau, Donaldson, Owens and Murray, in opposition, was amended on the motion of Donaldson, by providing against all out door meetings and passed.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 25, 1847.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

A report from the Pennsylvania Institute for Educating the Blind, states that there are seven persons in said institution from this State. A number of petitions were presented.

Mr. Donaldson submitted a resolution providing a mode for cancelling coupons held by the Barings, in London.

A bill regulating the salary of Governor and Secretary of State, was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Jamar in the Chair.)

Mr. Spencer moved to fix the Governor's salary at $3,500; and Mr. Risteau proposed $3,000. After speeches from Mr. Wickes in favor of the first named sum; & Mr. Dirickson, in opposition the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 26, 1847.

SENATE.

Mr. Clarke offered resolutions recommending a vigorous prosecution of the war with Mexico, and the voting of men and money, by the general Government for that purpose; which were laid over, and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE.—The order of the day, being the bill fixing the Salary of Governor and Secretary of State, was taken up in committee of the whole; (Mr. Jamar in the chair.) Messrs. Cox, Murray, Ege and Risteau, favored the bill of last session, allowing $2,000 to the Governor; and Messrs. Donaldson, Jones, of St. Mary's, and Kennedy, spoke in opposition to so low a salary.

Mr. Kennedy offered a substitute, giving the Governor $3,500, and the Secretary $1,700, with commissions, &c. The committee, at this stage, rose, and the House adjourned.

The following most truthful and important view of our Annexation destinies and capabilities, is the conclusion of an able article in the Edinboro Review: "The full peopling of the Mississippi valley—an event not very far distant—will constitute, perhaps, the most important stage in the social history of man. Civilization commenced in nooks and corners of the earth where seas, mountains, deserts afford shelter to communities struggling for growth against the bleak winds of surrounding barbarism. Egypt, Phœnicia, Greece, the islands and coasts of Italy, were thus, one by one, placed at the head of the movement in the Western world, each, as it were, a separate spot of firm ground, the dwelling of intellect and art, and of the science of law and order, amid the chaos of the yet wild and formless continents. It grew up a fixed opinion among politicians, first, that free institutions could only flourish in countries of limited extent and population; secondly, that the energy and action, even of despotic Governments, weakened by extensive dominion. With war reduced to an art of rapid and decisive results; with the internal communications of peace so multiplied and improved that the same social relations will subsist between kingdoms as now subsist between provinces of the same kingdom, while provinces become parishes, no civilized nation can keep its knowledge, its habits its very spirit to itself; all will be sections of a great whole between which relative size and population will form the main distinctions. Nor will there be any practical limits to the extension of empire. Steam will render the action of Government on all parts of the political body, in ordinary times, immediate and certain; and thus secure centralization and unity. Steam will render the action of the people on the Government, in great emergencies, irresistible; and thus secure freedom, if the people are true to themselves.

"Let us remember that with little increase of our present mechanical faculties, thought might be transmitted from one end to the other of a State as large as the old Roman empire, in a few minutes, and troops dispatched in a very few days; and it will be seen at once how absurd would be the application of political ideas formed in the infancy of society, to this its state of new and protentous advance. If the Americans preserve that tenacious spirit of unity which has hitherto so singularly characterized them in all their career of aggression, occupation, and annexation, it is impossible to over-estimate the greatness of their future."

INNOCENT PURCHASERS.—Court of Rensselaer county, New York, before Judge Parker, on a suit of replevin. The point decided was that, an innocent purchaser of goods from a person who had obtained them by false pretences, could hold them; that the person who had been thus defrauded, could not reclaim them after they had passed into the hands of a third person without notice of the fraud. It was said by counsel, that getting goods by false pretences is a *felony*, and goods *feoniously* obtained, as in theft and robbery, can be reclaimed by the owner wherever he finds them. The authorities cited seem strongly to favor this position, and in fact a number of cases in our own reports sustain this doctrine.

The distinction drawn between the two cases—where goods are obtained by false pretences, and where by theft—is this: That in the former case the owner voluntarily parts with the possession of his goods, and in the latter he does not. Judge Parker took the distinction.

DANGER OF A FINANCIAL CRISIS.—The New York Commercial translates the following from the Courier des Etats Unis a French paper of that city.

"The Rochester has brought us no Paris papers, but we have received letters which announce the danger of a double financial crisis, in England and France whose effect upon the whole of Europe must be disastrous. One of these letters, from a person holding an eminent position in the Bank of France, describes the position in the Bank, as the most critical it has been placed in for thirty years. The ordinary capital of the Bank is two hundred millions (of francs) in specie. This amount has been reduced one half within a month, by the withdrawal of immense sums for payments on railroad shares and for the purchase of breadstuffs from abroad. The Government usually has on deposit with the Bank a hundred millions; at the end of December this deposite was reduced to thirty five millions by the excessive and extraordinary expenses in all departments of the Administration.

"In this conjuncture, and the drain of specie continuing, the Bank, whose capital was reduced, on the 4th of December, to seventy-five or eighty millions of francs, applied to the Bank of England for a loan of five millions of francs. But the Bank of England is itself in a position sufficiently trying, consequent upon the large purchases of grain from abroad, and it is doubtful whether the aid can be extended. The directors of the Bank of France had a meeting on the 4th of December to devise measures for meeting the emergency. They would resolve, probably, either to sell a large number of securities or to reduce their discounts and receive no paper having more than two months to run. Such a course has not been taken by the Bank since the restoration, and our informant believes that it will have a severe effect on the commerce of Paris.

"One of the least inconveniences of the financial crisis will be probably, the enforced suspension of certain railroad projects and the dissolution of more than one company. Already, on the Exchange at Paris, was dicussed a question of high financial importance, namely, whether the Government would refund the deposites (or preliminary payments) of companies that may be broken up. These amount in all to 72,400,000 francs. The repayment of these deposits which are required as guarantee for the completion of the works proposed, will form a question on which the legislative chambers probably will have to decide."

GENERAL TAYLOR'S LETTER.—The value which the brave and humane General Taylor sets upon the lives of his soldiers, as manifested in his unwillingness to throw away fifty or a hundred of them, unnecessarily, in storming Monterey has suggested to a friend a characteristic anecdote of General Jackson; strongly evincing the same trait in that stern, valiant and unquestionably sagacious commander, to whose memory the circumstance does such honor that we are happy to be able to present it to the public, on the high authority of the person to whom Jackson made the statement.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Our informant arrived at New Orleans on the fourth of February, 1815, (about four weeks after the crowning victory over the British,) and being an intimate personal friend of Jackson, proceeded to the general's head-quarters; and passed nearly the whole night in conversation with him mainly upon the incidents of the recent great battle. After narrating many of the circumstances of the conflict, General Jackson said—"I suppose you have wondered why I permitted the British army to retire from the field and make good their retreat, without attempting to hinder or molest them, after they had been so thoroughly crippled in their attack on our lines." His friend replied—"No, General, I did not; because I knew you would not have taken the course you did, without good reasons." "Yes," said Jackson, "I had good reasons for my conduct. I knew that my brave volunteers were invincible, in their patriotism, and that, behind those breastworks, they could defend themselves against the best troops in the world. But I knew that in the open field their want of military experience and discipline would expose them to terrible loss from the fire of the well drilled veterans of the British army, still capable of opposing several complete battalions to me. It is true, I could have routed them and cut off their retreat, and destroyed or captured their whole force; but it would have been at the sacrifice of hundreds of my best volunteers—an unnecessary sacrifice, because my success was complete without it. I had done all that was to be desired. And then—to think of throwing away the lives of my brave volunteers"—said the old General, indignant at the idea of such a wanton sacrifice—"my brave Tennessee volunteers! many of whom, mere boys of 18 and 20, were brought to me, at Nashville, from the country by their parents in some instances by their widowed mothers, who said to me, 'Here General is our only son'—or as sometime, when one parent brought three or four boys to me, Here are our sons! Take them and make them fight for their country!—Make good soldiers of them! But don't expose them unnecessarily! Take good care of them, General!' Why,' continued Jackson, "by the ——— I wouldn't give the lives of twenty of my brave Tennessee volunteers for the whole British Army."

A powerful expression of that generous humanity which so well becomes true courage, and a just appreciation of the value of the life of an American citizen. And much as we regret to repeat, the characteristic profanity which accompanied it, we are reminded, by its associations of that oath of which Sterne says, "The ascending spirit who flew up to Heaven's chancery with it, blushed as he gave it in; and the recording angel as he wrote it down, dropped a tear upon the word, and blotted it out FOREVER!"

We rejoice to know that Taylor, with all of Jackson's successful courage, has in no particular less than Jackson's humane horror of the waste of his gallant soldiers' lives, for the empty glory of the extermination of a conqured and retreating foe.

GREAT INDIAN BATTLE.

A letter from a gentleman at Council Bluffs, dated on the 17th of December, to to his correspondent in St. Louis, states that, on the previous day, a band of the Sioux, in the neighborhood of the Bluffs, that a battle ensued between them, and that the Sioux killed sixty of the Omahas before the conflict terminated.

The following particulars are given in a letter to the St Louis Republican:

It was a cold-blooded butchery of women and children; in the absence of all the warriors of the village. On the night of the 12th and 13th, the letter states, a war party of Yancton Sioux Indians defeated and destroyed fourteen tribes of the Omaha tribe of Indians, located at the time at Wood's Bluffs, situated about sixty miles from this place—Belleview. The men and warriors of the Omahas had left the camp on a hunt; and the Sioux, soon after they reached the camp, discovered that they only had women and children to content with. The slaughter was terrible—seventy three were killed, and nineteen mortally wounded. Two men made their escape—one of them named Jos. Lafleche, a trader in the employ of Mr. Peter A. Sarpy, and at the time in charge of a stock of goods.

He ran from the scene of blood bare-footed, and arrived at Belleview with both feet frozen. Mr. Sarpy and Maj. Miller, the present agent, despatched a party of men to assertain the facts, and they confirmed, on their return, the report of Lafleche—They also reported that five of the Sioux Indians had been killed, no doubt stabbed by the Omaha squaws. Going twenty miles further than the ground of the massacre, they found the place where the goods of the trader had been divided among the robbers.

It seems, adds the letter, that fate is against the Omaha Indians. Four or five days before this event took place, one lodge, camping at Cabanne's old trading house, was attacked by a war party of Ayona's commanded by the well known chief White Cloud, and four of the men wounded, and one woman killed.

In the same number of the Republican is the following:

We are in possession of another letter from Fort Scott, dated on the 26th December, describing the exposed condition of our western frontier. We are told in this letter of daily outrages by the Indians, committed east and west of the State line. It is said that the Osages, returning from their fall hunt, met the rumor that their agent had been robbed of a part of their annuity, and that the remainder had been taken for their safety, and deposited in the bank at Springfield, a distance of 150 miles from the place of payment. The Indians caused the agent to be arrested, by the aid the civil law, sixty-five miles east of the State boundary line, and he was permitted to proceed only after several days' detention. To secure his safe progress to Jefferson city, he was compelled to employ twenty armed men, in addition to the United States force with him.

"We are in possession;" says the letter, "of information that the Sac and Osage Indians have recently held a council in the Osage nation, the object of which was to unite their forces and influence; to rob and plunder the whites, possibly under the impression that they could obtain aid from Mexico. The Government should look to it at once. Fort Scott should be occupied by troops without delay, because its position makes it most available in quelling disturbances, should they break out in the north, the west or the south.

"We hear, also, that the principle men of the Greek nation are sending hostile letters to the Osages, demanding remuneration for losses which they have sustained from time to time. They also state that, if the value of the property is not returned; they will rally their forces and take it. Nothing but the presence of an adequate military force can keep in subjection the thousands of Indians now on our frontier, placed there by treaty stipulations, and those stipulations violated in almost every particular."

REMARKABLE SEIZURE OF A SUPPOSED BURGLAR.—THRILLING SCENE.—A gentleman living in the western part of the city experienced a truly exciting event, and became suddenly and unexpectedly the hero of a startling scene the other night. He had retired to bed at his usual hour, his wife being sick, and fortunately, as it seems, under the necessity of taking medicine during the night, which, with a lamp, match-box, &c., were placed upon a small table near the bed. At about two o'clock, as it afterwards proved, his wife awoke and discovered that the lamp was out; and wishing for her medicine, awoke her husband, requesting him to reach to the table and hand it to her. He was, it seems, lying upon his left side, and the table directly before his face; accordingly extending his right hand to feel for the bottle, he placed it upon the hand of a man upon the table. With admirable presence of mind, he instantly tightened his grasp, and firmly holding on, at once called out, "There's a man in the room!" His wife screamed, and cried aloud for assistance upon others in the house, unwilling to move; while her husband, feeling the risk of moving from his first position, and unable to turn so as to get at a loaded pistol beneath his pillow, shrewdly enough, however, exclaimed sternly to the man, "If you dare to move, I'll blow your brains out." The noise occasioned by such an occurrence, with the crying and screaming of one or two children in the room, who had been woke up by it, soon brought in two or three of the other members of the household, with lights, when our excellent friend was discovered holding in the vice-like grip of his right—his own good left hand! Under the intercepted circulation caused by the pressure of his head, stretched out upon the table, the unfortunate cause of this frightful scene, was just coming to itself, the grip of the other hand almost starting the blood from the tips of the imprisoned fingers. The supposed burglar was released instanter, and our worthy friend, with his daring and presence of mind at a marvellous discount, slid under the blankets to enjoy his laugh by himself. —*Balt. Sun.*

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 30.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications in prose and verse are rapidly multiplying on our table. Contributors will therefore exercise patience.

"THE OLD ASTROLOGER AND HIS SON" will be published in our next. We shall be pleased to hear from "Ibycus" again.

"THE BELLE OF NIAGARA," by a "Student," is awaiting our decision. Its fate will be known hereafter.

"JOHN" is not so far gone in disease as we had imagined. He threatens to do great things with us for abusing his *poetry* in the last paper. We can only say that we are sorry to have excited his spleen, but cannot for the life of us feel a becoming dread of his threats. Should we be pressed into close quarters perhaps "*Jane*" may interfere, and save us a drubbing. We really supposed that we were doing him a good office when he complained of not *feeling well* by prescribing for his bodily ailments, and since the recipe has failed of effect, (as will sometimes occur with the most skillful son of Æsculapius,) we shall take the liberty of adopting the usual method and prescribe something else. Suppose then, dear *John* you should seek out some other lassie, of poetical temperament like your own, who could sympathise in your misfortunes, and console you by the sweet outgushings of song. Such an one is "*Fanny*" of Coffeeville, Miss., whose muse has lately given birth to the following *gem*, suggested by a *marriage*—mind that too, *Johnny!* Just read it now:

LINES SUGGESTED ON WITNESSING A MARRIAGE,

She stood, And by her Side
stood the Bridgroom by his Bride.
She was a Lovely Maiden, yes
Oh, May The Lord them Both bless

She was Young, about five and ten
He Was one Of the best Specimens,
both Stood and Each other eyed
Until the Fatal *not* was Tied

Ten Years is passed Forever gone
And still i Remember that One
Who stood by the *alter* and Made A vow
Ten years is gone But I remember it now,

Long May they live in *Piece* and Joy
They have now one Son a pretty Boy
And may They enjoy Life till it shall end
Is the wish of Their Friend

FANNY.

Coffeeville, Miss., Dec. 1st, 1846.

THE WAR.—An able letter upon the difficulties of prosecuting the war with Mexico may be found in the National Intelligencer of the 12th inst. It abounds in valuable information and correct views, and deserves the attention of every man desirous of forming a just opinion upon the subject. We shall enumerate, for the sake of such as may not see the letter referred to, most of the positions assumed by the writer. These are separately sustained with great clearness and force,

1. A continuation of hostilities would cause the interference of France and England to whom the commerce of Mexico is of great consequence, England moreover owning the most valuable mines of that country.

2. The impracticability of acquiring possession by the conquest of the city of Mexico itself. Fifty other towns present themselves to which the citizens can retire, and if we pay for provisions in specie the drain will be upon our currency, while they instead of being injured will be really benefitted by the invasion.

3. The impossibility of procuring supplies *en route*. In the vallies between the towering ledges of rock, small and broken as they are, grain is cultivated and carried thence, by mules, to market. In such a country, admitting the adequacy of the supplies (which does not exist) no foraging parties could pretend to supply an army with provisions. The supplies then must come from home, and that through the only point, the city of Vera Cruz, the most pestilential and deadly spot on this continent.

4. The impossibility of raising funds to meet the increased consumption of the troops, which would amount to more daily than that of the whole city of Baltimore.

5. The difficulty of concentrating an army of 50,000, owing to the decline of enthusiasm already among volunteers.

6. The immense desert intervening be-

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