From the Louisville Journal, June 25.

Colonel Humphrey Marshall's Reply to General Lane.

The various publications, independent of the official reports of the battle of Buena Vista have tended toward making a perfect picture of that celebrated field, a field that will be famous while time endures, and forever be regarded by Americans as one of the proudest monuments of their military prowess. Of these various publications, we give below one of the most interesting of all we have met—the response of Col. Humphrey Marshall to the supplementary report of Brig. Gen. Lane of Indiana. The most authentic testimony bears witness to Col. M.'s conspicuous skill and military bearing from the morning of the 21st Feb. up to the morning of the 24th which dawned on the utter discomfiture of the Mexican hordes; and those who have made themselves familiar with the subject of dispute, will feel, while reading this response, that Colonel Marshall writes as well as he fights. All must admire the calm, dispassionate, and conclusive logic displayed in this response, and we shall be greatly mistaken if its literary merits and military criticisms do not add to the solid reputation of the writer. The portion of troops whose good conduct, during the battle of Buena Vista, Colonel Marshall defends to-day, was not the Kentucky cavalry, but a part of Colonel Yell's regiment with which Colonel Marshall was connected at the time, and he feels it due to their bravery, as well as an act of justice to the memory of Colonel Yell, to show how unfounded are the aspersions thrown upon them in Gen. Lane's supplementary report. The quotation made by Col. Marshall from Major Gorman's report seems to us perfectly conclusive in sustaining Colonel Marshall's statement of facts; and we may add, that, upon the visit of the brave Major Gorman to Louisville, he bore cheerful testimony to the skill, the bravery, the judgment, and, indeed, the entire soldiership of Col. Marshall during the eventful struggle at Buena Vista. We now give way to Colonel Marshall to speak for himself and his brothers in arms:

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN:—Since my return to the city of Louisville I have read, with much surprise, in your columns, a paper purporting to be "the supplementary report of Brigadier General Lane," containing quite a new version of part of the scene at Buena Vista.

Though that publication seems to be dedicated to the purpose of exculpating the 24 Indiana infantry from the censure of their countrymen, the author has chosen to test a portion of his defence upon a statement which inculpates the cavalry who were immediately under my command. I owe it to the men who served with me—to the dead who cannot now speak—and to myself—to correct the statement made by General Lane. I have no desire to engage in any controversy with the author of that supplement, and certainly none to enter into the dispute which has arisen between himself and the 24 Indiana regiment on the one side and Colonel Bowles on the other side. I shall proceed, therefore, to quote at once that part of the supplemental report to which I have occasion to refer, and then shall make my reply to it as briefly as the nature of the case will admit.

General Lane says: "The cavalry, which had been posted some distance in my rear and out of range of the enemy's battery, to see as circumstances might require, either to advance upon the enemy and cut them off in case they should retreat or to succor my small force if *they* should be compelled to fall back, instead of affording me the best assistance, left their position without receiving one fire from the enemy and made a precipitate retreat to the rear along the foot of the mountain pursued by a large body of lancers, who succeeded in cutting off and slaughtering quite a number of our fifers, most of them riflemen. If they had made a bold stand and followed the riflemen and the 24 Indiana regiment to rally on them, although they would have been sufficient to check the enemy, before he had gained any considerable advantage."

If I understand the import of this language, the author asserts—first, that the cavalry had been posted, by design, out of range of the enemy's battery, that they might serve a certain purpose; second, that this purpose was to advance on the enemy and cut him off should he retreat before Gen. Lane, or to succor General Lane should he be compelled to fall back; third, that, notwithstanding these orders, this force made a precipitate retreat, and not only failed to extend the contemplated assistance to General Lane, but also failed to afford even a point of support to the operating force under his command upon which it might have been rallied, as also to the riflemen who were engaged in the mountains.

I have to say, in reply, that the cavalry was not posted by General Lane, but by myself; that, so far from being posted designedly out of the range of the enemy's battery, I did not know that the enemy had a battery at the point from which it subsequently opened on the Indonians or in that part of the field; and I cannot suppose General Lane knew such a fact to exist when he advanced the 2d regiment of Indianians, for, if he did, his movement was the most absurd that a *General* ever was guilty of.

2d. General Lane never gave me an order on the field of Buena Vista for any purpose or about anything. Moreover, the cavalry to which he alludes, I state, were not posted with the view to Gen. Lane's movement and never were directed "to advance and cut off the enemy should he retreat, or to succor General Lane should he be compelled to fall back." So far from this being the case, General Lane did not communicate to me his design in moving the 21 Indiana regiment or his position, or whither he intended to carry it, or where he expected to engage with it. Had he told me anything of a movement four hundred yards to the front of our position with four hundred men, I should have strongly urged him to desist; because, from the nature of the ground immediately in our front, I should have known the movement to be a false one, and that the obstacles which, *in front*, were defences, when thrown *in rear* were so many advantages to the foe and hindrances to our own troops, should they be compelled to retreat. The light troops had been engaged the previous evening, and we all knew that the enemy had strongly reinforced his column of attack upon our left flank for the encounter of that morning. He outnumbered us far. Then I should have proposed to maintain our ground, and keep our small forces in supporting distance of each other at our chosen position, rather by advancing so as to cut his line, to have jeoparded the small force under our command and to have brought it into contact with his masses where they would be in supporting distance of their heavy columns of their own army. I do not propose to do more than to show the absurdity of General Lane's *supplementary position* so far as it relates to the allegation he has made. When a General moves a column of attack upon a position of his adversary, he should at least know the weight of that adversary. It is presumable General Lane did know the weight of his foe. He says "it should be borne in mind that my whole force was the eight battalion companies of the 24 Indiana regiment and Capt. O'Brien's battery of three guns—*in all about four hundred men.*

He adds: "I found the Mexican infantry, from four to six thousand strong, supported by a body of lancers." The parties occupied the same plateau—the distance between them was 120 yards. The General adds: "About the time the action commenced, the enemy opened a tremendous fire from their battery of three heavy guns, *posted on my left and a little to the rear, which nearly enfiladed my line.*" This disparity of numbers alone, I should say, justified the immediate withdrawal of the American force *to the main line of battle*; and, if General Lane knew the weight of the column he had gone forth to engage before he encountered it, methinks the world will rather stand in amazement at his rashness than be lost in admiration of his wisdom. But did he know beforehand that the enemy had a battery posted there? Surely not, or he would not have placed his "little command" so as to have passed that battery and to leave it *enfilading his line.* The discovery of that battery was made only when it opened its grape and canister shot from the mountain side upon the left flank of the unfortunate command which had been led too far to the front. I well recollect all the ground. If the column of General Lane formed line to the front facing towards the Saltillo road and the right flank towards our own line of battle, (taking this our position,) he necessarily left us as we expected to be attack on the brigade which had lain all the morning been engaged in the mountains, it left flank to the enfilading fire of the Mexican battery, and its front to the fire of four thousand infantry! If the line was parallel to the line of battle, then the left flank of the Mexican line of battle while the "little command" was beyond the reach of support from our lines, and its overthrow was perfectly inevitable. I say perfectly inevitable before a gun was fired.

The General's confidence must have been as overweening as his conduct was brilliant, if, before he commenced his knight errantry of 400 against 4,000 to 6,000, sustained by cavalry and artillery, he thought of giving me an order to advance on the enemy and cut them off in case they should *retreat before him!* The General was no doubt sanguine, but he never intimated to me that his hopes reached this extent. I have no reason to believe any such Colonnel upon his declaration that, after being ninety men, he encountered the 300 who were left *to advance* on the foe, more than 4,000 strong, so as to get within fifty yards *to range the foe.* I do not blame the second Indiana regiment for retreating under the state of the case made out by the Brigadier General commanding them. That the retreat was made in confusion, resulted from the nature of the ground they were compelled to traverse—those very obstacles which should have been kept in front to impede the advance of the enemy. But General Lane thinks that if his cavalry had not left their position the second Indiana regiment *could have rallied on them*, and have made head against the enemy! You will be surprised to know that the cavalry did not commence to fall back until the retreat of the Indiana regiment had completely uncovered their position and the Indians men had *actually passed the line of battle, fifty yards to the rear.* They did not retreat upon the position of the cavalry, but at a point opposite to our line of battle, and directed upon the centre of Buena Vista. If Colonel Bowles did not call by them to stop, Gen. Wood and Colonel Davis did. I will add that if they were confused it naturally resulted from the obstacles which impeded their retreat. Under these circumstances, how utterly absurd it is for General Lane to attempt to rectify this matter by a declaration that they could have been rallied upon the cavalry. The official reports of the Brigadier General commanding and the Major General in chief have been sufficient to have proved to Gen. Lane that the withdrawal of the cavalry from that point *was forced by the retreat of the second Indiana regiment.* But the *time* of that retreat was dictated by other circumstances. Let us state it. When did the cavalry at the base of the mountain commence to withdraw? I assert that it did not move until after the second Indiana had passed the main line of battle, *retreating.* But I beg your attention to the official report of Major Gorman, commanding the Indiana riflemen on the mountains, who fixes the time beyond the possibility of further cavil, and destroys the pretence of General Lane that the withdrawal of the cavalry prevented him from rallying his regiment upon my position. Major Gorman says:

"I had received orders from Brigadier General Lane, in the event we were compelled to yield to superior numbers, to come down and form on the 2d Indiana regiment. At about 12 o'clock *I received notice that the* 2d Indiana regiment *had been compelled to retire* before vastly superior numbers. I proceeded to a point where I could see the movement of both armies in the plain, and discovered that all hope was cut off for forming on the 2d Indiana regiment, and seeing about 1,000 lancers coming at full speed on our right, and along the base of the mountain we then occupied, and seeing that the enemy had by this time forced their way around us on the left, and a large body in point-blank shot in our front, and that we were nearly surrounded—*at this moment I heard the bugle recalling Col. Marshall's riflemen who were gallantly defending the left.* I immediately ordered the command to retire to the base of the mountain, to form on the top of the next ravine. All retired to the point indicated and formed in good order. Here, then, is the testimony of an Indiana field-officer—commanding the riflemen—whose attention was directed to the position of the 21 Indiana—who wished to join it—who went and looked for it—who delicately tells us it was gone by the remark, "I discovered all hope was cut off of forming on it"—who describes the scene as having witnessed it with his own eyes, and then says, after he had notice the regiment *had retired*, and after he proceeded to look and found, indeed, *it had retired*, at that moment, when all hope nearly seemed extinct he saw my riflemen yet engaged gallantly on the left, and then heard for the first time my bugle from the mountain's base recalling them to the plain. It can be proved by four hundred witnesses or more that the cavalry at the base of the mountain *did not move* until those riflemen of mine came down from the mountain and issued from the gorge which debouches on the plains. Surely it must be plain that Gen. Lane has hazarded too much in his declaration that had the cavalry not moved he could have rallied the 24 Indiana, and with the riflemen from the mountains could have again resisted the enemy. It would be a vain task to enter into any argument upon such a theme, but the declaration convinces me that the General did not have that *coup d'œil* which enabled him to understand all the parts of the battle at a glance. As to "*the precipitate retreat* along the mountain's base pursued by lancers, &c." which the General ascribes to that body of cavalry, I have only this reply to make:—For at least two hours that body of cavalry checked the advance of the enemy as well as a small body of mounted men could impede the advance of a mass of infantry—the riflemen who came from the mountains *belonging to the Kentucky cavalry*, joined their commander; the dead bodies of the soldiery of that regiment will attest the charges which were more than once made and executed along the base of the mountain by that command, and finally, the collision of Touchon's brigade with the same men near the spring at Buena Vista and its result, should have taught Brigadier General Lane that *he bit against a file* when he attempted to make a supplemental report at the expense of their reputation. In conclusion I beg you to be assured that I have read with the deepest wonder the part played by Gen. Lane, and am astonished to find how little others had to do with the battle of Buena Vista. He seems to have been everywhere and often to have saved the day by his genius and courage. If any part of the Indiana troops followed, let the fact be forgotten when the brilliant exploits of the remainder (*which in truth were glorious*) and the Brigadier General are considered. But my object in this communication has been merely to correct the statements of General Lane touching the cavalry and their movements, and having accomplished that I beg to submit this statement through the same medium to the public as General Lane has chosen for the report which I have noticed.

Respectfully, H. MARSHALL,
Late Colonel Kentucky Cavalry.

ROSEDALE, Jefferson co., Ky., June 19, 1847.

From the New York Evening Post.

The Operation of the Independent Treasury.

In many respects the independent treasury system is working admirably, and in all respects it is working well. Timeliness and uniformity with which financial and commercial affairs have been conducted for some months past, is without a parallel in the history of our country. Especially is this true if it is considered in connexion with the unusual foreign demand for the products of this country, and the millionaire specie that have been brought into the country within a few months. Under the system of deposites with the banks, everything would now be rushing forward in a high gale—speculation would have burst forth in a wild and fearful career.

The banks, feeling competent by the monthly arrival of a million in specie, would have known no limit to discounts, and a bubble like that of 1836 would have been in full view. How unlike is the present state of things! How calm, how uniform; all are active, all are busy, all are receiving a handsome and fair return for their industry. Herein consists that peace, that content, that prosperity which form the happiest condition which a nation can ever attain.

Yet it is not in its general influence alone that this system is working well; but in that peculiar feature upon which its opponents have put so much stress, its operation is favorable almost beyond a parallel. We speak more particularly of the transportation of specie, and the regulation of the exchanges. In the Pennsylvanian we find the following:

"The recent shipment by government of over two millions of specie to the south, without its producing any impression on our northern banks, or causing the least alarm, has placed the federal quidnuncs in a quandary, and given an effectual quietus to their strongest arguments in favor of a 'great regulator.' Altogether, the sub-treasury is operating very well and advantageously. The government is severing its connexion with the banks, without producing disaster; and the money markets of the country evince a greater degree of steadiness than at any former period for a number of years."

Under the deposite-bank system, the shipment of one or two millions of specie to New Orleans, by the banks, would have excited a panic that would have shaken Wall street like an earthquake.

In the Washington Union we find the following:

"Mr. Walker has made arrangements by which, at a cost only of three-eighths of one per cent., he can transfer any amount of specie from the north to New Orleans."

We also add the following as another instance of what is doing in the northern part of the country:

"REGULATING THE EXCHANGES.—Livingston & Fargo's express alone, says the Cleveland Plaindealer, have brought to this city, from the east, over one million of dollars within the last two months. It has been mostly in eastern currency, and brought here for the purpose of buying produce. How much has been brought by private conveyances and by post, of course cannot be known, but the amount must be several millions. This currency will soon be gathered up and sent home for exchange for gold and silver.

"The State Bank of Ohio has resolved to draw the 'hard' to the amount of half a million; and we presume this will be the general policy of the western bill-holders, as exchange on New York at present is worth nothing. We understand this same express company will probably bring this half a million of coin for the Ohio State Bank at ¼ of 1 per cent. This beats that indispensable regulator (a United States Bank) some. What whig ever dreamed that a simple partnership, like Livingston & Fargo, without a charter, and without any exclusive privileges whatever, could thus so effectually, safely, and cheaply, regulate our exchanges?"

NEW CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE, PHILADELPHIA.—The corner stone of this new edifice was laid on Sunday afternoon, 23d ult., in the presence of over 5,000 people. It will be erected on the site of the old building, which was destroyed by the disgraceful riots of 1844. The ceremonies were highly impressive, and were performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Kendrick, assisted by a large number of clergy. The Rev. Dr. Ryder, the former president of Georgetown College, (now of Worcester, Massachusetts,) delivered a most eloquent address, in which he took occasion to advert to the present war, for the purpose of vindicating the Catholic citizen or soldier from the want of fealty to his government. He remarked that as much had been said regarding the allegiance due to the Pope as a foreign potentate, the impression prevailed that no Catholic would bear arms against a Catholic nation. He said the contrary was now fully established; no better or more faithful men to the duties of their calling were found than those now in the field of operations. The Catholic who is faithful to his religion, will be faithful to the authorities of his country.

THE MEXICAN RUINS.—We take the following amusing paragraph from a Vera Cruz letter, of the 7th inst., published in the Picayune;

"A singular piece of amusement was started outside one of the city gates yesterday morning by a party of about 120 Mexican boys from 12 to 18 years old. They divided themselves into two equal parties—one to represent the American and the other the Mexican army, and at their word with their captains in advance, one with the American and the other with the Mexican flag. Stones, bricks, dirt and sticks flew for about fifteen minutes in every direction, when both parties drew off, sent in commissioners, and arranged the matter, all making friends, except the American captain, who had received a severe wound with a brickbat, and begged to be permitted to try his adversary single handed, saying he could lick the d—d Mexican in two minutes."

AN ANTI-RENT outrage occurred in Ulster county, N. Y., on the 11th inst. Mr. Broadhead who had been out collecting interest, on the sale of lots of land a number of years ago, for his uncle, was attacked by fifteen men, disguised and armed with pistols, &c., who robbed him of $33, inflicted three stabs on his body, and seriously injured his leg. The gang detained him until 10 o'clock at night, and then allowed him to depart. Broadhead was on his way to Kingston, where he was subpœnaed as a witness.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Crops and Prices.

Should the European harvest the present year be a full average, and the produce of the United States as large as ever before, there is little reason to doubt that there will be a demand for all that is produced, so completely are the granaries of both Europe and America now drained. And should there be any great loss of crops, as is predicted in some of the States, the scantiness of the supply may still farther enhance prices. Taking all the cereal grains in the aggregate, we doubt if the annual product was ever greater, acre for acre, than last year; but the number of acres to be harvested this year is far beyond that of any former year. Some idea of the immensity of the crop may be gathered from the following statistics, made up from the returns of the last census, showing the quantity of cereal grains produced in 1840:—

Wheat,	84,823,272	bushels.
Barley,	4,161,504	"
Oats,	123,071,341	"
Rye,	18,645,567	"
Indian Corn,	377,531,875	"
Total,	568,233,559	"

The crops of 1845 have been estimated at eight hundred million bushels. Should the produce of crops the present year per acre, equal the average of last, the additional number of acres seeded will probably add to the estimated yield of last year two hundred million bushels.

Taking the present population at twenty millions, this would give 50 bushels to every man, woman and child in the Union. True, there are deductions for horses, hogs, &c. amounting, probably, to nearly half the whole product. But it is evident, notwithstanding, that we shall have a very large surplus for foreign countries; perhaps more than our own ships, if not interfered with by the shipping of other countries, would be able to carry away. At present there seems no limit to the demand. At any rate, whatever is the value of any of these articles for exportation—or rather, whatever price they will command for that purpose—the same will be the price of the whole product, although, perchance, not two and a half per cent. if it is exported. If the appreciation of the product of 1845 has been twenty-five cents a bushel on an average, on account of the demand for exportation, (not an extravagant estimate certainly,) the aggregate appreciation is two hundred million of dollars—it is this addition to the Agricultural wealth of the country. For this we are largely indebted to commerce—to comparative freedom of trade. And yet there are not those who are continually deriving it of foreign market for our produce, and shutting for the "home market." After thirty years of government protection, and all the home market thereby produced, what would the price of flour be now, were it not for the demand for exportation? Not four dollars a barrel; perhaps not more than $3½. The home market we shall have at any rate. Americans will eat, whether manufactures, mechanics, sailors or gentlemen. But after all their eating prices will be, in a fruitful year, like the past was, and the present promises to be, extremely low, unless exhausted by an export demand.

UPS AND DOWNS OF FLOUR TRADE.—It would be an instructive if not an amusing episode in the business of our city, if all the ups and downs of the flour trade could be chronicled. What a revealing of hopes and fears—of overstraining anxieties—of sleepless nights and watchful days it could involve. One of our citizens, an extensive dealer, told us yesterday that he should easily clear $100,000 from this season's operations. Last year his stock depreciated about $40,000. But now he is in fortune. He owns two excellent flouring mills at the west, which turn out flour whose brands command generally full $1 00 above the current price of other descriptions in New York and Boston.

He filled his mills and storehouses last fall and winter with wheat purchased mostly at 60 cents per bushel, and the highest at 75, where it now commands $1 12½ to $1 20, and has sufficient at these prices to supply his mills until harvest. He contracted a large portion of his lake freight at about half the prices which have prevailed this spring, and his canal freight at 75 cents per barrel to New York, at which he has already sent forward about 12,000 bs.; while others have been paying from $1 20 to $1 50 to Albany. Here is a combination of fortunate circumstances—or, perhaps, the result of foresight and rigid calculation—which brings wealth to the operator in a moment, as it were, and seemingly with scarce an effort on his part.

Others may toil through fifty years of severe labor, and at the close not possess even a fiftieth part of this season's business. Such are the chances to which human effort is subject. And yet all this vast sum may flee away as speedily as it came, for the goddess of fortune—especially with those who are in the "flour trade"—is fickle and uncertain in her favors.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Michigan has a few lucky ones. We have heard of one dealer who has sold and cleared $30,000; another who, if he should sell now, would clear $30,000, and many others of small means, who risked their all, and have made from $5,000 to $15,000. One firm, we are told, has cleared near $100,000, but this is not known. "Better to be born lucky than rich."—*Detroit Advertiser.*

A MEXICAN GIRL FREED.—At Monclova, a good looking Mexican girl of 16 years of age was held in servitude as a peon, having been sold by her father to pay a debt. She was about to be transferred to another master, and was very much distressed at it. Gen. Shields happened to hear of it, and inquired what was the amount of the debt for which the girl was held in bondage. He was informed the debt was *five dollars!* Small as this sum was, it is not probable that she ever could have paid it. Without further inquiry, the General promptly paid the debt, and restored her to freedom. The poor girl was overcome with gratitude, and falling upon her knees, would have kissed his feet if he would have permitted it. Drying her tears, she returned to her father's house rejoicing—perhaps to enjoy life in freedom—*perhaps to be sold again.*

A MARKET ANECDOTE.—George Bennett, of the Enquirer, lately hired a snug house up town and went to house-keeping. Of course next morning there was marketing to be done; so, according to the Sunday News, without saying a word to his wife, George started forth, bought a new market basket, and proceeded to market, where in due time he laid in an ample store of substantials and luxuries for the day. Meantime his lady, not dreaming where he had gone, also purchased a basket and proceeded on the same errand. Returning, they met at their own door, staggering under their loads. Their surprise, in the language of the tale writers, "may be more easily imagined than described." That is the best joke we have heard of this season.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

AZTEC RUINS.—Mr. Stanley, the artist, who accompanied Gen. Kearney to California, writes as follows:

"There has been much speculation in regard to the Aztec remains in the valley of the Gila. That it has once supported a vast population, we could not doubt, for the ruins of their towns and cities are plainly visible for hundreds of miles. Stone foundations are frequently seen covering many acres; but, with one exception, we did not find any building in any degree of preservation. This was about four miles from our trail, and two hundred and forty miles above the mouth of the river. This building is 60 feet by 45, three stories high, and is constructed of the adobe, similar to that used in the houses of New Mexico. Whether these ruins have any connexion with those of South America, is not known. The plains in their vicinity are covered for miles with broken pottery of burnt clay, beautifully painted and ornamented; and this was the only clew which we had to the advancement of the builders in the mechanic arts. The Pemos Indians have but very imperfect traditions of these remains.

A COMMON CAUSE OF WAR.—In the year 1305 some soldiers of the commonwealth of Modena ran away with a bucket from a public well, belonging to the State of Bologna. This implement might be worth a shilling; but it produced a bloody quarrel, which was worked up into a bloody war. Henry, the king of Sardinia for the Emperor or Henry, the second, assisted the Modenese to keep possession of the bucket; and in one of the battles he was made prisoner. His father the Emperor, offered a chain of gold that would encircle Bologna, which is seven miles in compass, for his son's ransom, but in vain. After twenty-two years imprisonment, and his father being dead, he pined away and died. His monument is still extant in the church of the Dominicans. This fatal bucket is still exhibited in the tower of the cathedral of Modena, enclosed in an iron cage.

☞ An awful accident occured at Niagara Falls on Sunday, 13th inst. John Murphy, a boy, attempted to cross from the American to the Canada side; he got drawn into the current and jumped out to save himself by swimming, but suddenly disappeared from view. It is supposed he was drawn over the cataract. The fragments of the canoe were found below the Falls next morning, but his body could not be found.

"Fire in the Rear."

The secret is out. The apprehensions of General Scott were well founded. For no sooner had the hero of Lundy's Lane got fairly off to Mexico, and planted before the walls of Vera Cruz and the formidable castle, than his political friends opened their fire in his rear, and nominated Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. At first, we heard a great deal of complaint of the administration for not permitting Gen. Scott to assume the chief command of all our forces in Mexico. Subsequently the grumblers were apprehensive, and very indignant thereat, that Gen. Taylor would be superseded; both are in the field with separate commands. The two principal generals now leading our armies in the "unjust and infamous" war against Mexico, are whig candidates for the Presidency! A large portion of the whig party, with senator Corwin of Ohio, hitherto the candidate of the Albany Evening Journal, at their head, declare that they shall have neither men nor money to prosecute the war with. Both generals are, of course, very proper candidates for the whig party! Scott is a Virginian, and therefore opposed to "Southern dictation!" Taylor is a slave-holder, and therefore opposed to the extension of slavery! Moreover, he advised and led our army from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande, through, what the whigs profess to believe, Mexican territory. He has four times met and four times beaten the Mexicans in this "unjust and infamous war" upon them, and therefore he is a marvellous proper candidate for the whig party.

So far as Gen. Taylor's views are known he differs with the whigs who propose to support him for President on every question. He thought the Rio Grande our boundary—that the Mexicans began the war—he is decidedly in favor of having men, money and supplies, with which to prosecute the war—he is for the country and against Mexico—he holds slaves and is for more territory. As to his political opinions and views of government, no one pretends to know what they are, and yet he seems to be preferred by the whigs to the "great embodiment o' whig principles," Gen. Scott, or any other noted aspirant—so we may judge from the well directed fire in Gen. Scott's "rear" which his old admirers are every where opening upon him. It is certainly a strange freak in the "party of principle." They caught a Tartar once and may again.

WHIG PROPHESY.—The N. Y. Tribune has been magnified into a prominent organ of the Whig party, consequently it speaks as "by authority." In that light it must be viewed when it gives such "aid and comfort" to Mexico as this:

"If this war (says the Tribune) is not terminated before the inauguration of a whig President in 1849, we shall then most strenuously urge a peace *on the line of the Nueces.*"

There, Santa Anna, there's "aid and comfort" for you, from the *whig party* of the United States. Hold out, if you can, two years longer—protract the war, and put our administration to the expenditure of more blood and treasure; and be assured that when the whigs come into power, you shall have peace on your own terms. A whig President will not only give back all your conquered States, but will surrender up, also, *one half of the State of Texas!*

The Tribune goes beyond his friend Santa Anna: this brave Mexican has been satisfied of late, to use his own language, with "driving the Yankees beyond the Rio Bravo"—or Rio Grande, which is the same, and which is the boundary as we have claimed it of course. The Mexicans, could they intrust their cause to whig hands, would be better served than by their own Generals.—*Belfast Journal.*

SALE OF PIG METAL.—We have a sale this morning of 100 tons of Ætna furnace, Hanging Rock, to be delivered at $27, six months. It will be recollected that our paper, in February, predicted exactly this price in June for H. R. metal.

We clip the above from the columns of the whig organ of this city. The prophesying talent of the editor of the American is truly astonishing, and scarcely equalled by any of his coadjutors. We wonder what the editor of the whig organ prophesied about twelve months ago, respecting the price pig iron would bring when the tariff of 1842 was repealed? Ruin! ruin!! ruin!!! Eh!—*Pittsburgh Post.*

☞ Under the old national bank, a collapse in the London market was ruin in Wall street. Under the present system we see, step by step, as consols, "the horse that never stumbled," fall in London, United States stock rose in Wall street, and under the weight of a *war loan* of $22,000,000. In the same time that consols *fell* 9 per cent., United States stock *rose* 6 per cent. Nothing can more clearly indicate our emancipation from British credits. Not only this, but amid all the distress of London, the circular of the Messrs. Baring states that the demand for American stock was active, and that they were taking orders even for Pennsylvania.

SALE OF THE PHILADELPHIA U. S. GAZETTE.—Messrs. Graham & McMichael of the North American have completed a negotiation with Mr. Chandler of the U. S. Gazette, by which the Gazette passes into the hands of Messrs. Graham & McMichael, and Mr. Chandler retires forever from the profession he has so well adorned, "full of years and full of honors." The price paid for the Gazette is $15,000.

THE GREAT SUSPENSION CHAIN BRIDGE.—The New York Commercial states that this structure, near the Falls of Niagara, seven hundred feet long and two hundred feet above the river, to afford a continuous route from Michigan by the Great Western Railroad in Canada West, is now surveyed, and about to be commenced. It will unite with the Buffalo and Albany railway.

On the occasion of the opening of the Birkenhead Docks, at Liverpool, a train of seven large cars left London at six o'clock in the morning, and reached Liverpool, a distance of 212 miles, at 12 o'clock, m. There was some delay owing to the heated state of the gearing, but the speed attained for the whole distance was exactly *forty miles per hour;* including stoppages, thirty-five miles per hour. One mile was run at the rate of *sixty-one miles per hour.* The train left Liverpool on its return at twenty-four minutes past six in the afternoon, arrived at London at eighteen minutes past twelve—thus making the round trip—424 miles—in eleven hours and fifty-four minutes.

HANGING OF A SON FOR THE MURDER OF HIS MATHER.—William H. Stepter, a young man 19 years of age, was executed in Greenupsburg, Kentucky, on the 5th inst., for the murder of his mother. Nearly five thousand persons assembled to witness the closing scene. The act for which he has suffered was committed some weeks since, as every one thought, by the boy's father. He was arrested, and would unquestionably have been hanged, if his son, to whom no suspicion whatever attached, had not voluntarily come forward and released his father by declaring that *he* alone was the guilty person. The son was accordingly convicted on his own confession. He had always previously borne the character of an inoffensive boy. He was of a very weak mind—occasionally insane, it is said.

SHADE TREES.—It is not long since, by the advice of that renowned son of Galen, Dr. Mitchel, that the rows of trees on each side of Broadway were cut down and extirpated under the very learned but very foolish opinion that the trees made people sick. The necessity for shade then was so great that the awnings were put up. Now the awnings are annihilated and the trees are to reappear.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

The *European Times* announces a "great revolution in steam propulsion," the result of the discovery of a Mr. PARKHURST, which has been secured by letters patent in all parts of the world. The invention, it is said, has been tested by experiment. Mr. PARKHURST was to take passage in the *Sarah Sands*, for the purpose of laying the discovery before the American government.

☞ Fitzroy Kelly, of England, has stated, that since the year 1830, no less than fourteen persons have suffered death for crimes in that country, for which it was afterwards clearly shown that they were innocent.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—Both branches of the Connecticut Legislature have approved finally of an amendment to their Constitution, extending the right of suffrage to blacks. The people have yet to vote upon the question.

ELEGANT CARPETING FOR NINEPENCE (12½ CTS.) PER YARD!—We called on a friend the other day, and our attention was attracted to what was apparently a canvass carpet, of very fine texture, of fresh colors, and with a handsome border. On inquiry we were surprised to learn it was what might be called homespun, and that it cost but ninepence per square yard. As no letters patent have been taken out for the invention, we give the directions as we received them. Sew together strips of the cleanest cotton cloth of the size of the room, and tack the edges to the floor! Then paper the cloth as you would the sides of a room, with any sort of paper. The paste will be stronger if gum-arabic be mixed with it. After being well dried, give it two coats of varnish, and your carpet, is finished. It can be washed like canvass carpets without injury. Such carpets of course will not bear the rough usage of a kitchen, but in chambers and sleeping rooms, our informant tells us he has seen them after being used for two years and frequently washed, retaining a most beautiful polish, smoother than canvass.—*Ports. Jour.*

A PROMISE.—The Philadelphia North American, a violent federal paper, which seems to think that "protection" is the great and only remedy for all moral, political and social evils, said, August 14th, 1846:

"If, after the free-trade system, the new Tariff, is in confirmed operation, our artizans and manufacturers can look around upon a scence of prosperity such as the Tariff of '42 secured—*we will unite with them in support of Free-Trade.*"

It cannot be wrong to hold this paper to its agreement; for, if the country was ever in a more prosperous condition than at present, under the influence of Free-Trade, some good protectionist no doubt, can tell us when it was.—*Vermont Patriot.*

☞ The Delta of the 17th, gives an interesting account of the arrival of troops from Chihuahua in the fragments of clothing they wore when they left home, patched up with skins, Mexican duds, and all shades and colors of things. They cut, on landing, a most grotesque figure. The long arrears due from Uncle Sam soon made a transformation.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 2, 6 o'clock, p. m.—*Flour*—The sales to-day were small; 150 brls. from store at 4 90; 82 do from canal at 4 85; 169 do at p. m. t.; 61 White Mills at $5. The market was heavy in the afternoon and 500 bls were offered at 4 75 without sale. On Thursday evening after our report 63 brls. were sold at 4 90 and 100 do at 4 55.

Provisions—The sales reported to-day were 112 brls Mess Pork at 14 50; 183 do Hamps at $13; 300 pcs. bagged common Hams at 8½c pkd; 475 kegs No. 1 prime Lard at 9c; 70 brls. country rendered No. 1 at 8½c. There is still considerable inquiry for Lard and Bacon.

Whiskey—Sales of 41 bls from distillery at 20½; 99 and 51 do from canal at same; 26 do at 20½; 58 and 125 do from railroad at 21c; 105, 50 and 30 do from canal at 21c.

Salt—A sale of 250 bls. No. 1 Kanawha at 23c and inspection.

Oats—A sale of 1000 bushels in bulk, from canal, at 25c; 128 sacks from store at 33c, sks included.

Cheese—A sale of 75 boxes for shipment at 6c.

Sugar—A sale of 20 hds Nos. 8 and 9 Loaf, at 10c.

Molasses—A sale on Tuesday last of 108 hds. good New Orleans at 31c cash.—*Gazette.*

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—Flour market dull.—Sales 500 brls. Ohio at $6 75.

Sales of 2500 sacks of Wheat at $1 40; 1977 at $1 45; 900 at $1 48; 1375 at $1 50. Demand active.

Sales 800 sacks Corn at 80c; 370 at 82½, 1400 Yellow at 85c. Demand limited.

Sales 680 bls. Whiskey at 23c.

NEW YORK June 30.—The market for Flour closed firmly last evening at $7 25 for Genesee. This morning receivers are very anxious to realize, and are forcing the market. There is no change in Grain. There is a better feeling in Provision market, and more doing.—*Cin. Gaz*

MARRIED—On the 1st inst., by Thomas Morrow, Esq., Mr. ENOCH RATTERMACK, of Iowa, to Miss MARTHA WILSON, daughter of Mr. David and Mrs. Ann Wilson, of this county.

For Congress.
WILLIAM W. WICK.

MARION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

Representatives, { THOMAS W. COUNSEL, GEORGE A. CHAPMAN.
County Treasurer, JOHN M. TALBOTT.
County Assessor, AHIRA WELLS.
County Commissioner, ELIAS N. SHIMER.
School Commissioner, ABRAHAM KOONTZ.

We are authorized to announce JACOB LANDIS as a candidate for county Treasurer.

CANAL LETTING.
Notice to Contractors.

IN pursuance of an order of the Board of Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal, the undersigned will receive sealed proposals on the fifth day of August next, at the office of the board at Terre Haute, for the construction of *forty two* sections of said canal, situated between Coal Creek in Parke county, and Terre Haute. The work to be let embraces two large aqueducts over Raccoon and Coal Creeks, and three sluiks: ones over Otter, Mill and Spring Creeks; also, one dam across Coal Creek, and three locks, together with the usual variety of earth work. Payments will be made in *par* funds.

The line will be ready for inspection by the 25th inst. and the specifications and forms of contract will be seen at that time, three days previous to the day of letting, at the office of the resident engineer, at Terre Haute, by whom all necessary information will then and in the meantime be given.

THOS. H. BLAKE, } Trustees of the W. & E. Canal.
N. B. PALMER, }
Terre Haute, July 1st, 1847. 11-4-5 Aug. 3w

Blue Lick Water.

A FRESH supply just received at WADE'S Drug Store.
July 30, 1847. 11

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE—A lot of superior W. R. Cheese, just received and for sale by
July 6, 1847. NOEL, BROWNING & Co.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.—Just received and for sale by
July 6, 1847. NOEL, BROWNING & Co.

RAISINS.—Fresh Bunch Raisins just received by
July 6, 1847. NOEL, BROWNING & Co.

CRUSHED AND LOAF SUGAR.—Just received and for sale
July 6, 1847. NOEL, BROWNING & Co.

PRINTER'S INK.—A lot of Printer's Ink just received. Persons living at a distance can be supplied with a superior article, by sending the cash. As to quality, we refer to the offices of this place. NOEL, BROWNING & Co.
Indianapolis, July 6, 1847.

ALICANTE MATTS.—Alicante Matts for Buggies, Barouches and Backs. Also, Sheep Skin and Manila Matts; just received and for sale by NOEL, BROWNING & Co.
July 6, 1847

CASTINGS, HOLLOW WARE, &c.—A large assortment of Skillets, Pots, Sad irons, &c. on hand, and for sale low to the trade upon liberal credit.
July 6, 1847. NOEL, BROWNING & Co.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the clerk's office of the circuit court, I will expose to public sale, on the 31st day of July, 1847, at the Court House door, in the county of Marion, and state of Indiana, within the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for seven years, of the following real estate, to wit: The undivided half of the west two thirds of lot number 3, in square number 60, in the town of Indianapolis; and in default to satisfy the full amount of judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate. Taken as the property of Jackson Greenhall, at the suit of Nancy Valentine. A. W. RUSSELL,
11-4w ($1.62) Sheriff of Marion County.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the clerk's office of the Marion