The Whigs and the Catholics.

We copy the following extracts from an article which appeared in the New York Express, (whig,) of the 14th of June last. They are more infamous in their object and spirit than any thing of the kind we have recently met with. The Indiana Journal might have *meant* as much in recent articles, designed to stimulate a feeling of religious hostility among catholics towards our government; but it had not the courage to come out quite so boldly as the Express did. We copy these extracts not in the hope of partizan profit in any way; but it is right to put such instances of whig iniquity upon record, so that it may be remembered.

The Express sets forth its pretended concern for the Catholic church of Mexico, which it affects to believe is exposed to imminent danger by the war, as follows:

"There can be but little doubt that it would be gratifying to the Protestant race in the United States to see Mexico 'freed from her Priests" and to hear no more of 'Priest-ridden Mexico!' This very natural impulse, or wish, of the Protestants of the United States, ought not, however, to be without its effect upon the Roman Catholic population here. They cannot but see and feel that the conquests we are making are Protestant conquests, that the volunteers who go there as invaders are Protestant volunteers, and that the inevitable consequence of such invasion is the subjection of the Mexican religion to the Protestant religion of the invaders. The Mexicans and their religion, it is clear, will disappear before our settlements, as chaff before the wind, wherever we settle in Mexico."

What is to be the remedy for this impending evil, which so shakes the nerves of the whig journalist! The Express proposes that the German and Irish population of the United States shall rise up in a mass, take the management of the war out of the hands of the American population, and end it in a summary manner. Here are its words:

"If the German and Irish Roman Catholic population of the United States were disposed, they could do themselves and their adopted country a most essential service in the matter of the Mexican war. It is in their power to put an end, and an early end, to the conquest of Mexico that the administration of our government is attempting, and peculiarly in their power, because on them, and on them mainly, the administration party in the non-slaveholding States depends for its majorities. Their action through the ballot-boxes will soon bring peace to the United States and Mexico."

Again says the same print:

"If it (the Roman Catholic population) is wise, if it is powerful, if its Priesthood here are not blind to the future, if it has sympathy for its religion struggling with arms elsewhere, it will arouse itself in our country, and through the constitutional action of our ballot boxes, effect such a change of men and measures, as will put an end to this unnecessary and most unjustifiable war."

We cannot append a better rebuke to these abominable suggestions of the Express, than will be found in the following article, which appeared immediately after they were made, in the Freeman's Journal, a well-known Catholic paper published in the city of New York. We think it will serve to enlighten some of our whigs as to the feelings of citizens of the Catholic faith:

From the New York Freeman's Journal.

The Government---The Mexican war---The Catholics---And their kind advisers of the Political Press.

The New York Express, the Sun, the Evening Post, and the Globe, have been at some considerable pains lately to discover and point to us, Catholics, what our duty is towards the present administration of the General Government in connexion with the Mexican war. Really we do not know what especial service we have rendered to these journals, or what it is that has called forth from each and all, at the same time, so large and, it seems to us, gratuitous an outpouring of benevolence towards their Catholic fellow-citizens. The Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, &c. &c., are forgotten or overlooked as undeserving of the editorial solicitude which is lavished so generously and so extensively on the Catholics alone.

To say that we feel slight gratitude for such kindness is but a poor return of acknowledgment to its authors; and yet, we should be hypocritical if we professed any other. Their advice may be well meant, but we are not flattered by the estimate of us which induced them to offer it. We beg leave to assure them that Catholics are constituted both physically and morally very much like other people—they are endowed with the ordinary faculties of the human mind, just like the average standard of the race—that they possess will, memory, and understanding, as other men do—that they have physical and moral sensibilities—will laugh when they are tickled, and feel resentment when insulted, very much after the fashion of other christian denominations.

They even claim to have "common sense;" and if this high attribute of humanity be sufficient to guide their protestant fellow-citizens in deciding all knotty questions of religion, they think that they are quite moderate in assuming that it will be sufficient to direct them in questions of politics, in which experience teaches us that *infallibility* is not anticipated in the decision, and has rarely been realized in the result, of general elections for public officers.

What *necessity* was there, then, which should have induced these oracles of the political Tripod, to turn their backs on their protestant countrymen, and address the political homilies with which their antagonistic gods had inspired them, to the Catholics alone? What crime had the Catholics of the United States committed, that the innocent atmosphere which their fellow-citizens breathe, in common with themselves, should be so agitated for their punishment? We are not aware of any; but the journals mentioned above, may be better informed.

Space will not permit us, at this time, to enlarge as we should, on the text of the several articles to which we allude. And as some of them have not yet come under our notice, we should be glad to receive whatever may be in the possession of our friends on this subject. We shall make comments on the spirit, and letter of them all.

First, however, we shall begin by "repudiation"—and we repudiate in their name, any advice which may be tendered to "German *or* Irish *Catholics*" on political questions which is not addressed, at the same time, to the people of all other countries, and all other religions dwelling in the United States. Politically speaking we Catholics, have no interests apart from the general interests of our fellow-citizens, and when we are appealed to, in the spirit of these political journals, we feel bound to rebuke the dictation, as unmerited and offensive. We know our duty as well as the Express, or any other paper can point it out to us. We understand our obligations to God, to our country, as well as any Protestant denomination in the land, and it is time that we should resent the insolence which assumes that our religion, and our patriotism are incompatible in the present circumstances of the country.

As regards the justice or the injustice, the policy or the inexpediency of the present war with Mexico, we are competent to form, and free to express our judgment, as well as the editors of political newspapers. We deplore the existence of the war—we are not prepared to decide that it was not necessary, or that it was unjust—we think that by wiser diplomacy results as advantageous as can be realized by it, might have been secured without bloodshed; but when war was judged by the supreme authority of the State to be necessary—when our country became engaged in it, we can only desire its speedy and successful termination, and feel bound, as good citizens, to cooperate in bringing about a consummation so devoutly to be wished. If the Sovereign Pontiff of Rome were the temporal head of the Mexican nation, our sense of duty, in the actual circumstances of the two countries, would be precisely the same.

The drift of the article in the New York Express is to represent that the general government, and the feelings of the country at large, actuated by the worst instincts of the *theologicum odium*, are bent on the destruction of the Catholic Religion in Mexico, and on this bad imputation, he calls on the German and Irish Catholics to save the Religion of Mexico, and rescue the people of the United States by opposing the actual administration of the country. The hypothesis of the Express is atrocious under every point of view. No doubt allowances are to be made for the weakness which is perceptible on all subjects in its editorial columns. Still, it is altogether inexcusable that an American editor should impute such villainy of design to the policy of our free government, to the Protestant spirit of its own co-religionists—that he should appeal to foreigners, by their country and their creed, to step in and rescue these United States—that he should make this appeal under pretence of zeal for a religion of which he is the feeble, but constant enemy. Oh, if the Catholics, the Irish and Germans as such, were to rally on points of creed and country, how the delicate sensibilities of the Express and his colleagues would be shocked at the idea of mixing up religion with politics! But yet, here is a direct, shameless appeal, made to Religion from the political camp, inviting it to enter, as a welcome and important element in a party strife. We do not believe that the present administration of the government have the slightest partiality for the persons, or the Religion of Catholics. We believe them to be, more or less, in that mist of Protestant prejudice, which in honest minds results from their not knowing precisely the true character of what they oppose. But, it has never entered into our minds, to suspect them of any conscious design to use the civil power with which their country have entrusted them, for the purpose of breaking down one religion, and building up another, either at home or abroad. Their own uniform professions, the proclamations of the commanding officers in the field, and their conduct so far, in reference to the Religion of the Mexican people, refute the slanders of the Express on this subject. The only public evidence, slight as it was, to the contrary, was a speculation in the Washington Union of the 11th of May, which has been disavowed by the government. The burst of indignation with which the article was denounced by the secular press of the whole country is a strong refutation of the slander uttered by the Express against his Protestant countrymen, when he would have us believe that the freemen of America in the 19th century are carrying on the war with Mexico, in the same spirit as that which animated John Knox and his followers in the Reformation of Scotland, three hundred years ago. We make ample allowances for the prejudices of Protestants whether supporting the war, or opposed to it, but we are bound to say, that considering the triumphant position of our arms in Mexico, the character of one country will be elevated in the esteem of foreign nations, in consequence of the deference and respect paid by our gallant army to the religious rites and worship of the Mexican people.

From the Evansville Journal, July 13.

EVANSVILLE, IND., June 29, 1847.

BRIG. GEN. LANE:

SIR:—We have read with surprise in the Louisville Journal of last Friday, a communication from the pen of Col. Marshall, late of the Ky. Cavalry, reviewing and criticising your Supplementary Report of the conduct of the Indiana Brigade in the battle of Buena Vista, in a manner well calculated by its unfairness and personal allusions to yourself, to arouse in your bosom feelings of the most unpleasant kind. But knowing as you do the strict accuracy of every statement made in your Supplementary Report, and strong in the consciousness that in making it, you have but discharged your duty to your State, and particularly to that portion of your fellow citizens under your command at Buena Vista, in rescuing their character from the vilest and most unmerited reproach sought to be cast upon them by the voice of slander, we hope will excuse the liberty we take as old and tried friends, in assuring you that in our opinion the communication of Col Marshall does not require your particular notice, and that it should be left to that oblivious destiny which time and truth ever assign to such attempts on the reputation of others.

We assure you sir, that we see nothing in your Supplementary Report which in our opinion should call forth such a communication as Col. Marshall's nor can we perceive in it, any thing which under all existing *facts* and circumstances, requires or can even justify you in entering into an angry controversy at this time with Col. Marshall.

In conclusion, permit us to assure you of our continued confidence and esteem.

Respectfully, &c.,

R. Jenkins,	Nathan Rowley,
Joseph P. Elliott,	James Lockhart,
G. B. Walker,	D. S. Lane,
Ben. Stinson Jr.,	Jas. G. Jones,
John Walsh,	Jno. Mitchell,
Jesse T. Lamb,	W. Carpenter,
P Decker,	John Ingle Jr.,
Silas Stephens,	Lewis Howes,
M. J. Bray,	Jas. Laughlin, Jr.,
I. Casselberry,	Marcus Sherwood,
C. M. Griffith,	John Shanklin,
F. E. Goodsell,	A Warner,
Conrad Staser,	R. W. Dunbar,
S. R. Hamill,	Chas. Harrington,
Jas. T. Walker,	C. I. Battell,
Wm. H. Walker,	W. M. Elliott.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 10th, 1847.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of the 29th ult., in reference to a communication in the Louisville Journal of the 25th of June, signed H. Marshall, late a Col. Ky. Cavalry, is before me. Without pretending to intimate what course my own inclination would prompt, it is due to you to say that your opinions in reference to the communication in question are entitled to the deepest consideration.

I entered the service of my country with the strongest desire to do my duty to her, to my command and myself, and although in a campaign so arduous, as the one that has just terminated, it was hardly to be expected that I could so conduct myself in all things as entirely to avoid censure, yet I can assure you gentlemen, that I have honestly endeavored to do my whole duty, and award to all under my command their just and appropriate due. It must be well known to all who have read my Supplementary report, that my object in making it was to place before the country in an authentic form, the true reason of the retreat of one of the Regiments of my command in the battle of Buena Vista, and not to disparage the services or injure the characters of others. Nothing, for instance, could have been further from my intention than to cast the slightest shade of censure upon the memory of Col. Yell, an officer with whom I was personally acquainted, and for whose character as a gentleman and officer of the highest honor and bravery, no one could entertain a higher regard than myself—an officer who, I am proud to say, displayed in battle a degree of gallantry unsurpassed by any other on that battle field. Such I repeat was not my object, but to vindicate the conduct of the second Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and rescue its character from unmerited censure and disgrace.

This done and my object was accomplished. In speaking of my retreat of the Cavalry, I stated the *simple fact*, a fact which Col. Marshall, with all his effrontery, cannot deny with truth.

The candid and impartial reader will readily observe, that Col. Marshall misconstrues my language in order to obtain a pretext for his unmanly attack upon me; for I explicitly stated in the report in question, that the disposition of the troops was confided to Gen. Wool, I did not assert that *I* posted them, nor is such the import of my language. Neither did I state which retreated first, the Cavalry or the 2nd Indiana Regiment. To enter into a newspaper warfare with an individual who selects such weapons to war with, would be an unpleasant as well as unprofitable undertaking. I therefore coincide with you in opinion that "there is nothing in Col. Marshall's communication which can justify me in entering into an angry controversy with him at this time," and I shall leave it to "that oblivious destiny which time and truth ever assign to such attempts on the reputation of others."

I cannot however dismiss the subject without saying a word in relation to my movements and contemplated movements on the field of battle. I was ordered by Gen. Wool to meet the enemy with my command and hold him in check. I met him and held him in check for near twenty-five minutes, and I have no hesitation in saying that if we had taken the advanced position I was about occupying, and which was only prevented by the unfortunate order of Col. Bowles to retreat, the battle would in a few minutes have been ended, and a triumphant victory achieved by our arms. Such was the opinion of that distinguished military commander Gen. Wool, and such was substantially the opinion of the Mexican General who commanded that division of the Mexican army with which the second Regiment of Indiana Volunteers was engaged at the time the retreat took place under the illfated order alluded to.

In his report of the battle he says: "At dawn we commenced our movements, about 3,000 infantry and four pieces moved to the right, and at 9 A. M., a heavy fire was opened, the cavalry charged at the same time, much havoc was made among the enemy, and the position carried by force of arms. We also lost a large number of men and were near being driven, and if the enemy had stood firm a few moments longer or charged, we would probably have been defeated."

This extract from his report, translated for the use of Gen. Wool, fully portrays the situation which I discovered the Mexican army to be in when I determined to advance and if possible, drive it from the field. I have said that Gen. Wool was of the opinion that the battle would have been speedily terminated had the second Regiment stood firm, and as an evidence of it I will give you Gen. Wool's language to Col. Bowles after the finding of the Court of Enquiry. He said, "Col. Bowles your order to retreat has disgraced you, your Regiment and your State, had you but remained one minute more and permitted the Regiment to have taken an advanced position with the Battery, and carried out the intentions of Gen. Lane, you would have done one of the most brilliant acts ever done on any battle field." These words were spoken to Col. Bowles in the presence of Col. Curtis, 3d Ohio, Major Washington, Light Artillery, and myself. Again:—In an order marked 295, dated May 23d 1847, received by me on the day previous to my leaving Buena Vista with my command, the commanding General holds the following language in reference to myself individually. "The General regrets deeply that he has to lose the valuable services of Brig. Gen. Lane whose integrity, zeal and close attention to all the requirements of the service, have been so much aid to him in the discharge of his duties, and whose gallant conduct in the field has gained for him the esteem and confidence of every one." These high testimonials, Gentlemen, in favor of my movement and intended movement, and of my general conduct in battle and otherwise, must forever put to flight the unjust, uncalled for, and illiberal criticisms of Col. Marshall, or any one else.

With high regard, I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen, your friend and Fellow-Citizen,
JOSEPH LANE, Brig. Gen.

N. Rowley, Jas. Lockhart, D. S. Lane, Jas. G. Jones, John Mitchell, and others.

TELEGRAPHS.—Over one thousand five hundred miles are already finished, in America, and five thousand miles under contract, to be completed within a year. The materials for telegraphic comunication between Detroit and Milwaukie are purchased, and the line will soon be established. The southern lines are rapidly advancing, and it is expected that in a few months there will be a communication between Portland and New Orleans, making a continuous chain of some two thousand miles.

An Eloquent Extract.

"Regardless of all imputations, and proud of the opportunity of free and unrestrained intercourse with all my fellow citizens, if it were physically possible and compatible with my official duties, I would visit every State, go to every town and hamlet, address every man in the Union, and entreat them, by their love of country, by their love of liberty, for the sake of themselves and their posterity,—in the name of their venerated ancestors—in the name of the human family, deeply interested in the fulfilment of the trust committed to their hands—by all the past glory we have won—by all that awaits us as a nation if we are true and faithful in gratitude to Him who has hitherto so signally blessed us, to pause—solemnly pause—and contemplate the precipice which yawns before us. If, indeed, we have incurred the divine displeasure; and if it be necessary to chastise this people with a rod of vengeance, I would humbly prostrate myself before Him, and implore Him, in his mercy, to visit our favored land with war, with pestilence, with famine, with any scourge other than military rule or a blind and heedless enthusiasm for mere military renown."

Such were the sentiments of a man who uttered them as the sincere convictions of his mind. He prayed that pestilence or famine should be sent upon his country, as less of a curse than to subject her to the administration of a President who was eminent only in military life. Of course it is not expected that the sentiments of this extract should receive any attention, or meet with any concurrence from the Whig party. Their feelings certainly could not harmonize with them. Neither can it be expected that the speaker ever was a member of that party while entertaining such wishes. Happy, thrice happy would it be for the Whigs if all this could be as we have supposed. Most fortunate would it be if it could not be found upon record that these sentiments were uttered by Henry Clay, upon the nomination of Gen. Jackson, in 1828.

It is astonishing to see how much ill luck befalls the Whig party. If they elect a President, he soon dies. If their leaders avow a set of principles and the party adopt them, they soon became "obsolete ideas." If their most honored and respected statesman condemns a course of conduct as a curse to their country, they, through some waywardness, are soon found adopting this very course, and hurrying on the predicted national curse. At the same time the prophet is continually regarded as inspired, and his subsequent speeches and letters are received with as much reverence as the words of the oracle of Delphi. The apparent respect paid to him is intended to soeth his mortified feelings at seeing his counsels treated so summarily. This is a way of buying off peculiar to the Whigs.

But the ill fortune that befalls Mr. Clay is still more inexpressible. Arrived at that extreme period of life when his strength and feelings will no longer suffer him to take an active part in the severe labors of public life, and nature forces him to retire to peaceful scenes where the shades of evening are beginning to fall; it is then that he looks about to see what has been the fruit of his life, what has been the influence of his example, and what is the effect of his opinions upon his fellow citizens. Like the old Roman statesmen, sitting in the entrance of their houses, he would desire to drink in deep satisfaction from such reflections.

But how bitter to him must be the draught. If his thoughts turn to the great measure of his life, "the American system," he sees it rejected by the nation as false in principle, and fraught with ruin in practice. If the golden vision of a bank rises to his view, the voices of his friends declaring it to be an "obsolete idea" echo in his ears. If he attempts to scan the actions of his fellow citizens, the conduct of his own friends spreads over him a frozen chill at the prospect of that frightful curse, more terrible than war, pestilence and famine, which they, in defiance and contempt of all his admonitions, are striving to bring upon his beloved country. Unfortunate man! He has out-lived his times. He has not kept pace with the progress of even the Whig party. He survives a monument of desertion—cast aside by his friends, as the worshippers of graven images becoming weary of subserviency to the same old statue, throw it aside as a useless log. Well may he now exclaim, "blow, blow, thou winter wind."—*N. Y. Post.*

The Democratic and Federal Parties.

In a recent debate in the Connecticut Legislature, which we find sketched in the Hartford Times, Gov. Cleveland, one of the ablest and most eloquent of the many talented Democrats in that State, drew the following contrast between the two great parties in the country. The fidelity of the picture must be acknowledged:

"The gentleman, sir, has been pleased to allude to my politics. Very good. I am proud of my party—the old democratic party, that has ever stood fast by its principles, and the rights of our country. Yes, sir, I am proud of this party. It never swerves from duty—never abandons the cause of the country, but answers to its calls whenever and wherever there is danger. It has always been so, it is so now, sir. The democratic party! When did it ever shrink from rallying for the country—when did it ever fail to throw its mighty weight and its controlling influence upon the side of our country's rights? When? Never! Never! I am proud of this party, sir, which has so nobly directed the destinies of this great nation through trying scenes, as well as in the days of peace and prosperity. It has met dangers boldly and has overcome them. It is this party that has won a proud name for our nation, and made it great and prosperous. It is this party that has moulded our free institutions into their present admirable form, startling the old world with its blessed reforms—its equalization of laws and privileges. It is the party of progress, pursuing the *right*, and with the blessings of Heaven, securing that right. Its province is to bless mankind—to make them happier—to cast off their burthens—to equalize their privileges—to develop the resources of the land and to unfetter the mind—protect the rights of all—yes, sir, to sustain the cause of Liberty, and maintain the principles of this Free Government, the Representative of Liberty. I am proud of this party. Contrast it, if you please, with the old *Federal party*, now sailing under false colors, and with the false name of *Whig*—now, as ever, Federal to the core. Compare them, if you please. What have been the services of these two parties in the cause of our country? How do they appear side by side? The one always in the front rank of Freedom and reform, whilst the other, with its back turned upon the honor and rights of the country, is striving to retard and embarrass. The Federal party has ever been in the wrong, ever against its country. Time has proved it to be so. With its narrow policy—its selfish schemes—its harsh principles—its disregard for the honor and rights of this nation, it has stood out before the world opposed to Democratic progress and Democratic reform—opposed, too, sir,—and here is the withering curse that rests upon the same Federal party—to the efforts of the Democracy to maintain its sacred rights upon the field! Witness their course in the present just war with Mexico; their black-hearted treachery under the cloak of hypocrisy—denouncing the war as wicked and infamous, and praising the leading men who conduct it for party purposes merely! Reflect upon their conduct in the last war, and contrast it with their conduct now. Yes, sir, and contrast it with the unwavering firmness and patriotism of the Democratic party during all this period. What a contrast! Reflecting honor upon the one party, and shame upon the other! I am proud of my party—prouder still, sir, when I think for a moment of the contrast between it and the Federal party. And where is the Democrat who is not?"

☞The New Orleans *Delta*, of the 4th, replies to the suggestions of the *National*, as to the intentions of General TAYLOR in regard to his continuance in the army, and his forward movement, as follows:

"The gentleman who communicated to us the statement published above, had it from the General's 'word of mouth.' Who is the National's authority for its denial, if denial it be? We have now, however, ourselves to make a counter-statement to both that of our own and the National. General Taylor told a gentleman, who conversed with him four days subsequently to the departure of Captain Pike from Monterey, that he had just received advices from Washington, by which he was satisfied that the government was doing all it could to furnish him with the necessary men and means to enable him to advance on San Luis Potosi; that he felt assured, enough of both would shortly arrive; and that, as soon as they did arrive, he was determined to march forward. This may appear a rather abrupt change of purpose; but with that we have nothing to do—the facts in both instances are as we have stated them.

☞ISAAC WOODHULL, who was arrested at New Orleans, for forging a series of drafts upon the Paymaster's Department, has entered a plea of guilty to the charge. His real name is SYMON SIMMONS, a lawyer by profession, and formerly resided in Wisconsin, where he now has a wife and child. He left a lucrative practice for a place in the Quartermaster's Department of the army. He became dissipated, and involved in difficulties, which prompted him to the commission of this crime.

GEN. WOTRH.—The Jonesborough (Tenn.) Whig says:—"Some of the Whig friends of Gen. Worth have paid off a mortgage of $5000 on the farm of Gen. Worth, and for which it was about to be sold. An instance of liberality which does credit to them."

A SCHOONER FROM INDIANA.—The new schooner American, Captain Maloney, arrived here yesterday from New Albany, Indiana, where she was built.—*N. O. Picayune, 7th.*

☞Will the Indiana State *Sentinel* publish the following notice, and request papers in that part of the State alluded to to copy? By so doing, they will do a favor to the friends of Mr. SIMON here, and confer a pecuniary benefit upon the gentleman himself, in case the notice should reach him.—*Mahoning, O., Index, July* 14.

ANDREW SIMON was formerly a resident of Montgomery county, Ohio, and a Minister of the Gospel. He studied medicine in Cincinnati, in the year 1822, and at that time had four children, (3 daughters and 1 son.) In May, 1828, he with his family, left for the Wabash Country, Indiana, it is supposed moved either to Fountain or Vermillion county. He will hear something to his advantage if he comes to Boardman, Mahoning county, Ohio, or address a letter to DAVID SIMON, residing in Boardman, in said county.

DAVID SIMON.

BOARDMAN, Mahoning county, Ohio, July 14, 1847.

☞Considerable fuss has been made by the papers about the arrest, at Havana, recently, of two American officers of marines, for an alleged violation of the quarantine laws of the Island. The Washington Union, after stating the circumstances that led to their arrest, says:

There seems to be nothing in the case which would justify a complaint of the conduct of Gen. O'Donnell, who, we beg leave to say, has been distinguished by his justice and kindness towards the citizens of the United States. These young gentlemen did not design to violate the quarantine laws—that is very clear; they endeavored to avoid doing so; but for want of proper information they did violate these regulations, and it would seem to have been better to pay the penalty and left their application for its remission in the hands of the consul, and gone with the transport in execution of the orders of their government, than to attempt to make a national question with our neighbors out of such facts.

REVIVAL OF LADIES' POCKETS.—The sudden heat of the weather in Paris, this season, has confirmed a fashion of which a few venturesome ladies set the example last summer, viz: a loose wrapper for the street, made something like a gentleman's dressing gown. The addition this year, however, is in the matter of pockets, and they are placed on the hip *a la Langton*, so named after the heroine of the following incident: An English lady, of great beauty, walking in a public promenade, was attacked by a huge dog, who bit her severely on the hip. The owner of the dog being very insolent at the same time, the lady determined to prosecute him to the full extent of the law. On the trial, the opposite counsel assailed Madame Langton for her vindictiveness in seeking such large amends for what was, in fact, nothing but the scratch of a dog's paw in jumping upon her. The case coming to something of a stand-still for lack of evidence as to the extent of the injury, the beautiful plaintiff suddenly arose and offered to show the wound to the court. There was a general stir of curiosity among the spectators; and judge, witness, and counsel, leaned involuntarily forward, eager to see the new light thrown upon the case, when Madame Langton produced a pair of scissors, and cutting a hole through what intervened between the court and the damage in question, showed the marks of the dog's teeth upon such skin as is only native to unsunned England. Heavy damages were immediately awarded, and the pockets, founded upon the incident, are buttoned with short scallops like a dog's teeth, and geographized, as nearly as could be ascertained, over the exact locality of the Langton injury.—*Home Journal.*

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE—*Woman's Constancy.*—There is a man now living in Kingston, R. I., says the Boston Journal, who, two years ago, was thrown from a hand car on the Stonington Railroad, by which the lower part of his back, in the neighborhood of his hips, was broken or seriously injured. The part of his body which is below the injured part, has been, since the accident, totally devoid of sensation. Previous to the accident he weighed 180 pounds; he now weighs but 70. He was engaged to be married previous to his receiving his injuries, and since then the young lady in question has carefully tended him. Though thus reduced, he seems to enjoy himself, and is much pleased to have any one call and converse with him.

MANUSCRIPTS OF JUNIUS.—A gentleman in England, writing to his friend in this country, says the *National Intelligencer*, states that Mr. WOODFALL has announced his readines to dispose of several manuscripts of this famous unknown. The manuscripts consist of some sixty-two private letters addressed to Mr. WOODFALL, the dedication and preface to the original edition of the letters, and the clean proof sheets of the greater part of the original edition, with notes in manuscript. The whole are valued at five hundred pounds sterling. This partial publicity of the manuscripts and of these notes, will probably revive the long urged inquiry as to the authorship of the letters.

The Boston Courier, a strong whig abolition newspaper, is violently opposed to the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. In a late number it sneeringly asks "has Gen. Taylor done anything deserving of thanks!" and then adds, "He has fought well. He has exposed his person. But in what cause? In an unjust and inhuman war. Through him injustice has triumphed." He concludes a long and bitter article by saying:

"If we thank Gen. Taylor, what shall be done for Gen. Scott! He has killed seven hundred women and children. Should he not be thanked also! It is to be hoped that the time is at hand, when no true lustre can be derived from anything wrong. Most certainly, Miss Dix, who, in the spirit of exalted self-sacrifice, at great personal inconvenience, has travelled through the Western States, carrying comfort to poor prisoners, deserves thanks from her country, far more than Taylor. She is the greater hero."

General Pillow is the constant victim of mean assaults from the whig press. They have nearly giggled themselves into fits about a ditch, which all the big and little military geniuses of the whig press say was dug on the wrong side. The public know from the statements of men on the ground, that General Pillow had nothing to do with that ditch into which so many whig editors have fallen; yet these geniuses are still kicking and wriggling in the ditch. In the meantime, everybody knows that if General Pillow was a whig, he would be at once one of the greatest men in the army.—*Louisville Dem.*

"BLACK CRAPE BADGES."—Handbills were freely circulated in Boston proposing that the citizens should receive the President in *black crape* badges.—*Exchange paper.*

This is just what we would expect of Boston after seeing how the sympathies of some of its public journals are against their country. It is not good taste, however, to make such a public display of their sorrow for the loss of so many of their Mexican friends at Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo and the National Bridge. Grief, to be respected, should be private.—*Pa. Ledger.*

THE FOLLY OF AVARICE.—A very strong proof of the folly of farmers holding their corn in the expectation of realizing enormous prices, has just been communicated to us by a gentleman of this town who is well acquainted with the circumstances here represented. It appears that recently a farmer, in the neighborhood of Beverly, commenced thrashing some wheat for which nine years ago, he refused 70s. per quarter, and after laboring from seven o'clock till eleven in the morning, he succeeded in obtaining four quarters, seven bushels of corn, and the enormous quantity of 3,250 mice.—*Hull (Eng.) Advertiser.*

THE ALBANY TRAGEDY.—Winston, who shot Perry, the seducer of his wife, in Gainesville, Ala., a few days since, has been *acquitted*. Winston proved a conspiracy against his own life, also, in which his wife connived with Perry. Mrs. Perry it had also been intimated, would be "gotten rid of." Winston has sent his wife home to her friends in Tennessee, with the determination of procuring a divorce, and Mrs. Perry has left the place fully satisfied of the guilt of her husband. The editor of the *Montgomery Journal* has been told, by a gentleman whose source of information entitles it to credit, that the conduct of Mrs. Winston, which brought about the killing of Dr. Perry, in Sumter Co., Alabama, was in a great degree attributable to the influence produced on her mind, by the reading of Mrs. Virgina Myers' letters. She, too, wished to write letters which should be circulated, read and admired. We are told, however, that except in their puriency, and as evidences of greater depravity, they were far below the epistolary specimens of her more talented exemplar.

FOREIGN NEWS

BY THE STEAM-SHIP BRITANNIA.

The Britannia arrived at Boston on the 17th, with Liverpool dates to the 4th instant.

Large sales of Western Flour was made at Liverpool on the 3d instant at 34 shillings, being a decline of 4 shillings; but that price cannot be realized for any considerable quantity at the hour of the steamer's sailing.

Richmond and Alexandria Flour was selling at 33 shillings per barrel. Ohio via New Orleans 31 shillings. Canada 28 a 29 shillings.

The whole Flour trade, owing to the scarcity of money, the promise of the abundant harvest, and the immense arrivals, is in a very depressed condition.

Indian Meal 20 to 21 shillings per barrel.

Corn 44s 6d, to 45s per quarter.

Cotton has advanced 3-8 penny per pound since the departure of the last steamer.

The fever was prevailing in Liverpool; eight Catholic Priests had died in the last two months, having caught the disease in visiting the sick.

The accounts in relation to the potato disease are exceedingly conflicting. The growing crops are in a fine state of forwardness, and the weather favorable.

The Bogue Ports in the Chinese Seas were captured and completely destroyed by the British land and naval forces on the 26th of April. There were 876 pieces of artillery seized and spiked in 34 hours.

Father Matthew has received a pension of £30 per year from the Crown.

Rumor says that the Pope declines making a Bishop for Cork.

Jenny Lind is the greatest possible attraction in London. She is engaged to sing for two nights in Scotland, Glasgow and Edinburgh, at a remuneration of £1000.

New Troops.

We learn, says the Baltimore *Sun*, of the 17th, from an authentic source, that the President of the United States yesterday determined to fill up the battalion now being raised in this city and Washington, and form a regiment of it. A requisition was yesterday made upon the Governor of Maryland for a company of artillerists, and also upon several of the adjoining States for the companies which have already been organized. It is also the intention of the department to attach a company of artillery to the regiment, and the battery and horses will be furnished to the command immediately on its arrival at Vera Cruz. The troops now here will be despatched forthwith. This regiment, it is anticipated, will be one of the most perfect and efficient that has ever left for the seat of war, and will be officered by the most competent and efficient men, some of whom have already seen hard service.

The *Illinois State Register* says, that the Secretary of War will immediately call into service Capt. Prentiss and Capt. Happ's cavalry companies, to be sent at once to Vera Cruz, "to operate against guerilla parties," in that neighborhood. The Secretary of War has also authorized Col. Baker "to raise, if the volunteers desired it, a battalion, to be composed of five companies of veteran volunteers," to be made up exclusively of volunteers returned from Mexico."

The Trenton *Gezeete* learns that the President of the United States has withdrawn the order for six companies of that State, in consequence of the tardiness manifested in getting troops together. The Gazette does not suppose that this order willeffect the companies already organized.

☞The Secretary of War has notified Colonel BAKER, of the Illinois regiment, that he will accept for the war, the services of a battalion, composed of five companies, to be made up exclusively of returned volunteers.

☞One company of the Dragoons called for from Louisiana, is full. It is commanded by Captain FAIRCHILD.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Mr. Clay is at it again—out in the papers with another letter. It is really cruel in his "whig friends," who are aware of his ill-fortune in letter-writing, to be thus continually tempting him from his retirement into tight places before the public. This time he acknowledges a present of scythes from some patriotic scythesmiths in Maine. He promises to test them by actual use, and improves the occasion, of course, to keep himself "before the people" as "the father of the American system."

MAL-PRACTICE.—An important law case was tried in Columbiana county, O., at the last term, against Dr. William Robertson, of Hanover, for mal-practice as a surgeon, in which the jury returned a verdict of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars for the plaintiff. The action was for mal-treatment of a dislocation of the knee joint, which resulted in amputation of the limb.

A serious affray occurred at Oswego, N. Y., on Monday week. There were about two hundred engaged in the fight. The British steamer Queen Victoria was taken, her crew badly flogged, after which, her anchors were dropped and her colors pulled down. The riot lasted about three hours, nor was it quelled until the riot act was read and the troops called out with loaded muskets.

☞Parliament allows the Queen of England for her support $1,750,000; for Prince Albert, her husband, $133,000, and for her horses and hounds, $310,000—making in all $2,193,000. This would feed 100,000 Irish comfortably.

Miami University.

The Anniversary Oration will be delivered before the Miami Union Literary and Erodelphian Societies, of Miami University, on Wednesday evening, August 11th, by Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, D. D., L. L. D.

The friends of the Societies and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

J. McMILLAN,
JOS. BRADY,
W. K. OSBORN,
ISAIAH LITTLE, } Com. of Arr.

Oxford, Ohio, July 27.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, at her residence in this city, on Saturday the 17th inst., Mrs. MARTHA ANN, consort of Governor JAMES WHITCOMB, in the 36th year of her age.

The deceased was a daughter of the late W. Renick, Esq., of Mulberry Hill, Pickaway county, Ohio, formerly of Virginia. Her connexions are numerous and respectable in both those States. She was married to Gov. Whitcomb in March, 1846, having lived with him but a little over one year when her mortal course was terminated. But, although she lived in the midst of us for so brief a period, she made a large circle of friends; and it is believed there is not a solitary individual among us, to whom she was known, who did not, while living, desire her welfare, and who does not, now she is gone, regret her death. She lent a ready ear to every tale of woe, and her heart, in the spirit of the Redeemer, overflowed with charity. Her speech and deportment were marked with the most unaffected propriety. Of a retiring disposition, her manners and conversation were notwithstanding affable, cheerful, and highly pleasing. She possessed, in an eminent degree, the power of growing upon the regard and esteem of her acquaintances, as their intimacy with her increased. It was difficult to tell whether she was more remarkable for her filial piety, her sisterly affection, or her devoted attachment to her husband. She early connected herself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she continued an exemplary member to the time of her death. But she had not a particle of bigotry in her nature, and was frequently heard to speak unaffectedly of the pleasure she had derived from the sermons of teachers not of her own persuasion. In the last hours of her brief sickness, when conscious that her life was near its close, she calmly spoke to one of her classmates of the change that awaited her, as one full of hope in the prospect. She would like to live, because she had much to attach her to the world, in her husband, her babe, her relatives and kind friends; yet, as it could not so be, she was willing to depart. Continuing, she remarked, that, although she could not discern the reasons why she should thus suddenly be taken from the midst of those in whose happiness she felt such tender solicitude, yet it was doubtless for the best, as it was ordered by Him who doeth all things well.

In her death, an infant daughter and an agonized and disconsolate husband are left to mourn an irreparable loss; and a void is made in our social circle which will be long felt and not easily filled. But she has gone, we believe, to a happier sphere, there to mingle with the spirits of the just made perfect.

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord. * * They rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

A FRIEND.

HARDWARE.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE
Wholesale and Retail,
At Graydon's Hardware Store,
N. E. corner of Washington and Meridian sts.

CARPENTERS, Cabinet Makers, Coopers, Blacksmiths, Coach Makers, Masons, Wheelwrights, Gunsmiths, Farmers, Saddlers, &c., will find every article in their line, which have been purchased extraordinarily low from the importers and manufacturers in the east, and will be sold for cash at the lowest prices imaginable. 11

SOMETHING NEW.
Machinery of Various Kinds.

ALL those who wish to purchase Machinery, such as Carding Machines, Spinning Machines, Condensers, Power Looms, Shearing Machines, Threshing Machines, Turning Lathes, &c., can now have the opportunity on favorable terms, of the subscriber, who is now engaged in the above business. He warrants his machinery to perform well, and to be equal in quality to any manufactured in the western country.

And likewise those who wish Iron of any kind turned, such as Mill Spindles, Gudgeons, and many other articles of heavy turning, can be accommodated on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.

Those who wish to purchase machinery of any kind, would do well to call on the unscriber at his shop in Indianapolis.
Dec. 19, 1846 60 THOS. W. SARGEN