

Indiana State Sentinel.

WEEKLY EDITION.
INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE 11, 1846.

Democratic Nominations.
For Governor, JAMES WHITCOMB.
For Lieutenant Governor, PARIS C. DUNNING.

Our Terms.
The following will hereafter be the permanent terms of the Weekly Indiana State Sentinel:
One copy, one year, \$2.00
Three copies, do, 5.00
Five copies, do, 8.00
Ten copies, do, 15.00
Twenty copies, do, to be directed to one person, 30.00

To Correspondents.
E. T. White, Ind.—Have sent one of the old prospectors, no later than being on hand. One word to several others. No prospectus needed, other than the terms, &c., as published in every paper. Cut it out and attach it to a list, being particular to give names of persons, and post office address.

The County Convention.
The Convention, composed of delegates from the several townships of this county, which met on Saturday, was one of the largest that ever assembled in this county. The Court House was crowded.

The nominee for the Senate, Wm. Stewart, Esq., is one on whom the Democracy can and should unite. He is not an old man, nor is he near as young as many who have occupied the same station to which the convention has nominated him.

The Great Oregon Debate.
The debate on the Oregon, continued by Benton and Cass, is concluded, we think. We published the opening of Mr. B.'s speech, and shall continue it when received, which is not the case at present.

Good.—We understand that a number of our farmers have agreed to take the volunteers to the Railroad Depot in their wagons. There are not yet enough to take the whole; but we suppose that as soon as it is known, there will be offers from all quarters.

INDIANAPOLIS, 28th May, 1846.
GEN. J. B. LOWE: SIR.—I have arrived at that time of life when I am prohibited by the Constitution from holding a commission in the Militia of Indiana. I believe you are the oldest Brigadier in the Division, if so, then you must exercise the duties of Major General.

MAJOR SEMANS, of the Tippecanoe Journal, came near being drowned in the canal a few days since. The Major says, "three times in our life have we been saved from drowning by the timely interference of others." Ah! Major! remember the old adage—"he that is born to be," &c.

We have just been shown by our enterprising fellow citizen, Mr. Rose, a choice selection of beautiful Summer Dresses for the Ladies, imported by himself direct from London, which for beauty of style and elegance of appearance, goes a little ahead of anything we have seen lately. Their cheapness, too, is not the least of their merits. We really must invite our fair friends and acquaintances to take a peep at them.

DIED, at Cherry Valley, N. Y. on the 26th of March, at the residence of her son, Mrs. ELIZABETH DUNLAP, in the 86th year of her age.

She was one of the venerated pioneers of that town of whom she has left only two survivors. Her father Mr. Hamel, was shot by the Indians near the old Fort on the morning that Cherry Valley was ravaged by the savages. She was the wife of Capt. John W. Dunlap, a gallant soldier and patriot who heroically distinguished himself by his services and the perils he encountered in the border wars of the Revolution. Mrs. Dunlap lived amidst these distressing scenes a pattern of the domestic and social virtues, and brought up a large and respectable family, of whom Col. Robert Dunlap of that village, Mr. William Dunlap of the State of Illinois and Doct. Livingston Dunlap, Postmaster of the city of Indianapolis, are her only surviving children.

Who advertised the breast pin lost, a year ago last month? Call and hear about it.

Why don't the "Dollar News-Letter" turn that "D" in its head, copied the last six weeks or more?

Palo Alto, where the battle of the 8th was fought, means 'high trees'; Resaca de la Palma, where the battle of the 9th was fought, means the 'Palms Ravine'.

Mr. Marshall's Speech.
We were not present, on Saturday, owing to a multiplicity of other engagements and the absence of the junior editor, to hear the speech of the "sleeping lion," as the whig candidate for Governor has been called; but we have been informed by those who were present, that the following were the points, if points they can be called, of his labored effort.

He remarked in the outset, that he had expected in this contest, as the candidate of the whig party, as has always been the case with him heretofore, while a candidate, that nothing personal would be urged against him. That if defeated, he would at least come out of the contest with a reputation for honesty unimpaired. But in this he was disappointed; that charges of a serious nature had been preferred against him, in an obscure paper called the Lagrange Democrat; and that, as understood by those present, he, (Mr. Marshall), located those charges on Governor Whitcomb, as the prime mover in making them. For he asked, with much emphasis, we are informed, why they were not made through the State Sentinel? He then proceeded with the main points of his speech, promising to refer to these charges in conclusion.

A great part of his speech was occupied with remarks in reference to the Mexican controversy, which he said might end in a general conflagration of war throughout the world; and here he is said to have become very patriotic and eloquent. The audience thought they saw thrones tottering and liberal principles triumphing throughout the world, and the patriotism of all present was greatly excited. But the next moment he remarked, that the Democrats had brought about this war. He urged the Abolition argument, that "Texas was annexed to extend the slave power." That, in a war, it was a great advantage if the conscience of the soldier was with him, as to the justice of the contest. That then he could have the prayers of the churches in his behalf, &c. That he and other whig orators had predicted that if Texas was annexed war would ensue, and one Democrat had said that the Democrats would do the fighting, &c. He then endeavored to raise a prejudice against Congress because ten dollars a month is not allowed to private soldiers, forgetting that this was the pay allowed to privates as the bill passed the House of Representatives, and being amended in the Senate, the House concurred, rather than have any delay in action—omitting also to notice that a supplemental bill is now before Congress increasing the pay of privates to ten dollars.

He then made a great flourish about the Supreme Judges, contending that Judges should be continued in office as long as there is no fault with their decisions—in effect, advocating the doctrine of men holding office for life—a principle directly at war with the spirit of the age and our free institutions. On this point he tried hard to convince the people that the Governor had committed an unpardonable sin. But the people and the Bar are so well pleased with the Supreme Court, as at present constituted, (Judge Perkins having won golden opinions at the present term by the clearness and perspicuity of his decisions) that Mr. Marshall's remarks, (before he was answered by the Governor, who completely demolished him,) left a conviction on the minds of those who have conversed with, if not on all present, that after all, no bones had been broken, nor had the wheels of justice been clogged by the action of the Governor in reference to the Supreme Court. The idea that we have only three men in Indiana fit to be Supreme Judges is extremely ridiculous.

Mr. Marshall then wound up his great speech with a detailed account of his transactions with Beckwith, in the course of which he shed a few crocodile tears; but such is the mystery in this whole subject as is involved, there being so many points in the case, that his own account of it is rather calculated to show something "rotten in Denmark," than one of a fair and open character, which might at any time be spread out before the gaze of the world. A long rigmarole, pretending to give a history of the matter, lately appeared in the Madison Banner, and bears us out in such an opinion. That Beckwith cheated the State out of a large amount there can be no doubt. That Mr. Marshall has a large amount of Mr. Beckwith's property in his possession is also true. It is also true, as remarked by Mr. Marshall himself, that for several years past, there have been whispers against him, both by whigs and democrats, in reference to his possession of this property; which he had borne in silence, because, as he remarked, he expected there might be a legal investigation as to the validity of his title to the property; and we suppose he did not wish to compromise any of his rights, either legal or technical, by saying any thing on the subject.

Mr. M. remarked that he was not a party man, although you may ransack the journals of the Legislature in vain to show any other than whig votes, of the most decided character, where a democrat was to be proscribed or a whig promoted to office.

This was the great speech of Mr. Marshall, the whig candidate for Governor. Gov. Whitcomb in reply, in the first place cleared the ground of all incumbrances by forcing Mr. Marshall to take back the insinuation he had left on the minds of the audience, that the Governor was the author of the article in the Lagrange Democrat, which he promptly did, by saying that he was in possession of no evidence on the subject. He, Gov. W., then remarked that his worthy competitor had escaped much better than himself, if in his whole political career he had had but one charge preferred against him. His path, from the outset, had been unobscured by slanders. He had learned to pass them by without having his equanimity in the least disturbed, under a consciousness of the rectitude of his own intentions. But a man might be placed in a situation, which he would not say was the case with his competitor, where his conscience would not place him in the right, and miserable indeed would be such a condition. After placing his competitor in a most miserable condition—a condition of blowing hot and cold with the same breath—with regard to the Mexican war, and effectually using him up in his argument in reference to the Supreme Judges, he asked him, with much seriousness, what were the promises he had made to the people that would be beneficial to their interests? What were his opinions of the State Debt bill, &c. The Governor then gave a short account of his stewardship, the economy that had been introduced in our public affairs, and the pains he had taken to resuscitate the drooping energies of the State. Mr. Marshall again rose to reply. The Judges, the Judges, were again his theme. Horrible, horrible that men should not be continued in office for life. Horrible, horrible, that a gentleman who had ever written for a newspaper should be placed in office. With regard to the State debt or Butler bill, he had never read it! Well! If this is not the *ne plus ultra* of whiggery! A candidate for Governor not even condescending to read one of the most important measures ever adopted in Indiana, although published in nearly every newspaper in the State! It can only be accounted for on the ground of Mr. Marshall's repugnance to newspaper editors, it not suffering him, we should presume, to look at a newspaper unless holding it with tongs; as the reason he gave for not reading the bill was, that the laws had not been distributed!

The "sleeping lion" was fairly caught napping on this occasion. Many, after retiring from the Court House, exclaimed, "Is this Joe Marshall, the Great Gun of Whiggery in Indiana?"

Our thanks to our friend for his notes.

POSTSCRIPT.

Latest from Mexico.
The barque Thetis, Capt. Merrill, from Vera Cruz, arrived at New Orleans on — Papers were received by her from the city of Mexico, to the 15th and from Vera Cruz to the time of her departure. She sailed on the 20th inst. We learn verbally from Capt. M. that the U. S. steam frigate Mississippi arrived at Vera Cruz on the 15th, with the news of the battle of the 8th and 9th inst. Care was taken to keep it from the Mexicans, though it is thought the fact of their defeat might have leaked, and did leak out.

The contractor of supplies for the American squadron had been forbidden by the Vera Cruz authorities to furnish them with more.

Gen. Arista's despatch to the Minister of War, dated at Matamoros, April 20th, contains the following passages relative to the first outbreak and defeat of Capt. Thornton's company:

"The prisoners will be brought to Matamoros on city to-day. If he does, I shall in the same manner reply to him; firing, however, only as many shots as may be necessary to sustain the national honor. This is not the kind of fighting I like, with the river flowing between us. I wish to meet the enemy on an open ground. It is in such a fight that an unnecessary effusion of blood is avoided, and it is in such a fight that I look forward for a favorable result, letting these haughty Americans know the lengths to which the valor of our troops carry them."

VERA CRUZ, May 19 1846.
A circular has been issued by the government, stating that all the American Consuls cease immediately from being recognized, and ordering all American citizens to embark or retire into the interior within eight days.

The government is making every effort to carry out the war with success, and has replenished the treasury by carrying through some very strong measures. The Castle of San Juan de Ulua and this city are in a brilliant state of defence, and would require a very strong force to be sent if an attack were meditated.

Indiana Volunteers.

The Adjutant General of the State has kindly furnished us the following list of volunteer companies which have been commissioned under act of Congress, 13th May, 1846, for prosecuting the existing war between the United States and the Republic of Mexico.

- Dearborn Volunteers. (A.) James H. Lane, Capt.; George Dunn, 1st Lt.; B. J. Spooner, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 1, 1846. Dearborn county.
Monroe Guards. (A.) J. M. Stess, Capt.; John Eller, 1st Lt.; A. Rogers, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 1, 1846. Monroe county.
Cass County Volunteers. (A.) Spear S. Tipton, Capt.; S. Lasselle, 1st Lt.; W. S. Brown, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 2, 1846. Cass county.
Putnam Blues. (A.) John H. Roberts, Capt.; Dan'l A. Farley, 1st Lt.; Richard W. Jones, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 2, 1846. Putnam county.
Montgomery Volunteers. (A.) Henry S. Lane, Capt.; Allen May, 1st Lt.; L. E. Wayland, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 3, 1846. Montgomery county.
Johnson Guards. (A.) David Allen, Capt.; D. H. Johnson, 1st Lt.; E. S. Mathes, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 3, 1846. Johnson county.
Marion Guards. (A.) James P. Drake, Capt.; John McDougal, 1st Lt.; Lewis Wallace, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 4, 1846. Marion county.
Wabash Rangers. (A.) J. W. Wilson, Capt.; Jonas Hoover, 1st Lt.; Philip Parcells, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 4, 1846. Miami county.
Clay County Volunteers. (A.) John Osborn, Capt.; A. T. Rose, 1st Lt.; J. T. Alexander, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 5, 1846. Clay county.
Hosier Boys. (A.) W. A. Bowles, Capt.; T. B. Kinder, 1st Lt.; W. T. Spence, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 5, 1846. Orange county.
Washington Riflemen. (A.) Abraham Dennis, Capt.; David C. Shanks, 1st Lt.; Josiah Burwell, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 6, 1846. Washington county.
Switzerland Riflemen. (A.) Scott Carter, Capt.; William Price, 1st Lt.; Smith Dumont, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 6, 1846. Switzerland county.
Wabash Invalides. (A.) R. H. Milroy, Capt.; A. L. Robinson, 1st Lt.; W. E. Persons, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 8, 1846. Carroll county.
Bartholomew Volunteers. (A.) Isaac S. Boardman, Capt.; Heman H. Barbour, 1st Lt.; G. W. Harrington, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 8, 1846. Bartholomew county.
Lawrence Greys. (A.) Henry Davis, Capt.; L. Q. Hoggart, 1st Lt.; J. C. Foster, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 8, 1846. Lawrence county.
Brown County Blues. (A.) James Taggart, Capt.; T. M. Adams, 1st Lt.; P. C. Parker, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 8, 1846. Brown county.
Fountain Volunteers. (A.) R. M. Evans, Capt.; R. W. Lyon, 1st Lt.; James McManamy, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 8, 1846. Fountain county.
Greene County Volunteers. (A.) L. H. Rosseau, Capt.; Adam Stopes, 1st Lt.; David Irwin, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 8, 1846. Greene county.
Indiana Riflemen. (A.) William Walker, Capt.; an old company filled up. Vanderburg county.
Washington Guards. (A.) William Ford, Capt.; an old company filled up. Jefferson county.
Spencer Greys. (A.) W. L. Sanderson, Capt.; an old company filled up. Floyd county.
Shelby Riflemen. (A.) V. Conover, Capt.; S. McKenney, 1st Lt.; J. Keeth, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 9, 1846. Shelby county.
Madison Rifles. (A.) Thomas L. Sullivan, Capt.; Horace Hall, 1st Lt.; John Harrington, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 9, 1846. Jefferson county.
Posey Guards. (A.) Nathan Kinball, Capt.; William Schoonover, 1st Lt.; James J. Hogue, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 9, 1846. Washington county.
Hendricks County Volunteers. (A.) C. C. Nave, captain; S. C. Crawford, 1st lieutenant; Samuel Miloue, 2d lieutenant. Commissioned June 9, 1846. Hendricks county.
Sullivan Volunteers. (A.) J. W. Briggs, captain; Justice Davis, 1st lieutenant; Israel Bonnell, 2d lieutenant. Commissioned June 9, 1846. Sullivan county.
Mad Anthony Guards. (A.) J. W. McLane, captain; T. B. Lewis, 1st lieutenant; C. F. Colerick, 2d lieutenant. Commissioned June 9, 1846. Allen county.
Clark Guards. (A.) T. W. Gibson, captain; Harrison Daily, 1st lieutenant; D. L. Fouts, 2d lieutenant. Commissioned June 9, 1846. Clark county.
Twenty-six companies accepted.

FOREIGN.

Arrival of the Hibernia.
Ten days later.—The Corn Bill Passed Third Reading.—Discussion in the public journals on the Notice Resolutions.—The Oregon Question to be settled.—Foreign sent by the British Government to the Hudson Bay Company.—Cotton still firm.—The grain market depressed.—Money market improved.

The crowded state of our columns prevents us from more than glancing at the news by the Hibernia, received here by the Philadelphia Ledger and Journal of Commerce, from which we condense. The Hibernia arrived at Boston Monday, the 1st.

The money market has improved in tone, and the news from the United States, relative to the action of Congress on the Oregon question, was almost imperceptible on the funds.

The London Times of the 14th ult. says the packet which will sail in a few days will, convey to the U. States the real impression produced here by the late intelligence. If the resolution was intended as a threat or hostile measure, it totally failed to have any effect, except that it is probable Mr. Pakenham will be at once empowered to bring the controversy to a prompt and final issue.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the delegates of the Democratic party of Marion county, held at the Court House, on Saturday the 6th of June, 1846, P. HOWLAND, HOWLAND was chosen President, LUKE BRYAN and DANIEL MOORE, Vice Presidents, and NATHAN WEST appointed Secretary.

After the lists of Delegates of the several townships were read, and the names of the different candidates for the several county offices presented to the meeting, the delegates retired to vote for candidates. On counting the votes, it was found that WILLIAM STEWART was unanimously chosen as a candidate for Senator, and that JOHN LUNNEY, DANIEL MOORE, and T. W. COUNSEL, were unanimously chosen candidates for Representatives; BANNER LAWHORN for Sheriff; JESSE PRICE for county commissioner; JOHN THOMPSON for Coroner, and EDWARD LANDER for Prosecuting Attorney.

Resolved, That this Convention use every fair and honorable means to insure the success of their candidates.

Resolved, That the chair appoint a county Committee of ten as a Committee of Vigilance—two from Centre and one from each of the other townships.

Resolved, That the above committee after ascertaining the population of the county, shall designate the number of delegates for each township to all subsequent Conventions, until further action.

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DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Senator, WILLIAM STEWART.
For Representatives, JOSEPH JOHNSON, DANIEL MOORE, THOMAS W. COUNSEL.
For Sheriff, BANNER LAWHORN.
For County Commissioner, JESSE PRICE.
For Coroner, JOHN THOMPSON.
For Prosecuting Attorney, EDWARD LANDER.

CANDIDATES.

For Prosecuting Attorney of the 5th Circuit, EARL S. STONE. EDWARD LANDER.
P. C. Dunning.
A Candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Will address his fellow citizens, on the various questions that agitate the country, at the following times and places, viz:

At Pleasant View, Shelby co., Saturday, 1 p. m. 6th.
At Greenfield, Hancock co., Monday, 2 p. m. 7th.
At Rushville, Rush co., Tuesday, 1 p. m. 8th.
At Cassaville, Fayette co., Wednesday, 1 p. m. 10th.
At Liberty, Union co., Thursday, 1 p. m. 11th.
At Brookville, Franklin co., Friday, 1 p. m. 12th.
At Greensburg, Decatur co., Saturday, 1 p. m. 13th.
At Manchester, Dearborn co., Sunday, 1 p. m. 14th.
At Lawrenceburg, Dearborn co., Tuesday, 1 p. m. 16th.
At Rising Sun, Ohio co., Wednesday, 1 p. m. 17th.
At Vevey, Switzerland co., Thursday, 1 p. m. 18th.
At Versailles, Ripley co., Friday, 1 p. m. 19th.
At Vernon, Jennings co., Saturday, 1 p. m. 20th.
Further appointments will be made in due time.

OFFICIAL.

Head Quarters Indiana Militia.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Indianapolis, Ind., June 8, 1846.
General Orders, No. 3.
I. By instruction from the War Department of the 1st inst., it is regarded as desirable that each company of volunteers shall consist of eighty privates, but the officer who is sent to muster them into service, is instructed to receive companies of a less number, but not under sixty-four privates.

II. Where a uniform is adopted by a company, the same material will answer for that of the commissioned officers, making the usual variations in the trimmings. For instance: in case of the adoption of the grey mixed or blue jeans frock coat mentioned in section 10, of General Order No. 2, the officer might wear a similar coat with a single instead of a double row of buttons in front.

III. The fower uniforms, and the less baggage of all kinds (except suitable clothing) that can be taken from home to the place of rendezvous the better for the soldier, as the U. States will furnish all necessary articles of the kind at that point, and those taken, unless of the proper description, will not be paid for by the U. States. As in that case they would be cast aside, they would be a useless expense.

IV. When the volunteer is unable, it would be far better for his friends, and especially his comrades, to furnish his clothing, as we are assured by the Inspector General, that the amount could be deducted from his first pay and paid over to the person advancing it. This would save the volunteer the trouble of receipts, accounts, &c., and the advance of loan would be perfectly safe.

V. Col. Churchill, Inspector General of the U. S. Army, (aided by Lieut. Hammond,) has been appointed to inspect, receive and muster into the service, the companies of volunteers from this State. He will attend at New Albany for that purpose, on the 22nd inst. at farthest. Consistent with instructions from the War Department, the Governor has therefore no appointment to make of mustering or receiving officers.

VI. There are yet wanting a few companies to make up the complement of volunteers from Indiana. But no doubt exists that the whole number will be raised, in ample time.

VII. The commander in chief, will in due time repair to the place of rendezvous to aid in their final organization. Meanwhile he congratulates his fellow-citizens on this auspicious commencement of our efforts and exertions to support our national honor and our national rights, and to preserve the Union in behalf of the State and of himself to our brave young volunteers for rallying with so much promptitude, zeal and enthusiasm to the standard of their country.

WAR NEWS.

The N. O. Picayune of the 30th ult. gives eight days later news from the Rio Grande.

The steamer Galveston arrived last evening from Brazos Santiago, which place she left on the 29 inst. She brings a confirmation of the news brought by the Telegraph. Gen. Taylor has obtained peaceable possession of Matamoros. The Mexican army left a large amount of ammunition in the city, which is of course a valuable acquisition to our army.

The Mexicans destroyed an immense quantity of their ammunition by filling up the wells and by throwing other portions into the river.

Gen. Taylor gave most positive orders to his men not to take the slightest article without giving a fair equivalent.

The citizens were told by Gen. Taylor to continue their business operations, but prohibited them from selling liquor to any of the army.

Commodore Conner with most of his squadron had left for Pensacola to refit and reinforce before making an attack upon Vera Cruz. He intends taking with him three or four line of battle ships.

The steam sloop Cincinnati, Capt. Smith, was at Matamoros—the Mary Kingsland at anchor off the bar, the Monmouth acting as her lighter. The steamers Augusta was grounded in the Bay. The Sea and Florida were also engaged as lighters.

On her passage to the seat of war, the Galveston was the scene of a terrible murder, a man named Robert Mitchell, of the McKelvey Guards, having stabbed one of his comrades named Wm. Malloy. The deceased was buried at sea, Capt. Vaddell reading the funeral service. The murderer was immediately put in irons, and placed in close custody immediately upon their arrival at Point Isabel.

Gen. Taylor, immediately after having taken possession of Matamoros, despatched two companies of horse to follow the Mexican army. They accordingly followed them about fifty miles, but never approached nearer than six hours travel.

The amount of money found in the Mexican army chest after the battle of the 9th, was, it is said, 10,000 dollars in gold.

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