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The following will hereafter be the permanent terms of the Weekly Indiana State Sentinel:
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General Advertisements.

The undersigned will not publish legal notices in their respective papers without payment being made therefor in advance. JOHN D. DEFEES, CHAPMANS & SPANN.

CENTRE TOWNSHIP—To the Rally, Boys!—A meeting of the Democrats of Centre Township will be held at the Court House on Monday afternoon, April 5th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to choose delegates to a county convention, and to transact such other business as may properly come before them.

By request of Township Committee. 145

Our subscribers must not be astonished if for once in our lives we should fail to publish our paper regularly. Our neighbor of the Journal and ourselves have divided paper till we are each completely out. We have been disappointed in several quarters; but have taken measures to soon obtain a regular supply. It may be that some will reach us in season, though somewhat doubtful. In case of suspension, our readers shall be kept duly notified by slips of important news, &c.

Indiana State Debt.

Energetic measures are being taken by the Bondholders to carry out the Indiana State Debt law, as amended at the late session of the Legislature. Mr. Butler has issued a circular stating that the election for Trustees will be held in May, immediately after which the whole matter will be consummated. It is officially announced that the whole amount of funds necessary to the payment of interest due 1st of July next upon the new Indiana Bonds to be issued in accordance with this arrangement, will be here next month.

We clip the above from the New York Tribune of the 17th March. Great care should be taken by our bondholders in the selection of Trustees. Active, energetic business men should be selected. We want no broken down politician to superintend the prosecution of the canal. Men not identified with the passage of the bill of last winter should be selected. We believe much of the opposition to the bill of last winter originated in a want of confidence in a few of the men engaged in urging it upon the Legislature. Should they now be selected to carry out the arrangement, will it not be regarded by its opponents as evidence of the truth of the charge, that the whole matter originated in a design to advance personal interests alone! It has already been hinted, by the State Sentinel, that measures ought not to be taken by the next Legislature to carry out the provisions of the act of last winter. If such is the design of its opponents, its friends ought to take no step which would be calculated to render it unpopular.—State Journal, March 31.

The above shows, that notwithstanding its past hostility and non-commitment, the Journal is disposed at last to come out in favor of the new Butler bill. As to the hint, which it imparts to us, we never made it, nor any thing like it; and so far as we can follow the motives of the Journal, it makes the imputation for the sake of creating an occasion to give a "side lick" at Col. Blake of Terre Haute, who has been talked of as one of the Trustees. His appointment would suit the Morris family of course; they do not admire him as a politician; and, as to the Canal, they would probably like to have it managed, through the Trusteeship, in their own hands. But we sincerely hope, as the Journal pretends to hope, that no "broken down politician" will have the canal management; but that it will be put in the hands of "active, energetic business men."

City Police.

We think that a night watch should constitute a branch of the city police under the new charter. This is not only needed as a protection against fire, especially in the business part of the town, but also against the outrages and depredations of the rowdies who make night hideous with their howling. The latter nuisance is becoming intolerable and ought not longer to be endured. On Saturday night last, for instance, at about half past 11 o'clock, a large stone was thrown through the window of the writer of this, with force sufficient to have been fatal, had it hit any person. This was done by a gang of drunken rowdies, one of whom we presume was a young tailor, nicknamed "Monterey," who was seen standing other houses on the same night. Until a night watch can be organized for the benefit of such rascals, citizens had better be prepared to protect themselves, as we most certainly shall be.

There is not one lawyer in either branch of the Delaware Legislature this year—consequently, says a Wilmington paper, the business goes on harmoniously—the speeches are short, sensible, and to the point; and there is no running the mill after the grain is out merely to see the chaff fly.—Ex. Paper.

Would that we could say as much for the Indiana Legislature. Our Legislature, for several years past, seems to have been cursed with too many men who "run the mill to see the chaff fly," and the consequence is that our statutes have become, by enacting, amending, revising and repealing, as numerous—and about as intelligible—as the sands on the sea shore.

It is time that the character of our Legislature was changed. We want practical, common-sense, plain good-headed men, free of demagogues and dolt—the grinder and the chaff.—Indiana Blade.

The people have the power to correct the evil above named, whenever they please to exercise it. They will do so when they become satisfied of the fact that gabbling is no certain evidence of the possession of brains by the gabbler.

Postmasters will observe by the new law that they are re-invested with the franking privilege where their commissions do not exceed \$200. Consequently they can frank letters containing remittances to publishers, and save the trouble of sending two letters, making an account at each end of the route, and all frequently for one cent commission to each P. M. Nor is it necessary that they should write the letters themselves.

TOILETS ON PLANK ROADS.—The general bill introduced into the Legislature of New York, for the organization of Plank Roads, allows a toll not to exceed three quarters of a cent a mile on a vehicle drawn by one animal, and 1 1/2 cents if drawn by two. This is half the price allowed on the roads that have special charters.

Old mails are coming in in wonderful profusion. The "old ancients" are generally in good order, having enjoyed winter quarters snugly on the road. "Pass 'em along."

The publication of the Journals is delayed for want of the Index to the Senate Journal. We expected it long ere this.

Generals Scott and Taylor.

The State Journal, and other anti-war papers, are attempting to make a little political capital out of the recent movements of the army. They intimate that the Administration is responsible for all these movements; and that it is especially blameworthy for withdrawing so many troops from Gen. Taylor, and leaving him without enough to defend his line. The matter we give below will show conclusively that there is no good reason for these assaults upon the Administration, to say the least:

The publication of our correspondence in the Union, come down to that journal of the 19th, to the sending of Gen. Scott to Mexico. And here, in anticipation of a full abstract which we design to make of this important documentary matter, and to satisfy the pressing public enquiry, we make at this time, two extracts. The first is from Secretary Marcy's note directing Gen. Scott to repair to Mexico and organize the Vera Cruz expedition, and bears date, Washington, Nov. 23, 1846.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, NOV. 23, 1846. SIR:—The President, several days since, commencing in person to his orders to repair to Mexico, to take command of the forces there assembled, and particularly to organize and set on foot an expedition to operate on the Gulf coast, if, on arriving at the theatre of action, you shall deem it to be practicable. It is not proposed to control your operations by definite and positive instructions, but you are left to prosecute them as your judgment, under a full view of all the circumstances, may dictate. The work is before you, and the means provided or to be provided for accomplishing it, is committed to you, in full confidence that you will use them to the best advantage.

The objects which are desirable to obtain have been indicated, and it is left to you to have the requisite force to accomplish them. Of this you must be the judge when preparations are made, and the time for action has arrived.

The second is from a letter marked (private and confidential) from Gen. Scott to Gen. Taylor, under date of New York, Nov. 25, 1846.

But, my dear General, I shall be obliged to take from you most of the general officers and men (regulars and volunteers) whom you have as long as you can command. I am afraid that I shall, by imperious necessity—the approach of yellow fever on the Gulf coast—reduce you to a time to stand on the defensive. This will be infinitely painful to you, and for that reason, disorganize and disperse the troops, as far as possible, out to the temporary sacrifice with cheerfulness. No man can better afford to do so. Recent victories place you at high eminence, and I even flatter myself that any benefit that may result to me, personally from the unequal division of troops allotted to me, will lessen the pain of your going out to sea.

You will be aware of the recent call for nine regiments of new volunteers—including one of Texas horse. The President may soon ask for many more, and we are not without hope that Congress may add ten or twelve to the regular establishment. These by the spring, say April, will, by the aid of large bounties, be in the field—should Mexico not earlier propose terms of accommodation; and long before the spring, (March) it is probable you will be again in force to resume offensive operations.

It is thus seen, exactly and certainly, by what means, and in view of what calculation, so few troops remain with Gen. Taylor. The forces calculated to be in the field by March are nearly all there. The "ten or twelve regiments" have been allowed by Congress, and considerable portions of them will be in the field by April. The calculation holds in every respect, even the anticipation that Gen. Taylor would be reduced "to act on the defensive." In full view of all these contingencies and this probable result, the bulk of Gen. Taylor's force was withdrawn, and by act of Gen. Scott.—City Register.

The Portsmouth Tribune, a whizz paper, contains two interesting letters from Capt. Hamilton, the former editor of that paper, dated Monterey, February 24; from one of which we clip the following paragraph:

"I had the pleasure of seeing Gen. Taylor, before his departure, for a few moments. There was a slight disturbance of feeling manifest in him, which was probably occasioned by the news of the capture of Gen. Scott came into the country, was at Camargo, issued the orders withdrawing nearly the whole regular army and a portion of the volunteers, thus stripping Gen. Taylor of his command—and neither sought nor obtained a conference with him. It is said that Gen. Taylor was then somewhat angry, but it would have been proper in all respects, for these chiefs to have come together, and I venture to say no less to the service, for Gen. Scott to have consulted fully with our chief before maturing a portion of his plans."

The whizz papers are, and have been for some time, trying to induce the people to believe that the administration has been endeavoring to injure the reputation of these two generals; and all the mean, contemptible slanders that could be belched forth has been heaped upon it, for the injury which they contend had been done them; while the very reverse has been the fact. Since the first battle was fought by Gen. Taylor in Mexico, the President has never lost an opportunity to elevate Gen. T. in rank, which fact alone puts the lie upon all such charges as the whizz press have made. The President has sent Gen. Scott to take command of the army; but it cannot be claimed that he sent him there to supersede Gen. Taylor on any political feeling, as they are both claimed to be whigs, but because he thought it necessary to have them both there; and as Scott was the oldest in commission, he of course commanded the command. But that is not all. Hamilton writes in a whizz paper, "we find that instead of there being any disposition on the part of the President to do either of them an injustice, it turns out that Gen. Scott has some fears of Gen. Taylor. Gen. Scott goes to the army, and issues his orders, withdrawing nearly the whole regular army and a portion of the volunteers, thus stripping Gen. Taylor of his command—and neither sought nor obtained a conference with him." It is said that Gen. Taylor has been shown Gen. Taylor by a democratic general, the whole whizz press would have howled persecution a Gen. Taylor; and the administration would have been charged with treating Gen. Taylor in this manner for political effect. It is a most disreputable act for persons to try to engender bad feeling between our government and its officers, and an army while we are engaged in a war with a foreign enemy; but such has been, and is now, the desperation of the federal leaders to get power, that their whole object is to manufacture political capital by such means.—Ohio Statesman.

BRITISH LITERATURE.—At a splendid public entertainment given in Edinburgh, to celebrate the establishment of the Philosophical Institution of that city, Mr. Macaulay being called on for a toast, made an eloquent and able speech, concluding with the following beautiful peroration:

"And this brings me back to the point whence I started. The toast which I have been requested to propose is 'True British Literature'—that literature, the brightest, the purest, the most durable, of all the glories of our country—to that literature, rich in the treasures of truth and fiction—that literature which boasts of the prince of all poets, and the prince of all philosophers—that literature which has exercised an influence on mankind a mightier influence even than that of our commerce or of our arms—to that literature which has taught France the models of liberty, and has furnished Germany with the models of art—to that literature which constitutes a tie even nearer than blood between us and the commonwealths in the great valley of the Mississippi—that literature, before the light of which all other literatures are as a candle snuffing light on the banks of the Ganges—to that literature which will in future ages instruct and delight unborn millions which will then have covered the cities and gardens of the Australian and African deserts. 'To the Literature of Great Britain,' and wherever the British literature spreads, may it be attended by British virtue and British freedom."

CORN.—The New York correspondent of the Union, in a late letter says— It is singular to observe the change that has taken place in the value of corn. Six months ago, all the orders from Europe were for white corn, and the price was carried up five cents above yellow. Now the price is for yellow, and the price has risen five cents above white.

The shipments of breadstuffs this far, this month, have been very large, embracing 50,000 barrels flour and 900,000 bushels of grain, of which 800,000 were corn. There has also been a large amount of corn meal shipped, making an aggregate of not less than five hundred thousand bushels of grain in sixteen days, and several hundred thousand bushels per day. What "ruin" for the farmers and shippers!

From Washington.

Negotiations with Mexico—Probability of a treaty for Peace.—Letter from the Army—No batt—Gen. Taylor safe. PHILADELPHIA, March 26, 1847. Wednesday, 3, P. M.

The movements of official personages and certain diplomatic characters, have led me strongly to believe that some important movement was on foot. Rumors are not wanting in abundance growing out of the same facts. I have information which leads me to believe that negotiations are in progress, and on the eve of being consummated for a treaty of peace with Mexico. The usual preliminaries to the treaty have been settled, and the Mexican boundary claims adjusted in the treaty.

The fact that Mr. Hargens, Santa Anna's financial agent, and Mr. Atucha, are both here and in close communication with the Government, seems a strong confirmation of this statement. There is every probability that Mr. Atucha will be immediately despatched to Mexico again on another mission.

As has come out that the various rumors in circulation as to his unfriendly reception in Mexico, on his last mission, are wholly unfounded. He remained, as a matter of policy, at Jalapa. The favorable success of that mission seems settled.—Telegraphic despatch for Pittsburgh Post.

From the Army.

We copy an extract of a letter in the N. O. Delta, dated at Brazos Santiago, 10th March. "The fighting commenced on the 23d of February and ended on the 25th, when Santa Anna retired, with a loss of 4,000 killed and wounded. Loss on our part 700 killed and wounded. The scene of the action was Buena Vista, a hacienda five miles west of Saltillo. Santa Anna's Adjutant General is a prisoner, together with many other officers and men. The express which brought the news was sent by Paymaster Butler from Monterey, and was nine days getting to Camargo. Gen. Taylor's official despatch has probably been intercepted. Col. Morgan's command reached Monterey in safety, having been reinforced at Cerralvo by a command from Monterey. Col. Curtis started about 1 P. M. of the 7th to attack Corral at Alamos, twenty miles south of Camargo."

Later. We are indebted to the politeness of a young gentleman who arrived from Terre Haute yesterday in the stage for the following slip of the Washburn Courier: "ONE DAY LATER.—We learn from the Hon. J. A. Wright, who came on the boat last night, that another battle had taken place on the 7th of March, on the road from Camargo to Matamoros, between the forces of Col. Curtis and Col. Drake, Americans, and Gen. Urrea, with 4000 Mexican troops. The number of the latter being one half more than that of the former. Col. Curtis marched out to give the Mexicans battle, and was surrounded by the Mexicans. Col. Drake arrived very opportunely, on his way from Matamoros to Camargo, when Curtis cut his way through, and both together routed the enemy completely."

Major Gaines and Capt. Clay have been exchanged. This information is contained in the Picayune of 24th.

Important from Mexico.

Another Revolution, headed by the Clergy—the President deposed. There has been a revolution in the city of Mexico, headed by the clergy and the Madonnas Guards. It took place on the 26th ult.

President Faras was deposed, and Salas appointed to succeed him. The revolutionists proclaimed for the restoration of true Federalistic principles. The troops in the garrison at Jalisco, (situated between the city and Vera Cruz), have deserted, and declared for the Revolutionists.

The result of the Revolution was not fully known. The Revolutionists, however, have elected General Santa Anna to command the army.

Late Mexican papers contain letters from Santa Anna, written at San Salvador on the 7th of February, stating that he would attack Gen. Taylor on the 21st, with four divisions of his army, and would surround and burn down Vera Cruz; whilst Generals Miron and Terrijun would stop his retreat to Mexico.

ARMY MATTERS.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, in a late letter, writes as follows:

The auspices of Gen. Scott seem less fortunate than those of his predecessor. A series of misfortunes have followed his arrival at head quarters. First, the misadventure of Capt. May, then that of Cassius M. Clay, and his command, then the march of Gen. Richee, and now we have the news that Major Bonham, with about fifty of the mounted Arkansas regiment, have been cut off and taken prisoners by the enemy. The despatches lost by the death of Lieutenant Richee are particularly to be regretted, as they may cause the enemy to change their mode of warfare or their military operations in regard to Vera Cruz and Saltillo. Still it does not seem that the march of Gen. Taylor to dispute to us seriously the possession of Vera Cruz. His advance on our line here, if not intended to divert us from our original purpose, is, under the present circumstances, a bad military move, as it draws off the main body of the Mexican forces from all possibility of covering the capital in case Vera Cruz falls into the hands of Gen. Scott. If General Taylor is really bent on the march to Saltillo, he should at Saltillo, Santa Anna will not be so mad as to attempt to storm his positions. He will lay siege to them, and in the mean time, Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa will pass into our hands. Now mark if this will not turn out so, and if this move of the dictator is not the preparatory step towards making a lasting peace.

But what becomes of the nonsensical rumors spread but a few weeks ago, of the horrible condition of the road from Saltillo to San Luis Potosi—the emptying of the tanks, the impossibility of procuring water for men and horses—the scarcity of provisions and so on! If the Mexican army can march under Santa Anna, from San Luis Potosi to Saltillo, the American army under Gen. Taylor could, assuredly, have marched from Saltillo to San Luis Potosi; for all things considered, it must be just as far from Saltillo to San Luis as from San Luis to Saltillo and the obstacles on both routes must be pretty nearly of the same nature.

THE BOMB KETCH STROMBOLI, which was fitted up at Boston, and is now on her way to the Gulf, is thus described by a Boston paper: "The Stromboli (late N. Y. packet schooner Howard) is rigged as an hermaphrodite brig, and is very heavily armed. She has a mainmast 80 feet, beam 25 feet, and her burthen 150 tons. Her rigging is more strengthened by 6 inch oak planking, and she is sheathed and coppered. The entire thickness of her sides is about 22 inches. Three stout iron rods run through her, from side to side, fastened with nuts and screws. She has one immense gun weighing about 2000 lbs. This is placed amid ships, and is made to traverse on a circle. This gun carries 10 iron shells, and it is estimated to range about 24 miles at an elevation of 30 degrees. She has on board some 200 or more of these shells loaded and ready for service, and a quantity of unloaded ones. The immense weight of this gun and carriage is supported by 12 iron rollers, and is raised and lowered by means of a screw. It is difficult to conceive how any thing can be made more firm with timber than the centre of this vessel is. She is furnished with four line-of-battle pumps, which will keep her clear from almost any sort of leak. She is very low in the water, presenting a broad, shallow deck for the enemy, while the immense power of her ordnance may prove extremely destructive to the enemy, beyond the reach of whose guns she may lie and do her work of destruction."

The Forces under the command of General Taylor.

We have been permitted to examine a statement prepared at the office of the Adjutant General of the army, showing as nearly as can be ascertained, the amount of force left under the orders of General Taylor after the withdrawal of a part of the army for service under Gen. Scott. The statement embraces the regular troops left under the command of General Taylor, together with the regiments of volunteers called out in November, 1846, three of which are known to have already arrived on the Rio Grande. There can be little, if any doubt, indeed, that they all reached Matamoros before the 23d inst. According to this statement, the aggregate of force, both regular and volunteer, under the orders of Gen. Taylor, as shown upon the muster rolls, is 13,910. Of these, 1,122 are regular troops; 8,232 are volunteers of the levies of May and June last; making a total of 9,374 men, exclusive of the new volunteer regiments. But it is supposed that these 9,374, not more than about 8,900 certainly should be counted as effective. It is probable, indeed, that of these troops in the field, the effective force may not exceed 7,500. To this number, however, must be added the new regiments of volunteers called out in November, 1846, amounting to 4,536. Of these, not more than 4,000 can probably be reckoned as effective. The whole actual effective force, therefore, under the command of Gen. Taylor, is not far from 12,000.

The same exhibit also shows so far as is known the distribution of these troops, (exclusive of the new regiments,) along the line of the Rio Grande from the Brazos to Camargo, and thence along the line of operations to Monterey and Agua Nueva. From this part of the statement, it appears that there are at the posts on the Rio Grande, including Brazos Island, Point Isabel, Fort Brown, Matamoros, Camargo and Mirz, a total of 1,224 troops. Of these, 543 are at Camargo; 598 are at Matamoros and Fort Brown on the other side of the river. But the new regiments must have already reinforced some, if not all, of these posts; and the number of troops now at Camargo is probably not less than 1,500. The garrison at Monterey numbers 1,327 troops, with forty pieces of artillery. Between the posts on the Rio Grande and Monterey, at Terred, Punta Aguada, Cerralvo, and Maria, there are about 700 troops; and the remainder of the force, as above stated, is supposed to be at Agua Nueva, (the headquarters of General Taylor, when last heard from officially,) at Saltillo, and at the Pass of the Rinconada.—Union, March 25.

THE MEXICANS IN SEARCH OF A DINNER.—In our translation of the letter taken from La Patria, in the 'Delta' of yesterday, we omitted to insert a number of stars, which, in the original, followed the extravagant praises bestowed by the writer on Santa Anna's army. The allusion of the 'Courier' of last evening to this letter, reminds us of our omission to express our very great doubts of the truth of those assertions. These political stars throw a shade of great doubt over these extravagant eulogues of Santa Anna's army, and no doubt are intended as a sort of feeble and apologetic tribute to Themis, for the big lies which precede them. We interpret them to represent some doleful complaints, confinatory of what we have already had, of the miserable poverty, hunger and nakedness, that are pinching the faces and shivering the bodies of the 'brave' men who are seeking to make a hearty meal of Old Rough and Ready and his six thousand fat and well fed volunteers, now waiting to be devoured near Saltillo.

By-the-by, if this is not a Mexican trick, a mere blind, this movement of Santa Anna has decidedly more of the ludicrous than of the sublime about it. We should think so large and well-equipped a force as the Mexicans to be, would have had the means to march against a hostile and invading foe, so greatly inferior to it in numbers. But those noble feelings will not move them. So Santa Anna quietly waits till hunger begins to gripe them, and then he tells them he has no money or provisions, but that the Americans have a plenty of both, and if they will only march a goodly number of miles, they can easily capture supplies enough to gorge their empty stomachs. We should not be surprised if these Mexicans grow valiant—or pot valiant—under the effects of hunger. Certainly they will be formidable enemies, as their great thinness and emaciation will expose so small and slender a surface to cannon balls and rifle bullets. The Mexicans are not a very robust, broad-breasted, big-muscled volunteers, and a regiment of Mexican Easons, 'living skeletons.' If Gen. Taylor should find it necessary or prudent to avoid a battle with them, we suppose his best plan would be to break their fasts or stay their stomachs with a supply of pork and beans, and thus the motive of their present gallantry will be removed; and when they are again hungry, they will be ready to do just as Bob Acres, 'ooze out at their pupils.'—N. O. Delta.

NEW YORK AGAINST ALL THE SOUTHERN STATES.—A correspondent in the Boston Courier makes the assertion that the staple products of fifteen slave States are only about two-thirds of the value of the agricultural products of the single State of New York, and that they are not more than one-third of the entire income of New York. The following is his statement taken from the census of 1840. From the estimate of the total products of all branches of industry in this state, doubtless some deduction should be made, included in this amount is the product of the cotton factories, in which the raw material is taken from the southern States, and the returns of 1840, the staples referred to were estimated as follows: Cotton crop, 300,000 bales larger than the present one is estimated at \$57,130,292 Tobacco, (since fallen in value) 10,749,515 Sugar—cultivation of which, according to the statements of the planters, will be checked by reduction of duties 4,965,500 Rice, crop of which cannot be extended 2,021,155

Let us compare this sum with the products of New York, as returned in the census of 1840. The products of its agriculture stand at \$108,275,281, against \$74,863,310, the aggregate amount of the cotton, tobacco, sugar, and rice produced in all the slave States. The total product of all branches of industry in New York stands at \$108,306,433.

A LEAP.—The greatest leap we have recently heard of, was related to us on Saturday. A bullock, weighing about 1000 pounds, was driven into the "bull-ring" on the third story of Mr. Wilson's slaughter house, on Deer creek—this building, it will be remembered, is situated on the hill side, thus making the front three stories higher than the rear; but while preparations were making to offer him as a sacrifice to the butcher knife, he made a bold push to the front window, and bolted straight through it. He turned a complete somerser, and landed upon a lot of barbed land, bursting two of the barrels, but was promptly on his feet, and at once attacked a man who was near, who, however, made his escape. He then started off, and after a race of two or three miles, running over a child, and committing sundry misdemeanors, more or less endangering the lives of citizens, was finally captured at the public landing, and taken back to the slaughter house. When last heard of, he was in a state of suspense.—Cincinnati Atlas.

STATE BANK OF ILLINOIS.—An act of the Legislature of Illinois, passed at its last session, authorizes the State Bank to proceed in winding up its business, for which purpose the time is extended until the 1st of November, 1848. Lands owned by the bank are hereafter to be taxed, (they have until now been exempt from taxation) and the debtors of the bank are required to pay interest. Outstanding certificates of the Bank are to remain as heretofore, and are not to bear interest.

GEN. CASS.—The Albany Argus of the 17th inst. contains a correspondence between Gen. Cass and the democratic members of the Legislature, in which the General is tendered the compliment of a public dinner—which compliment the General in his reply declines, "as circumstances will place it out of his power to avail himself of the kindness of the gentlemen."

THE FRIENDS OF HON. DANIEL WEBSTER in Cincinnati, have invited him to dinner in that city. The invitation has been accepted. We may therefore look for another ridiculous miss speech.

The Tariff of 1846 is a tax law. It operates admirably. If it pinches any toes, they are the toes which had become swollen and gouty under too high living.—Jour. of Com.

The Supplies for Ireland and Scotland.

Congress, at its late session, as our readers know, authorized the Secretary of the Navy to place at the disposal of Capt. George C. DeKay, of New Jersey, the United States Ship Macedonia, and at the disposal of Captain R. B. Forbes, of Boston, the United States Ship Jamestown, "for the purpose of transporting to the famine-stricken parts of Ireland and Scotland such contributions as may be made for their relief." But the alternative discretion was given by the said resolution, that "if the Secretary shall be of opinion that the public interest will be better subserved thereby, he is authorized to despatch said vessels upon the service aforesaid as public ships."

It was the opinion of the Secretary, we understand, that, in the present exigencies of the service, the most desirable would not be subserved by despatching these vessels on their beneficent errands as public ships. The means necessary for such a purpose—the men especially—are imperiously required for naval operations against the public enemy. Directions, therefore, have been given to place the ships at the disposal of Captains DeKay and Forbes, in pursuance of the manifest will of Congress, as expressed in the first clause of its joint resolution, which was regarded as mandatory. They will be assigned, without their batteries, but caulked, and with tanks, ballast, spars, cables, anchors, sails, and rigging, adapted in all respects to secure their safety for the contemplated voyage.

In no respect do they go out as public ships. Their public character has been wholly taken from them for the period of their voyages, by transfer, under the direction of Congress, to private persons, in order to subserve the purpose of private charity. Whether it would have been appropriate or not—in good or bad taste—to send them out as national vessels, is a question which does not now arise. The joint resolution of Congress authorizing their employment, in their capacity only in a certain contingency, and this contingency, in the judgment of the Executive, does not, at the present time, exist. Nothing remained, therefore, but to execute the resolution in the manner which has been adopted by the department.—Union.

Fact versus Prophecy.

The New Haven Register thus shows up the extravagant forebodings of the Federal Press in its calculations of the effects of the tariff of 1846: "A SAMPLE OF FINE RUSS.—We call our readers attention to the following strange coincidences which were solemnly put forth by the Palladium, immediately on the passage of the present tariff. They furnish the most striking illustration of the wolfery of 'ruin,' which the federalists are forever starting for political purposes, that we have yet met with. Doubtless there were many at the time who were made by these federal croakers to entertain the same gloomy forebodings—and in the long run, in their behalf, were the followers of Father Miller, in the burning of the world! But how, when they find themselves so ridiculously duped, can they cling to their idols? There is something really laughable in the serious, exact, and Pickwickian manner, in which these prophecies are uttered. If a Yankee had set himself to work to 'guess' wrong, he could not have come nearer to the mark than the federal seer."

From the Palladium of Sept. 1, 1846. 1st. Within six months from July 1, 1846, labor will be reduced from 15 to 20 per cent.—this will be a great depression of labor! 2d. By first of March, 1847, one-half of the small farmers, especially of iron and woolen, will stop operating! 3d. The products of agriculture will be materially reduced for the want of a home market! and on account of the reduction of competition in the price of labor!

[Ha! ha! ha! Isn't that rich, now! ha! ha! 4th. The banks will, in self-defence, be compelled to curtail their circulation materially! 5th. Within one year government credit will not be above par, and more likely much below! 6th. In nine months, exchange on England will be TEN PER CENT. ADVANCE!!!

And these predictions were considered of such weight, that the Journal of Commerce was requested to save them for future reference! Can human gullibility go further!

SOMETHING GOOD.—The Senate and House of Representatives of Missouri, upon the motion of Gen. E. L. Edwards, of the House, have adopted a set of joint resolutions, to instruct the Senators and request the Representatives of Missouri in Congress, to procure such alterations of the Federal laws for the government of the army, as shall increase the pay of the soldiers, diminish that of the officers, provide for the widows and orphans of soldiers killed or otherwise dying in the service, and otherwise reduce the present distinctions between officers and soldiers, as much as shall be consistent with discipline in time of war. These resolutions were sent by the Legislature of Missouri, to those of the different States; and in that of New York, they have been referred to the military committee.

We refer the fact. With all our Democracy of institutions, we have more practical aristocracy in our military service on land or water, than any other nation in the world, England excepted. England is a rampant aristocracy, in which commissions in the army, navy and church, are regarded as the property of "nobility and gentry," to be used as a provision for their younger sons, the oldest keeping the personal property for the purpose of maintaining the aristocracy. Hence in England, officers are highly honored and liberally paid, while sailors and soldiers are not honored at all, scantily paid, and treated like beasts of burden, fit only to fetch and carry, fight, and win laurels for officers to wear. But we, who profess the most advanced Democracy in laws and manners, closely copy the English in the matter of our army and navy. Officers are gentlemen of course. Soldiers and sailors have no right to such estimation. They are dogs, to be addressed with a "get out" or a "come in" or a "lie close!" and occasionally kicked or culled. Officers in principle, spirit and feeling, treat their men with courtesy. But some officers are gentlemen also. The English military laws are exceedingly severe, while French military manners are exceedingly gentlemanlike, Quakerlike, Christianlike; the co-operation proving that discipline results from law and pride of character, and not from vulgar and brutal tyranny in the officer and reckless degradation in the soldier. Do our independent companies exhibit any want of discipline in peace or in war? No. Yet they are all equals and companions, the officers commanding and the men obeying, under a sense of duty and self-respect. But the advocates of the present system will ask, "how will you govern our 'killers' and our rowdies!" We answer, by fine, imprisonment, hard-labor, degrading from rank, hanging, shooting, when they do wrong, and by goodness, courtesy, praise, when they do right. Among sailors and soldiers, the most degraded are always the least amenable to discipline, and the most harshly treated are always the most degraded.

But how can we remove these degrading inequalities, when we pay a soldier seven dollars monthly, and a captain a hundred? The captain is more important than the soldier, because he must first see as well as fight, while the soldier is exempt from thinking by blind obedience. But what can the captain do without the soldier? Nothing. Hence the difference in importance is not so wide as that in pay. In Mexico, officers fare sumptuously, while soldiers starve; and hence Mexico has an army of rapacious officers, and a mass of wretched, worthless soldiers. Our whole military system is wrong, and ought to be reformed.—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE "OLIVE BRANCH" TO MEXICO.—The United States steamer Mississippi, which sailed on the 7th inst., took out, it is announced, full instructions to Mr. Black, our Consul in Mexico, to enunciate to the Mexican government the Three Million Bill, which conveys the expression of a desire of the American Government to obtain a "speedy and honorable peace."

The Prince de Joinville, with a French squadron, consisting of at least eight line-of-battle ships, four or five frigates, and as many steamers, will visit New York—it is stated in the Paris correspondence of the Courier des Etats Unis—some time in the course of the ensuing summer.

From the N. O. Delta of the 11th inst. Mexican Magnanimity.

From the letter translated in our today's paper from La Patria, it appears that some American prisoners who have been taken to San Luis were ill-treated and threatened by the rabble of that city. We have always thought, and have frequently given utterance to the thought, that the generosity and magnanimity of our government and military authorities towards the Mexicans were mutually misplaced. They are not to be affected by these things. They are only to be governed and restrained through their fears and their senses. Magnanimity, with them, is fear and weakness. But hard knocks, chains and handcuffs, and close confinement, are matters they fully comprehend and readily yield to. We trust in future operations, the prisoners that are taken by our forces will be held prisoner by these things. They are worth holding—until the war is concluded, and to meet the very contingencies which have since occurred—to wit: the exchange for our own from the hands of the Mexicans. If the prisoners taken at the battles on the Rio Grande and at Monterey had been treated as we should now be able to exchange for Major Gaines and Borland and Captain Heady's command.

A mortifying evidence of the inability of even the higher class of Mexicans to appreciate our magnanimity, is given in the conduct of Gen. La Vega, who was treated here with the most extraordinary kindness and hospitality. Indeed, we had never seen any of our own great men so feted and distinguished by public manifestations of courtesy and respect as this Mexican officer. Gen. La Vega had been frequently associated with Ampudia, in the Texan campaigns, and his name was not entirely disconnected from the deed of treachery and cruelty which marked the whole conduct of