THE STAR.

EASTON, Md.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 27, 1846.

☞ Mr. V. B. Palmer is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the "Easton Star," in the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia.

☞ *Privileges of Post-Masters.*—When subscribers refuse to take Newspapers from the office, Postmasters are now, as heretofore, required to notify Editors, &c. and may frank letters containing such notice.

REMOVAL.

The office of the "Star" has been removed from the old stand to the rooms immediately adjoining, and nearly opposite Beaston's hat store, on Washington street.

☞ Mr. B. M. Bowdle will accept our thanks for proceedings of the House of Delegates, &c.

Appointment by the President, *by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.* John Slidell, of Louisiana, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Mexican Republic.

Rejection.—The U. S. Senate has rejected the nomination of Judge Woodward of Pennsylvania, nominated to the Bench of the Supreme Court to supply the vacancy occasioned by Judge Baldwin's death.

Ourselves and our patrons.—Our bills for subscription, advertising, and job-work will be ready in a few days to be placed in Collectors' hands. We sincerely hope our delinquent friends will "cash up" on first call;—many of them we feel sure cannot claim further indulgence. Those residing out of the county or State can remit the amount due by mail at our risk.

The Snow which fell last week afforded such of our citizens, as are fond of the sport, a welcome opportunity to enjoy fine sleighing—and they made the most of it. What with rival steeds, and sleighs, sleds, jumpers, and other whimsical devices—the merry jingling of bells—the smiles of rosy-cheeked girls, and the lively chit-chat of beaux, our streets presented quite an animated scene of fun and bustle.

The Odd Fellows of this town have fitted up a new lodge room at the corner of Washington and Dover streets The arrangements reflect great credit on those who executed the work, and also on those who superintended it. The decorations are neat, tasteful, and appropriate as far as completed. We shall, at a future time, allude again to the subject.

Reform.—As we predicted, the committee on reform (that is the whig majority of it) has reported unfavorably on the Baltimore memorial asking for the call of a convention to reform the Constitution. The report goes *dead up*, it is said, against the revision of the constitution by a *convention*; and we will predict again, that the Whigs in the Legislature will pack pretty closely against any reform proposed. They can impose taxes, but overlook retrenchment—be reformers at home and anti-reformers at Annapolis—and in short, make promises but redeem none. Some of the Whigs (few and far between though) may oppose the report of the majority, from present appearances. But then—the Senate—"aye, there's the rub!"

Foreign News.—The foreign news published in another column is highly important and interesting. The dissolution of the British Cabinet; the formation of a new one with Lord John Russell at its head, and the probability of the repeal of the corn laws, are topics of the deepest interest to this country. The speculations of the American press are somewhat variant in regard to the course of the new ministry on the Oregon question. The Baltimore Sun thinks the change "may not be considered favorable." The New York Morning Post is of opinion that "the bearing of the news is *decidedly unfavorable* on the question of peace or war" The Herald says—

"A repeal of the corn laws will, without doubt, act as a very great sedative to the prejudices of the people of the Western States against England, upon the Oregon question—and will raise up an interest in that section of the country in favor of a compromise, that may annul all others."

The New York Sun takes a different view of the effect of the change of the Ministry, and says:

"If any of our readers so far disregarded our belief in permanent *peace* between England and America as to apprehend *war*, we think they will now dismiss their doubts. To the poor of England, Ireland and Scotland this advent of the Whigs is a blessing. Nor is it much less to the farmers of the United States. It ensures the pacification of Ireland, foreshadows the downfall of the French ministry under Guizot, and leads us to look for a speedy termination of the villainous war in South America. It is in fact, the dawn of a brighter era for the British Empire and for all nations having intimate relationship with that great power.

The receipt of the next European news is anxiously and hourly looked for. The steamer has been out the usual period for the trip at this season of the year. We shall learn at her arrival the manner in which the President's annual message has been received—the composition of the new ministry, and the temper of the British press. We may anticipate some growling—John Bull may even bark, but we incline to the opinion that he will not venture to bite.

National Defences.—We see it stated, that Gen. Black of South Carolina, chairman of the committee on the Militia will shortly report a very important bill to the House of Representatives. The bill makes all able-bodied male citizens, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, liable to militia duty. In time of peace but one of the two classes in which these ages are arranged, shall be enrolled—those between the ages of 21 and 30 years—including all uniform companies [illegible] of alarm, or when the country is [illegible] with war, the President is author[illegible] his proclamation, requiring a [illegible] the militia for a war establis[illegible] draughted for six month[illegible] pay and subsistence [illegible] dolla[illegible] a year in all [illegible] tutes [illegible] liable to [illegible] service one year be subj[illegible] in three. [illegible] that the number of citizens bet[illegible] ages of 18 and 45, liable to militia [illegible] in time of war, amount to about 2,700,000. In time of peace the enrolment would embrace those only between 21 and 30, together with the volunteer companies, making about 1,000,000. It is said there is nothing *coercible* in the bill but the twelve months service at one time, and that *one* year in three. Under the present law every citizen is liable to be called out *six months in each year*. This is but a brief synopsis of some of the leading features of the bill as we have seen them. Probably under existing circumstances, the organization of the militia is a matter worthy of careful and permanent adjustment.

Maryland Legislature.—The following summary comprises the business of the past week of a public nature.

Orders and leaves granted.—On motion of Mr. Bowie, the committee on ways & means, directed to inquire into the propriety of disconnecting the collection of State and county taxes. To Mr. Boone, to report a bill to abolish the High Court of Chancery. To Mr. Landing, restricting the taxes paid for Colonization by Worcester county, to the payment of any such expenses as are incurred in removing free persons of color from that county. To Mr Hoover, taxing free persons of color for the benefit of the Colonization Society.

On motion of Mr. Dellinger, inquiry was directed as to the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt. To Mr. Hollyday, a bill empowering the tax-payers to pay at once a *pro rata* proportion of their taxes into the Treasury, in money or State bonds.

Bills passed by the House.—Regulating the commissions of executors and administrators. To license the agents of non-resident merchants. A bill requiring notary publics to give security for the payment of the tax on their commissions.

Mr. Clagett called up a bill prohibiting free colored persons belonging to the District of Columbia, from hiring themselves in Prince George's county.—Referred.

Miscellaneous.—*Contempt of Court.* On motion, the Speaker appointed Messrs. Ware, Swann, Jones and McLane, to report a bill defining contempt of court.

Mr. Thomas offered a resolution authorising the payment of $50 to Edward Stewart for repairing ordnance at the Easton armory. Adopted.

Mr. Bowie reported a bill to alter and amend the 59th article of the constitution.—Messrs. Biser and Ege each reported bills, taking a vote of the people as to the propriety of calling a convention to alter & amend the constitution. Mr. Hollyday also reported a bill for the call of a "convention, without adding to the expenses of the State."—These various bills were severally referred to the (mammoth) committee on the constitution.

Pilot Law.—Mr. McLane submitted an order, empowering the committee on the Pilot Laws, to send for persons and papers, and to take testimony under oath. This order gave rise to some debate, which evidently exhibited a disposition on the part of the House to amend the present laws. The order was adopted.

Agriculture.—Mr. Schley submitted an order directing the committee on Agriculture to in[illegible] to the propriety of employing the se[illegible] an agricultural chemist, to give su[illegible]ion as might best secure the [illegible]terest against the evils arisin[illegible] potato-rot," &c. Adopted.

Bills R[illegible]—Mr. Carpenter, to abolish the [illegible]miner General. By Mr. Sheln[illegible]rom the Senate for cutting a can[illegible]e Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to t[illegible]elaware Bay—a favorable report.

Baltimore Visiter.—The resolutions submitted by Mr. Clagett, some days since, directing process to be issued against Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, publisher of the "Baltimore Saturday Visiter," under an alleged violation of laws prohibiting the publishing of matter calculated to stir up the colored population to insurrection, were taken up.

Mr. Clagett read various articles from the columns of the Visiter, and argued at some length, in sustaining the alleged violation of law.

Mr. Hook thought that action in the matter was calculated to give the accused too much importance, and to enlist the aid of those friendly to abolition. He desired to see all such men, who utter like sentiments with the editor, safely lodged in the penitentiary for life, but thought as a matter of policy, he should not be noticed by the Legislature.

Mr. Bowie offered a substitute for the resolutions, directing the Attorney General to ascertain if any publisher of a newspaper or other person, in the city of Baltimore, had violated the law of 1835, ch. 225, prohibiting the circulation of incendiary papers; and if, in his opinion, he deemed the editor of the "Visiter," or any other person, has violated the provisions of said law, then to cause process to be issued, &c.

Mr. Ege expressed his unwillingness to favor the resolution, as in violation of the privileges of the press, under the Bill of Rights, and calculated to do no good, but, on the contrary, to beget excitement.

Mr. Clagett, in a zealous reply, declared it as his opinion that, if a fear of excitement was to deter gentlemen, standing here as the grand inquest of the State, from doing their duty, it was high time the people should know their position. As a slave holder, he could not consent to hold his peace while men stood with torch and knife in hand upon the very threshold of our peaceful homes and firesides.

Several gentlemen rising to speak, Mr. Dennis called the previous question, which was sustained. The substitute offered by Mr. Bowie was adopted.

Nothing of interest has transpired in the Senate.

Congressional.

In the *Senate*, on Tuesday after the expiration of the morning hour, devoted to the reception of executive communications the presentation of petitions, and the presentation and consideration of resolutions, the Senate went into executive session, and after some time spent therein, adjourned.

In the *House*, after the reception of reports from committees, the day [illegible]d, without final action, to the consideration of the report of the Committee of Elections, in the case of the Florida contested election.

Wednesday.—In the *Senate*, after the transaction of some routine business of no special interest, Mr. Bagby introduced a resolution proposing certain amendments to the constitution of the United States, so as to extend the presidential term to six years, and to establish authoritatively the "one-term principle"—to render the members of both houses during the time for which they are elected, and for four years afterwards, ineligible to the office of President and Vice President—and to render members of both houses ineligible to the office of head of any of the departments. The object of the mover was stated to be the purification and security of the administration of the government, and his propositions certainly present matter for respectful consideration.

A very interesting and animated debate sprung up unexpectedly on a motion fixing Tuesday next as the day for the consideration of the bill providing for the augmentation of the naval force by the construction of three steam frigates and five smaller vessels. Mr. Allen contended for the postponement of the subject till the 10th of February—the day on which the Oregon question comes up—on the ground that the necessity of augmenting the navy depended on the action taken in relation to the Oregon question. He was opposed by Mr. Yulee, Mr. Hannegan, and others.—The debate was quite lively. It was finally decided, after a division, that the bill should be taken up next Tuesday.

In the *House*, without the transaction of any general business, the consideration of the case of contested election from Florida was resumed. No question has yet been taken. The discussion, which is one of details, altogether local and uninteresting in character, is going on to benches half empty, and galleries entirely so. As a question of privilege, this subject supersedes all others until a disposition has been made of it.

Thursday.—In the *Senate*, after the transaction of some routine business, and a brief but rather lively debate on the institution of an inquiry with regard to the relations of the government of the United States and the Indian tribes, Mr. Allen took occasion to make some remarks explanatory of the sentiments advanced by him on the previous day, in the course of the debate on the bill for the augmentation of the navy, which had been, in his opinion, misapprehended by certain senators. The Senate then entered on the consideration of executive business, and on the doors being again opened, an adjournment till Monday took place.

In the *House*, after the adoption of several resolutions, the case of the contested election from Florida was again taken up, are debated till the hour of adjournment. On Friday the house was occupied by local business and the Florida contested election.

Important, if True.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Chronicle says—Mr. Patton, of Petersburg, Virginia, has invented a machine for navigating the air, after years of incessant application and study. It is a balloon, and can move 50 or 60 miles an hour.—Connected with it is a battery, from which he can discharge from 1 to 10,000 one ounce balls a minute. He has likewise brought to perfection a submarine battery, to go 10 or 12 miles an hour, and with which, by means of a torpedo, he can blow up a hostile fleet in 30 minutes. He can carry despatches to and from Oregon in a hundred and twenty hours.

More Delusion.—A Rev. Mr. Pichard is preaching in Ohio upon the *last day*, which, he says is soon coming. He prepares his disciples for the event, by placing them in a circle, with a wash tub in the centre, in which their feet are placed for holy ablution. They then dance round the tub; and after this, a holy kiss goes round the circle, each kissing the next neighbor, and the Rev. teacher going round and kissing all! He teaches that husbands and wives unequally yoked, believers with infidels, must part at the day of judgment; and that as the day is soon coming they may as well anticipate it, and part here below.

Gen. Fessenden is the Abolition candidate for Governor of Maine. Rev. Mr. Fisk has retired from the U. S. Journal, leaving J. E. Dow as sole proprietor. Joseph G. Marshall is the Whig candidate for Governor of Indiana.

Queries.—If the spirit of God does not prompt a man to keep a grog shop, what *spirit* does?

If they are *not* christians who establish them, who *are* they? [Sam of the "Star."

KIDNAPPING vs. HANGING.

Some days since a negro man, named Yeoman, kidnapped two children, under circumstances of an aggravated nature.—He was pursued and arrested at Albany, (Ga.) and conveyed to Florida. What followed, is thus told by the Savannah Republican.

"On his way thither, he confessed to the gentlemen in whose charge he was, that he was one of an organized gang of negro thieves and murderers; that during the Florida war, they had carried on their operations under the guise of Indians, and that since the war they had stolen negroes in Thomas and Lowndes counties, Georgia, and Jefferson county, Florida, to the value of over $10,000. He confessed his crimes in detail, and offered them $1000 cash for his release, alleging that if carried to Florida, he knew he would be unceremoniously hanged.

"On his arrival in Jefferson county, Florida, the citizens assembled to the number of 90, and after an investigation of the facts, took a formal vote, which resulted 67 in favor of hanging, and 23 against it. Yeoman was accordingly exec[illegible] o'clock, on the 2d in[illegible] son f[illegible] was the first [illegible] fact of his having a [illegible] the community, who would [illegible] bility, have effected a release. [illegible] of $1000 has already been offered [illegible] citizens for the arrest of others known to be connected with him, who has already suffered. One of those implicated was arrested a few days since, we are informed, near Newton, Baker county, Georgia, and after the infliction of seventy-five lashes, released on the pledge that he would leave the State in five hours."

MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

Monday morning last, as a party of young men were going up to Hobcaw, in a boat for the purpose of shooting, they perceived at low water mark on the marsh about two miles Northeast of the city, the upper part of a barrel, just emerging out of the water. On further examination they discovered that the barrel was headed, the head covered with a piece of sheet iron, and the whole fastened to a stake driven deeply into the mud of the marsh. On opening it, it was found to contain the bones of a human being, the flesh having been almost entirely dissolved, and the head wanting. It was supposed from the condition of the parts, that the body must have been deposited there 4 or 5 weeks ago. It was also evident that the head had been cut off and disposed of in some other way as there was no appearance of the bones of the skull in the barrel. They immediately repaired to the city and gave information to the coroner, who ordered the barrel and its contents to be brought to town, and at half past 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, an inquest was impanneled on Gadsden's wharf.

The verdict of the Jury, founded on the circumstances of the case, was, that the person whose remains were before them had been murdered by some person or persons unknown.—*Charleston, S. C. News.*

DEATH OF DECATUR'S PILOT.

The Nat. Intelligencer contains the following:—"Died, at his residence near the Navy Yard, Washington, on Sunday evening last, with Christian composure, and in a full hope of a blessed immortality, Salvadore M. Catalano, Sailingmaster U. S. Navy, aged 70 years, a native of Palermo, in Sicily, but for the last 41 years a resident of this city. It is but justice to the memory of the deceased to state that his admission into the American Navy was the reward of services as a volunteer to pilot the gallant Decatur into the harbor of Tripoli, when he set fire to the American frigate Philadelphia, then in possession of the Corsairs. The deceased was at the time (1804) a pilot on board the Enterprise, then under the command of Lieutenant (afterward Commodore) Decatur. Lieut. Decatur, being aware that his pilot understood the language of the Corsairs, first proposed to him, and afterward to Com. Preble, then commanding the squadron, the daring project of entering the harbor of Tripoli by night, and destroying by fire the frigate Philadelphia. The deceased immediately volunteered his services, and the project being approved of by Com. Preble the gallant Decatur, with the deceased, (one midshipman and 20 men being concealed in the bottom of the xebec,) sailed for the Philadelphia. On approaching the frigate, the xebec was hailed, when the deceased answered that he had lost his cable and anchor and requested permission to make fast to the frigate until morning.—Having obtained leave to make fast to her stern, Decatur and his brave companions boarded the Philadelphia and swept her decks. Out of 50 Corsairs not one escaped. The frigate was then set on fire, and the heroic band sail for the American squadron, with only one seaman wounded. As a reward for this brave and heroic service, the deceased, upon the recommendation of Commodore Decatur, was admitted into the American Navy.

Important Rumor.—It is rumored that despatches have gone off requiring the Home Squadron to repair forthwith to the vicinity of Vera Cruz and the Army in Texas, and to be there, to proceed to the most available point near the bank of the Rio del Norte, to meet the Mexican forces, should they be sent into Texas.

Mississippi Senators.—Gen. Foote, dem. has been elected by the legislature of Mississippi, Senator of the United States for that State! This is for a Senator from 4th March, 1847. Jos. W. Chalmers received the nomination to fill the unexpired term, occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. R. J. Walker.

You don't say So!—The Montreal Herald of the 15th inst., threatens to make an Algiers of New York, and a St. Jean d'Acre of Boston! It takes two to play at that game.

WEALTH OF MEXICAN CHURCHES

Major Noah, in the New York Times, speaking of the immense treasures in the Mexican Churches, says:

'In the cathedral of *Puebla delos Angeles* hangs a grand chandelier of massive gold and silver, not of *ounces* averdupois, but whole *tons* in weight, collected under the viceroys from the various tributary mines. On the right of the altar stands a carved figure of the Virgin, dressed in beautiful embossed satin—executed by all the nuns of the place. Around her neck is suspended a row of pearls of precious value, a coronet of pure gold encircles her brow, and her waist is bound with a zone of diamonds and enormous brilliants. The candelabras in the cathedral are of silver and gold, too massive to be raised even by the strongest hand; and the Host is one mass of splendid jewels of the richest kind. In the Mexican cathedral there is a railing of exquisite workmanship, five feet in height and two hundred feet in length, of gold and silver, on which stands a figure of the Virgin of Remedios, with three skirts—one of pearls, one of emeralds and one of diamonds; the figure alone is valued [illegible] three millions of dollars. In the Church [illegible]alupe there are still richer and [illegible] splendid articles, an[illegible] they have figures representing the [illegible]st Supper, before whom are placed piles of gold and silver plate, to represent the simplicity of that event. It is the same in all the churches and cathedrals of Mexico. The starving *Lepero* kneels before a figure of the Virgin worth three millions, and yet would die of want before he would allow himself to touch one of the brilliants in her robes, worth to him a fortune. About a hundred millions of dollars are thus locked up in church ornaments, while nothing is laid out for public education, roads, canals, public improvements, and true national glory.'

The Boston Olive Branch in alluding to the above thus remarks—"Jesus for our sakes became poor, and had not where to lay his head—the desciples were poor—the apostle speaks of those who were poor in this world, but rich in faith, and heirs of a kingdom. But here in Mexico, the professed followers of Jesus possess a world of wealth, and the nation cannot pay its honest debts! What an argument against the religion of Mexico! If it is hardly that a rich man shall enter the kingdom of heaven, what can be the prospects of such christians as these?

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The Mexican schooner *Joaquina* at New Orleans, which left Tampico on the 1st inst., brings interesting and important intelligence from Mexico, which confirms the rumored revolution under the leadership of General Paredes. The outbreak commenced with the Army of Reserve stationed at San Louis Potosi. On the 14th December the officers assembled at the residence of the Commandant General of the Department, Don Manuel Romero, and that officer read to them a manifesto containing an expose of their alleged grievances. In this document President Herrera and his Cabinet are severely treated, reprobated as incompetent to manage the affairs of the Republic, and dishonored by their willingness to truckle to the United States, and acquiesce in the annexation of Texas. It further charges the administration with allowing a plenipotentiary of the United States to set foot in the country and reside in the capital with a view to bargain for the independence and nationality of the country; with reducing the republic almost to anarchy by its follies and imbecility; with thwarting the movements of the army, &c. The manifesto offers for consideration ten propositions. We copy them from the *Picayune*:—

1st. The army supports with arms the protest which the nation makes against every future act of the existing Administration, and from this day forth will hold such act void and of no effect.

2d. The present Chambers of Congress and of the Executive, not being able to continue functions from this time their authority over the army cease.

3d. Immediately after the army occupies the Capital of the Republic, an extraordinary Congress shall be convoked with ample powers to constitute the nation without any restriction in its august functions.

4th. In the formation of this Congress shall be combined the representation of all classes of society.

5th. When it is installed and enters upon the exercise of its high functions, it shall organize the executive power, and [illegible] authority shall be able to exist without its sovereign sanction.

6th. In the Departments, the same authorities *personally*, as are at present in power, shall continue so until they are replaced by those whom the National Representation may substitute.

7th. The Army names for its Chief in this political movements his Excellency, and General of Divison, D. Mariano Paredesey Arrillaga, whom it shall at once invite to accede by a committee named from the body of this same Junia; the assembly remaining in session until his resolution is known.

8th. Another Committee shall be named to invite the worthy Governor and Assembly of this Department, that they adhere to these propositions.

9th. The Army protests, in the most solemn manner, that it does not regard, nor will it regard, in any event, the personal elevation of the chief whom it has selected.

10th. At the same time, it solemnly declares its determination to punish severely whoever shall, with arms, oppose the present plan. In evidence of all of which, they will subscribe their names.

This document was signed by all the principal officers of the army and solemnly approved by the Governor and Assembly of San Louis Potosi. It was then addressed to General Paredes, and has doubtless received his entire sanction.

A similar assemblage was held at Tampico, at the residence of Don Anastacio Parrodi, and the conduct of the army formally approved and adopted. Their proceedings were ordered to be communicated to General Arista, with a request that he would unite his farce to those of Paredes. The authorities had placed Tampico at the disposal of the latter.

We further learn that Paredes had begun his march to the Capital, with a body of 6,000 men—Little doubt was entertained that the existing Government would be overthrown.

From the New Orleans Tropic. Jan. 13.

LATER AND MORE IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The Mexican schooner Julia arrived here this morning from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 30th ult., bringing us papers from that place to the 29th ult., and from the city of Mexico to the 23d ult.—The Julia also brought J. Tilghman Hoffman, Esq., bearer of despatches to our Government, from whom we learn that Paredes was certainly on his march to the city of Mexico, and that our Minister, Mr. Slidell, was still there. From the Vera Cruz and Mexico papers we have hurriedly gleaned the following important news:

The Moniteur of the 21st ult., says that the Supreme Government has appointed General Bustamente Commander in Chief, and General Rorregon his second in command, of the army to oppose Gen. Paredes. That paper says the Government is indefatigably working to quell the revolt, and that it has already taken the necessary measures to put the capital in a state of defence, and given out 3000 guns to be distributed among the citizens. On the 21st ult., the Senate concurred with the Government in giving Dictatorial powers to President Herrera. El Siglo says that Paedes had seized upon the public treasury of the Fair at St. Juan, which had been committed to his charge. El Veracruzana of the 26th says that on the 23d a salute from the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, under the command of Cassanova, announced the first movement of the Army and Navy in favor of the proclamation of San Louis Potosi, by Gen. Paredes, and that it was immediately seconded by the garrison of the place, at whose head is the brave Laudero, with the exception of a part of the battalion Sigero, numbering about 100 men, who left their barrracks with their officers, refusing to join their companions. This body, as they were marching out, fired a volley on those who remained, killing a captain and ten veterans, and wounding three others.

It then marched to the Government palace, and was ordered to quarter in the Convent of San Francisco, where they remained at the latest dates. The same paper says that at a later hour it learned that the city and garrison of Jalapa had pronounced in favor of Paredes, and that it was momentarily waiting for a similar movement in Orisana and the fortress of Perote.

On the 23d the forces of Paredes were said to be only three days march from the city of Mexico.

The Vera Cruzana of the 20th, says that it learns by letters, of responsible persons from Mexico, that the imbecile and short-sighted Cabinet had mortgaged to England the department of Yucatan, on condition that she would pay its immense debt.—There, says that paper, are facts that will soon be divulged.

A circular of the 24th, transmitted by President Herrera to the Governors of the different Departments, delegates to said Governors the tremendous extraordinary powers with which Congress had invested him, and alredy had the capital of the Republic began to feel the weight of such despotism, as imprisonments, irrespective of persons or characters, had become common, and even the Arch Bishop Garduno, had been obliged to fly from the persecution that awaited him. Gen. Ampudia had gone over to the revolutionists, and the Government troops had publicly espoused their cause.

Gen. Almonte was concealed, fearing persecutions.

The latest intelligence is to the effect that Perote had declared itself for Paredes, and that the numerous cavalry of that General were in the near vicinity of the Capital. His artillery and infantry were between the city and Aroya-Sarco. The cities of Orizava and Guanajuato had also declared for Paredes at the approach of his forces.

Gen. Urrea, says El Siglo of the 19th, has been defeated by the forces of Generals Campuzana and Cuesta, each party having lost about 60 persons.

The same paper says that the Government Council, after long deliberation, had determined not to receive Mr. Slidell in his ordinary official capacity, notwithstanding its previous engagement to receive a Plenipotentiary from the U. States with special powers to treat on the subject of Texas.—This conclusion of the Government took place after Mr. Parrott had reached Mexico on his return from the United States.

In the Monitor of the 23d is published Herrera's proclamation calling upon his compatriots to rally in defence of the laws. It is a long document, and concludes as follows:—"It is my duty to defend our liberties and yours to sustain me!"

EXERCISE.

Throughout all nature, want of motion indicates weakness, corruption, inanimation, and death. Trenck, in his damp prison, leaped about like a lion in his fetters of seventy pounds weight, in order to preserve his health; and an illustrious physician observes:—'I know not which is most necessary to the support of the human frame—food or motion. Were the exercise of the body attended to in a corresponding degree with that of the mind, men of great learning would be more healthy and vigorous—of more general talents—of ampler practical knowledge—more happy in their domestic lives—more enterprising, and more attached to their duties as men. In fine, it may with much propriety be said, that the highest refinement of the mind, without improvement of the body, can never present more than half a human being.

FOREIGN NE[illegible]

ARRIVAL [illegible]

Ship Liberty, from [illegible]

FOUR DAYS LATE[illegible]

Highly Important News—[illegible] the Ministry—Tremendo[illegible] in England—Further [illegible] Parliament—Great Poli[illegible]tion in Great Britain—M[illegible]sis—Advance in Ameri[illegible] State of the Corn Market

By the extraordinary enter[illegible] York Herald, we received a[illegible] yesterday the following im[illegible]gence from England, brough[illegible] of the packet ship Liberty, [illegible] which sailed from Liverpo[illegible] ult. She was boarded on [illegible] agent from the Herald near[illegible] sea, and the news brought o[illegible] press to the Herald office.—

"At the Court at Osborne [illegible] Wight, the 10th of Decem[illegible] sent the Queen's Most Exc[illegible] in Council,—It is this day [illegible] Majesty in Council, that th[illegible] which stands prorogued to [illegible] 15th day of December inst., [illegible]rogued to Tuesday, the 30[illegible] cember inst.

The corn law question [illegible] cause of this.

The effect that this news [illegible] the relations between Engla[illegible]ca cannot but be of the utmo[illegible]

American cotton had imp[illegible]

The following statemen[illegible] the Liverpool Mercury of t[illegible]

The Message of Peace to [illegible] inquiry has been earnestly [illegible] from London, as to whe[illegible] touching the expected open[illegible] really left England by the [illegible] our river, at noon on the 3[illegible] reply is, and we can answe[illegible] it did so. We have entitle[illegible] peace, because no one can [illegible] of the announcement, espe[illegible]ed by realization, not only [illegible]gon question, but all other [illegible]cussion between the two n[illegible]

This we know is a mist[illegible] nouncement of the London [illegible] come in the Acadia, altho[illegible] dently intended for that st[illegible]

[From the London Hera[illegible]

Resignation of the Min[illegible] ert Peel's Government is [illegible] members of the Cabinet te[illegible] ignation, which her Majest[illegible] accept.

It will be easily believe[illegible] this determination of her [illegible]sers; but we should much [illegible] unanimous determination [illegible] industry of the country b[illegible] all protection.

The important fact [illegible] proves how completely w[illegible] was when it stated that [illegible] had decided upon proposi[illegible] as a Cabinet measure, t[illegible] corn laws.

From the London Tim[illegible]

The rumors which hav[illegible]ly circulated in the best in[illegible] since Monday, and circu[illegible] have come to our knowle[illegible] turn of the Ministers las[illegible] borne House, leave scarce[illegible] doubt that the reviving r[illegible] Duke to the decision of h[illegible] rendered it necessary fo[illegible] their resignation to her M[illegible] foreseen difficulty of co[illegible] have been somewhere.

The head of an aristoc[illegible] may easily be imagined, [illegible] to act as not to resolve, [illegible]er, always possible to a[illegible] of a Cabinet, much less [illegible] to the convenience, the d[illegible]mor of an individual. A[illegible] is assumed with a less [illegible] may be maintained a da[illegible] ruin of both colleagues a[illegible] time whatever may happ[illegible] be in the next month, ve[illegible] pass without proving t[illegible] substantial truth of our [illegible] announcement—viz: tha[illegible] cabinet were resolved up[illegible]tal repeal of the corn l[illegible] resolved to do this, or n[illegible] the corn laws or be no[illegible] duke sees peril in that m[illegible]luctance to undertake i[illegible] realise the danger and d[illegible] other side of the scale—[illegible] the conservative minist[illegible]sition of a rival, and [illegible] more suitable agency.

From the London [illegible]

The New Ministry.—[illegible] the refusal of the Duke [illegible] Friday last, to carry o[illegible] greed to do—namely, t[illegible] of the corn laws in the [illegible] it became apparent that [illegible] Sir Robert Peel would [illegible] Russel was recommende[illegible] a messenger was desp[illegible] last to command his at[illegible] House. His arrival t[illegible] yesterday, and Sir Rob[illegible] have met him. Sir R[illegible] turned last night, witho[illegible] John.

This morning Lord [illegible] Sir Robert Peel had [illegible] hour's duration, after [illegible] Russell left town for C[illegible] audience of her Majest[illegible] to town this evening, h[illegible]ers given him to form [illegible] has sent for Lord Palm[illegible] it is believed, all the nee[illegible] an Administration.

[From the London [illegible]

On Wednesday last [illegible] assembled at Osborne [illegible] Peel and every membe[illegible]dered the resignation [illegible] offices, and these resig[illegible] was graciously please[illegible]

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