

ZACHARY TAYLOR, OF LOUISIANA, Subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention.

Agency for the National Whig, in Georgetown. The citizens of Georgetown are respectfully informed that

JOHN W. BRONAUH, Esq., Broker, &c., on Bridge street, a few doors west of the Union Tavern, is agent for the National Whig. Persons desirous of being served with the National Whig, in Georgetown, will please leave their names and residences with Mr. Bronauh.

TELEGRAPHIC.

RICHMOND, August 12, 9 A. M. The southern mail has failed again—but this beyond Charleston. We have no further election news from North Carolina or Alabama.

CRUTCHETT'S IRON LANTERN.—Sauntering in the Capitol grounds, we came across Mr. Crutchett's iron lantern, destined to be mounted upon the upper end of his hundred foot pole. It will weigh, we take it, at least fifteen hundred pounds, avoirdupois. It is a beautiful structure—ingeniously made; and if it can be kept at its intended height, will shed a flood of light over the city.

ROTHER'S MINERAL WATER.—Having occasion to visit Georgetown, a few days since, on business, and finding myself exhausted by the heat, we brought of Rother's Mineral Water, and forthwith repaired to his health giving and life-renewing fountain. A draught from it made us quickly forget all fatigue, and the heat of the weather. We have tasted of this delightful beverage in all parts of the Union; but, without exception, we pronounce Rother's to be the very best that we have ever tried. It is exhilarating, delicious, champagne-like. If old Jupiter's nectar was like it, no wonder Homer made such a fuss in describing it!

GOVERNMENT EXPRESS.—A gentleman who arrived here yesterday, by mail, says the New Orleans Bulletin of the 6th instant, informs us that an express passed then between Montgomery and Mobile, which was stated to be a Government express.

The Government has sufficient income to meet every demand.—N. Y. Ec. Post. How comes it, then, that our mechanics and contractors, in Washington, are put off from day to day, and cannot get their money due them?

Yesterday the "Can't get away Club" made quite a numerous turn out at the Capitol, to hear the music. The town is just now teeming with the Lions, though not of "little ones innocent," who fill the steps of the eastern portico every music evening. The Band appears to be very choice of its music. Can't the leader afford a little more expenditure of breath?

New Shenandoah Company.—A meeting of the stockholders of this company is called, says the Charlottesville, Va. Free Press, on the 9th of September, to take into consideration the arrangement proposed by the Front Royal Convention, for an increase of stock, and the permanent improvement of the Shenandoah river. No doubt seems to be entertained of a prompt and hearty ratification of the arrangement proposed.

Harvey Wallron.—A Taylor man. A friend of ours, who the Louisville Journal of the 6th instant, who has just returned from Nashville, informs us that one of the most zealous of all the thousands of Taylor men he saw during his trip was Mr. Wallron, the distinguished Locofoco, who, for some years past, has been speaker of one of the houses of the Tennessee Legislature, and who was once or twice in Congress.

Vice President Dallas. This gentleman has been spending the past week at Winchester, says the Charleson Free Press on this morning, on a visit to his friends Senator Mason and Judge Tucker. We are gratified to hear that the people of the town, without distinction of party, called upon Mr. Dallas, and paid him the respectful courtesy due his station as the second officer of the Government, and as a gentleman of estimable qualities in private life. Mr. Dallas returned home yesterday, much gratified, we understand, with his first visit to the valley of Virginia.

Major Chevalle. It is reported here (Montgomery) that Major Chevalle, of the Texas Rangers, met with a serious accident a few days since at Saltillo, from which it is feared he will not recover. He was about starting for Parras, and while on horseback was taken with a fit and fell to the ground, receiving severe and serious injuries thereby. This may perhaps delay the expedition to Parras for some days. General Gushing proceeds to morning morning, the 14th of July, to Saltillo, to take command of his brigade, or such portion of it as is in the field there.

The People's candidate. The Brooklyn (N. Y.) Star says it is hardly worth the time or trouble for the party presses to contend any longer about the political sentiments of General Taylor. He will be the people's candidate, let the parties call as many Whig or Locofoco conventions as they please.

Convention in Kentucky. The Frankfort Yev man expresses the opinion that the convention question has been carried by a majority of 30,000 over a constitutional majority. The question has to be submitted to the people once more. The number of qualified voters in the State, according to a statement of the second auditor, is 137,853.

Mr. Clay. Mr. Clay is expected to pass Charleston to day, says the Free Press on this morning, in the Winchester cars, on his way to Cape May.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans. The returns of yesterday, says the New Orleans Delta of the 4th instant, we are glad to perceive, show no increase of the deaths from yellow fever. Unconvinced persons are fast leaving the city; the authorities, we hope, will see that all sanitary precautions shall be adopted so far as such come within their purview; these, and the antidotes which prudence will suggest to those not reclaimed, will we trust save the city from any severe epidemic.

Mississippi Third Rifles. The Mississippi papers contain the call for a battalion of riflemen from that State and the correspondence which led to it. We have before announced that this third regiment had been made on Mississippi. The President declined calling for mounted men.

OR PORTRAIT BY A MASTER.

Mr. Polk working for a Second Term.

The following admirable letter speaks for itself. It is from the pen of one of the most distinguished Democrats in Louisiana and is written to an independent Journal whose sympathies are Democratic. The writer's pen is gifted with the power of divining men's motives and prefiguring the future with an astonishing facility. Our readers will remember that the burden of a number of our leading articles in the National Whig, during the month of May last, was to show the key to President Polk's administrative policy, from the beginning, to be—a desire and a determination to be elected a second time. We have never ceased to believe that the Mexican war in its inception and progress was and is the great engine by which he hoped, and still hopes to reach the object of his aspirations. We put these words again on record, and calmly await their verification in the future. But to the portrait by a master hand. Here it is. Mr. Polk will start back in astonishment at the truthfulness of the picture. The writer he will at once recognize in the person of one who knows the Presidential mind from A to Z—of one who had more to do in placing Mr. Polk where he is, and in helping to bring on the Presidential Mexican war, than any man in the country. Et tu, Brute?

Correspondence of the Concordia Intelligencer. NEW ORLEANS, July 19, 1847.

The impression is growing more strong here every day, that Mr. Polk is playing a deep game for re-election. He has never avowed such a design to his cabinet, for the fact is well known, that he has little personal association with any of them, except with Marcy and Cave Johnson. He is indebted to Mr. Walker for his nomination, and one day Mr. W. will have to answer for it; but there are no secrets between them. He consults Mr. Johnson, and is somewhat influenced by him, but by none other. There is a chamber influence over the President much stronger than any exercised by his cabinet; the influence that often rules in camp and court, in palace and bower. That is the quarter through which Mr. Polk must be approached. He is a man of illustrious ambition. Cold and saturnine in his exterior, with no relish for society, no taste for letters, and no suspicious of confidence, he has but one absorbing passion, and that he has gratified thus far by a career of extraordinary success. Patient, persevering, silent and circumspect, with a mind disciplined by self-restraint and trained to labor, too timid to be in advance of public opinion, and too cautious to venture on experiments, he is of the right temperament to succeed in politics. And this is all he cares for. Aside from his immediate household, I doubt whether there is one human being that he really loves. There are few with whom he has any intimacy—less still in whom he has confidence, and this includes hundreds among the leaders of his party, and many very near his person. Mr. Polk out of office would be a very miserable and rather an obscure man. Cut off from the most respectable of his relatives by political differences,—childless,—removed from the only business of life—he would become a complete hypochondriac, in six months. Besides, he has tasted power. For four years he has had the privilege of patronizing adherents and revenging himself on his opponents; and it is not to be supposed that such a man will neglect any means to lengthen his term of service. Those who have lately been to Washington say, that he does not repeat the distracted state of the democratic party; that members of his household most the availability of Cass, Woodbury, &c. that his late grand tours have been made with reference to the next election, and that all his appointments to office have of one object in view. The fealty of every office holder is counted upon. One can scarcely number the secret agents employed, on different pretex, by this Administration, and strange as it may seem, these appointments are not made, as heretofore, by the heads of department, but by the President, and nine out of ten are his creatures, absolutely commissioned to huckster for his re-election. And, mark the prediction—he will be the candidate of his party. His whole power and patronage are now directed to that object, and he is an adept at management. Mr. Ritchie's declarations to the contrary are all pro forma. He made the same positive assurance to the 54,400 men, at the instant that he knew the President was prepared to desert them and he now knows perfectly well (and he himes if a party to the intrigue) that James K. Polk is straining every nerve for a re-election. He desires to get up a second edition of the Baltimore Convention, and there trample down again the time-honored principles and usages of the Democratic party—array one of which were violated to ensure his nomination. Col. Benton knows this, and hence we now hear him denouncing conventions. Since Wright knows this, and he knows moreover, that the influence of the administration, especially of two of its departments, was set free, but powerfully exercised to defeat him at the late election in New York, and that get rid of the powerful rival for the Presidency. Marcy and Cave Johnson favor Mr. Polk's views—the former from hatred of Wright and Van Buren, neither of whom recognize or respect him; the latter because he prefers Polk to any one else. Mr. Mason's position is doubtful. If he has heretofore belonged to the Wright and Van Buren school, but he has less to do with political intrigue than any member of the cabinet, being frank, generous, and honorable, and with all too indolent to be tricky. Buchanan prefers himself even to Mr. Polk, a fact that he has been shabbily treated on the staff office. He has really, neither love nor respect for the President, and would leave his position tomorrow, if he did not keep it to thwart the intrigues of his master. Buck is shrewd enough, but wants boldness. He has ten times the talent of Polk, but is a child to him in pulling the wires. Mr. Walker is for Polk, only in certain contingencies. It is too soon, by four years, for himself. He therefore, professes his uncle, George M. Dallas, whose administration he could control, just as he controlled his casting vote on the tariff bill. But if the triggers can't be fixed for Dallas, then Mr. Walker, will go for Polk, and retain his present position, with its tremendous apparatus of power and facilities. It is scarcely necessary to speak of the Attorney General—Clifford—is that his name? for he is a mere automaton, who would support the devil for the place he holds. All the old heads of bureaus at Washington—nine-tenths of the officers of the Army and Navy—nearly all the veteran politicians of the party are opposed to Mr. Polk and personally dislike him—but he has a formidable host of appointees, and

whole squadrons of private agents in the revenue, military and naval service, to back him, besides a tremendous amount of patronage in reserve for the ensuing two years; and all these advantages he knows how to employ. Such too, is the distracted state of the party, such the geographical jealousies, such the hostility of leaders, that it is difficult to say who else could make even a strong showing, James K. Polk then, I say, will be the candidate. But will the mass of the party support him? Certainly not if the great Captain of the age consents to be a candidate.—All the opponents of Polk will rally around Taylor.

How R. DALE OWEN WAS BEATEN.—Robert Dale Owen says the Louisville Journal of the 6th instant has hitherto been supposed to be unconquerable in his district. His recent defeat, and the large majority with which it has been accomplished, have astonished the Locofocos. We have been looking for some such result ever since we were informed of the course pursued by his opponent in the canvass. Judge Embree, restrained by no feeling of false delicacy, assailed Owen at every vulnerable point, (and he is vulnerable all over,) without mercy. He had files of the Free Inquirer, the atheistic paper that Owen formerly edited and published in the city of New York, in conjunction with the notorious Fanny Wright, and read copiously from them. He also read "elegant extracts" from his book entitled "Moral Physiology"; a book written to expose prostitution, and to teach how it can be practiced without exposure. As Owen has never repudiated the wretched doctrines inculcated in these works; and as he, for anything that the public is aware of, still cherishes the opinions he then endeavored to enforce, Judge Embree's exposures had prodigious effect. Owen writhed under the torture, grew furious, and did everything but deny his iniquity. That he could not do; for we have been credibly informed that he still maintains the infamous and impious sentiments that he was formerly proud of holding and publishing. The defeat of such a man is a moral triumph; and we congratulate the friends of Christianity and good morals on it. Owen has fallen to rise no more, in his district.

Let the advocates of the odious measures and doctrines of the Locofoco party, who are also scoffers at Christianity, be warned by his fate, and not undertake to get into public office; for when the people, who are generally deeply attached to religion, and believe in its divine authenticity, find them out, they will certainly overwhelm them with defeat. We heartily rejoice at Owen's repudiation by the people of his district—not so much because he is a thorough Locofoco, as that he is a Heaven defying infidel, who has insinuated the poison of atheism into many weak minds.

EARTHQUAKE.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal, dating from that city, says, "A smart shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt in this city, and in the adjoining towns of Cambridge, Roxbury, and Dedham, Sunday forenoon, the 8th instant, at about 10 or 11 minutes before 10 o'clock." The editors add— "This earthquake we felt distinctly in Roxbury. It agitated our habitation considerably, but we heard not the rumbling noise which usually accompanies this phenomenon."

Extract of a letter, dated NANTUCKET, August 8, 1847. We have had for a few days past delightfully cool weather, and this morning a shock of an earthquake between the hours of 9 and 10, which quite alarmed the islanders.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, VA. FULL RETURNS. MAJORITY. For Meade, 619 For Bowling, 616

Mecklenburg, 316 Petersburg, 107 Brunswick, 151 Dinwiddie, 50 Greenville, 73 Nottoway, 27 Amelia, 80 Prince George, 52 184 Meade's majority 388.

Kerr Elected. A letter from Chatham county, Milton District, N. C., states that Kerr's (Whig) majority is 574—which, in the opinion of the writer, decides Kerr's election. This district gave Polk 7 or 800 majority!

The New Boston Review. Emerson will do up the transcendental in poetry; Parker the incomprehensible in Theology; Sumner the impracticable in abolition; Stetson the unsustainable in ethics; and Howe, who figured in the Greek war the ridiculous in the peace humbug. We anticipate a rich period.

Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, has declined the nomination by the Abolition-of-negro-slavery party, for Vice President. Mr. B. has shown a clear title to that most rare of human possessions—good sense.

The new Custom-house at Boston, which has been ten years in building, was opened yesterday by the collector, for the first time.

The Heroine of Tampico.—We learn from the Baltimore Sun of this morning that Madame Anne Chase, the heroine of Tampico, passed through our city last evening on her way North.

Court News.—The Court Newsmen of the Baltimore Sun announces the following deeply interesting and affecting intelligence: "Mr. Buchanan is at Old Point Comfort, waiting for news either to start for Vera Cruz or to return to Washington. Col. Cave Johnson is there to keep him company. Mr. Walker is absent at Rockaway, and Gov. Marcy has been attacked by a regular fever and ague.—Any other man would have been done with it; but the Herculean frame and strong nerves of the Secretary of War cannot be shaken, and I am informed that he continues devoted to the business of his high office, and sitting up in his room. This is, indeed, continuing the war with vigor even under adverse circumstances."

A LIAR.—Among the many anecdotes of Buena Vista, one beats all others. An Arkansas soldier, wounded, asks an Indianaman to help him off the field. The latter does so by enabling him to mount his horse, riding himself before. During the ride, the poor Arkansas had his head shot off unknown to his companion. Arriving at the doctor's quarters, the Indianaman was asked what he wanted. "I brought this man to have his leg dressed," "Why," replied the doctor, "his head is off!" "The—liar!" exclaimed the man of Indians, looking behind him, "he told me he was only shot in the leg!"

Taylor Feeling in Louisiana.—Among the least pleasing indications at the Convention, says the New Orleans Bulletin of the 4th instant, was the exhibition of Taylor feeling, on which subject there did not appear to be a dissenting voice, and we learned from the delegates, that it pervaded every nook and corner of the district, and was not confined to party, age, sex, or condition.

In this district, certainly, and we believe, also, in all the other districts of the State, no man can be elected to any office, in the gift of the people, who would avow himself an opponent of General Taylor, nor have we any idea that, when the time arrives, even an opposing electoral ticket will be offered to the people of Louisiana; but that one universal Taylor shout will ascend throughout the length and breadth of the State.

Randall Hunt, Esq., says the New Orleans National of the same date, made a few and singularly pertinent remarks as to the importance of the approaching contest, of the necessity of entire unanimity in the Whig ranks. He alluded to the war in Mexico and to the gallant old General Taylor; whereupon the delegates cheered, and the people looking on, commenced applauding, while the Democrats at the very name of Gen. Taylor, threw up their hats and made it a matter of principle to cheer louder and longer than the Whigs.

A Mexican Lady and Old Zach. A Mexican lady residing in Monterey, drove up to the General's tent, accompanied by three young children, two girls and a boy, and solicited advice from him. She stated that she was extremely anxious that her children should be properly and thoroughly educated at some good institution in the United States, and particularly that they should be taught the English language, and she was desirous of taking them herself to the United States for that purpose, but being totally unacquainted there, wished the advice of some competent person as to what course she should pursue.—The General gave her good advice, and promised her an escort and conveyance to the Brazos, by the next train that goes down. She appeared to be a very intelligent and lady like person, and of very pleasing manners.

In London and Paris, the fashionable ladies have returned to the old style of full sleeves.

In Washington they have returned to the primitive style of no sleeves at all? Beautiful Simplicity. Matrons, has flour eyes? "No child,—what put that in your head?" "Because, ma, the newspaper says flour is 200k-250 pf." "Jane, prepare for school—you are a remarkably stupid child, considering the trouble that has been had with you."

Whig Meetings in Louisiana.—A Convention of Whigs for the Second District of Louisiana, Manuel J. Garcia, presiding was held a few days since in Donaldsonville. Mr. B. G. Thibodeaux who represented the District in the last Congress was renominated for the same post. The Whigs then passed the following resolutions which were vociferously adopted.

Resolved, That this Convention has all confidence in Bannan G. Thibodeaux, who has this day been unanimously nominated the candidate for Congress from the Second District, and that they recommend him to the cordial and earnest support of their brother Whigs of the District.

Resolved, That in the existing war with Mexico, the Whigs of the Second Congressional District yield to no portion of their fellow citizens, in their earnest prayers and ardent wishes for the success and glory of the American arms.

Resolved, That in the distinguished bravery, in the modest bearing, the upright honesty of character, devoted patriotism, and entire freedom from all petty jealousy of his fellow Whigs, we recognise in General Taylor, a man worthy to be classed with the glorious spirits that worked the revolution of '76."

Resolved, That the Whigs of the Second Congressional District desire to bring to the administration of the General Government back to its pure and republican days, when an affirmative answer to the questions, "Is he honest?" and "Is he capable?" were the first recommendations to office, and desiring to render to distinguished merit and services, the distinguished acknowledgment of high office, we present to the people of the District, the name of Zachary Taylor, and ask their hearty co-operation in placing him in the highest office known to our constitution, as the man best calculated, "by a strict observance of the constitution," to "make us most prosperous at home and the most respected abroad."

PANTHER FIGHT IN ARKANSAS.—Mr. Samuel Hudson went into the woods about three miles from his house, accompanied by his son, ten or twelve years old, to cut a beehive, and as he expected to find "lots of honey" he did not take his shooting-iron with him, believing he could not carry it and the honey too. When he got to the tree, he commenced chopping, his son standing 80 or 100 steps from him, with a butcher knife in his hand—he had cut but a few moments when he heard a noise just above him in a hollow; he looked up, and saw a huge panther walking leisurely, paying no attention to him. Determined not to let them pass thus, Hudson took a stone or two and threw at it. The panther stopped, looked up, saw Hudson, and made at him, without asking him if he was ready. Hudson turned to take the axe out of his tree to fight him; but before he could get it and turn round, the panther was on him, and he was compelled to drop his axe and take it "fast and scull." Its first effort was to take him by the throat, but throwing down his head it caught him by the forehead and bit him severely. He knocked it off two or three times, and it would rise and rear again to get him by the throat, but he prevented it from doing so, by striking it underhand, and running his arm in its mouth. He at last caught it so he could hold it with one hand, and called for his knife, which his son handed him, and he soon dispatched the monster, by stabbing him behind the shoulders. He then made his way home, which he reached without assistance, very weak from the loss of blood. He was confined a few days, but his wounds are doing well. He was soon able to attend his business as usual. Is it any wonder we whip the Mexicans so badly, when we have plenty of men who can whip a panther in a fair fight?

Several sales of Oats at 30 cents. Provisions.—Sales of Prime Pork were made today to a moderate extent on private terms. We quote as follows, according to quality, viz: Mess Pork \$15 50a\$16, and prime \$12 50a\$13 50. Sales of beef for ships' stores have been made within quoted rates, viz: Mess \$14a\$15; No. 1 \$13a\$13 50; and prime \$10a\$10 50. There is an improved demand for tallow, especially for tallow. Sales of Shoulders at 71 7/8 cents, and of choice parcels at 8a\$8 cents; also of Sides at 9 1/2 cents, and of very prime parcels at 9 3/4a10 cents. A large lot of Hams and several smaller parcels were sold today at prices ranging from 9a11 cents, according to quality. Lard is in good demand and prices have improved. We note sales of 80 bbls., quality not prime, at 9 cents, and 70 bbls. of good to prime quality at 9a9 1/2. Prime Lard, in bbls., is held at 10 cents. Sales of kegs at 10 1/2 cents.

Very little Corn at market. One or two small sales of white at 68a70 cents. No yellow selling.

NEW YORK MARKET. NEW YORK, August 11, 6 p. m. Genesee flour generally held at \$6, but buyers refuse to operate at any rate higher than 5 8/7 1/2. There is but little inquiry for shipment, and the sales to day have not exceeded 3000 bbls. at 5 7/8a5 9/8. For wheat the demand is good, and prices firm. The sales to day amount to 7000 bushels at 128 for Michigan, 125 for Genesee, 125 for white Ohio, and 118 for mixed.

Corn is also in fair demand. The sales are to the extent of 10,000 bush, at 70a76 for prime yellow.—Oats are held at 47a49cts. The sales of cotton were to the extent of 1000 bales. The Rice market is improving under the regular trade demand, and the stock is quite small. The range for good trade lot is 5a5.50, and holders firm. (Balt. Market.)

PHILADELPHIA MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, August 11, p. m. The market for breadstuffs remains in statu quo. Penn. flour \$6, western \$5.87. Sales of some 600 bbls corn meal were made at \$3.25. Wheat—2000 bushels Southern mixed brought 124 cts. Buyers generally are below the views of sellers. Oats—a cargo changed hands at 46 cts for Penn. and 44 cts for Southern. Yellow corn brings 74a75c. Provisions continue dull. Cotton—150 bales New Orleans sold at 1 1/2-1 2. Groceries—Malasses is looking up, some 600 bbls have changed hands an advance of 1a2c on previous rates. Whiskey is worth 28 cts in bbls.

GRAND CONCERT OF THE NIGHTINGALE ETHIOPIANS. FRIDAY & SATURDAY EVENINGS. AT THE ODD-FELLOWS SALOON, SEVENTH STREET.

AFTER a highly successful performance at Kilmiste's Nido Gardens in Baltimore for three successive weeks, during delighted audiences, the Grand Concert of the Nightingale Ethiopians, respectfully inform the public of Washington that they will give two Concerts as above on the 19th and 24th instant. For particulars see small bills. August 12—3*

Printing in China.—The learned researches of M. Julien have led him to discover in Chinese authors an invention of printing, at an epoch far anterior to that when the same idea was germinating in Europe. It is not the process known of old, which consisted in reproducing proofs of a text engraved on wood or stone; but it relates to a person who conceived the idea, about the year 1841 or 1048, of making use of characters, of moveable types, and bringing them together to compose a text, in the manner it is done at the present day. The ingenious man belonged to the working class; he was a blacksmith, named Pi-ching. It is surprising that Pi-ching, accustomed to work in metal, did not think of forming metallic characters. He made use of a fine and delicate clay, undoubtedly on account of the felicity with which he was able to communicate to it the desired form, and when he had fashioned the types to his mind, he baked them to give hardness to them. He moreover joined them and kept them together in frames of iron, as is done at the present day, and except the substitution of baked clay for metal, it may be said that the Chinese laborer had laid down the first principles of the art of printing. But it is no advantage to be before one's age in China, any more than in Europe. When Pi-ching was dead, his types passed into the hands of his friends and heirs, who, far from making use of them, preserved them as precious relics. They returned to the ancient method of printing from engraved plates, not certainly on account of the imperfection of Pi-ching's method, but because this method lost all its advantages, in being applied to the Chinese language, the capital fault, as is well known, of which is, to call for the use of a considerable number of different characters. It was not until much later, about the year 1692, the European missionaries, making use of the credit they enjoyed with the Emperor King Ki, persuaded him to cause to be engraved two hundred and fifty thousand moveable copper types, and succeeded in naturalizing, in China, an invention, which did not develop itself there, while, on the contrary, it extended so broadly among other nations, who were better endowed, and more apt to profit by the progress and benefits of civilization.

The Lasso.—In a night skirmish the lasso is a dangerous article. A Californian will lasso a man and drag him off his horse and choke him in one minute; and without getting off his horse, he will take his legs off the neck of his vanquished foe, and in two minutes will be prepared for another. I have seen a man do this when fighting two other wild Indians; and a man pursued by two others with a brace of pistols each, would stand a better chance of saving his life, than a man pursued by one Californian within lassoing distance; because the party pursued by those with the pistols might possibly dodge and destroy the aim of pursuers, but he who should be pursued by the Californian with his lasso, would have no means to escape, because the lasso, when thrown at any thing that is running, is as true in the hands of a Californian as a rifle ball from a good marksman's steady aim.

BALTIMORE MARKET. Office of the American, Aug. 11, 5 p. m. FLOUR.—Howard street flour made of new wheat, was sold yesterday in small parcels at \$5. To day the demand is not active. We note sales of 600 bbls. at \$5. Respected flour and fresh ground parcels from old wheat \$5 62a\$5 75. There was a sale to-day of 150 bbls. fine Flour of July and August inspection made from old wheat, at \$5 25. We note a sale of 400 bbls. City Mills Flour at \$5.

GRAIN.—Wheat has come in more freely yesterday and to-day, and prices declined a little. Sales of good to prime Maryland reds at 118a125 cents; white at 125a130 cents; and family flour white at 130a140 cents. Towards the close of the day these prices could not be obtained, and a further decline is anticipated. Three parcels of stored Pennsylvania red sold at 125a128 cents.

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GRAIN.—Wheat has come in more freely yesterday and to-day, and prices declined a little. Sales of good to prime Maryland reds at 118a125 cents; white at 125a130 cents; and family flour white at 130a140 cents. Towards the close of the day these prices could not be obtained, and a further decline is anticipated. Three parcels of stored Pennsylvania red sold at 125a128 cents.

Very little Corn at market. One or two small sales of white at 68a70 cents. No yellow selling.

NEW YORK MARKET. NEW YORK, August 11, 6 p. m. Genesee flour generally held at \$6, but buyers refuse to operate at any rate higher than 5 8/7 1/2. There is but little inquiry for shipment, and the sales to day have not exceeded 3000 bbls. at 5 7/8a5 9/8. For wheat the demand is good, and prices firm. The sales to day amount to 7000 bushels at 128 for Michigan, 125 for Genesee, 125 for white Ohio, and 118 for mixed.

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