General Taylor.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, Aug. 17.

The subjoined communication comes, we believe, from a correspondent who has before written for this paper, and who always writes intelligently. We have not compared his statements with the documents to which he refers, so as to verify his assertions, and are not, therefore, responsible for them. It is very proper, however, since General Taylor is proposed as a candidate for the Presidency, that his claims to the office should be freely examined and discussed.

GENERAL TAYLOR.

The admiration now professed for this gentleman by northern whigs, and their desire to elevate him to the chief magistracy of the Republic, afford a striking illustration of the inconsistency of human nature, and of the wide gulf which so frequently separates party policy from moral principle. The northern whigs have most emphatically given in their adhesion to the Wilmot Proviso, and yet they are laboring to place in the executive chair a man who is now supported at the south, *avowedly* as the anti-Wilmot proviso candidate; a man who is to be *par excellence* the *pro slavery* candidate, and who declares he will not accept a nomination from the whig or democratic parties as such!

The whigs, being in opposition to Mr. Polk, of course denounce the leading measures of his administration, and are filled with virtuous indignation against the Mexican war: it is an unnecessary—a wicked and an unconstitutional war; in short it is the President's own war, commenced and waged for the extension of slavery. Now, most strange is it, that the man who has been Mr. Polk's most willing, aye, *officious* agent in kindling the flames of this wicked war, is, in the opinion of these same whigs, a patriot of the first water—a second Washington—a man of such transcendent virtue, that he is to be entrusted with the first office in the gift of the people, without any inquiry into his political principles, any knowledge of the policy he would pursue.

We now proceed to PROVE that the Mexican war *was precipitated by the voluntary action of General Taylor, in disobedience of the orders he had received from the government.*

The march to the Rio Grande we are assured by the whigs, was the cause of the war. Be it so, and we ask, did General Taylor approve of and recommend that march? Let official documents answer the question. On the 15th of June, 1845, while still in Louisiana, he was ordered to select and occupy on or near the Rio Grande such a site as would consist with the health of his troops, &c. On the 4th of the ensuing October, in his letter to the department, he assigns various reasons for having taken a position at Corpus Christi, instead of one on or near the Rio Grande, but makes no reference to the danger of a collision with the Mexicans that would arise from taking the latter position. On the contrary he remarks, "If our government, in settling the question of boundary, makes the line of the Rio Grande an ultimatum, I cannot doubt that the settlement will be *greatly facilitated and hastened by our taking possession at once of one or two suitable points on or quite near that river.* Our strength and state of preparation should be displayed in a manner not to be mistaken. However salutary may be the effect produced upon the border people by our presence here (Corpus Christi,) we are too far from the frontier to impress the government of Mexico with our readiness to vindicate by force of arms, if necessary, our title to the country as far as the Rio Grande."

In accordance with the opinions thus expressed he was, on the 13th of January, ordered to advance. Acknowledging February 4th, the receipt of this order, he says: "Our advance to the Rio Grande *will itself produce a powerful effect*, and it may be that the common navigation of the river will not be disputed. It is very important to us, and will be indispensable when posts are established higher up the river as *must ultimately be the case.*" Hence it is most undeniable that if the march to the Rio Grande was the wicked, unconstitutional cause of the war, as asserted by the whigs, their favorite was in *will*, as well as in deed, *particeps criminis.*

Now let us compare his orders with his conduct. In the letter of the 13th of January, directing his advance, it is said, "points opposite Matamoras and Mier, and in the vicinity of Laredo are suggested for your *consideration*, but you are left to your better knowledge to determine the post or posts which you are to occupy."

How did the General exercise the discretion thus allowed? Why, by selecting one of the three posts named, and that, the one most of all offensive to the Mexicans, and most likely to produce a collision. In what *spirit* this selection was made, we learn from his letter of the 6th of April. "A battery for four eighteen pounders will be completed, and the guns placed in the battery to-day. These guns bear directly upon the public square of Matamoras, and within good range for demolishing the town. Their object cannot be mistaken by the *enemy*, and will, I think, effectually restrain him from any enterprise on our side of the river." Thus did he, on his own responsibility, in time of peace, point his cannon against the city of a neighboring republic, boasting his ability to demolish it. Was it possible to offer a more aggravating insult to the Mexicans, or to take any measure short of active hostility, more likely to excite war? Yet he was told in his instructions of the 13th of January, "It is not designed, in our present relations with Mexico, that you should treat her *as an enemy.*" Yet in defiance of this instruction, he speaks of the Mexicans as "the enemy," and makes his guns "bear directly upon the public square of Matamoras!"

In the same letter of the 13th of January, the Secretary of War, insisting upon the right of the United States in common with Mexico to navigate the Rio Grande, tells him, "*You will not attempt to enforce this right without instructions.*" How was this instruction obeyed? On the 11th of April, General Ampudia arrived at Matamoras and found the great square of the city commanded by a fort erected by Taylor on territory claimed by Mexico. He sent a summons to the American General to withdraw his forces within twenty-four hours, and to retire to the other side of the Nueces. On this, Taylor writes to the Secretary of War, "I considered the letter of Gen Ampudia sufficient to warrant me *in blocking up the Rio Grande, and stopping all supplies for Matamoras.*" Yet this very letter, announcing the blockade, admits that "no hostile movement had yet been made" by the forces under Ampudia. In his letter of the 23d of April, General Taylor says that in consequence of his blockade two vessels about to enter the river with provisions for the city had been warned off, and he adds:

"It (the blockade) will at any rate compel the Mexicans either to withdraw the army from Matamoras, where it cannot be subsisted, *or assume the offensive on this side of the river.*" Here let us pause a moment and reflect. Mexico and the United States were at peace—no declaration of war had been issued; no shot had been fired on either side. A body of Mexican troops were posted in Matamoras, a Mexican city, in the acknowledged territory of that republic; and they were posted there *after* an American army had invaded the district of the Rio Grande, claimed to be Mexican territory, and in the actual occupation of the Mexican people; and *after* that army had encamped before the city, and erected a battery capable of demolishing it. General Taylor, although expressly forbidden to enforce our *common* right to navigate the river, determines to enforce our *exclusive* right, and orders ships of war to the mouth of the river to prevent the entrance of vessels carrying provisions to the Mexican city; and then boasts that the Mexican troops being thus by *his act* deprived of food, will be compelled either to retire, or else to cross the river and fight him. Such was the effect of his blockade, that the newspapers of the day stated that flour in Matamoras rose to forty dollars a barrel. For this act of wilful, unprovoked aggression; for this palpable breach of our pacific relations, General Taylor is solely responsible.

To proceed. The General was instructed June 8, 1845, "This department is informed that Mexico has some military establishments on the east side of the Rio Grande, which are, and for some time have been, in the actual occupancy of their troops. In carrying out the instructions heretofore received, *you will be careful to avoid any acts of aggression unless an actual state of war exists.* The Mexican forces at the posts in their possession, and which have been so, will not be disturbed as long as the relations of peace between the United States and Mexico continue." On the 20th of August, he is instructed: "You have been advised that the assembling of a LARGE Mexican army on the borders of Texas, *and crossing the Rio Grande with a considerable force*, will be regarded by the Executive here as an invasion of the United States, and the commencement of hostilities." Here, then, was pointed out the contingency in which he was authorized to commence the war. Unhappily, he did not think proper to regard his instructions, and to wait for this contingency. The Mexican posts were not to be disturbed; no *acts of aggression* were to be committed. Of course the garrisons of these posts were not to be besieged; they were to come and go at pleasure; but no *considerable force* was to be permitted to cross the river.

On the 15th of April the General reported "no hostile movement has yet been made by his (Ampudia's) force." On the 23d, he writes, "Since my last dispatch of the 15th instant, the relations between me and the Mexicans *have not changed;*" and yet, in the same letter, he tells the Secretary of War, "with a view to check the depredations of *small* parties of Mexicans on this side of the river, Lieuts. Dobbins, 3d Infantry, and Porter, 4th Infantry, were *authorized by me*, a few days since, to scour the country for some miles with a select party of men, and *capture and destroy any such parties* that they might meet with. It appears they separated, and that Lieut. Porter, at the head of his own detachment, *surprised a Mexican camp, drove away the men, and took possession of their horses.*"

Here we find Taylor, in time of peace, contrary to express orders, assuming the offensive, and making war against Mexico, by sending out troops to *capture and destroy* small parties of Mexicans. And on what pretence? Why to check their depredations. What depredations? None are mentioned. There was not an American dwelling within a hundred miles. If depredations had been committed, they must have been made upon the American army. But because some larcenies or felonies had been perpetrated, every *small* party of Mexicans is to be *captured and destroyed*, as well as any "considerable force" that might cross the river. Not only are the Mexican parties, in time of peace, to be captured and destroyed, but their horses are to be seized.

The General does not tell us whether any or how much Mexican blood was shed on the occasion, but Lieut. Porter was slain. Who is responsible for his death—Mr. Polk or General Taylor? Whether the march to the Rio Grande did or did not cause the war, the first blow in the contest was given by Gen. Taylor in direct violation of orders.

The attack on the Mexicans by Porter's detachment occurred on the 19th, and we hear of no further collision till the 24th. On the 26th of April, Taylor writes, "I regret to report that a party of dragoons *sent out by me* on the 24th inst., to watch the course of the river above on this bank, *became engaged with a very large force of the enemy*, and after a short affair, in which some sixteen were killed and wounded, appear to have been surrounded and compelled to surrender."

It is a little singular that, after his orders to scour the country, to capture and destroy, the General should be so very guarded in his language as to use the expression "became engaged." How did it happen that his party became engaged with the enemy? Did they *attack* the Mexicans? The General declines answering, but the Mexican commander, in his account of the affair, states that the Americans attacked him and began the battle.

The Mexican account is confirmed by an officer of the army, in a letter dated Point Isabel, April 7, 1846, and published in the Philadelphia Inquirer. From this letter it appears that Captain Thornton, seeing a few Mexicans on the brow of a hill, "immediately charged upon them," but the main body of the Mexicans were behind the hill and out of sight; these coming up captured the *assailing party.* Yet it was on the receipt of Gen. Taylor's report of Porter's loss and Thornton's capture that Congress declared that war existed by the act of Mexico; had they asserted that war existed by the act of Gen. Taylor, the declaration would have been more consistent with truth. Yet the whigs abhor Mr. Polk for having commenced a wicked war, while they rejoice in Gen. Taylor as an available candidate, through whom they hope to enjoy the sweets of office. A. B.

From the Bedford Sun, August 24.

Colors of the Second Indiana Regiment.

In the Washington Union of 11th instant, is a communication from the pen of the Hon. Amos Lane, of this State, concerning the conduct of the Indiana troops on the battle-field, and the colors of the two Regiments. It is in reply to certain slanderous assertions made by one of the returned prisoners of Majors Gaines and Borland's party in Mexico; and is well worthy the pen of an Indianian.

But the writer has unintentionally fallen into an error concerning the flag of the second Regiment, which we deem it our duty to correct, in justice to those who so gallantly preserved it when about to fall into the hands of the enemy. After speaking very properly of the retreat of the Regiment, he observes:

"Most of them (the men) rallied and fought like veterans; a few did not, but went like many *others* to the ranch. In this retreat the color bearer being wounded, fell, and with him the flag of the regiment. Major Dix of the paymaster's department, coming up at the moment, recovered these colors and handed them to Lieut. Kunkle of the same Regiment, who bore them most gallantly the balance of the day. These colors were brought home with the Regiment, and are now in the hands of Captain Sanderson of New Albany, Indiana."

We have been definitely informed of the whole history of this flag, by many who fought under its 'stars and stripes,' and who were with it from the beginning to the end of the campaign. The following statement condensed from a full account of it furnished us by request by one of the "Lawrence Greys," may be relied on as correct.

The flag was made and presented to the "Spencer Greys," by the patriotic ladies of New Albany, Ia., before the Regiment was organized; after it was organized, this same flag was constituted the Regimental colors, and a sergeant and two corporals were detailed to bear and protect it; "this," in the language of our correspondent "they did most gallantly, until in the fierce conflict at Buena Vista, the bearer received a severe wound in the arm, which disabled him. He was afterwards killed. Consequently the colors fell to the ground, and lay until taken up by E. W. Moberly, a private in company F (the 'Lawrence Greys')—his clothing shows that he did it at no small risk. Moberly handed the flag to Lieut. Col. Hadden, Hadden handed it to Major Dix, and Major Dix to Lieut. Kunkle of the "Spencer Greys," who bore it in triumph the remainder of the day, and returned it unsullied by the hand of the enemy to the United States. It is now in New Albany, Indiana."

Thus it seems that it was not Major Dix, but a brave soldier in the ranks, who perilled his life to save the flag, under which, most of the Regiment afterwards "rallied and fought like veterans."

The fact, as we understand it is, that the bearer was left in the rear, in the retreat, and when wounded the colors fell from his hands; young Moberly, soon after, casting a glance behind him, saw them lying on the ground, and immediately returned in the face of the advancing enemy, to where they lay, and when the Mexicans were within a few paces of him, and their balls were literally riddling his clothes, although none of them touched him, snatched them from their resting place, raised them aloft in triumph, and soon rejoined his comrades.

This was a brave and noble deed worthy of a Jasper, and deserves to be recorded on the page of history, and remembered as long as the name of 'Buena Vista' is heard.

The principal of these facts, we received from Major Gorman, on his return from Mexico, several weeks before the return of the Regiment.

We make this correction with pleasure not to disparage in the least the fair fame of Major Dix, for brave and noble daring, nor yet with a wish to derogate from the high merit of the excellent communication of Mr. Lane, who has exhibited a laudable desire to defend the reputation of his State, and her citizen soldiers, but to do justice to all without distinction of rank, and because we condemn from our heart the disposition too prevalent, to crown the officer with laurels unjustly torn from the brow of the brave private.

NO FICTION.—Not a very long time ago, one of the most eloquent divines of Great Britain, occupying one of the most important pulpits of the Kingdom, became so much affected by the use of wine repeatedly, that he was summoned to give an account of himself. He could not bear, he said, to stand for trial on such a charge, before men whose only superiority over him consisted in the possession of harder heads, which could endure potions that overthrew him. He accordingly left his high position, and, under an assumed name, took passage in the steerage of a ship bound to America. At one of our principal interior towns he took lodgings at an obscure hotel, where for a while he bore up under all the pressure upon him, and lived without excessive indulgence. But at length he returned to his glass more recklessly than ever, got into a broil with low fellows, for which he was arrested, and with others compelled to labor in prison. There of course he was temperate, but the deep degradation of his condition prevented him from disclosing his real name. At length a visiter looking at him, thought he discovered traits not common in the prison, and having procured liberty from the keeper, addressed the prisoner, saying,—"Sir, I judge from your bearing that you have seen better circumstances than these which you are in at present." "Yes, I have," replied the prisoner, shedding tears. By persevering kindness the visiter was able at length to obtain the real name of the fallen man, and the story of his degradation. He repaired to a clergyman of the place, with the secret. The clergyman had a parishioner from the church of which the prisoner said he had been the minister. He was invited to the prison. It was so; there was his eloquent pastor, working among felons! By application to the proper authorities the prisoner was released from confinement, and under the care of kind friends it is hoped that his great talents may be employed in high usefulness again.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

MORTALITY AT GROSSE ISLAND, CANADA.—The number of deaths is really astonishing. The Medical Superintendent at Grosse Isle, published on the 24th ult., a statement of the number of deaths which had occurred on this Island from the 10th of May inclusive. The number which died in the Hospital during that period was 1,458; on board the vessels, and buried on the Island, 721; on ship-board during their passage across the Atlantic, 2,366, and in the tents on the east end of the Island where the healthy emigrants are usually landed, 27; making a total of 4,572 deaths in the space of seventy-five days. We have no official account of the number of emigrants which arrived at the Island during that period, but judging from the arrivals of the previous two months, we are led to conclude that one-fifth of the whole have been swept off by disease.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—There can no longer be a doubt as to the success of the system of reduced postage. We have less statistics from the Department than when the experiment seemed to work adversely. The Worcester Transcript publishes a statement of the nett income to the government at the post office in that place, for the half years ending June 30, 1845, 6 and 7. There was a decrease of $331 35 in 1846, and an increase of $596 55 in 1847, leaving a nett increase over the last half year under the old system of $265 17.

☞ Richard Tabner, an Englishman, attempted to run off with a negress, belonging to Mr. J. M. Cobb, of Jackson, Tenn., on Monday week. Having contracted a matrimonial engagement with the slave, and thinking her master would not consent to their union, Tabner persuaded her to elope with him, disguised in a suit of his clothes. They were pursued and overtaken; Tabner was committed for negro stealing, and his "fair Dulcina" delivered to her master.—*Memphis Appeal.*

The potatoe rot has made its appearance on Nantucket Island, and farmers are selling as fast as possible for fear of losing the whole crop.

A Tough One.

The Sun publishes the following, purporting to be extracts from the journal of its correspondent—a perfect Hotspur, save in his self-glorification.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

July 30.—I left the city of Mexico in company with a few friends at seven o'clock, A. M. We had British passports and a strong guard, ostensibly for a British officer, to see us safe through the fortifications which are going up at Pinon, a remarkable mountain pass sixteen or seventeen miles from the city of Mexico, on the road to Puebla by way of St. Martin. At Pinon the road winds around between two volcanic mountains, each commanding a point or turn in the road. Between these two hills is an extensive fortification nearly completed, and on which I found *thirty-five thousand men* at work. Of these, two companies were Europeans, deserters from the U. S. Army, and to their skill may be attributed the superiority displayed in the works. The gurad now left us. Our party consisted of four, viz.: the British officer, two Englishmen interested in one of the mines, and myself. At about 50 miles from the Capital we overtook twenty-one straggling Mexicans, and made their acquaintance. At first we were afraid of them, but finally accepted their services as guides. The British officer, however, was suspicious. He had despatches of great importance. Every body seemed to know him, but he would give his name to no one. He exhibited a British flag, fifteen inches by eight or ten, which was at once respected by every guerilla party or public officer on the road. In two instances he received letters on the way to carry short distances. The two British miners having left us, the British officer concluded to proceed alone, leaving me with twenty-one Mexicans. It was getting late, and I put up at the next Rancho, about sixty miles from the Capital.

July 31.—At one o'clock this morning, being still awake, I heard horsemen approaching, and I saw the guerillas with drawn swords coming up to my door. I had *twenty-four shots* in four of Turner's New York revolvers, which stuck in my belt. Drawing one, I opened the door and fired five shots in rapid succession. Two of the riders fell, and were immediately borne off by their comrades. I now called out to the landlord and demanded an explanation, prefacing my demand with a declaration that he deserved instant death for his treachery. He denied the imputation, and accused my own men. He said, in an under tone, that my guides were professional robbers; that they were employed by their chiefs at the capital to follow us, and rob and kill all, the British officer included. Then said I, we shall probably be attacked again, and to you I shall direct the first fatal shot. I then tied him to my door outside, and there he remained till morning. I started early, and took the arms of the twenty-one Mexicans on my own horse, and told them to follow to St. Martin's. When I got three miles east of Martin's I ordered a halt, called the ring leader up before me, reproved his treachery, and then shot him dead on the spot, in presence of his terrified companions. They commenced begging for their lives, which I spared, and they scampered off on their mules, and I put spurs to my noble horse and soon reached Puebla, where I delivered the muskets to the United States authorities. I saw numerous guerilla bands on the mountains, but met no opposition on the road. I found General Scott at the head of 15,350 men, lounging away his time in religious exercises. He is so excessively pious, and so intimate with the Bishop, the Priests and Nuns, that the populace call him "Father Scott." His officers and men, on the contrary, call him "Foolish Scott." His men are deserting to the enemy in consequence of his inaction. I think the great battle at Pinon will be fought before September. I left Puebla in the afternoon, in company with two or three Mexican gentlemen. They took another road. Ten or twelve miles out I overtook five U. S. soldiers, returning home by way of Vera Cruz. We dined at a hacienda, whose proprietor treated us like princes. But we had not got half a mile from his house before my spy glass revealed an assemblage of Mexican cavalry and infantry, numbering seventy or eighty men, two miles ahead.

We were chased within a league of Perote by fifty-five of them. Their horses were fresher than ours, and it was only by throwing away all our extra baggage and scattering doubloons on the road that we got rid of the villains. I threw away one hundred and fifty ounces, (doubloons,) one hundred of which I received from Santa Anna for bringing on a package of letters addressed to Mexicans at or near Vera Cruz. One of the villains who fired at my head was the owner of the Hacienda at which we had dined, who had followed us, probably to see us caught in the trap he had prepared. I shall remember him on my return to Mexico. We passed Perote a little to the left. I learned that Walker had 1400 men in the Castle, and that General Pierce had just arrived from Vera Cruz with 3500 men. Both commands would proceed at once to reinforce Scott, leaving probably four hundred men in the Castle. Thus Scott has now about twenty thousand men. We encountered no interruption until within two leagues of Jalapa, where we encamped for the night. We could see guerilla parties on all the hills, and signal fires were kept up during the night.

August 1.—The appearance of the hills during the night was unfavorable. Hostile bands surrounded us on all hands, and four of my companions resolved to abandon their horses. They took to the chapparal, and I fear never will be heard of again. Their names were Sergeant Knapp, of New York, or Boston; Corporal Hamilton, a relative of Hon. John C. Hamilton, of New York city; and private Thompson, from one of the Southern States; and Wilson, a Bugler of one of the Carolinas.

Sergeant Melton, of Mississippi, proceeded with me on horseback. This morning we employed a Mexican to show us the main road, which we had abandoned, to avoid Jalapa. His pay was to be one dollar. He had hardly gone thirty yards before he pleaded hunger, and received our permission to get food at a neighboring *ranch*. We accompanied him. Soon his wife came in and told us we were in great danger—five robbers were coming. We mounted, and had proceeded only a short distance when he halted again at another *ranch*, for a drink. My suspicions were now aroused by seeing forty or fifty robbers coming after us at full speed. I ordered him to proceed, and on gaining the road, accused him of delaying and betraying us. He freely confessed his crime, and immediately fell on his knees. After giving him time for a short prayer, I put a revolver to his head, and he fell, a *corpse!* We galloped off, the robbers following in hot pursuit. Only three of them could keep in sight of us. Melton remarked that we were too many for three, and, so, slacking our speed till they came near enough, we wheeled and at the first fire shot two of them—the third got off. We dismounted, and rifling the corpses of their money and clothing, put the latter upon our own persons, the better to pass for real Mexicans. I found twenty doubloons, with some small coin and silver buttons. We were now above suspicion, and encountered no obstacles until within seven miles of Santa Fe, near Vera Cruz. We now got a breathing spell, and stopped at a *ranch* occupied by milkmen and butchers. Three of the latter, one a Mexican negro, and two Spaniards, were killing a white calf. While refreshing ourselves, one of the Spanish butchers went towards Vera Cruz, and returned with a party, who met us on the road. We suspected trouble at once. They asked if we were friends or enemies, where we were going, and our business. I told them we were on business for Santa Anna, and passed ahead. I had hardly gone twenty paces, when they closed upon Sergeant Melton, who was a short distance behind me. I heard a fellow ask the leader of the gang what he should do, and he replied "*kill them both!*" At that instant I saw a sabre run through Melton, coming out some inches behind—as he fell they *lassoed* him, and dragged him into the chapparal. Meantime I kept them at bay by discharging my revolvers, and galloped off, pointing them and firing over my shoulder. I galloped up to the walls of Vera Cruz, turned my horse loose—one of the best ever seen in Mexico, once the property of a Mexican robber, and well worth five hundred dollars—ran to the office of Collector Dimond, said a few words to him, and jumped aboard the Great Western, as she swung off for Havana. To Captain Ward, of the bark Rapid, I tender my grateful acknowledgments for his kindness and attention on the passage to New York.

The race horse Miss Foote is put by her owner at Columbus, Miss., against any other race horse in the world, for any sum from one to five thousand dollars a side, half forfeit—two mile heats—to be run over the Columbus course the 1st day of November next. This proposition is open until the 20th of September next.

DIED:

At his residence, in this city, on Sabbath afternoon, the 22d inst., MR. GEO. S. BRANDON, aged 44.

MR. BRANDON, having resided in this place during the last few years, had, by his uniformly amiable and upright deportment, won a very large share of public esteem and confidence. Of a quiet and somewhat retiring disposition, he sought not to be seen or applauded of men; but as the light of a good man *must* shine so *he* could not be hid. His gentle demeanor, his conversation seasoned with grace, his conscientious regard to truth and justice in all his dealings, and the pure spirit of christian benevolence which imparted a finishing lustre to all his other virtues—these were the qualities which made him while he lived, a bright and a shining light, and now that he is dead, they are his sweetest memorial, his noblest monument.

MR. BRANDON had long borne the christian name and adorned his profession by a life of consistent piety. For many years he had been a ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church, and many are the souls who can testify to the meek fidelity with which he discharged the duties of his office. There was in his manner of conversing upon religious subjects, an air of sincerity, mingled with deep solemnity, which, while it evinced the man of God, accustomed to the prayerful pondering of things unseen and eternal, was suited to make a lasting and salutary impression upon the hearts of those to whom he spake. Long will his solemn affectionate words of counsel and his tender solicitudes for the prosperity of Zion be remembered by his brethren, and especially by those who were associated with him as office-bearers in the house of the Lord.

It will be consoling to his friends at a distance, as it is to those who were with him in his last moments, to know that the religion which he had professed in life, was his prop and comfort in death. His confidence in the Great Redeemer was firm and unwavering to the last. He knew in whom he had believed. To one who approached him with the inquiry, "*Do you feel quite sure of your interest in the Lord Jesus Christ?*"—his calm, unhesitating answer was, "*I have not a doubt of it.*" Such is the death of the christian. Composedly leaning upon the arm and promise of Him who is "the resurrection and the life," he answers the summons of death without fear, and passes quietly away to his rest and his reward in glory.

"So fades a summer cloud away,
So sinks the gale when storms are o'er;
So gently shuts the eye of day,
So dies a wave along the shore."

MR. BRANDON has left a wife and a large circle of children to mourn his unexpected decease. But the prayers which he offered on their behalf while he was yet with them, will now, doubtless, come up for a memorial before his Father and their Father, his God and their God; and they shall not in their distress be forgotten by him who has said, "*Leave thy fatherless children, I will preserve them alive; and let thy widows trust in me.*" G.

DIED, of scarlet fever, on Thursday, Aug. 26th, VAN BUREN CAIN, aged about 5 years; and, on Sunday, Aug. 29th, CAROLINE CAIN, aged about 14 months,—children of JOHN and ELIZA ANN CAIN, of this city.

"When death strikes down the innocent and young,
For every fragile form from which he lets
The parting spirit flee,
A hundred virtues rise,
In shapes of mercy, charity and love,
To walk the world and bless it.
Of every tear
That sorrowing mortals shed on such green graves,
Some good is born, some gentler nature comes."

NOTICE.

The members of Centre Lodge No. 1, of the Oriental Evanic Order of Brothers, in the State of Indiana, are hereby notified that a meeting of said Lodge will be held at the Lodge room, in the city of Indianapolis, on Saturday, the 11th day of September inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees, and to adopt such other measures as may be deemed necessary to the incorporation of said Lodge.

By order of the Lodge.
J. T. WILLIAMS, *Sec'ry.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.

Ten Days Later From Europe.

Further decline in Breadstuffs.—Continued Pressure of the Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30, 1 A. M.

The steamer Gaudalaquiver has arrived from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 14th inst. inclusive.

The receipts of flour and grain from foreign ports were large, which in connection with the continued favored prospect of the growing crops caused a further depression in prices.

The pressure of the money market, was also unfavorably affecting the markets.

There was a decided improvement in foreign Exchanges, owing principally to the state of the Bank of England.

A further decline in Flour was looked for, and it was the opinion of some that prices would go down to 22 shillings.

Further from Mexico.

Arrival of the steamer Galveston—Interesting Particulars.

PITTSBURGH, August 28, 9 A. M.

By the arrival of the Galveston we have Tampico dates to the 14th, and Brasos to the 15th inst.

The correspondent of The New Orleans Picayune gives the particulars of the attack on the wagon train, a brief account of which we received from Richmond yestereay.

The guerillas came down in strong force upon the front, centre and rear of the line, but were repulsed and forced through the pass by our men. Two officers and eight men on the American side were severely wounded in the engagement, eight of whom have since died.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 30, 1 A. M.

By the arrival of the steamer Havana at New Orleans we have dates from Vera Cruz to the 15th instant.

Ex-President Paredes arrived on the Royal English steamer Tiebout. She was telegraphed at the Castle about 4 o'clock in the morning by private signals, known only to Merchants of the city. His reception was prepared for and while changing the mail he was mounted and with his servants made good his escape from the city.

Letters from Havana state that he was on board under the assume name of H. Don Martino, and to look out for him, but it was too late—"the bird had flown." Col. Wilson who was to have commanded the train which left Vera Cruz on the 7th, died on the 12th instant.

Latest Dispatches by Lake Erie Telegraph.

Sudden Death of Silas Wright.

A despatch from the Hepburn Telegrapher of the Lake Erie Line at Cleveland, addressed to Mr. O'Reilly, and dated at half past twelve o'clock this morning, states that intelligence had been received from Buffalo by the steamer Nile, confirming the accounts of the death of Silas Wright—a statesman, whose connexion with the politics of the nation, and whose association with the next Presidential question, will cause his loss to be considered one of the most important events of the season.

The Saturday evening edition of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, (the Telegraphic despatch adds,) mentions that the death of Gov. Wright occurred, from appoplexy at his residence, in Canton, St. Lawrence county, Northern New York, on Friday, Aug. 27th, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Death of Governor Dorr.

The New Bedford Mercury announces, on the authority of a private letter, the death of Thomas W. Dorr, at Providence, Rhode Island, on the 21st instant.

VOLUNTEERS FOR MEXICO—THE RIPLEY GUARDS.—This Company has now 80 members, and is ready to proceed to Mexico at any time its services may be accepted.

The members are all from Ripley Co., friends and acquaintances united in one common cause, zealous to appear in their country's arms, and eager to start on the high road to fame, where the meritorious are sure to find reward. The members will enjoy the society of their associates and companions and will have the services of two experienced physicians, in case of sickness, which will render the trip safe and pleasant.

The willing disposition manifested by the young men of Ripley to join their country's standard reflects honor and credit on the county and leaves an impression of gratitude in the minds of those who raise the company which time cannot efface. 20 ambitious young men can yet be received after which no more can be admitted.

P. S. From late news we expect the company will get off soon.—*Dem. Flag.*

DR. BRAGG'S *Indian Queen Vegetable Sugar-Coated Pills* have now stood the test of years, and although they have been made in immense quantities, yet the demand is steadily increasing. To accommodate those who have objections to taking a pill made after the old form, Dr. Bragg's pills are sugar coated, so that every pill is completely covered over with a coat of pure white sugar, which makes it more pleasant to take these pills than so many cherries. Children take them as well as grown persons, because the medicine cannot be tasted at all. But all these advantages would have availed nothing, and the pills would have gone into disuse long since, had it not been for their undeniable and intrinsic excellence in answering the just expectations of the public. Dr. Bragg's Tonic Sugar-coated pills acknowledge no equal in the cure of intermittent diseases. They will not only cure slight cases of recent standing, but the Doctor solicits for them the severest tests in all old, obstinate and long continued cases of chills and fever, accompanied with enlarged spleen, indurated liver, tumid abdomen, and dropsical condition of the extremities.

For sale by TOMLINSON BROTHERS, sign of the Golden Mortar, and by S. J. WADE, Druggist, Indianapolis.

Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, August 17, 1847.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 25th day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the purchase of the interest of the United States, at law and in equity, of the property hereinafter described, upon the terms and conditions mentioned below, to-wit:

LANDS LYING IN THE STATE OF INDIANA.

Advertisement No.	When acquired.	Tracts of land conveyed, quantity, &c. Description, &c.	Section.	Township.	Range.	No. acres.
		Near Logansport. Israel T. Canby, former owner.				
424	1833 Aug. 14	Lot or fraction of	33	27 n	1 w	150.72
425	"	Fractional e hf s e qr	36	27 n	1 w	93.41
426	"	Frac w hf s e qr	36	27 n	1 w	81.87
427	"	Frac e hf s w qr	36	27 n	1 w	81.08
428	"	Frac w hf s w qr	36	27 n	1 w	74.11
429	"	S frac n w qr	1	27 n	1 w	57.67
		Canal lands	-	-	-	546.26
430	"	N e qr of	2	26	1 w	160
431	"	N hf of n w qr	2	26	1 w	49
432	"	S e qr of	2	26	1 w	160
433	"	E hf s w qr	2	26	1 w	80
		Not canal lands	-	-	-	469
		Miami county.				
434	"	Lot or tract	20	27 n	5 e	103.13
		Wabash county.				
435	"	Frac e hf n e qr	29	28 n	8 e	79.85
436	"	Frac s w qr of	29	28 n	8 e	91.68
437	"	Frac s e qr of	29	28 n	8 e	87.69
438	"	Frac section	32	28 n	8 e	18.46
		Miami county.				
439	"	Frac n e qr	28	27 n	4 e	53.14
440	"	E qr n w qr	32	27 n	4 e	61
441	"	N hf n w hf	11	26	1	
442	"	S half n w qr	11	26	1	
443	"	N half n e qr	11	26	1	
444	"	S half n e qr	11	26	1	
445	"	S e qr n w qr	2	26	1	
446	"	S w qr n w qr	2	26	1	
447	"	N w qr n w qr	5	26	1	
448	"	W half n w qr	17	14	1	
449	"	S e qr	1	14	2	
450	"	N half s w qr	36	23	1	
451	"	S half s w qr	29	23	1	
452	"	W half s w qr	8	14	1	
453	"	E half n w qr	17	14	1	
454	"	Lot in Canby's addition to Crawfordsville, not No.				
455	"	" "				
456	"	" "				
457	"	" "				
458	"	" "				
459	"	" "				
460	"	" "				
461	"	Lot adjoining Crawfordsville, containing				25.16
462	"	Lot in do. No. 12, sq. 22				
463	"	Do. (fr. b'dy not set out)				
464	"	Do. lot No. 19 square 22				
465	"	Do. lot No. 23 square 22				
466	"	Do. lot No. 24 square 22				
467	"	Do. lot No. 19 square 27				
468	"	Do. lot No. 22 square 27				
469	"	Do. lot No. 15 square 27				
470	"	Do. lot No. 21 square 27				
471	"	Do. lot No. 22 square 27				
472	"	Do. lot No. 7 square 26				
473	"	Do. lot No. 8 square 26				
474	"	Do. lot No. 20 square 27				
475	"	Do. lot No. 15 square 21				
476	"	Do. lot No. 17 square 27				
477	"	Do. lot No. 18 square 27				
478	"	Do. lot No. 23 square 22				
479	"	Do. lot No. 1 square 26				
480	"	Do. lot No. 2 square 26				
481	"	Do. lot No. 13 square 27				
482	"	Do. lot No. 14 square 21				
483	"	Do. lot No. 7 square 21				
484	"	Do. lot No. 10 square 22				
485	"	Do. not numbered				
		John Milroy, former owner.				
486	1843 Dec'r,	E half n w qr	4	15 n	7 e	
487	"	W half n e quarter	4	15 n	7 e	
488	"	N hf w hf s e qr & n hf e hf s w	33	16 n	7 e	
489	"	Pt e hf s e qr and part of	33	16 n	7 e	
490	"	S hf e hf s w qr	33	16 n	7 e	
491	"	S hf w hf s e qr	33	16 n	7 e	
492	"	W half n w qr	34	16 n	7 e	

CONDITIONS.

1. Each bid must be, for a separate number on the schedule, &c., for cash; to be deposited at one of the following places, to the credit of the Solicitor of the Treasury, specifying, on account of what particular number in the schedule of property it is deposited, to-wit:

The United States Treasury at Washington, District of Columbia; the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, S. C., New Orleans, and St. Louis;

The Collector of the Customs at Buffalo, N. Y., Baltimore, Md., Wilmington, N. C., Savannah, Georgia, Mobile, Alabama, and Richmond, Virginia.

Surveyors of the customs, Nashville, Tennessee, Cincinnati, Ohio; and

Receivers of public moneys at Little Rock, Arkansas, Jeffersonville,