The news that we this day publish establishes two things, viz: That the *news* so eagerly circulated by the Journal in an extra, was all *humbug*; as we distinctly pronounced it. 2d. That the *people*, and especially our *contemporaries*, when they want *real* news, and *we* are in possession of it, they shall always have it, and that *in good season*. We never have, and never will, issue extras, on *rumors*, without some concurrent evidence. And we boldly assert, that the *State Sentinel*, for *early* and *correct* intelligence, has not, and *shall not*, be surpassed. The character of the paper is too dear to us, to sacrifice it in such *attempts* to be smart.

Telegraphic Despatches for the Ohio Statesman.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Gen. Scott at Puebla on the 30th of July—To march immediately on the arrival of Gen. Pierce—Fight with Guerrillas—A big fight on hand, or Santa Anna is a coward.

RICHMOND, August 14, 1847.

EDITOR OHIO STATESMAN—The steamer Fashion arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, which she left on the 2d inst.

Gen. Scott was at Puebla on the 30th of July, and the probability was that he would advance immediately. Valencia had arrived at Mexico with 4000 troops. Gen. Pierce had arrived at Perote after an action with the guerrillas near the National Bridge. Lieut. Tipton, of Indiana, and Sergeant Penna, killed. A Courier from the British Legation arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st ult. with a correspondence from the Capital. The Courier left the city of Mexico on the 28th, and was at Puebla on the 30th. Mr. Kendall, of the Picayune, represents the chances of peace in an unfavorable light. He says Scott marched immediately on the arrival of Gen. Pierce. That he would certainly get off the first week in August, and more than probably had the hardest fought battle yet in Mexico, that the Mexicans had all their fortifications completed, and 25,000 men. That the English legation were secretly exciting every influence to keep the Americans out of the Capital. Other letters to the Picayune reported the chance of peace more favorable and think resistance out of the question, and that the advance of our army would almost be a matter of mere form.

The Mexican Congress has referred Buchanan's letter back to the Executive, and thrown on him the responsibility of war or peace. The peace party in the capital is strong, and increasing. They have no faith in their Generals.

The Sun of Anauhac says the Guerillas attacked General Pierce, and that six hundred Americans approached under their fire until within two hundred yards, when the Americans opened a death fire upon them and forced them to retreat. When the Mexicans were about returning, the American cavalry rushed upon them, killing about one hundred. The position of the Mexicans was one of the strongest in the country, but the Americans passed the bridge, after the engagement, and arrived at Perote in safety. Gen. Scott sent Smith's brigade to meet them at Perote. The Commercial Times considers the news as full confirmation of the failure of Mr. Trist's mission, and that all prospects of peace are at an end.

The correspondent of the Commercial Times says that there has been a contest of etiquette about their constituted rights between the Congress and Santa Anna, each charging the other with the responsibility of peace. Santa Anna is shrewdly supposed to be desirous of patching up a peace as the surest way of securing the grand object of his ambition, the Dictatorship.

When Congress dissolved, it was done by the withdrawal of the members so as to leave the remainder below a quorum. Santa Anna held a council of his general officers, and they resolved to try their luck against Gen. Scott at Puebla, or rejecting propositions for negotiations, calmly await his advance, being free to act on his approach, either on the defensive or otherwise.

The government issued a decree suspending the issue of all newspapers except the official organ.

The New Orleans Delta says Congress had met and adjourned without coming to any decisive propositions to our government, that all letters from the capital agree that Scott can take the city without difficulty, and that the foreign merchants at the capital are anxious for his arrival. A letter from Lieutenant Whipple had arrived, said he was treated well, and expects soon to be exchanged.

Commodore Perry had withdrawn his forces from Tobasco, in consequence of the sickness prevailing among his men. The Sun of Anauhac attributes his withdrawal to the overwhelming force of the enemy!

Gen. Almonte was confined at Tulamingo. Alvarez was at the Capital the middle of June, and had several long interviews with the authorities. Mr. Trist has been indisposed; but was convalescent.

The news from necessity comes very much condensed through the Telegraphic wires, and some allowance must be made for the connection of sentences.

☞After the above was in type, we received the following particulars by the mails:

[*Editorial Correspondence of the Picayune.*]

PUEBLA, MEXICO, July 25, 1847.

I have seen an order, issued at the city of Mexico on the 19th inst. by Gen. Lombardini, in which, after stating that it is now time for the great Mexican nation to show the world that her sons have not degenerated, the Commander-in-Chief goes on to decree as follows: That on the Americans' first appearance in sight of the Capital, a gun shall be fired in the plaza; that instantly all the bands shall strike up the alarm; that all the military shall at once hurry to their appropriate stations; that all the stores, save those where charcoal and provisions are sold, shall be immediately closed; that no carriage shall be allowed in the streets, and that there shall be no assemblage of persons in any part of the city.

I cannot learn that any of our officers are now seriously indisposed, and the health of the army generally is improving. To be sure there are 1500 or 2000 men still on the sick list, but a large portion of them are convalescing.

From all accounts, it would appear that Santa Anna and Congress are at sword's points, and that the former has all advantage over the nation. It may be recollected that some two months since Congress passed an act declaring any one a traitor who would even entertain the idea of a peace with the North Americans. When Santa Anna received Mr. Buchanan's last propositions, a few weeks since, he at once submitted them to Congress for that body to act upon the matter in the premises; but what did Congress do but send the papers back with an answer that the initiatory steps belonged exclusively to the Executive. At this Santa Anna became enraged—said that he did not send the papers before Congress to ascertain what his prerogatives were—he knew their full extent well—but he had laid the matter before that body in order that the members might rescind their former decree declaring any one a traitor, &c., if they saw fit. That he thought they would do this, and thus give him all and every power, is highly probable; but Congress took a stubborn fit, and here the whole affair rests for the present.

The impression now is, that he is determined to hazard the defence of the Capital, and this impression gains strength when it is known that he has Congress to lay the blame upon in case he suffers another defeat.

Santa Anna has recently levied a contribution—a forced loan it may be called—upon the inhabitants of the Capital, in which he calls for $280,875 to carry on the war. The churches and convents, as well as private individuals, are assessed, and it is hinted that the tyrant has left the names of some of his few friends off the tax list. The foreigners, who have been called upon without stint, have made regular protests it is said against the unjust exaction, but Santa Anna does not stand upon trifles in money transactions.

From every indication, it would appear that Gen. Scott intends an immediate movement upon the city of Mexico—at least within a week or ten days. Hard bread is being baked for the march, the quartermasters have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness, and in every department all is bustle and activity. It being found impossible to receive clothing from the United States, hundreds of Mexicans are hard at work putting our men in uniform. Some even think that the army will move before Gen. Pierce comes up; but it is hardly probable. Gen. Scott will march before that officer gets within one or two day's march. At least 1500 of the sick will be left behind, but a majority of them would be in a situation to take up arms in case the garrison was attacked.

I said that rumors from the city of Mexico were at a discount—we have no other reports than that a portion of the city has been overflowed, that much sickness prevails, and that the Mexicans intend giving Gen. Scott the hard battle at the Penon. There are those in the army who think that before a gun is fired, Santa Anna will send a white flag and come to terms. We shall see.

Speaking of sickness, the South Carolina regiment has suffered more than any other in the service. This was not expected. It was thought that the northern regiments would suffer most hereaway in the tropics, but the New Yorkers and South Carolinians have been, as it were, side and side, and the former have had but few cases on the sick list comparatively. The South Carolinians, out of 900 strong when they mustered, now turn out about 400. Of the other 500, some 140 have died, 200 have been left sick in the rear, and the rest are now in hospital here.

PUEBLA, MEXICO, July 30, 1847.

We have a story, tolerably well authenticated, that over a million of dollars had recently arrived at Vera Cruz for the army.

In relation to the movements of the army, I can give you no other than the impression that Gen. Scott will march immediately on the arrival of Gen. Pierce. The men composing the divisions of Gens. Worth and Twiggs are probably better soldiers than any at present in the world. Nor is the division of Gen. Quitman, which will doubtless take an active part in any operations yet to take place, much behind the others. The regiments composing it, the New York, South Carolina, and 1st and 2d Pennsylvania, have been long enough in the field to become well drilled, while Steptoe's admirable Battery is attached to it.

I have seen a gentleman who left the capital two days since. He says that the Mexicans were quietly awaiting the approach of Gen. Scott, having all their works and fortifications completed. The story that the city was partially overflowed is confirmed, but the report of the extent of the inundation, and of the sickness it had occasioned, have been exaggerated. There was a strong belief among many of the foreigners, that there was a perfect understanding between Gen. Scott and Santa Anna, and a peace would grow out of it. The Congress was still at loggerheads with the President, all business was completely at a stand, and the only law known was that of the military.

There is now every indication that the army will move upon the capital in the course of the coming six days, and it is more than probable that the hardest fight yet will be at the city of Mexico—this is the opinion of the majority. Santa Anna, however much he may be averse to it, can hardly avoid a battle, although he will still creep out of it if possible. No one not in all the secrets can know any thing with certainty, but there are yet strong reasons to believe that the English legation is exerting every influence to keep the Americans out of the capital, and to effect this Santa Anna has been tampered with, and golden showers, of American coinage, mind you, have been made to rise before him. The English do not want to see us in the city of Mexico—they have interests of their own to subserve, and are fearful the American hold upon this shattered Republic will soon be too strong to be shaken off except to their great detriment.

The obstinacy of Congress, the deep hatred of the Mexicans to the Americans, and the slight hold Santa Anna has upon the people, may, and probably will, prevent his own schemes and those of the English, from being carried out—the coming fortnight will tell the story! No wonder the English are anxious to see this war brought to a close, for it has already proved most disastrous to their heavy mercantile interests in the country, and its continuance must hasten its utter ruin in more ways than one.

LATEST FROM TAMPICO.

Lieut. Tongehill safe—3000 Mexicans under Gen. Garay, in the vicinity of Vera Cruz—New Expedition up the Panuco, under Lieut. Commodore Moore—Traitorous plot discovered.

The Schooner *William and Elizabeth* left on the 30th ultimo.

From Capt. Beach we learn that an Express arrived at Tampico on the 25th ult., from Lieut. Tongehill, who had been wounded in the late expedition at a town 120 miles from Tampico, stating that he was doing well, and requesting that his clothing might be sent to him; and it was hoped that a Mexican Lieutenant of artillery would be exchanged for him as soon as practicable.

It had been ascertained that fourteen prisoners were in the hands of the Mexicans, reducing that actual number supposed to be killed on the expedition. Ten miles distant from Vera Cruz, a force of not less than 3000 men, under Gen. Garay, are almost constantly cutting off the ordinary supplies for the Tampico market, and the interior trade is stopped by these bands of robbers.

On the 29th ult., an expedition consisting of U. S. schooner *Petrel*, Lieut. Com. Moore, with a detachment of Marines, and an artillery six-pounder in addition to this armament, was towed up the Panuco by the steamer *Undiac*. The intention of this expedition is not publicly known, but it is supposed to be to intimidate the Mexicans and prevent them from cutting off Gen. Taylor's despatches, should he send any by Tampico after this movement.

The Mexican despatches for the interior have all been stopped.

On the 27th a plot was discovered by which some of the privates in the Louisiana regiment were found to have been in the habit of stealing cartridges and selling them to the Mexicans. Over 60 lbs. were found concealed in a Mexican out-house, with a proportionate quantity of balls, etc. Two men belonging to companies D and H were under arrest, and it was thought that more were implicated. The cartridges had been sold at 12½ cents a piece.

Since the erection of sheds for the troops, the health of the different divisions has been remarkably good, the most sickness prevailing in the Pennsylvania regiment.

LATER FROM THE ARMY OF GEN. TAYLOR.

The steamer *Ohio* left the Brazos on Saturday, the 31st ult.

The *Flag* says that Col. Gorman, with Indiana volunteers, passed up the river on the 24th ult., bound for the Camp of Instructions. The regiment is nearly 1000 strong, and has suffered a loss of but four men since leaving Indiana.

The Third Dragoons—A letter was received on Monday, by our commandant, from Gen. Hopping, stating that he had received information that Gen. Urrea was on this side of the mountains with some 4000 men, and requesting a squadron of dragoons—but we learn that their colonel chooses to remain here until he has received his complement of horses, in the meantime drilling his men as thoroughly as could be done elsewhere. A company of mounted men from Ohio, who had recently arrived here, was therefore sent up by the first boat.

Col. Carvijal.—We understand from several sources entitled to credit, that this worthy was on Friday last at a rancho called La Vacaria, some twenty-five leagues distant, on the road to Linares, with a force nombering about 250 men, having been joined by Galen, another guerilla chief. They are said to have detained a large number of mules loaded with corn, soap, sugar and other produce, destined for this place, besides one hundred cargoes of goods which had been sent from here to Monterey. They appear determined to spare neither friends nor foes, but confiscate all they can intercept as fair booty. A party of sixty men are reported to have been, a few days since, within two or three leagues of this place, picking up deserters from the Mexican army, and impressing others into their service from the various ranchos in our neighborhood.

Capt. E. A. Ogden has been relieved at his own request from the post of Quartermaster at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and Maj. Anderson assigned to duty at that place.

MONTEREY, July 14, 1847.

Communications were received from Gen. Wool last night, by Gen. Taylor, transmitting papers from the city of Mexico to the 26th ult. They contain the intelligence of the offer of the United States Government to negotiate, made by Mr. Trist, which is stated as the Rio Grande to 36 deg., and from thence to the Pacific ocean for a boundary, the United States to indemnify Mexico by money for the land thus ceded. The British minister has expressed his opinion that this offer is highly favorable to Mexico, and such a one as she can accept in justice to herself, without compromising her dignity or honor. The Mexican press, however, regard this offer as quite as outrageous as all former ones, and pronounce it out of the question to accept it, still breathing the most warlike language, denouncing the United States, and striving to incite the people.

From the St. Louis Union, August 12.

Late from Santa Fe.

The steamer *Tamarlane* arrived from the Missouri river just as we were going to press; from her gentlemanly officers we obtain the following information:

A train arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 6th inst., in charge of McCarty. They left Santa Fe on the 5th of July, and met the first Government train one hundred miles out, Lieut. Love at the Upper Semirone Springs, Easton's battalion on the Arkansas. A few days previous to meeting Easton's command, some of his men had been surprised by the Indians whilst getting wood upon the opposite side of the river, and eight men were killed and wounded—one of whom was alive when assistance came; who stated that a white man took his scalp. He begged for his life, stating that he had a family, but was answered that he (the scalper) "did not care a d—n."

When McCarty arrived at Brazos, he learned that Lt. Brown, of Captain Horine's company, had been killed, with several of his men a few days previous—upon which Major Edmonson dispatched on the night of the 5th, a party of men, who after a skirmish with Mexicans, killed five or six, and took between thirty and forty prisoners. After whipping several of the prisoners and threatening to hang them, they at last confessed that there was a conspiracy on foot for the purpose of enacting another massacre in the neighborhood of Taos and Bagas. A letter was found on the person of one of the prisoners, purporting to come from the ringleader of the former conspiracy at Taos. In this letter he wished to be informed of the instant Fisher's company left Santa Fe, as it was necessary for him to know immediately, to mature his plan. He declares his determination never to rest, while there is an American alive near Santa Fe.

P. S. Since the above was written, we learn from Mr. Coultrie, who came in yesterday, that the new difficulty at Vegas originated as follows: Several horses were stolen about the 26th of June, from Capt. Horine's company. Lt. Brown, and Privates Quisenbury and McClanahan, guided by a Spaniard, started in pursuit.

For several days they were not heard from, but finally a woman came to Bagos, and informed Capt. Horine, that she had learned that several persons had been killed. Maj. Edmonson immediately stationed pickets so as to be ready for an attack. A few days afterwards, some of our soldiers, whilst hunting, discovered three Mexicans endeavoring to conceal themselves. They brought the Mexicans into Bagos, where a full confession was extorted from them, as given above. They pretended to have gained their information of the proposed rising, whilst at mass in Los Vegas. Thereupon Maj. Edmonson took all of his men that were mounted, proceeded to Los Vegas, captured the town, killed six or eight Mexicans, and took thirty or forty prisoners. Our men in New Mexico were apprehensive of an attack from the enemy, and Gen. Price had ordered in all of the grazing parties from the country. Small parties, going from Santa Fe into the country, had never been heard from, and it was supposed that they had been murdered.—This indicated a state of hostility on the part of the inhabitants, requiring the utmost vigilance to prevent a surprise or further disasters.

Cuba under the Flag of the United States.

When in Havana last winter, we had a consultation with a meeting of the most influential and wealthy men of that city upon the union of Cuba to the United States, and promised to lay the matter before the people of this country as soon as the Mexican question had been disposed of. Mexico, to all intents and purposes, is now in our possession. All parties in the United States, and even foreign nations look upon that question as settled so far as conquest and occupation are concerned, and we now hasten to fulfil our promise, and that promise must be our apology for this article. Cuba, by geographical position, necessity and right, belongs to the United States, it may and must be ours. The moment has arrived to place it in our hands and under our flag. Cuba is in the market for sale, and we are authorized by parties eminently able to fulfil what they propose, to say, that if the United States will offer the Spanish government one hundred millions of dollars Cuba is ours, and that with one week's notice, the whole amount will be raised and paid over by the inhabitants of the Island. One week is all they ask, if our Government will only make the offer for them to act upon, and which Spain is ready to accept. This is no vision, but a fixed fact, of which we have seen, and now hold the most undoubted proofs. The possession of Cuba will complete our chain of territory, and give us the North American Continent. It is the garden of the world, the key to the Gulf, and the richest spot of its size on the face of the earth. From Florida point to its north eastern coast is only fifty miles, bringing the Island almost within cannon shot and sight of the United States. Cuba yields to Spain an annual revenue of seven millions of dollars, beside supporting 25,000 soldiers, expending at least a million a year upon fortifications, and paying another million in salaries to civil and military officers—in fact her total revenue to Spain, is over ten millions, which will double the moment it comes under the United States.

Cuba produces the best sugar, coffee, tobacco, and tropical fruits in the world. It has gold and silver, and the richest copper mines known. Its harbors, surface of the country and climate are unrivalled, and in less than five years its revenue would more than pay the entire purchase money asked by Spain. Cuba must be ours! Stretching from Florida to Yucatan it commands the Gulf and coast of Mexico. It is larger than Ireland—nearly as large as the New England States, containing 53,500 square miles of the most fertile soil under the sun. To us it is indispensable. We want its harbors for our ships to touch at to and from Mexico—for the accommodation of American and English transatlantic steamers—for its products and trade, and as the grand key to the Gulf of Mexico. Give us Cuba, and our possessions are complete. Spain is ready to sell, the Cubans are waiting for us to make the purchase, and to come at once into the Union. Let the thing be done; we pledge ourselves that the hundred millions will be forthcoming to meet the offer, and that Cuba will prove the richest conquest ever made by the United States.—*A. O. Times.*

General Taylor again.

General Taylor has written another letter with reference to the position that public opinion seems to force him to take in relation to the next Presidency. It bears date the day after he made his Fourth-of-July speech at Monterey, and was written in reply to a letter addressed to him by P. S. Smith, Esq., of Philadelphia, with the design of eliciting his sentiments in regard to the political opinions of the Native American party.

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp near Monterey, July 6, 1847.

SIR:—The prospectus of a Native American paper, to be edited by yourself, forwarded to me with attached remarks from you, has been duly received.

Upon the points alluded to in those remarks, and to which members of the Native American party require assent from those whom they favor for the Presidency, I can only say with all candor, that if elected to that office it must be by the spontaneous will of the people at large, and without agency or pledge on my part in any particular. If I ever fill that high office, it must be untrammelled with party obligations or interests of any kind, and under none but those which the Constitution and the high interests of the nation at large most seriously and solemnly demand.

I do not desire the Presidency, and only yield thus far my assent, to be considered a candidate in the same proportion in which it is desired by the people, *irrespective of party.*

Your paper—the No. which you were kind enough to promise—will be very acceptable; meanwhile I can only hope it will prove useful to the country.

Very truly and sincerely, your ob't serv't,
Z TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. U. S. Army.
PETER SKEN SMITH, Esq., Philadelphia Pa.

☞The Steubenville Herald, a *late* Taylor paper, contains the following article, which, we believe, expresses the general sentiments of the federal press at present:

Some of the would-be leading whig papers are endeavoring to put a *new face* on Gen. Taylor's recent letter to the editor of the Cin. Signal. That's well enough—it will require some sort of a dressing before it can be recognized as a *whig* document; and we think our whig friends will prove incompetent to the task. The day has gone by when a man can receive the support of the whig party, until he makes a full exposure of his sentiments—an honest declaration of his political opinions. If Gen. Taylor had been a politician for years gone by—had previously made known his sentiments—and they were known to the people, it would not have been essential at this time, for him to define his position. But politically he is unknown to the people — and those editors who persist in thrusting him upon the party, regardless of his political opinions, must presume much upon the servility of the "rank and file." If Gen. T. is to be preferred over old and long tried veterans in the party because he has smelt a little "blood and gunpowder," we think the the party has reached that point of moral destitution that it matters not whom they may nominate! But we do not think the party will ever act with such a perfect disregard of principle, or that it will ever support a man who does not adopt *whig* sentiments—is not known as a *whig*—is not free to be acknowledged a *whig*—and is not proud to be called a *whig*.—*Steubenville Herald, July 7.*

ANOTHER HIT.—The Hamilton (Ohio) *Intelligencer*, refers to the Taylor movement, in the following language:

"It has been a favorite plan with those who are trying to force Gen. Taylor upon the Whigs to avoid a convention; and by such a move they would most readily compass their miserable scheme. Those therefore who would preserve the Whig party, must stand up for a convention as the means of securing to the mass of the Whigs a fair hearing on this subject. With a convention, the voice of the mass of the whigs can be heard, and the Taylor project defeated—without one, the Taylorites will force their man upon the party, and ensure its dissolution. The time has come when there is no alternative between the nomination of an out and out anti-war man, and the breaking up of the Whig organization."

This is plain talk, and speaks the sentiments of the Ohio Whigs. One thing is certain, General TAYLOR can never get the Whig vote of Ohio. The *Louisville Journal*, on the other hand, says 'CORWIN is out of the question.'

TROUBLED.—A correspondent of the *New York Tribune* (Whig,) places the Taylor Whigs in the following dilemma:

"In regard to "Gen. Taylor" in connection with this war upon Mexico, I have just a word or two to say. If the war be a most *wicked, murderous*, and *piratical* war, (and I believe it to be such,) then unless you can demonstrate that it is *right* to do *wrong*, Gen. Taylor can never clear his skirts from the blood of the Mexicans he has been instrumental in butchering, much less free himself from all responsibility in the matter."

☞*The Brilliant Victory* obtained by the timely aid of Capt. Bragg's battery of heavy cannon at the battle of Buena Vista, does not exceed the numerous wonderful cures constantly reported to us from the use of Dr. Bragg's *Indian Queen Vegetable Sugar-Coated Tonic Pills* in bilious fever, chills and fever, congestive fever, dyspepsia, and rheumatism, &c. The great demand for these pills far exceeds the supply at this time, although Dr. Bragg is putting up 5,000 boxes per day! A gentleman in Indiana writes for 3,000 boxes, in one lot, to use in his neighborhood this summer, and wants them forthwith; but we are informed he will have to wait his turn two or three weeks before he can be served. The use of from four to eight of these *Tonic Pills* per day acts like a charm upon the above named diseases. We advise the suffering patient to try them without fail. They are purely vegetable, and can have no bad effect. Nor need the patient change his food or drink in using them, as they contain no calomel or arsenic.

☞There are a great many remedies which will break the Chills by their large doses of Quinine and Mineral, yet frequently the remedy is worse than the disease, as the system is more predisposed than before. But *Stevill's Vegetable Ague Syrup*, which can be had at Owsley & Co's, not only breaks the chills in twenty-four hours, but by following the directions, strictly prevents the disease from reinstating, and is perfectly safe for the youngest infant to take. They are also agents for *Dr. Rogers's Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar*, which has made so many remarkable cures in cases of diseased lungs. 23-4w

MARRIED, On Sunday evening last, August 15th, by Rev. P. Kuntz, Mr. CHARLES FRIEDRICK BADE, to Miss WILHELMINE KOLLER. It's all out now, and Fred. *looks* as happy as a clam.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 12, 6 p. m.—*Flour*—Late on Thursday 50, 100 and 185 brls. were sold from store at 4.50. To-day prices were fully sustained, but the sales were moderate—100 brls City Mills at 4.45; 300 do from store at 4.55; 75 do and a small lot new at 4.50. A lot of 150 brls came in on one canal boat to-day, which we note only because it is the largest lot which has arrived by canal for some time.

Provisions—Sales to-day of 7 hhds Bacon Shoulders at 6¾c pkd; 2 do sugar cured canvassed Hams at 10c pkd. We hear of other sales of some importance, the particulars of which are not ascertained, but very full prices are realized.

Whisky.—The sales to-day were at a further decline. The transactions include 40 and 26 brls at 17½; 48 do at 17 1-8c; 300 do in lots at 17c; and 300 do rectified from store at 16½c.

Oats—A sale of 700 bush in bulk at 25c.—*Gazette.*

OFFICIAL LIST OF ESTRAYS.

Boone County.

Taken up by Hiram Plummer, of Washington township, an estray strawberry roan mare, 13½ hands high, near hind foot white, supposed to be 3 years old; appraised to $27 50 cts: by Charles Davis and John Abney, before justice David Ross, June 29th, 1847.

Taken up by Samuel Porter, in Jackson township, on the 20th day of June, 1847, one bay horse, ten years old this spring, with a star in his forehead, a snip on the nose, some white on the hind feet, considerable saddle marks, near eye out—supposed to be a work horse; appraised to $20 by Lanford Carter and T. A. Andrews, before justice Jeremiah Landers, July 5th, 1847. LEVI LANE, Clerk.

Bartholomew County.

Taken up by Isaac Morris, living in German township, June 16th, 1847, supposed to be 10 years old, light mane and tail, blaze face, the right hind leg white about half way to the hock, shod all round, about 14 hands high—no other marks or brands perceivable; appraised to $25 before justice George W. Smith.

Also, by Mark H. Smith, living in Wayne township, a light iron gray horse, supposed to be 5 years old last spring, a natural trotter, and a saddle mark on the left side of the back; appraised to $35 before justice Daniel B. Guernsey. ISAAC S. BOARDMAN, Clerk.

Clinton County.

Taken up by Adam Cetron, of Warren township, July 1st, 1847, one bay horse, four years old, 14 hands high, a small white spot on the right hind foot, and a small star in the forehead; appraised to $25 by John Shroyer and John Z Whiteman, July 17th 1847, before justice Abraham F. Whiteman. JOHN BARNER, Clerk.

Dubois County.

Taken up, by James Lemond, jr., of Patoka township, June 14, 1847, a bright chestnut sorrel mare, with a blaze face, 15 hands high, supposed to be 4 years old, and appraised at $40 by James Mayo and John B. Lemond, before justice James C. Boyles. B. B. EDMONSTON, Clerk.

Fulton County.

Taken up by Samuel McGuire, of Richland township, one bay mare, with heavy black mane and tail, near hind foot white to the pastern joint, some white on the right one, black legs, about 14 hands high, supposed to be 8 years old last spring, and is a natural trotter; appraised at $35 by J. A. McCoy and Morris Blodget, July 16th, 1847, before justice Dean B. Walker. L. N. BOGARTH, Clerk.

Gibson County.

Taken up on the 4th day of May, 1847, by Jacob Spear, living in Johnson township, eight miles south of Princeton, on the State road, a bay horse, with some white specks on his legs, breast, and side of his head, a star in his forehead, and a snip on his nose—no other marks or brands perceivable; about 15 hands high, supposed to be 4 years old this spring; appraised to $37 and 50 cents, by William Estes and J. G. Higgenbotham, before justice Samuel Tribble. JOHN HARGROVE, Clerk.

Hamilton County.

Taken up by Nicholas Gillum, of Adams township, a roan mare, black mane and tail, about 15 hands high, supposed to be four years old, both hind feet white, speck in the left eye, left shoulder swineyed; appraised at $30, Aug. 1st, 1847, before justice Caswell Boxley. JOHN G. BURNS, Clerk.

Harrison County.

Taken up by William Loug, of Washington township, on the 1st day of July, 1847, one sorrel mare, about 14½ hands high, supposed to be 4 years old, with a star on her forehead, no other marks or brands perceivable; appraised to $28 by Harrison Kindle and John Breeden, July 15, 1847, before justice Robert Long. H. W. HETH, Clerk.

Jasper County.

Taken up by Paris Robinson, living in Gillam township, two estrays, one a bay mare, about 3 years old last spring, 15 hands high, with a little white on the left hind foot, rather weak eyed, with no other marks or brands perceivable; appraised to $35. The other is a bay mare colt, one year old last spring—no marks or brands perceivable; appraised to $15, by James Campbell and James D. Dunn, July 19, 1847, before justice Samuel McCullough.

Taken up by John Smith, living in Iroquois township, two pied steers, red and white, marked with a crop off of the left ear, and an underbit in the right, one of them branded with the letter S on the right hip, supposed to be 9 years old, and from appearance have been worked; appraised to $35 by John Whitaker and Nelson Tennious, before justice John Lyon, July 27, 1847. GEO. W. SPITLER, Clerk.

Jay County.

Taken up by Benjamin Rhodes, in Jefferson township, a sorrel horse, between 15 and 16 hands high, light mane and tail, a small blaze in the face, both hind feet white, some white hairs on the back, a small scar on the right hip, supposed to be 3 years old last spring; appraised to $40 by John Nixon and John Watson, before justice Jesse Milskin. B. W. HAWKINS, Clerk.

Jennings County.

Taken up by John Swengel, at his residence about 4 miles west of Scipio, on the Brownstown road, June 23d, 1847, a dark iron gray mare, supposed to be about 10 or 12 years old, about 15 hands high, a sore back, apparently with the saddle, no marks or brands perceivable; appraised to $25 by Joseph Conrad and Hiram Willis, July 13, 1847, before justice Samuel Benfett. A. VAWTER, Clerk.

Morgan County.

Taken up by James Cunningham, living in Washington township, one sorrel mare, about 15 hands high, supposed to be 8 years old last spring, both hind feet white, a blaze face, and part of her mane shaved off; appraised to $45 by William Story and William G. Quick, on 12th July, 1847, before justice Charles B. Butler.

Taken up by James Lindley, living in Brown township, one bay horse, near hind foot white, a lump in the right flank, the left shoulder longer than the right, supposed to be 3 years old last spring, no other marks or brands perceivable; appraised to $27 and 50 cents, on the 17th day of July, 1847, before justice Thomas Dunagan. JAMES JACKSON, Clerk.

Marion County.

Taken up by Henry Gibson, living in Pike township, a bay mare, with black legs, mane and tail, and a few white hairs in her forehead; she is supposed to be about seven years old last spring, and about 14½ hands high, with shell teeth, and some white hairs on the near side of her neck, probably made by a yoke—no other marks or brands perceivable; appraised to $30 before justice Hanes.

Taken up by Nelson McCaw, of Wayne township, on the 17th July, 1847, a strawberry roan mare, two years old past, with a blaze in her forehead—no other marks or brands perceivable; appraised to $27 before justice Morrow. R. B. DUNCAN, Clerk.

Pike County.

Taken up by Calvin Crayton, in Jefferson township, a bright bay horse, about 15 hands high, supposed to be 12 years old this spring; appraised to $25 on the 17th July, 1847, by Wm. H. Wyatt and Richard Ainley, before justice Stephen Chappall. JOHN McINTIRE, Clerk.

Steuben County.

Taken up by Adolphus Gale, of Salem township, on the 5th of May, 1847, a bay mare colt, supposed to be 4 years old, the left hind foot white up to the pastern joint—no other marks perceivable; appraised at $33, by Horace Devoe and Henry Gunsaulis, May 19th, 1847, before justice C. C. Bodley.

Taken up by Daniel Headley, of York township, a bay horse, supposed to be 8 years old, the letters "S. B." branded on the left shoulder and flank,—also a square brand on the right shoulder; said horse appraised at $30 by Thitridge Lefts and Eben Smith, June 28th, 1847, before justice Martin Eldridge. CHESTER STOCKER, Clerk.

Tipton County.

Taken up by Henry Harbit, of Madison township, a light clay bank filley, supposed to be 3 years old last spring, about 14 hands high; appraised to $25, before justice Levi T. Hobbs, July 20th, 1847. NEWTON J. JACKSON, Clerk.

Tippecanoe County.

Taken up by David Hildebrunt, living in Jackson township, on the 20th day of June, 1847, one sorrel horse, with a blaze in his face, supposed to have the big jaw,—no other marks or brands perceivable; supposed to be 6 years old, and appraised to $40 by Andrew Insley and John H. Shepherd, July 10, 1847, before justice David J. Davisson.

Taken up by Barney Gunning, in Fairfield township, on the 20th day of June, 1847, a bay horse, about 8 years old, 15 hands high, black legs, mane and tail; appraised by Westley Wolf and Jacob Knapper at $22 and 50 cts., July 17th, 1847, before justice Timothy Dame MARK JONES, Clerk.

Union County.

Taken up by Samuel Eckenbury, living in Liberty township, on the 20th day of May, 1847, a bay filley, supposed to be 2 years old this spring, with a star in her forehead, and about 14 hands high; appraised at $27 50, June 31st, 1847, before justice Brandenburg. EDGEHILL BURNSIDE, Clerk.

Washington County.

Taken by George P. Housh, Monroe township, May 24, 1847, a light bay, 6 years old, 14 hands high, a scar on the right hind leg above the pastern joint; appraised at $28 by Wm. O'Harron and E. H. Witherall, July 8, 1847, before justice John Early.

Taken up by Jacob Vangee, in Jackson township, 4½ miles south of Salem, a pacing gray horse, had a bell on, 14½ hands high, 7 or 8 years old. Also a speckled roan mare, flax tail, black mane, 14½ hands high, 10 or 11 years old. The horse appraised to $35, the mare $28, by James Hinds and Reuben R. Denny, July 20, 1847, before justice Jacob Wiseman. W. C. DePAUW, Clerk.

WELCH & DELAVAN'S
GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.
The only perfect managed establishment in the United States, comprising upwards of
Two hundred and fifty men and horses!
ADMITTANCE ONLY 25 CENTS.

Will be exhibited at Indianapolis, Tuesday, 31st day of August.

This grand equestrian cavalcade will be preceded by the most celebrated *Brass Band*, in an elegant and costly chariot drawn by twelve *beautiful cream colored horses*, the truly imposing entrance of this noble and magnificent processional cavalcade. The surpassing beauty of the thorough bred horses, the gorgeously decorated carriages, near thirty in number; the designs and giddings of which are by the most distinguished artists, compels a comparison that places this establishment at the head of every public exhibition. In fact a large fortune has been expended in the scenes and acts presented by the superior artists picked and chosen from a hundred stars, in order to render this the first and most superior equestrian company in this or any other country in the world.

Among this extensive and numerous company, is the celebrated and far famed

Mr. LEVI J. NORTH, the great equestrian hero, who has far surpassed the most celebrated rivals in this or any other country, and has borne the palm of superiority before the royal families of England and France, and has returned covered with medals of the highest honor and applause.

Mr. J. J. NATHANS, the most celebrated two to four and six horse rider, will appear in many of his admirable and astonishing acts of balancing his pupils, forming many most beautiful scenes.

The great unrivalled clown, JOHN MAY, the brightest star in this country, and decidedly the best in his profession

Mrs. WOODS, the graceful alemande rider, and leader of the equestrian cavalcade.

Mr. B. WOODS, the grand representative of the Red Man of the Forest.

JOHN GLENROY, the great *bare backed horse rider*, is a youth of wonderful skill and equilibrium, performing unheard of feats without saddle or bridle; he makes tremendous leaps through balloons and over silken raised barriers, as numerous as can be contained in the circumference of the ring. His style is of the first class of his peculiar school; his somersets, or throwing himself head over heels, while his courser is at full speed, and alighting firmly on his horse's back, is a proof of the eminence that may be attained by unceasing practice and undaunted resolution. This young man, who is a pupil of Mr. Cadwallader, may be considered as one of the noblest features of the company.

FRANK PASTOR will appear in a touching infantile and admirable act on a single horse.

P. BROWER, N. JAMESON and J. STICKNEY, the great representatives of the Ethiopian character.

J. BANKER and G. DUNBAR, and a host of other talented performers.

The highly celebrated *dancing and trick horse, TAMMANY*, taught and performed by Mr. Levi North, who astonishes every beholder in his unparalleled acts.

The two eccentric ponies, BLACK MOGGY and JENNY LIND, will appear in their diverting double acts, and go through many very pleasing performances.

Equestrian Director—Mr. J. J. NATHANS.
Riding Master—Mr. N. JOHNSON.

The great water proof pavilion is entirely new, and appropriately decorated and furnished with carpeted seats for the accommodation of three thousand spectators. The arrangement of the interior is such as to preclude the possibility of attempt at disorder or indecorum.

Performance to commence at half past two in the afternoon, and at seven in the evening. 23 C. GRISWOLD, Agent.

Willoughby Medical College of Columbus.

THE regular session of lectures in this Institution will commence on *Wednesday, the third day of November next*, and continue sixteen weeks. There will be six lectures daily, excepting Saturdays.

The following are the Professors:

H. H. CHILDS, M. D., *Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.*

JOHN BUTTERFIELD, M. D., *Prof. of Special Pathology and Practice of Medicine.*

T. RYAN SPENCER, M. D., *Prof. of Materia Medica and General Pathology.*

RICHARD L. HOWARD, M. D., *Prof. of Principles and Practice of Surgery.*

JESSE P. JUDKINS, M. D., *Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.*

FREDERICK MERRICK, A. M., *Prof. of Chemistry.*

SAMUEL M. SMITH, M. D., *Prof. of Medical Jurisprudence and