EDITED BY THOMAS RITCHIE.

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WASHINGTON CITY, FRIDAY NIGHT, JULY 17, 1846.

THE UNION.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

OUR TRADE WITH MEXICO.

Circular to collectors and other officers of the customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 30, 1846.

The circular of this department of the 11th inst. contains the following paragraph:

"By the law of nations, as recognised by repeated decisions of our judicial tribunals, the existance of a state of war interdicts all trade or commerce between the citizens of the two nations engaged in the war. It consequently follows that neither vessels nor merchandise of any description can be allowed to proceed from ports or places in the United States to ports or places in the territories of Mexico, with the exception of such ports or places in the latter country as may be at the time in the actual possession of the United States forces."

Matamoras is now in the actual possession of the forces of the United States, and perhaps other ports and places on the same side of the Rio Grande.

In case of the application of vessels for clearances for the port of Matamoras, you will issue them under the following circumstances:

1st. To American vessels only.

2d. To such vessels carrying only articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, or of imports from foreign countries into our own, upon which the duties have been fully paid; and upon all such goods, whether of our own or of foreign countries, no duties will be chargeable at the port of Matamoras so long as it is in possession of the forces of the United States.

In issuing this order, it is not intended to interfere with the authorities of General Taylor to exclude such articles, including spirituous liquors or contraband of war, the introduction of which he may consider injurious to our military operations in Mexico.

Foreign imports which may be re-exported in our vessels to Matamoras, will not be entitled to any drawback of duty; for if this were permitted, they would be carried from that port into the United States, and thus evade the payment of all duties.

Whenever any other port or place upon the Mexican side of the Rio Grande shall have passed into the actual possession of the forces of the United States, such ports and places will be subject to all the above instructions which are applicable to the port of Matamoras.

R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNION.

Your paper has ever shown your high regard for Professor Morse. The enclosed article contains, in fact, a biography of a man whose name is in everybody's mouth, but who is but little known. Will you not find space to notice it in the way you deem best calculated to promote his high claims as an artist and a benefactor of the country?

From the New York Telegraph, July 10.

PROFESSOR MORSE'S CLAIMS TO PAINT THE PICTURE FOR THE ROTUNDA.

We present to our readers the following petition to the Senate of the United States, presenting the claims of Professor Morse to paint the historical picture in the rotunda of the Capitol, which had been assigned to the late admirable and lamented Inman. The anecdote related of Inman in this petition is equally honorable to himself and to Professor Morse. The great services rendered to the country by Professor Morse, his acknowledged talents as an artist, certified as they are by the distinguished names of the petitioners, and the interesting fact, that we owe the invention of the telegraph to the failure of Professor Morse's application, and his relinquishing his pencil for scientific pursuits, all conspire to give to this petition peculiar claims to consideration.

To Professor Morse it will be the crowning act of his life, should the panel be assigned to him, under the circumstances of the case; and we ask, *does he not merit it by his zeal in founding the* NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN *in this city, and the glorious invention by which he has annihilated time and space?*

It may not be generally known that Fulton was an artist, and a pupil of West. Now, if one of the pictures in the rotunda could be pointed to as a production of his genius, how greatly it would increase the value of the painting, and how greatly we should regret, had he been an applicant for one of these pictures, that his application was rejected. And is not the name of Morse destined to rank with that of Fulton? And shall this opportunity of recognizing his claims, and of expressing the gratitude of his country, be forever lost?

Petition of A. B. Durand and others, praying that Professor Morse may be employed to execute the painting to fill the panel in the rotunda of the Capitol, set apart for Mr. Inman, since deceased.

To the Honorable the Senate of the United States:

The undersigned, the friends of Professor Samuel F. B. Morse, beg leave

RESPECTFULLY TO REPRESENT:

That Professor Morse, whose early life for thirty years was devoted to the cultivation of the art of painting, studied for four years in the Royal Academy of London, then under the presidency of that distinguished painter Benjamin West; but Mr. Morse was more especially, while in England, under the tuition, in historical painting, of the late Washington Alston, and was a fellow-pupil under the same master with Leslie, so well known as now one of the first painters in England; when he returned to this country, and practised painting with distinguished success.

In the year 1826, Professor Morse was the principal instrument, aided by other artists, in founding and establishing, at great personal sacrifices, the *National Academy of Design*, one of the most flourishing of the institutions of the city or State of New York. From its foundation, for nineteen years, he was annually unanimously chosen to preside over the academy, and then declined a re-election, from causes which will be presently explained.

In 1829 he again visited Europe to perfect himself in historical painting, having in view to offer himself as a candidate for the commission to paint one of the great historical pictures to be placed in the rotunda of the Capitol, and pursued his studies for three years in Rome, Naples, Florence, Venice, and Paris; and, with the common consent of the artists and connoisseurs of this country, it was conceded that this honor would unquestionably be conferred upon him, and for this object he had made all the requisite preparation for a painting to represent the *germ of the republic.* That the committee of Congress, then appointed, (contrary to the universal expectation of those best qualified to judge of the merits of the several candidates,) set aside the claims of Professor Morse, and, as an evidence of the sense of injustice which was felt among the profession, we can state that the late eminent and excellent artist, Mr. Inman, wrote President Van Buren a letter, in which he offered to resign the panel which had been assigned to him, expressing his hope that Professor Morse might be appointed to supply his place—a generous offer, which the committee to whom this letter was referred did not think proper to accept. That as a further expression of the sense of the injustice done to Professor Morse, in rejecting his application to be employed as one of the painters, an association was voluntarily formed of twenty-nine artists and amateurs of New York and Philadelphia, (among whom we note the names of three out of the four successful candidates for these pictures,) who subscribed a sum of money, and appointed a committee of their body to request Professor Morse to paint for them, in small, the picture he had intended to paint for the rotunda, had Congress seen fit to grant him the commission. Although the money was subscribed, the neglect to pay promptly the quarterly instalments, embarrassed Professor Morse in the progress of painting the picture, and, after every effort to proceed, he was reluctantly compelled to abandon his enterprise. He consequently laid aside his pencil, determining to devote himself for a while to pursuits which would furnish him with the means of resuming his picture at a future day; to which determination the country is indebted for the successful establishment of his magnetic telegraph—an invention destined to associate his name in our country's annals with that of Franklin—an invention of which the country may justly be proud—the benefits of which are but beginning to be appreciated and understood.

The death of Mr. Inman now presents an opportunity of securing to the country a painting which, we have no doubt, will form one of the chief ornaments of the Capitol, and also of retrieving the error which refused the commission to an artist to whom the *arts of design* in our country are so much indebted for his self-sacrificing devotion to their interests for so many years.

As the friends of Professor Morse, we beg leave to present to the due consideration of your honorable body his claims for executing the painting of the panel now vacated by the decease of Mr. Inman; claims which we are sure the great body of those whom he has benefited as an artist would sanction.

While Professor Morse will, very probably, (under the circumstances,) not request the commission by any personal solicitation for himself, we are assured that he will accept the commission if offered to him by Congress.

That the commission may be so conferred, your petitioners will ever pray.

A. B. Durand, Pres't. N. A. of Design.	James Harper,
Thos. S. Cummings,	Chas. C. Ingham, V. P. N. A.
John G. Chapman,	S. De Witt Bloodgood,
John L. Morton,	R. Watts, jr., M. D., Prof. of Anatomy.
F. W. Edmonds,	Regis Giejewus,
G. C. Verplanck,	Jasper F. Cropsey,
J. F. E. Prudhomme,	Chas. L. Elliott,
John Goodhue,	Jas. J. Mapes,
P. Perit,	Jas. Renwick,
Philip Hone,	Clinton Roosevelt,
Frederick R. Spencer,	Geo. P. Morris.
Alfred Jones,	
Henry C. Shumway,	

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

LET THE WEST LOOK OUT.

Now that the tariff bill is before the Senate, and only the last step remains to be taken to secure its passage, every effort to defeat it may be anticipated on the part of the manufacturers. The approval of the President is certain; if, therefore, the bill pass the Senate, every hope of theirs is crushed to the ground. Their princely gains are reduced to the honest, modest profits that attend unprivileged competition. The bill must and shall be defeated, say they. Every possible appeal is now made to the hopes and the fears and the interests of the people in order to sway their views, and none is louder than the cry of ruin to the agriculturist, and particularly of the West, by the destruction of the home market. Pictures most appalling are portrayed of the rotting graneries of wheat and corn, and storehouses of putrid beef and pork, that will defile the fair fields of the western States, because nobody will come and eat them, or send and buy them. Then follow in their representations visions of low prices and no prices, attending which such distress and embarrassment of business is to take place as was never before known.

Why are not similar representations made to the agriculturist of the South? Why is he not told that by reducing the duties on cotton goods the home demand for cotton will be destroyed? Why are not attempts made to prove to him, as to the farmer of the West and North, that with the failure of the home market his labor will be in vain, his crop will be almost worthless and himself ruined? The absurdity is too glaring to be listened to Yet it is not considered too absurd to attempt to convince those who hold in their possession the graneries of the world that by a loss of the home market afforded by our domestic manufactures they will be ruined.

Let the West look out and take heed in time. The day will surely come when the prices of their great staples, like those of the South, will be regulated by the great markets of Europe. The price of cotton is now determined in Liverpool. The price of maize is already regulated by the market in Liverpool, notwithstanding the English duties on it have been reduced within a few months. What is the result? The price of maize has advanced in this market ten cents per bushel and is maintained at that advance in consequence of the foreign market.

The crop of maize is estimated by the Commissioner of Patents at one hundred and fifty million bushels, if we recollect aright, and an advance of ten cents is fifteen million dollars, which is the gain to the producers in consequence of reducing the English duties.

And where would, at this moment, have been the prices of our wheat and flour and beef, had not our markets, even with all the home demand, been relieved by the large quantities sent to Great Britain? We casually put our hand on the following statement, which is one of many we have seen:

During only "two or three days" immediately preceding the sixth of May, there were received at the ports of London and Liverpool alone, from the United States, in fourteen different ships, the following small bills of items:

24,000	bbls.	of	flour,
3,000	bushels	of	wheat,
3,939	bushels	of	Indian corn,
1,135	sacks	of	do do
2,717	bbls.	of	do do
2,000	packages	of	beef,
594	do	of	pork,
151	do	of	bacon and hams,
4,360	do	of	lard,
4	do	of	tongues,
100	do	of	bread,
101	do	of	cloverseed,
1,079	do	of	oilseed cake, an article used in fattening swine;

10 hampers of potatoes, and numerous other articles not particularized. This does not include the British importation of that great staple of the south—the cotton crop—the transportation of which employs so many ships and men, and at rates too, that have laid the foundation and reared the superstructure, of the wealth of many towns scattered all through the New England States.

We say again let the west look out and secure the passage of the present bill, and let the manufacturers wisely acquiesce, or a worse bill for them will next year surely be passed.

From the St. Louis Republican.

FROM THE MOUNTAINS.

A company numbering some fifteen or sixteen men, belonging to Chouteau's Fur Company, arrived yesterday on the steamer Balloon. They started from Fort St. Pierre about the first of last month, and came as far as Fort Leavenworth in two Mackinaw boats laken with robes. Getting tired of their boats at that place, they abandoned them and shipped their contents on board the steamer Balloon, in which they reached this city. The only item of news they bring is the arrival and encampment of a large body of Mormons, three or four thousand in number, and near one thousand wagons, at Belleview, a short distance below Council Bluffs. They had been there, and on the road several months, and were suffering, it is said, severely for the want of provisions; many were reported in an actual state of starvation. Provisions and game are very scarce in that portion of the country, and to supply their immediate necessities, they had bought all the provisions stored in the bluffs for the use of the Fur Company. Three messengers were seen by our informants on their way from Fort Leavenworth to them, but not, as has been supposed, for the purpose of enlisting men for the Santa Fe expedition; of quite a different nature was their errand, but the exact purport of which was not known. It is said, that it is the intention of the caravan to cross the Missouri and take up their winter quarters on Platte river, above the Pawnee country, and next spring to go on to Oregon.

The present rise in the Missouri is reported from the mountains, and is the annual June flood. But little snow fell during the winter, and the weather was unusually mild in the latitudes of the trading post, consequently the buffalo kept out upon the plains nearly all winter, and the hunting was not so good as in previous years; notwithstanding, the company trading from Fort Pierre, done a very good business, and succeeded in getting a large number of robes. The other posts, it is presumed, have done as well, and some eight or ten Mackinaw boats are expected to arrive from them soon.

The steamers Corinne and Amaranth, with Captains Cook and Summers's companies of dragoons on board, were met by the last boat down from the Missouri, near Camden, on the 1st. It is generally understood that they will occupy Fort Leavenworth until their services shall be needed in New Mexico, to which place they are ordered, subject to the command of Col. Kearney.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

ONE DAY LATER FROM THE ARMY—ARRIVAL OUT OF THE BALTIMORE VOLUNTEERS—CONFIRMATION OF THE ATTACK ON TAMPICO—MEXICANS FORTIFYING MONTEREY, &c.

We have one day's later intelligence from the army, but we find little news of sufficient interest to record. We copy the following from the Galveston News of the 4th instant:

There is a *camp rumor* that Paredes is at the head of 50,000 men in Monterey, (this is three times worse than putting him at the head of 15,000; of course everybody will believe it!) that his camp covers a mile square, and is inaccessible to mortal man, being protected with 200 pieces of heavy artillery; that they are there waiting an attack with a determination to defend themselves to the last.

An affray took place on the 29th ult., between two Texas mounted men, in which one by the name of Walker was shot and immediately killed. With this exception, good order generally prevails in the camp.

It is stated that the brig Somers attempted recently to cut out two Mexican schooners from the harbor of Tampico, but failed.

CONFIRMATION OF THE ATTACK ON TAMPICO.

The New Orleans Bulletin has received a letter from an officer on board the United States schooner Flirt, off Brazos St. Jago, June 19th, which it says should have reached us long since; notwithstanding the delay in its arrival, it contains intelligence of interest.

The Flirt arrived off Vera Cruz on the 8th, from Brazos St. Jago, with Purser Watson, bearer of despatches for Commodore Conner, on board. At Vera Cruz they found the steamer Princeton and the frigate Raritan, enforcing the blockade. The officers and crews of both vessels were well, and were daily in expectation that the commodore would arrive from Pensacola, when it was supposed an expedition would be ordered up the Alvarado, to capture the Mexican vessels of war moored there. Our correspondent speaks in the very highest terms of the sailing qualities of the Princeton, and says her crew, and that of the Raritan, are eager for active service. He saw a Mexican paper, dated June 14th, which stated that Paredes was marching at the head of 9,000 men to meet General Taylor, and that Arista was under arrest, charged with "disgraceful conduct." Great excitement existed at Vera Cruz. Troops were being brought in constantly from the country to man the castle, and they were fast falling a prey to the yellow fever.

On the 16th the Flirt left Vera Cruz with despatches, and arrived off Tampico on the 18th, where she found the sloop of war St. Mary's, and learned that an unsuccessful attempt had been made by some boats from that vessel to cut out a number of Mexican gun-boats lying at the mouth of the Panuco, opposite Tampico. Our correspondent says the boats started to make the attack on the night of the 15th; but were separated before crossing the bar. The launch and one of the cutters succeeded in getting inside, when the fort opened a fire upon them, which was briskly returned from a nine-pounder on board the launch. The Mexican gunboats, after the lapse of some time, entered into the action, and as their guns were eighteen pounders, the launch and cutter were forced to get beyond their fire. In doing so, however, they took a position where they had command of the fort, and soon silenced it. The gunboats perceived the fort was silenced, supposed it was taken, and commenced a fire upon it, and the fort, finding from whence the fire came, returned it. Thus they kept battering each other for about half an hour, the launch, as opportunity offered, also putting in a shot. The remainder of the party, however, not having joined the launch and the cutter, they were compelled to retire without effecting their object. They sustained no injury of consequence in the affair. We infer from the remarks of our correspondent that another attempt would be made, and has probably succeeded. The officers and crew of the Flirt were all well.

In addition to the above we gather some interesting paragraphs from the New Orleans papers:

The steamship Massachusetts, from Alexandria, D. C., had arrived and disembarked the detachments of Baltimore and Washington troops which she carried out.

Reports from Monterey state that that town and the approaches to it are being in a complete state of defence, and that a considerable body of the Mexican army is stationed there.

It is understood that Gen. Taylor will advance at the earliest moment that he can establish a depot at Camargo, which he designs to make the base of operations towards Monterey. A part of the Mexican tactics is to prevent the supplies of the country, as far as possible, from reaching the American army. For this purpose it is stated that Canales and his band of partisans have been engaged in driving off the cattle from all the surrounding country. Of course, therefore, it will not answer for any forward movement to be made, except with abundant provision transports. To the proposed depot at Camargo it is designed to use steamboats for transportation. Thence, however, an immense number of wagons will be required.

Much dissatisfaction, it is said, existed among the six months volunteer, on the receipt of the order, that they should enlist for twelve months or be disbanded.

The Mexican army at Monterey is reported to be in a deplorable condition, suffering from disease and hunger, and desertions are daily becoming more prevalent.

There are constant arrivals of Mexicans at Matamoras from the interior. The population in the city of Mexico are in great disaffection; they imagine the Americans are in full march for the metropolis. At Monterey, where General Mejia commands, the palace of the bishop had been turned into a fort; it is so situated as to command the town and its approaches.

A correspondent writes as follows: "A letter has been received here, (at Matamoras,) stating that a wealthy proprietor of Mexico had placed in the hands of the government two millions of dollars and twelve thousand horses, and that the clergy had pledged themselves to sustain the country in driving the invaders from the soil, Paredes having given publicity to the contemptible falsehood that we were the enemies and sworn destroyers of their religion."

MATAMORAS, July 1, 1846.—It seems to be the general belief in camp that Paredes will give our army another brush ere long. That he is on his way to this region is not doubted—that he can muster an army of 30,000 men, is pretty generally believed, and if he does succeed in raising so large a body of troops, and General Taylor advances on Monterey, a pretty severe fight is certain to ensue. The general wears his laurels very calmly. "Honors are easy" with him, but he is chafing a good deal about being kept here, with a large body of troops, unable to act against the enemy.

The Galveston News of the 4th inst. says:

"The main body of the volunteers, with the second regiment of dragoons, were encamped on the field of Palo Alto.

"On the 30th ult., Capt. Lawrence, three men, and one boy, started in a small boat to reach the L. M. Hitchcock, lying outside the bar at the Brazos. The boat was capsized, and two of the men and the boy were drowned. One man swam ashore, and Capt. L., after holding upon the boat a long time, finally swam to the point of Padre's island, where Capt. Nagle went to his assistance, and brought him off safe. He was much bruised, and greatly exhausted, having remained in the water from four to six hours."

The Texas Advocate, published at Victoria, says that a good looking Mexican, not long since, went into a settlement above Victoria, and, by representing that horses would sell in Matamoras for the large sum of $400 each, persuaded some young men to go with him, since which time they have not been heard of, and it is supposed they have been murdered. It is also stated that about two months ago, some people from the same neighborhood went to Gen. Taylor's camp with several wagon loads of butter, eggs, &c. From the camp they started to Point Isabel, but have not been heard of since. No doubt is entertained but that they were murdered by Mexicans on the road.

"Captain Newcomb," says the Austin (Texas) New Era of the 20th ult., "arrived in our city last night, direct from San Antonio. He says that Chico, the Lipan, has arrived at that place from the Rio Grande, and reported that he had been sent in by the Cumanches to inform the people that a large force of Mexicans were concentrating at Presidio Rio Grande for the purpose of marching against San Antonio, and that they said they intended to lay that place as low as they had La Behia, at the commencement of the war."

Extracts from the Republic of Rio Grande.

CONDITION OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.—The regulars and volunteers composing the army of occupation are enjoying luxuries which the unfortunate citizens who are left behind would assuredly envy them for, were they in a situation to appreciate them. During the last ten days the windows of heaven have been opened wide upon this section of country, both upon the "just and the unjust," upon the American and Mexican sides of the Rio Grande. The tents of the volunteers are made of cotton stuff, rather too fine to sift hominy through, but peculiarly fitted for shower-bath purposes. The tents of the regulars are, nine-tenths of them, rotten and ragged. The stuff of which they are made was originally better suited for plantation use, such as negro clothing, &c., than for a campaign. Many a poor fellow, however, cannot boast of a dilapidated tent of the decayed material named, but is living under a shelter made of his own blankets, under which he can with difficulty sit upright.

The clothing and bedding of both regulars and volunteers have been half ruined during the short period of the rainy season which has already passed. Very little complaint has been heard among the men. They came here with the hope of being actively employed. They have made sacrifices enough (the volunteers) to have paid three-fold the expenses that could have been incurred by the government, had the most liberal provisions been promptly made and executed for the health and efficiency of the army. The uniforms and effects of the regulars have been destroyed, and it will not, we think, be an exaggeration to say army supplies enough have been ruined, for the want of proper shelter, to have paid five times the cost of all the necessaries withheld from our troops. The requisition for tents, &c., was made by General Taylor long ago. There is no excuse for its having been neglected. Again, there are no means at hand for the transportation of supplies Wagons cannot well pass between this place and Point Isabel, and there is not, at this moment, a single boat in the government service now running on the Rio Grande.

From the same paper as the above.

AN AMERICAN MOTHER.—We were shown, the other day, a letter from a mother to her son, a volunteer in the army, and were so much enraptured with its style that we absolutely forced it from him for publication. Its strains are so much like those which actuated our revolutionary mothers, and the affinity so great that we thought our readers could not be served with anything they could relish more. The son had left without advising his mother of the fact of his volunteering, until he had left for the seat of war, and she commences her letter as follows:

"What shall I say, my dear son? You write me that you have left for Texas. Had you written to me, 'Mother, shall I volunteer?' I could have said: No, Texas has cost me too much already. The bones of my first born, for aught I know, are yet unburied on the plains of Goliad, and grief for his loss broke his father's heart. I have had enough of Texas. But you are fighting for your *own* country, have chosen your path, and God prosper you in it! and if a mother's prayers are of any avail, you will pass unharmed in the thickest of the fight, where I have no doubt you will be; nor do I wish it otherwise, for I would blush to own a *coward* son. But remember H——, rashness is not bravery; therefore, be brave but prudent. It is your country, and you have a right—yea, are in duty bound to fight her battles; and I say to you fight for your country, right or wrong. That America will be ultimately victorious I have no doubt; yet I have not so contemptible an opinion of Mexican valor as our newspaper editors have. There is good Spanish blood in parts of Mexico, and Spaniards are not cowards, as the peninsula war will testify. * * * My earnest prayers are for your welfare, whatever your lot may be; and that you may return unharmed, a credit to yourself and country, is the only hope of your devoted mother."

From the same paper, June 27.

THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.—With all due respect to the regular service, we cannot withhold our approbation of the course pursued by a large majority of the volunteer officers towards their men. Knowing no distinctions at home, and exercising a friendly and social intercourse before entering the service of their country, it would be in bad taste when off duty, were it attempted here. Nor is it; for we often see them in our streets locked arm in arm, and conversing in the most familiar strains—the epauletted coat and the cottonade jacket—as though they were now in the same position they occupied when their patriotism prompted them to leave the luxuries of life for the hard and perilous duties of a soldier. We like discipline in a troop, and are of opinion that it can be maintained without subjecting the soldier to that rude species which in some service is exercised.

A gentleman who becomes a soldier when the bugle calls to arms, is generally possessed of the finer feelings of nature, and a word of kindly advice or instruction is of more advantage to him than all the oaths and epithets that ever emanated from the mouth of man. How the feelings of such a man would be worked up and his energies deadened by having some cattle driving sort of an officer, one placed in that position by his own vote, bawl out to him, "Keep up there, G— d— you;" "if you can't stand straighter than that, I'll put you on a barrel;" "Not another word out of you, d— you, or I'll roll you in a barrel;" and such other vile and ungentlemantly expressions as wound the feelings of a soldier, and places far, far beneath him the man who utters them. As we said before, such cases are seldom met with among the volunteers here, and when they chance to be, it only serves to render an object of contempt both to the men and his brother officers him who does it.

GENERAL LA VEGA.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, writing from Matamoras, says:

"I have seen it stated in some of the late papers that General La Vega was delivered to General Taylor on the battle-field, by Colonel Twiggs. This is an error—certainly of no consequence after his capture by the gallant May; but as everything connected with the treatment of this distinguished prisoner on the field must be more or less interesting I beg leave to correct the error, and to state what befel the gallant general after he was conducted to Col. Twiggs, by order of Captain May.

The artillery battalion (a regiment of foot) was stationed on the 9th at the outset of the chapparel, and was there formed "in square" This battalion, which had suffered the day before more than any other, except the 8th infantry, was placed in this position for these reasons; to protect the train against a charge of the enemy's cavalry, to repair any disaster which might occur in the ordnance, and to afford fresh troops for the pursuit, when the battle was gained.

Col. Twiggs sent for Col. Childs, who commanded it, and turned the prisoner over to him, but Childs, having dismounted, (Gen. Vega was on foot,) sent an order to his battalion, that the prisoner should be received with the honor due his rank. As soon as the prisoner issued from the chapparal, the words "present arms" were given. The square "presented arms" in perfect silence, and as he approached not a smile of gratification or a word of exultation was seen or heard; (so much for the delicacy of the common soldier, who had, perhaps, the day before, lost his nearest friend by the enemy's cannon shot.) Gen. Vega seemed surprised at the salute, courteously and slowly raised his hat, and the square was brought to a shoulder.

Col. Childs then called from his position Captain Magruder, who commanded one of the companies of the squre. Capt. Magruder had known General La Vega before, and immediately insisted upon his mounting his (Capt. M.'s) horse. No sooner was this done than it became necessary for the battalion to move on, and Capt. Magruder was ordered by Col. Childs to escort the prisoner, in *security*, with a small command, to General Taylor. Fortunately no rescue was attempted, as his command was very small, and the order was promptly executed, and Gen. La Vega was introduced on the field by Capt. Magruder to Gen. Taylor. Gen. Taylor shook him warmly by the hand, and addressed to him the following very handsome remarks:

"General: I do assure you I deeply regret that this misfortune has fallen upon you. I regret it sincerely; and I take great pleasure in returning you the sword which you have this day won with so much gallantry," handing him, at the same time, the sword which Gen. Vega had yielded up to Capt. May. Gen. Vega made a suitable reply in Spanish, and was then taken charge of by Col. Twiggs, at the colonel's own request, and entertained by him in the most hospitable manner in his own tent, until his departure for New Orleans.

One must record and admire so much courtesy and gentleness, united in a most sanguinary field, with so much devotion and courage.

AFFAIRS IN YUCATAN—THE RECENT REVOLUTION IN THAT PROVINCE.

We have received by the brig Adna, Captain Sherman, which arrived here a few days since, copies of the declaration of independence of that republic, and of the documents published by order of the government, showing the correspondence of the Mexican and the Yucatanese authorities, and justifying the course pursued by the revolted province. We give below, in the following remarks, the substance of the different official papers.

It were, perhaps, impossible to point out the causes and complaints which have induced each and every revolt in Mexico, for as yet the efforts for independence in all are incomplete; but the province of Yucatan seems to be the first restored to a regular shape, and a tangible, permanent government. A department, always perhaps superior in the intelligence and civilization of her citizens to her sister provinces, and as fortunate in the advantages of position and nature as any, she has, for a series of years, been weary in the traces of Mexican government, and goaded by the extortions and injustice of ever-changing rulers.

The convention entered into the 14th of December, 1843, for the closer union between Yucatan and the national government, had contained various articles for the protection of the provincial commerce, which were again, and almost immediately shamefully violated by the Mexican cabinet, exciting the indignation of the people, high and low; but the order of the 21st February, 1844, passed by the general government in direct contravention of the agreement previously ratified, excited to a fresh degree the spirit of insubordination through the land. At the subsequent session of the provincial assembly, three commissioners, Pantaleon Barrera, Isidro Rejon; and Joaquin Ruiz de Leon, were appointed to proceed to the capital in person, and there remonstrate against the abuses suffered, and demand the repeal of the obnoxious order.

The envoys entered upon their duties in July of 1844, during the administration of General Santa Ana; their arrival could not have met a more unpropitious moment, and they themselves were little sanguine of success. They found not only the people but the court divided in cliques and factions, in opposition to the existing power; and with admirable prescience, relying upon the speedy overthrow of Santa Ana, the commissioners lent their influence to the old adherents of Bustamente, the strongest party of the opposition. On the presentation of their claims to the President, they found no satisfaction; in their own words: "he was surrounded and under the control of a few who, supplying his own immediate wants, made prey upon the public revenues, and extorted money unjustly on the slightest pretences." His dissolution of the national congress, and attempt at the assumption of dictatorial power, completed his ruin. On the 6th December, 1844, a terrible lesson was given to the would-be dictator by a spontaneous demonstration of public opinion, placing Herrera in the presidential chair, and subsequently, the 15th of January, banishing Santa Ana to Havana.

A cabinet of the new government was then formed but little satisfactory to the popular will. The members were denounced as aristocratic, anti-republican, especially Don Luis Gonzaza Cuevas, the secretary of state, whose prejudices were in favor of a monarchical establishment. Herrera himself was an upright, worthy man, though hardly fitted to guide a country in circumstances as critical and dangerous as he met with. Notoriously vacillating in purpose, wanting in necessary determination, the President soon became completely under the control to Cuevas and his satellites. To this cabinet, to Cuevas in person, the Yucatanese a second time presented their credentials and besought prompt reply; their efforts were vain; procrastination, evasive and unsatisfactory postponements of the subject were the result of their continued efforts: more than this, new causes of complaint were constantly given in the seizure of vessels belonging to the citizens of Yucatan, appropriating the proceeds to government purposes, and then refusing all indemnification. Soon after the civil outbreak, commencing with the seizure of the President, and ending with the death or imprisonment of those who led the revolt, the Yucatanese envoys who had remained quiet lookers-on during the tumult, again presented their claims to the new cabinet formed by Herrera, Don Manuel de la Peña y Peña being the secretary of state; but their entreaties for a hearing and justice met with no favorable response. Troubles were brewing which occupied the whole attention of the party in power. The envoy from the United States was not acknowledged; the war with Texas was calling for supplies from an overburdened people; Paredes, with the army of reserve, held a threatening attitude; yet the governor, with a calmness creditable to his character, remained immovable in his plans. In the month of December of 1845, some action was had in the lower house in relation to the Yucatanese; but though favorable to their demands, amounted to nothing of import, as the senate indefinitely postponed the consideration of the subject.

Paredes, at the head of the army of reserve, now appeared in the scene, and after having published his plan, generally known as that of San Luis Potosi, was, on the 31 January, 1846, established at the head of the government. Undaunted, and finding fresh courage even in defeat, the three envoys once more tried for success with the new authorities, but Paredes himself, though a man of good intentions and of integrity, left his civil authority in the hands of Don Lucas Alaman, who was acting solely for his own advancement; and after several fruitless efforts, the Yucatan commissioners ceased from their labors, continued through more than eighteen months, and returned home.

On the 27th January, 1846, Don Castillo Lanzas, apparently in preparation for a settlement of the conflicting interests existing between the national and provincial governments, opened a correspondence, which was continued for some time; the main features of which were professions of good faith on the part of Yucatan, and hopes of relief held out by Mexico; but the cabinet minister wrote better than he acted. Nothing was done. On the 7th of March last, Paredes, through his secretary of war and marine, Tornel, made a demand on the province of Yucatan for 300 artillerists to defend the fortresses of Vera Cruz, prefacing the requisition with the usual empty statement of rewards to follow, and closed with the usual *Dios y Libertad.* The latter word was all the gallant Yucatanese seemed to regard, for they acted upon it to decline giving any assistance in the war against the United States.

A special envoy, Sr. Juan C. Cano, was then appointed by Paredes to confer with the Yucatanese. Through him propositions were made much more favorable than any yet offered, but it was too late. Even the suspension of the decree of February, 1844, did not alleviate the discontent of the Yucatanese, especially as all offers for the formation of new bonds of union were coupled with conditions obnoxious to the feelings of the inhabitants. The first was the immediate remission of the demanded quota of troops to Vera Cruz; the second, a repeal of the order calling a special session of the provincial Congress; and lastly, the execution of the decree from the national government for the election of deputies to the national assembly. The mission of Sr. Cano was unsuccessful; he demanded his passports on the 18th April, and returned home.

The province of Yucatan is now an independency; the people have declared their independence, and published their manifesto to the world. That they will ever join the band of union now dissevered is impossible. Her people are too far advanced in civilization and commerce ever willingly to incorporate themselves in the Mexican domain, and the force of the latter cannot compel them. Whether she will eventually, by an expressed determination of her citizens, join the union of our States, cannot be told; but if she chooses to do so, as in all probability she will, our flag has still room for the display of "bright and particular stars."

[*New York Herald*

From the Columbus Free Press, July 11.

THE RANDOLPH SLAVES.

Great excitement in Mercer county—The importers of the slaves compelled by the people to reship them.

We give below the particulars of the Mercer excitement, in reference to the Randolph slaves. Slaveowners will learn by this that though they may wish to get rid of them, and that though the action of the whig party has been such as to encourage negro emigration to Ohio, that the people will not tamely submit to be flooded and overrun by their slaves. But carry out the principles that Bebb and Lewis are preaching on the stump, and Ohio will in a few years have a ratio of negroes almost as great as Virginia and Kentucky. If they are to come to Ohio, for heaven sake send them to the western reserve consigned to Wade, Perkins, Giddings & Co.

We copy the following from the St. Mary's Sentinel of July 8:

THE RANDOLPH SLAVES.—Judge Leigh, the executor of John Randolph, late of Roanoke, Virginia, employed Mr. Samuel Jay, of Miami county, in this State, to select and purchase lands for the blacks manumitted by Randolph. Jay came into the county several weeks since, and commenced the purchase of lands in the south part of the county, in the neighborhood of a considerable settlement of blacks already there. On learning this fact, the citizens of Butler, Franklin, and Marion townships called a meeting, and resolved to enforce the law, requiring blacks and mulattoes to give bond, with security, for their good behavior and maintenance, before settling in this State. The proceedings of this meeting were signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Sentinel, and the substance of their resolves was extensively published in the newspapers thoughout the country. A subsequent meeting was also held, at which strong resolutions were passed against the settlement in this county of blacks, and particularly the manumitted slaves of Randolph.

On Sunday morning last, before day, the manumitted slaves of Randolph, three hundred and eighty-five in number, of whom a large proportion are children, and some very old persons, arrived at Bremin, a village on the canal in this county, in charge of a Mr. Cardwell, a gentleman who had contracted to deliver them at that place.

The news of their arrival spread very rapidly through the county, and by twelve o'clock on Sunday, a large number of the citizens of the county had collected, and resolved that the contractor should remove them by 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

Mr. Cardwell asked to be allowed to remain with them at their encampment three days, and offered to place a thousand dollars in the hands of any person the meeting might select, as security for the good behaviour of the blacks during that time, and that he would remove them from the county at the end of the three days, in case Judge Leigh did not arrive and take charge of them at that time.

This proposition was declined by the citizens, and a fear was expressed that he would go away and leave the blacks on their hands. Mr. Cardwell then proposed to be locked up in the jail of the county for three days. This proposition was also rejected, and the removal of the blacks insisted upon at the time first fixed upon, unless security was given according to the provisions of the statute. Mr. Cardwell did not seem disposed to comply with this proposition, and we are told that he was advised by some of the abolitionists to adhere to his determination not to remove the blacks, and he would thus be able to overcome the opposition of the inhabitants. It seems that Judge Leigh had agreed to meet Mr. Cardwell at Bremin, and in case of his inability to do so, he had made arrangements with Mr. Jay to meet him there, and take charge of the blacks. Mr. Jay was accordingly sent for, and arrived on Monday morning, but declined receiving them, or having anything to do with them, on the ground that he had no written authority to do so from Judge Leigh, and that he had found the opposition of the people to their settlement in the neighborhood so strong, that he had desisted from making any further purchases of land.

On Sunday evening, the citizens in large numbers made their appearance at the camp of the blacks, armed with muskets and bayonets, and placed a strong chain of sentinels around the camp, and took Mr. Cardwell into custody. On Monday morning they required him to charter boats and make immediate arrangements for the departure of the blacks, according to the resolution of the previous afternoon. Mr. Cardwell had discovered by this time that the people were in earnest, and determined to carry out with firmness their resolves. He therefore chartered two boats, and put the blacks on board, and at about twelve o'clock they moved off, under the escort of the armed citizens as far as the Mercer county line, where they left him in full possession of his sable cargo, and in the enjoyment of his liberty.

The foregoing is a full and correct history of this transaction, as far as the same has come to our knowledge.

Every reflecting man must see that the establishment of an extensive colony of blacks in our county must be destructive of the dearest interests and withering to the brightest hopes of an honest and industrious people, who have endured the privations and hardships of opening farms and establishing for themselves homes in an unbroken wilderness. Such men will not quietly submit to have their farms and hard earnings of the best portion of their lives to be rendered worthless by the settling down amongst them of a colony of manumitted slaves, thus blighting their interests as thoroughly as the settling of a cloud of locusts upon the fair fields of Egypt. It is useless for Virginians or abolitionists to attempt to brave public opinion here No more blacks will be permitted to settle among our people.

AMERICAN PRODUCE IN ENGLAND.

The following statements were made, says the London Times, for the purpose of showing to how great a degree we avail ourselves of the articles of food and general provisions which are produced in the United States. We quote them from a number of the Times of May and another of June, that our readers may see something of the extensive nature of the importations of American provisions at the ports of Liverpool and London since the change of the English commercial regulations:

The importations of provisions from the United States, into the ports of London and Liverpool, have continued to be of an extensive nature, and are of importance as showing the extent to which the supply of such articles from that quarter is carried. The following are the principal arrivals of the kind. The Margaret Evans arrived at this port from New York, having 5,050 barrels of flour, 400 packages of oil cake, 50 of clover seed, 40 of lard, 104 of arrow root, and 9,600 staves for coopers' use on board, in addition to an extensive cargo, comprising rosin, turpentine, and other articles; and the Paoli, from Baltimore, brought 3,501 packages of flour, 102 of pork, 10 packages of cider, and other articles; and the Diamond, from Alexandria, United States, 8,634 packages of flour, and other produce. The ship Swan, which arrived at the port of Liverpool, from New Orleans, had on board 2,753 packages of flour, 408 of pork, 50 of tongues, 111 packages of oil cake for feeding cattle, and 5,000 staves for coopering purposes, in addition to an extensive cargo of cotton, hemp, hides, &c.

The ship Henry, subsequently arrived at this port from New Orleans, brought 1,284 packages of beef, 459 of lard; 147 tierces, and 586,758 lb loose of oil cake, and 1,500 staves for coopering purposes; and the Oceana, also from New Orleans, a very large quantity of oil cake, seeds, staves, &c. The North Star, from Philadelphia, at the port of Liverpool, brought 2,535 packages of flour, a quantity of clover seed, &c.; the Acteon, from New Orleans, 204 bags of Indian corn, 279 of beef, and 2,400 staves; the Eleanor, also from New Orleans, a large quantity of cotton, 1,200 staves and a quantity of heading for making casks; the United States, from New Orleans, a quanity of cotton, 6,000 oak staves, 200 packages of pork, 813 of flour, 432 of lard, 60 of bacon, and 746 packages of beef. The Charlemagne, arrived from New Orleans, brought 5,000 bales of cotton, 2,000 sacks of Indian corn, 4,000 of flour and other articles; and the Athole, from Montreal, 1,797 packages of flour, 910 quarters of wheat, 340 of butter, 100 barrels of herrings, and a large quantity of coopers' staves, of Canadian produce.

The T. H. Perkins, subsequently arrived at Liverpool, from New Orleans, brought 1,960 packages of flour, 471 of lard, 754 of beef, 1,000 sacks of Indian corn, and 30,000 tree-nails for ship-building purposes; the Siddons, from New York, 4,316 packages of flour, 60 of bread, 70 of beef, &c.; the Astracan, also from New York, 1,226 packages of beef, 500 of flour, and 3,400 staves; the Corin, from New Orleans, 1,773 packages of beef, 928 of flour, and 10,000 staves; Rammohun Roy, from Philadelphia, 3,712 packages of flour, 60 of beef, &c.; and the Susquehannah, from the same place, 4,490 barrels, and 48 half barrels of flour and other articles; the Great Western brought 1,000 bags of corn meal, a large quantity of clover seed, and other articles; the Ward Chipman, from New Orleans, 1,666 packages of flour, and 86 of grease, 49 of pork, 260 quarters of wheat, 153 of beans, and 260 of corn, 1,070 packages of lard, 168 of beef, 19,200 staves, and other articles; and finally, the ship Barbara, from Halifax, brought among other articles 573 packages of flour, 40 of pork, 129 of herrings, 13,260 staves, 55,400 laths for the peculiar purposes to which they are especially applied, and a large quantity of hardwood, timber, planks, battens, and other wood goods peculiar to North America. The numerous vessels mentioned have contained, in addition to the articles named, extensive cargoes of the usual description of articles known as being produced in the United States, and brought thence to this country; but we have generally confined ourselves to the articles of food and general provisions which have arrived, it being our intention to show the extent to which the production of such articles in the States is carried, and to how great a degree we avail ourselves in the matter.—*Times of June.*

AMERICAN PROVISIONS.—The arrivals of flour and various descriptions of provisions at the ports of London and Liverpool, the latter especially, from the United States of America, within the past two or three days, have been so extensive as to be worthy of especial notice. The line of packet ship Wellington arrived in the St. Katharine's docks from New York, brought 2,367 barrels of flour, 75 packages of clover seed, and various other articles; and the ship Roscoe, in the same docks, from Baltimore, 5,100 barrels of flour, 550 packages of beef, 247 of pork, and 758 of oil seed-cake, which is used for the feeding of cattle. The following numerous arrivals have taken place at Liverpool: The Coverdale, from New Orleans, 3,097 barrels of flour; the Hero of Sidon, also from New Orleans, 100 packages of lard, 150 of beef, and 1,000 barrels of flour; the Hero of Acre, 2,000 barrels of flour, &c.; the Rhone, from Baltimore, 3,421 barrels of flour, 3,000 bushels of wheat, 3,939 bushels of Indian corn, 52 packages of pork, 24 of bacon, and 321 of oil-seed cake; the Manchester, from New Orleans, 2,249 packages of lard, 304 barrels of flour, and 146 sacks of Indian corn; the Huron, from the same port, 300 barrels of Indian corn; the Henry Bliss, also from New Orleans, 109 packages of hams, 49 of pork, and other articles; the Hottinguer, from New York, brought 10 hampers of potatoes, 6,711 barrels of flour, 100 packages of bread, 200 of pork, 4 of tongues, and 26 of clover seed; the Sir C. Campbell, from New Orleans, 417 barrels and 989 sacks of Indian corn; the Lucy Wright, from New Orleans also, 2,011 packages of lard, 28 of hams, 300 of beef, and 46 of pork; the Miltiades, from the same place, 2,000 barrels of Indian corn; and the Lady Sale, the large number of 1,000 packages of beef and other articles.

[*Times, of May.*

From the Baltimore Republican.

ALL EUROPE FED ON CORN MEAL.

The following is the estimate of the Commissioner of Patents of the crop of wheat and corn for 1845. We are informed by a letter from our consul at Glasgow, lately read before the Farmers' Club, says the New York Evening Post, that the quantity of corn meal which would be consumed in Great Britain in a few years was incalculable. It is only a few months that corn meal has been admitted at one shilling duty, yet it has grown into favor with all classes. There is no article of provision produced in Europe that can come into competition with it for cheapness or abundance; nor is there any article of food that ever met with such a welcome from man on its first introduction, as this has received in Great Britain.

Now what is the consequence of these facts? Our farmers can compete with all the world in the produce of corn meal. In a few years the millions of poor people in Great Britain will look as entirely to the supply of corn meal from this country for a chief article of their food, as the English manufacturers now do to the southern planters for cotton; other countries of Europe will import it, and the western farmer must supply it. It will be but a few years before we shall thus have the South and West striving hand-in-hand for free trade; and any western man who now opposes low duties may be forced to retrace his steps. The changes necessary to produce such a result are not half so great or difficult as what we have seen in relation to the same matter take place within the last twelve months.

The estimate of the commissioner for the last year was as follows:

	Wheat.	Corn.
Ohio	13,573,000	57,600,000
Pennsylvania	12,580,000	17,126,000
Indiana	7,044,000	30,625,000
Illinois	4,563,000	25,584,000
New York	16,200,000	13,250,000
Virginia	11,885,000	27,272,000
Tennessee	8,340,000	70,625,000
Kentucky	4,769,000	54,625,000
Michigan	7,061,000	4,945,000
Maryland	4,884,000	3,273,000
North Carolina	1,969,000	14,887,000
South Carolina	1,168,000	8,184,000
Maine	509,000	1,912,000
New Hampshire	647,000	1,828,000
Massachusetts	241,000	3,098,000
Rhode Island	5,000	731,000
Connecticut	114,000	2,649,000
Vermont	854,000	1,728,000
New Jersey	1,050,000	7,314,000
Delaware	440,000	516,000
Georgia	1,571,000	2,713,000
Alabama	980,000	16,650,000
Mississippi	378,000	2,067,000
Missouri	1,525,000	15,625,000
Arkansas	2,427,000	8,250,000
Florida	—	733,000
Wisconsin	971,000	672,000
Iowa	793,000	2,028,000
District of Columbia	15,000	35,000
	106,548,000	417,899,000

The crop of 1844 was estimated at 95,607,000 bushels wheat, and 421,953,000 bushels of corn. There was a material deficiency in the crop of wheat in the State of Ohio last year, over the preceding year; but in almost every other State, except the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama, there was considerable increase. In the corn crop, there was a falling off of one-third in New York and South Carolina, one-fourth in Maryland, one-third in Virginia, one-third in North Carolina, one-fourth in Alabama, and a considerable increase in all the other States except Mississippi.

THE GREATEST IRON GUN EVER CAST YET.—Yesterday afternoon another stupendous piece of ordnance was cast at Alger's foundry, South Boston, which, when finished, will exceed Captain Stockton's celebrated "peace-maker" by 5000 pounds in weight. The arrangements for the operation were commenced in the morning, by filling the furnaces with metal, and firing up. The quantity of metal used was about 46,000 pounds, and the amount of coal consumed in reducing it to the requisite state of fusion, was eight chaldrons. At six o'clock, p. m, repeated experiments having been made with it in small quantities, the metal was pronounced to be in a fit condition for use, and the grand operation of casting was commenced. The two furnaces were tapped, and the boiling and blazing liquid gushed forth, rushing and leaping through the iron canals, which emptied into the sides of the mould, sank twelve feet into the solid ground. The flaming streams continued to run for fifteen minutes down through the iron flask or shell of the mould, the metal in the meantime bubbling and revolving as it rose in the inner shaft of sand, which in fact formed the actual mould for the cannon. The metal having reached the level of the mould, a supplementary or cap mould was put on, and filled with some tons of metal poured into it from a crane ladle.

The object of this addition is to give, by means of dead weight above, steadiness to the process of chrystilization in that portion of the mass out of which the cannon is to be turned. Ten days will elapse before the metal will have become sufficiently cool to admit of the removal of the flask, by digging away the compact ground in which it stands embedded; and then, in the space of five weeks, the gun can be finished and got ready for mounting on Fort George, in our harbor, for which it is designed.

The casting was done under the personal supervision of Mr. Alger and Col. Bomford, the inventor of this species of ordnance, to the first specimen of which Thomas Jefferson, in 1809, gave the name of the "Columbiad."

The weight of the gun, when finished, will be 25,000 pounds. Length, ten feet; diameter at the base ring, 39 inches; length of chamber, 13 inches; diameter of chamber, 9 inches; length of bore, 9 feet, 1 inch; diameter of bore, 12 inches. Weight of round shot which it will carry, 230 pounds; weight of shell, 180 pounds. Range of shot or shell, 3½ miles—being ¼ of a mile greater than the recorded performance of the largest and latest invented mortar in England, and half a mile beyond the reach of any gun in the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, at Vera Cruz.

The cost of this immense instrument for harbor defence, will not exceed $1700; or one-sixth the cost of the wrought iron gun procured in England by Captain Stockton.—*Boston Post, July 9.*

Medical College of Louisiana.

THE lectures will commence on Monday, the 16th day of November, 1846, and continue four months.

Physiology and pathology—John Harrison, M. D.
Theory and practice of medicine—Jas. Jones, M. D.
Surgery—Warren Stone, M. D.
Chemistry—J. L. Riddell, M. D.
Obstetrics—A. H. Cenas, M. D.
Materia medica—W. M. Carpenter, M. D.
Anatomy—A. J. Wedderburn, M. D.
Demonstrator of anatomy—T. R. Le Monnier.

Clinical instruction daily at the Charity Hospital.

The professors being the attending surgeons and physicians to this extensive institution during the session of the school, have every opportunity of making their lectures practical and thorough.

Practical instruction given to the students in the obstetrical wards of the hospital.

The facilities for prosecuting the study of practical anatomy and operative surgery are unrivalled, subjects being supplied in any number free of charge.

A. J. WEDDERBURN, M. D., Dean.
July 14—wtNov

BOARDING.—Mrs. Gassaway, nearly opposite to Brown's, has three handsome rooms vacant, which she will let with or without board.
March 19—tf