

The Indiana State Sentinel.

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'The Saddle placed on the right horse.' Hardly ever have we seen a more infamous article than that which appeared in the Indiana Journal of April 30, under the above head.

The main object of the gibber at least to convey to ignorant whigs the idea that our generals in the field are all whigs, none democrats; and upon this baseless lie to find apparent justification for the utterance of atrocious slanders against our own government, and the democratic party.

Upon what rugged mountain side or gory plain did our democratic FILE LEADERS utter the sincerity of their principles of a system of aggression and plunder? Yes, speak it, though the words pierce your lying tongues, that speak of finding them upholding the false and deluded policy of their country 'where steel met steel,' they have from the commencement pandered to the base designs of an Executive, too selfish to recognize or reward honest worth, and too much of a coward to disclose to the light of day his perfidious purposes in commencing a war of conquest.

As to the main falsehood of the Journal, in relation to the politics of our generals and leaders in the field, the following article from the New Lisbon, Ohio, Patriot, is a sufficient reply.

The terms of the great battle at Cerro Gordo, on the 17th of April, 1847, is fully confirmed by official despatches from Washington. In the detailed results of this conflict, the whigs will find a relief to the anguish which some of our readers have experienced. The whigs, it will be seen by the published statements, the gall were only on the retreat, and heroic warriors, the only General who stuck to the democratic party after becoming a life command, was General Taylor. The details also show, that General Taylor, and Gen. Pillow, of Tennessee, were among the heroic men who were wounded whilst gallantly storming the enemy's fortifications.

We might conclude by asking, what whig General had been either killed or wounded during the war, but such a question would be since too much of the spirit exhibit in the whig mind. We will let it pass, confident that the whig will know how to do justice to democratic as well as whig valor.

DEPARTURE OF VOLUNTEERS.—Captain LANDER'S company, raised in this city and vicinity, for the purpose of raising a new regiment, took up its march for Old Fort Clark, on Wednesday morning last. The company in their ranks some of our most respectable and substantial young men; and they will be proud to display their own bravery, and to sustain the honor of the State in every field. May they gather many laurels, and safely at last return to their families and friends.

One fact connected with this company is worthy of notice, especially as it would seem to show the effect of the glorious course of the Indiana Journal, and some of the Mexican whig leaders in this vicinity. The company numbered 94 men; and we learn, that just previous to their departure, a vote was taken to test the politics of each. The result was as follows: NINETY-TWO DEMOCRATS AND TWO WHIGS!

Candidates for Congress. Democrats. Whigs. 1st District. Robert Dale Owen, Elisha Embree. 2d District. Thomas J. Henley, John S. Davis. 3d District. John L. Robinson, P. A. Hackleman. 4th District. Charles H. Test, Caleb B. Smith. 5th District. William W. Wick, Nicholas McCarty. 6th District. George W. Carr. R. W. Thompson. 7th District. 8th District. 9th District. Chas. W. Cathcart. Daniel D. Pratt. 10th District. Johnson Watts is an independent whig candidate in the 3d District.

In several editorials lately, the Journal has manifested even less conscientiousness than usual. The Journal represents Judge Wick as having given a vote for an amendment to the resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor and the army, with intent to cast a stigma upon that officer. This is not true. Immediately after the news of the fall of Monterey reached Washington, some one introduced the resolution of thanks. At that time no information of the causes why the Mexican army were permitted to march off with arms in their hands had reached Washington, and an impression prevailed that perhaps better terms might have been obtained. The mover of the resolution, and others were urged to let the motion lie till further information could be obtained, but refused. The resolution passed the House, with a proviso annexed declaring, in substance, that it should not be construed as an approval of the terms of the capitulation, Judge Wick voting for both the amendment and the resolution. In the Senate the resolution was, after delay till the causes which produced such favorable terms to the Mexican army were fully understood, so adjusted as to leave out the proviso, and Judge Wick, having then full light on the subject, voted for the resolution, with pleasure.

Again: The Journal accuses Judge Wick of bearing the democracy because they would not supersede Gen. Taylor, by placing over him "a democratic commander." This is not fair. Judge Wick did find fault with the democracy for not passing a law, the effect of which would, no doubt, have been to place a democrat at the head of the army. Gen. Scott was not then at the head of the army. Gen. Scott in virtue of his rank was Commander-in-chief. Had the law passed, Gen. Taylor would have lost no rank. Gen. Scott would have been superseded, and he only. Besides the intent of the law which Judge Wick advocated, was to place at the head of the army one in possession of the views of the administration, as to a speedy peace, skilled in matters pertaining to the causes of the controversy, and having a common party interest in bringing the war to a close. This was the object. The lauding, or reprehension, or suspending of Gen. Taylor had nothing to do with the case. He needed no praise for his deeds praised him. The effect of the law would not have been such as to either to reprehend or supersede him.

TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND RAILROAD. We have been favored with the following letter for publication. The appointment of commissioners for consideration an excellent one; and we have no doubt, from the interest manifested in the subject, that they will receive subscriptions not only liberal, but commensurate with the importance of the work.

CHAUNCEY ROSE, President. JAMES H. TURNER, Sec. pro tem. To Messrs. J. W. Bonnis, N. W. Morris, N. McCARTY. ODD FELLOWS.—White Water Lodge, No. 21, I. O. O. F. was instituted at Richmond on the 21st inst., by J. P. Chapman of Indianapolis, who had been deputed by the proper authority for that purpose, and who was aided and assisted by respectable delegates from the lodges at Cambridge, Centerville, Hagerstown, and Indianapolis. Br. Chapman was much gratified at the zeal and proficiency in the "work" displayed by the members from Centerville and Cambridge, for whose valuable assistance he was indebted. The officers of the new lodge are Wm. P. Wilson, N. G.; Selate Bickmore, V. G.; Edwin Erwin, Secretary; Thos. Vickers, Treasurer. Six persons were initiated, who are said to be men of the best character. Starting under very favorable auspices, we feel sure that the lodge will be highly prosperous, to the benefit of its members and the community in which it is located.

IRISH FAMINE.—The London Spectator of a late date says—it is now calculated by active members of relief committees, and the estimate is said to be admitted by cabinet ministers, that the Irish famine will probably kill two millions of people this year. The sum of misery is so great, that one can hardly understand without going into particulars. Two millions in the twelve months—men, women, and children—that is, 5,479 a day, 228 an hour, 4 in a little more than a minute! This is horrible to the last degree.

THE RAILROAD.—We understand that the commissioners appointed as per letter in another column, have determined to open their books in accordance with said instructions, at BROWNING'S HOTEL. Those desirous of subscribing should be on the alert, as they will perceive the books will be kept open only thirty days.

Charge of Garbling. The Indiana Journal, a few days since charged the Loganport Pharos with the dishonesty of publishing a garbled extract of one of General Taylor's letters, for the purpose of showing that the General was in favor of marching to the Rio Grande and claiming that river as the Texan boundary. To sustain its imputation the Journal copies from the same letter a longer extract which, taken by itself, seems to justify it. But the truth is, the Journal garbles the ideas of General Taylor, if not his words, neither of which was done by the Pharos. The following extract includes those published by the Pharos and the Journal, and a little more; and it proves the Pharos right and the Journal wrong as to the ideas or opinions expressed by General Taylor on this subject:

"I have reason to believe, moreover, that a salutary moral effect has been exercised upon the Mexicans. Their traders are continually carrying home the news of our position and increasing numbers, and are confessedly struck by the spectacle of a large camp of well appointed and disciplined troops accompanied by perfect security to their persons and property, instead of the impression and pillage to which they are subject in their own country. For these reasons our position thus far, I think, been the best possible; but now that the entire force will soon be concentrated, it may well be a question whether the views of government will be best carried out by our remaining at this point. It is with great deference that I make any suggestion on topics which may become matter of delicate negotiation; but if our government, in settling the question of boundary, makes the line of the Rio Grande an ultimatum, I cannot doubt that the settlement will be greatly facilitated and hastened by our taking possession at once of one or two suitable points on or near that river. Our strength and state of preparation should be displayed in a manner not to be mistaken. However salutary may be the effect produced upon the border people by our presence here, we are too far from the frontier to impress the government of Mexico with our readiness to vindicate, by force of arms, if necessary, our title to the country as far as the Rio Grande. The army of occupation will in a few days be concentrated at this point, in condition for vigorous and efficient service. Mexico having as yet made no positive declaration of war, or committed any overt act of hostilities, I do not feel at liberty, under my instructions, particularly those of July 8, to make a forward movement to the Rio Grande, without authority from the War Department."

And he writes on the 4th of February, 1846:

"Our advance to the Rio Grande will itself produce a powerful effect; and it may be that the common navigation of the river will not be disputed."

Judge Wick, in answering Judge PEARLE'S speech, remarked that he believed he did not vote on the Stewart proposition to raise the pay of volunteers, but, that had he been in the House, he would have voted against it, and for a more liberal one. To test the truth of this reason, we give the resolution of Mr. Stewart, as found on page 830 of House Journal:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to report a bill increasing the pay of the volunteers from seven to ten dollars per month, and granting to those who serve to the end of the war, or die in the service, one hundred and sixty acres of land.

The Judge claimed great credit because he voted, at the recent session of Congress, to give the volunteers one hundred and sixty acres of land, and said that was "better" than the Stewart proposition. This is incorrect, as the above resolution proposed to give them one hundred and sixty acres of land, as well as to raise their pay from seven to ten dollars per month. What excuse next, Judge!—Indiana Journal.

No excuse Mr. Deerees, but a reason. The resolution of Mr. Stewart gives the land only to such as would serve to the end of the war, which would have cut out all our volunteers from this State then in service, who serve but a year. This would have placed the regulars, entered for the war, on a better footing than Judge Wick's volunteer constituents. Bah! brother Deerees. What have you to say to that?

The Indiana Volunteers at Buena Vista. The New Orleans Delta publishes the following communication from Col. Lane, of the 2d regiment Indiana Volunteers, in relation to the charges that have been circulated in relation to the conduct of the Indians at the battle of Buena Vista.

CAMP BUENA VISTA, April 10, 1847. Eds. Delta:—It is an error that the Indiana brigade, as a brigade, was in the fight. The 1st regiment was in the Rio Grande, the 2d on the extreme left of the line of battle, and the 3d on the extreme right—further separated than any two regiments upon the field. I suppose your informant was led into error because Brigadier General Lane was with the 2d regiment. It is an error that my regiment ever hesitated for a single instant, and it has the signal merit of being one, if not the only one in the action, that did not retreat.

Our position was in the road, by which alone the artillery of the enemy could be brought forward, and only exposed to artillery fire until the 2d Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, and Mississippi troops had been successively driven back by the overpowering force of the enemy. The enemy having been twice repulsed in our front, and having completely turned our left flank and taken position near the mountains, we were ordered there, and formed a junction with Colonel Davis's regiment and the 2d Indiana, which had been rallied. This force advanced upon the infantry and lancers, and kept up a brisk fire until it was ordered to cease by General Taylor. It was now that the lancers made the charge alluded to, and for the repulse of which credit is given to the Mississippians. This charge was made in column upon the extreme right of my regiment; the 2d Indiana and Mississippians being on our left. They were permitted to approach within twenty-five steps of the line before I gave the command to fire; they were repulsed, and fled under cover of their battery, and their infantry dispersed among the mountains. We moved to the vicinity of O'Brien's battery, and when we arrived there the Kentucky and Illinois troops, overpowered by numbers, were retreating, and the enemy pressing hotly upon them and the battery, which was in imminent danger of being captured. We opened a fire upon them, and they retreated in the greatest disorder. This last blow terminated the battle, and instead of leaving the battle field as stated, we (the 2d Indiana) bivouacked in the most advanced position held by our troops in the morning, and the enemy drew off.

As troops never fought better than the 3d Indiana—as their steadiness and coolness is proverbial, (as you will see by the official report,) I am astonished that such calumnies should be fabricated against it. We were brought into the action when the day seemed extremely critical, and were victorious in every engagement, and, in my opinion, are entitled to the credit of having, (with the exception of the 2d of the day, I have not mentioned the retreat or change of position of other regiments invidiously, but as a proof that the fortunes of the day, in an eminent degree, rested upon and was sustained by my regiment. So much for the 3d regiment of Indiana volunteers.

The 3d Indiana regiment opened the "ball" on the 23d, and I undertake to say that they deserve credit for maintaining their first position as long as they did; they were on the extreme left, next the mountain. They stood firm and steady as veterans, and exchanged 21 rounds with a vastly superior force in their front—with their entire line, from left to right, raked by a deadly fire of grape and canister from one 24 pounder and two 18 pounders—with their right flank threatened, and their rear exposed from a force that was contending with the riflemen upon the mountain—they did not retreat until they were ordered to do so by their commander, (as in evidence before a court of inquiry now sitting.) The only possible charge which can be made in truth against the 2d Indiana; that they did not rally as soon as they should; but the fault is not with them, but with the commander who designated no force or point for them to rally upon.

It would be criminal in me to permit our brave soldiers, who have done so much to sustain their country's honor, to sleep under the gross injustice which your article does them, and I respectfully request that you will give this note a place in your paper. Very respectfully, H. L. LANE, Col. Command'g 3d Reg't Ia. Vol.

It having been stated that Captain Lincoln was killed whilst rallying the Indians, Colonel Lane addressed a letter to Captain Starbuck, inquiring into the facts of Captain Lincoln's fall. The following is the reply: BUENA VISTA, April 19, 1847. Dear Sir:—In reply to your note of this evening, I have to say that Captain Lincoln, one of General Wool's aids at the battle of Buena Vista, fell while delivering an order to some officer immediately in front of the line of the 2d regiment Illinois volunteers. I was standing within a few yards of him when he fell. At that time the 3d Indiana Volunteers were stationed some distance on our right, and on a hill in the rear of Washington's battery. The 2d regiment Indiana volunteers, having retreated from their first position in the morning, were at that time a considerable distance on our left and in our rear. C. H. STARBUCK, Capt. 2d Ill. Vols. To Col. J. H. Lane, 3d Ia. Vols.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE WABASH.—An extra from the Vincennes (la.) Gazette, dated the 14th inst., announces that the obstructions in the navigation of the Wabash river are about to be removed. We copy the following from the extra: The books for the subscription to the Wabash Navigation Company stock, opened at this place, have been closed, with a subscription of \$51,000, which, with what we know has been taken at other points, fully authorizes us to announce that more than the requisite amount of stock has been taken.

Thus this great interest, after having attracted the attention of the National and State Legislatures for some twenty years past, without any good result, is now speedily to receive the proper aid from individual enterprise. In less than eighteen months we secured a low-water navigation, if not better, will be secured to the lower Wabash at least, as is now enjoyed on the Ohio above and below the falls. The company will probably commence operations by the middle of June next. We congratulate the five hundred thousand people of this fertile valley, as well as the people of every region depending upon its granaries for their daily subsistence. At this moment fifty rounds of our ordnance is expressing the joy of our inhabitants.

Brigadier General Lane. The bearing of this gallant officer, in the battle of Buena Vista, as described by persons who were present, was in the highest degree gallant, noble and soldier-like. When his Brigade, composed of the two Indiana Regiments, was exposed to a merciless fire from the Mexican batteries on their flanks, and a front fire from a large body of the enemy's batteries—when the grape and musket shot flew as thick as hail over and through the lines of our volunteers, who began to waver before the fiery storm, their brave General could be seen fifty yards in advance of the line, waving his sword with an arm already shattered by a musket ball, and streaming with blood, and mounted on a noble charger, who was gradually sinking under the loss of blood from five distinct wounds. A brave sight indeed was this; the recollection of which should forever silence those who would dwell upon the momentary delinquency of the Indians. As his Brigade fell back under the pressure of overwhelming numbers, General Lane himself brought up the rear, and was the last man to leave his position. Blackened by the powder and smoke, covered with blood and severely wounded, with his clothes riddled with bullets, he suddenly retired before the enemy; loudly crying the cowardice of some of his men, and appealing to them in a strain of mingled entreaty and scathing irony to stand by their colors and the honor of their State. And throughout that long and bloody day this brave officer was seen in every place of peril and difficulty, rallying our troops and leading them against the foe.

Not until victory had perched on our banner, and the beaten enemy had retired from the field, did he dismount from his jaded and wounded horse, and then exhausted by fatigue and loss of blood, he fainted into the arms of his aid, and was borne away to the hospital, where he received surgical assistance, which he so greatly needed.—New Orleans Delta.

Colonel Bowles, and the brave Captain Kinder. Three days before the bloody battle of Buena Vista, Colonel Bowles ordered the lamented Captain Kinder to detail a portion of his command for a certain purpose. Captain Kinder informed the Colonel that that duty belonged to his first Sergeant. For this instruction, the field commander had Captain Kinder arrested, and his sword taken from him. But on the morning of the twenty-second, and but a short time before the battle, Captain Kinder fell, he marched at the head of his company with a musket upon his commanding shoulder instead of his sword by his side. General Lane, the very soul of chivalry and noble bearing, learning that the Colonel had not delivered to Captain Kinder his sword, and that he was upon the sanguinary field of battle armed only as a common soldier, immediately ordered Colonel Bowles to deliver up to the gallant Kinder his sword. The order was immediately complied with; but the brave and noble youth was soon after seriously wounded, while leading on his command in the thickest of the fight.

Thus fell a brave officer and a warm and devoted friend. He was highly esteemed by all while living, and his death has thrown a gloom over a large circle of friends. But his Colonel still lives—lives to reap the just reward of his cowardice and treachery, and to receive from the brave and chivalrous sons of Indiana, the severest answer for the slanderous report he made to Gen. Wool, of the gallant and brave regiment under his command—a regiment deserving a purer man—a braver soldier, and a better military officer, to command them upon the battle field. New Albany, May 20, 1847. MARTIN.

Relief of Ireland and Scotland. The committee have sent down to the depot at 2000 loads of provisions for Ireland and Scotland. The freight has been more expensive than was at first anticipated. There are still a number of subscriptions in progress yet unpaid, which it is hoped will be brought in, and several are in arrears in the payment of money.

Table listing names and amounts for relief of Ireland and Scotland. Includes names like M. O., Nathaniel Gossett, Hezekiah Smith, Joseph Gossett, Rebecca Jenkins, John Johnson, Mary McLean, Marietta Baker, John Milton, Gideon Morris, Bloomfield Kiser, A. Malone, Benj. Sanderson, C. F. Wilson, Eliza, Abraham Marsh, A. McCarty, W. Wiley, J. Leckie, Anne Wiley, John Wilson, James O'Neal, L. B. Wilson, Mrs. Alice Barber, Mrs. May T. Wilson, Ovid Butler, H. P. Coburn, Elias N. Shimer, Aaron Aldridge, John Collins, Matthew Little, Miss Margaret Little, J. D. Dillon, James Woodruff, Philip McCauley, Rev. Mr. Innes, A. Russell, Anthony Kelly, Robert's Chapel Sabbath School, G. S. Brandon, William Sheets, A. Graydon, Sabbath School Int Pres. Ch. in Scotland, W. B. Preston and A. H. Stone.

Table listing names and amounts for provisions. Includes names like J. Jones and C. White, Powell Howard, John Batch, D. V. Cully, J. and D. Carlisle & Co., Wm. Stewart, Wm. Huggins, Daniel Yelder, Dr. J. H. Sanders, Ira Dallas, D. Crabb, John Wilkins, B. and J. Myers, Wm. Beebe, John Wheeler, West & Brothers, J. C. John, Joel Conner, Robert Miller, Thomas Baker, S. Ralback, Nathan Stanley, George Aimes, Peter Dobiasperk, John McFarland, John McKay, G. C. Smith, Wm. Eckert, George Pike, Thos. Patterson, Wm. Patterson, Joseph Klingensmith, Thos. W. Cusul, C. FLETCHER, Treasurer.

The London Times speaks of the case and grace of Victoria in delivering her speech at the opening of Parliament. "The part relating to Ireland was read in a subdued tone, and with a thoughtful countenance," &c. &c. The same paper says:—"The scene was splendid and imposing, from the gay array of brilliant uniforms, the beauty of the ladies, and the elegance of their costumes."

The Contrast. The Washington Union, under this head, has a communication, contrasting the course of the federal members of Congress, and our brave army in Mexico. In speaking of the battle of Buena Vista, which took place on the 23d day of February, a day long to be recollected as the anniversary of the birth day of Washington. He writes:

"Whilst these brave men were fighting our battles, and pouring out their life's blood like water, curiosity led me to examine what their representatives in Congress assembled were doing for them. In the Senate, at the very hour of the fiercest strife, George Evans, the federal Senator from Maine, was giving moral aid and comfort to our enemies, by making a furious and denunciatory speech against his country, extolling Mexican justice and Mexican patriotism, whilst these very miscreants, whose character he was extolling, were butchering the wounded and prostrate son of his friend Henry Clay. Little did these brave patriots, as they were dying for their country's cause, think that at that very hour, a Senator, in the national Senate Chamber, was denouncing the country and cause for which they were dying, as unjust; and that their enemies were waging a just and righteous war."

Put they breathed out their spirits; and the cold, unfeeling, anti-American words fell not upon their heeded ears. In the other end of the Capitol, where the immediate representatives of the people were assembled, another scene was being enacted; the army appropriation bill was under consideration. The debate opened with an able and patriotic speech from Mr. Norris, of New Hampshire, a worthy representative of a noble State. In succession followed the Hon. Charles Carroll, of New York, a federalist. He made the most liberal speech on this side of the House; and, by his patriotic appeal to his brother federalists, "to raise themselves above all party considerations, and help to prosecute the war in such a way as would reflect honor and glory upon their country," did credit to his distinguished relative of "Carrollton." Next was heard the deep toned voice of Virginia's favorite son, the patriotic Dromgole. His defense of the Administration, the justice of the war, and the necessity of its vigorous prosecution, were logical, eloquent and conclusive. It was admitted by all who heard him, to be one of the most brilliant efforts of the session. The hour of 3 o'clock arrived, and the House proceeded to vote upon the bill.

"It was the great measure of the country. Upon it depended the success of our arms, the honor and glory of the nation, the safety of our shores, the weary soldier needed a new coat to cover his shivering limbs from the peltings of the mountain storm; he wanted shoes to guard his feet from the flinty rocks over which he cheerfully marched. Shall we have them? The vote upon the bill was to determine the question. Would to God, for the credit of my country, that I could say the vote was unanimous in its affirmative. But such a consummation will be a rare event in the history of the world. The future historian, who writes the events of this brilliant campaign, be compelled to record the names of 28 members of Congress, who at the very moment our glorious little army, on the far-off mountains of Mexico, were contending in deadly strife with five times their number, were by their votes refusing to give them the necessary supplies. To the veteran General in command, and to his brave and faithful army, they would say in the hour of their peril: 'Stand the bugle to retreat. Let that glorious flag that has so often waved in triumph over the battle field be trailed in the dust; and blackened with disgrace and dishonor be the stars and stripes which have hitherto been the pride and boast of every American citizen. Leave upon the battle field the scared and mutilated remains of our brave and gallant warriors, your Yells, and your Lincolns. Save your honor and fly from the field of battle; you are engaged in an unrighteous cause; your enemies are in the right. Let victory crown their arms; and you, poor soldiers, naked and barefooted, beg your way to your homes. Not one dollar will we vote to give you relief.' Can it be believed, that 28 representatives of the people could be found who in such a crisis, would refuse to vote food and clothing to the war-worn soldier? Yet the record proves it true, and what is still further true, most of those very members were willing to vote half a million of dollars as a donation to the subjects of the British Crown. Let these names be published in glaring capitals. They are: AMOS ABBOTT, GIBBER ASHURN, JOSEPH GRINELL, ARTEMUS HALE, JAMES B. KING, CHAS. H. HUDSON, DUNN ROCKWELL, BENJAMIN THOMPSON, and ROBERT C. WINTHROP, of Massachusetts; LUTHER SEVERANCE, of Maine; GEORGE P. MARSH, and SOLOMON FOOTE, of Vermont; ROBERT M. CRANSTON, of Rhode Island; THURMAN SMITH, of Connecticut; ABNER WILSON, WILLIAM A. MCGOWAN, THOMAS RIPLEY, of New York; ABRAHAM McILVAINE, of Pennsylvania; COLUMBUS DELANO, JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, JOSEPH M. ROOT, ROBERT C. SCHENCK, DANIEL R. TILDEN, JOSEPH VANCE, and SAMUEL E. VINTON, of Ohio; EDWARD W. MCGAUGHEY, and CALEB B. SMITH, of Indiana, and JOHN HENRY, of Illinois. Let it be published to the ears of those members of Congress, who refused to vote supplies to our glorious little army, are, without exception, federalists of the Hartford Convention school—of the same school that thought it "unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at the victories over our enemies." The Massachusetts members sympathized not with the fate of the noble Lincoln. Caleb B. Smith and Artemus Hale, of Indiana, had their hearts turned against the sufferings of the fellows, and whilst the impetuous Hardin was leading his brave death-struggles prostrating his hateful foes, his immediate representative, Henry, was giving aid and comfort to those very enemies by refusing to vote supplies. This may seem to be a highly wrought picture, but it is not overdrawn. It is a strange coincidence that, as a debate on the subject of Ireland was pending in the Senate, a messenger came from the fifth district court, N. Orleans, on the 20th ult. Jean Baptiste Perrier prayed for a habeas corpus, being confined in the parish prison on a bail writ for debt, issued at the suit of one Salvador Fernandez, residing in New Orleans, but acting as the agent of Gregorio Saury, a resident of the city of Merida, in the Republic of Mexico. The prisoner alleged that he was entitled to be discharged from imprisonment on the ground that the plaintiff has not the legal capacity to maintain a suit in the courts of this country, being an alien enemy. The Court said that the law of war, as understood in all civilized nations, prohibits all commercial intercourse between the belligerent countries and between the citizens of the two belligerent powers. Residents of an enemy's country are, in this respect, precisely on the same footing as persons owing allegiance to the enemy. It ordered the prisoner to be discharged from imprisonment, and Salvador Fernandez, individually, and as agent of Gregorio Saury, to pay costs of the proceedings.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The London Times speaks of the case and grace of Victoria in delivering her speech at the opening of Parliament. "The part relating to Ireland was read in a subdued tone, and with a thoughtful countenance," &c. &c. The same paper says:—"The scene was splendid and imposing, from the gay array of brilliant uniforms, the beauty of the ladies, and the elegance of their costumes."

Her Majesty's dress, particularly the stomacher and tina dress, has attracted the eye of every one. "How many cubic subjects of her sex could have been saved from the horrid death of starvation by the sale of the diamonds that 'blazed' on the person of her Norman Majesty, and the appropriation of the proceeds to the purchase of bread! The jewels of the mother of the Gracchi were her children; but her subjects are not the jewels of Madam Coburg. What a glorious page she might have had in her country's history, if it could have been said—'She opened Parliament in a plain dress, undorned with jewels, for she had parted with her diamonds to buy bread for her famishing people!'"

FRENCH FLEET.—The Anova, of Matanzas, under date of the 15th ult., says that the whole French fleet, at that time lying in the harbor of Havana, was ordered to depart immediately for Vera Cruz.