THE JOURNAL.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE SUSPENSION OF GEN. SCOTT

It must be considered a fortunate circumstance that the news of the suspension of Gen. Scott from his command in the Army did not reach the city of Mexico until after the conclusion of the Treaty, (now before our Senate,) the negotiation of which was undoubtedly assisted by his presence. Nothing has been heard from the capital of Mexico since the news could have reached that city, and we can only conjecture that it cannot but make an unfavorable impression upon the Army, the excellent discipline of which will prevent its visibly manifesting itself. At home, among thinking people, it has excited more of feeling than the silence of the press on the subject would lead one to suppose. But the press itself is not *all* silent. Here and there breaks forth a pardonable explosion of wounded sentiment, whether of professional admiration or personal friendship. One of these is now before us, in the shape of a Communication in a late No. of the *Savannah Republican*. There is too much spice in the composition to allow us to publish it entire. We make the following extracts from it, however, which we have no doubt will find a response in the breasts of many of our readers:

"A war thus originated and waged by such an Administration has been conducted as a *Cabinet* war, a system exploded since the days of Marlboro'—the plans, details, &c., made at Washington for Mexico. It has been signalized by most miraculous victories, under Generals to whom the Administration was in notorious hostillity. The people have felt from the beginning that the Government would rejoice in the disgrace of its Generals, and have suspected that means would be devised to effect this object. Open and direct efforts have been made to supersede them by inexperienced political partisans. Most, I believe all, of the appointments to high rank in the army have been made from hot party men.

"While the public heart bounded with exultation at the wonderful battles of Gen. TAYLOR the Government looked on with coldness and chagrin; and, while the world regarded with amazement the achievements of Gen. SCOTT, his Government cast about for accusations against him, and sent a commission to Mexico to put him on his trial for some unavowed offence, on suspicion.

"It is one of the curiosities of this war that, upon the termination of as brilliant a series of military successes as illustrate the history of any General, the conquering General is instantly suspended, disgraced as far as his Government can disgrace him. From the capture of Vera Cruz to the occupation of the city of Mexico, that General's conduct has been signalized be the most daring energy; he has exhibited a wonderful combination of discretion and gallantry—of wisdom in his plans, and fire in the excution of them. Every incident of the campaign was calculated by his forecast, provided, for by his sagacity, and met by his energy.—The time required for a march, the force necessary for each rencounter, the moment when it must take place—the men that must fall, the ammunition to be expended—were all foreseen, calculated and adjusted with a precision so accurate that the event but converted anticipation into history.

"What military science and experience devised, was executed with the spirit and dashing courage which won his youthful epaulettes at Lundy's Lane and Chippewa. He was ill provided with all the munitions of war. The opposing troops were vastly the most numerous. The nature of the country and its artificial defences presented every species of obstacle and difficulty. His achievements seem to transcend history and rise into romance.

"While he was in the agony of this great enterprise, the Government traduced him and his little army at home, by misrepresenting and exaggerating our strength, and at the same moment of their miraculous success, while the country is absorbed by wonder and admiration, the Government arrests the General!"

* * * "The coldness that has grown up between Gen. Worth and his old friend and commander, between whom there has been a romantic association for so many years in the public mind, and in their private relations, is an incident not unworthy to be noted, even amongst the mournful and the magnificent events of the war. While every one laments such an occurrence, the commander-in-chief may take consolation (a sad and insufficient one to him) that by the finding of a competent board of officers Gen. Worth was in the wrong—and how little this was a consolation to Gen. Scott is proved by the generous and touching forbearance with which he circumscribed the publication of this finding to the narrowest limit allowed by the law of armies. Still it brought him in collision with a man of influence and reputation, it exposed him to the evil interpretation of any adherants, and to the prejudice of the admirers of Gen. Worth.

"The President, in spite of and against the decision of the court of inquiry, has promptly thrown himself into the Worth faction, and with eager dexterity avails himself of that General's heats and partisans to strengthen himself in his attack upon the commander-in chief.

"This is a dangerous condition of things for Gen. Scott. It fulfills the only unaccomplished prophecy in the 'plate of soup' letter, which but for that loose phrase, was full of forecast and wisdom. All its suggestinos were wise, all its predictions have come true to the letter—down to the bitter foreboding that he left behind him at home an enemy more dangerous to him than any he was to encounter in Mexico.

"How he is to pass the ordeal with such fearful odds against him; is a doubtful question. The proceedings of the court may be managed in such a way as to poison the public mind against him, during an artfully protracted trial, while the Executive press and patronage aid in the nefarious work, and then, when new events and new topics of interest occupy the country, he dopped, or issue in some puny censure or dull and unmarked acquital.

"But the glory of the General cannot suffer anything beyond a temporary eclipse. His enemies—those who administer his Government—may tease and worry and annoy him, and while they vex and sting him, enjoy the triumph of a petty hatred, but he will have his station in history. He will be recorded to all time as an illustrious commander, by the side of the most illustrious, as fairly ranking in his military renown by the side of him to whom no man is to be compared but with reverential deference. He will be recorded as a gallant soldier, a wise commander, a humane and Christian gentleman, and men in aftertimes will inquire who was President when SCOTT conquered Mexico?"

From the N. O. Picayune of the 7th.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

The ship France, Capt Pierce, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence on the 24th ult. We have the Free American to the 22d, three days later than had previously been received.

According to this paper, the train which left Vera Cruz for Orizaba under the command of Lieut. Col. Biscoe, was attacked by a band of guerrillas 400 in number, Col. Biscoe's command scarcely exceeding eighty. An express was not sent back to Gen. Twiggs to acquaint him with the facts. This courier was wounded in the leg, but reached Vera Cruz and reported that a fight was going on when he left, but that the Mexicans had gained no advantage. Gen. Twiggs at once despatched three companies of cavalry to the support of Colonel Biscoe. They left Vera Cruz the evening of the 19th, but returned again the next day, having gone as far as San Diego. They saw nothing of Col. Biscoe, or his command, and the presumption is that he had dispersed the guerrillas and proceeded on his route. Not the least apprehension on his account appears to be enteriained in Vera Cruz. Two wagons were found burned and one man and a horse killed upon the road.

The schooner Heroine arrived at Vera Cruz on the 20th from this port. We cannot learn that the ship America, on which Gen. Towson Col. Wilson and others were passengers, had reached there when the France sailed.

A strong body of Louisiana cavalry and infantry was to leave Vera Cruz the morning of the 21st for Orizaba. The object of the move appears to be to clear the road of the guerrillas which infest it.

The following paragraph if from the Free American of the 22d ult.

We learn from Capt. White, of the Louisiana Battalion, who has arrived from Jalapa with his detachment, that he met Capt. Taylor of the Twiggs Rifles, with his command who is charged with important despatches for Mexico, and that Capt. Taylor informed him that at a certain spot, about forty miles from here he came suddenly upon a party of about one hundred guerrillas, in a meadow a short distance from the road: that they had tied their horses under the trees, and seemed to be holding a council. Not being able to distinguish them, he supposed them to be Capt. Fairchild's command. The guerrillas immediately formed as infantry, when Capt. Taylor sounded a charge the guerrillas mounted, and upon a charge being made upon them, immediately fled and dispersed.

By the following orders the reader will perceive that the birth-day of Washington was to be observed in Vera Cruz with proper respect.

HEADQUARTERS, DEP. OF VERA CRUZ
February 21, 1849.

ORDERS No. 70.

To-morrow being the anniversary of the Birth-day of WASHINGTON, and out of respect to his memory, no business will be transacted in the respective Departments of the Government.

By order of Brig. Gen. TWIGGS.
W. T. H. BROOKS, A. A. A. G.

NOTICE.

TO-DAY, the 22d February, being the anniversary of the Birth of WASHINGTON, will be kept as Holiday. The public offices will be closed at 10 o'clock, A. M.

It is requested that the City be generally illuminated in the evening.

By command of the Governor.
JOHN H. WINDER, Lieut Gov.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE NEWS BY THE BRITTANIA.

In the Baltimore papers received by the Eastern mail yesterday morning, we have the following additional details of the foreign news brought by the Brittania.

The inquiry into the state of the National defences has ended in the determination of the English Government to double the artillery forces, and embody 150,000 military. The country at large is opposed to the measure.

The people of the two Sicilies have at length triumphed over the King. A form of constitution has been agreed to, forming a liberal legislative representation. The Roman Catholic religion will be tolerated.

Lord Palmerston has signified to the Austrian Court that any further armed intervention with the Papal States, will be considered by Great Britain as a declaration of war.

France is in a somewhat more tranquil condition than heretofore, but angry discussions continue to take place in the Chamber of Deputies.

Reform Banquets have been denounced as illegal, and are to be prohibited in future. The health of the King has improved.

Accounts from Ireland are truly distressing. Deaths from starvation are said to have taken place throughout the land. Political strife runs high between the three National parties. The subdivided party from the Young Irelanders are vehement in their incitements for an immediate appeal to arms against England, which is reprobated by the others.

The Pope's rescript has been received in Ireland, demanding from the Bishops whether the alleged charges of denominations and political intermedding by the priesthood be true. I administers a stern rebuke.

Mrs. Maury's new work, 'An English Woman in America,' has just appeared. It is chiefly devoted to the humane measure of having surgeons appointed to attend emigrant vessels, and will doubtless be most favorably received in the States.

The overland mail brings intelligence rather more satisfactory than that received by the previous mail.

Trade was still depressed in India, but no additional failures of English houses had taken place.

The news from Switzerland does not possess much interest. The Diet is firmly resolved to maintain the rights of the country as a free and independent State.

MR. CLAY AND THE LADIES.—The Ledger says that "no sooner was he brought among them, than one of them, a beautiful girl of sixteen, with eyes like beaming jet, hair black as the ravens, and cheeks flushed with the glow of beauty, rushed up to him, threw her fair arms around his neck, and placed upon his brow a kiss so heartfelt and pure that it went right to the heart of every young fellow present, and made him feel uncomfortably envious of the grey-headed old man who was honored with such a kiss from a girl.

Mr. Clay is to be *kissed* into the Presidency, as Harrison was *sung* into it, provided he gets into it at all.—*Boston Times.*

A very dangerous precedent. If this mode of conducting a campaign becomes established a great many men will start as candidates without any regard to the chances of success, but will enter upon the canvass merely for the fun of electioneering.—*Prov. Jour.*

SUCCESSION OF PRESIDENTS.—The constitution has been in operation from the 3d of March 1789, being a period of fifty years; in the course of which we have had eleven Presidents. Of these, eight have sunk in the tomb; and only one of them (Mr. Adams,) leaves a son behind him. The last three Presidents survive, viz: Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Tyler, and the President, Mr. Polk. They fill up a period of eleven years, commencing with Mr. Van Buren, who ascended the chair on the fourth of March, 1837.

There have been eleven Vice Presidents, of whom five are still living. Every thing, in fact, proves the mutability of human affairs.—But while our distinguished citizens leave us with such rapidity—proving "what shadows we are and what shadows we pursue"—we should offer up our vows to Providence, and pray that the Republic itself may live forever.—*Washington Union.*

BURNING OF FORTY-SEVEN WOMEN AT THE FUNERAL OF AN INDIAN PRINCE.—The infernal rites at the death of an Indian Prince are thus described in an extract of a letter from Tranquebar in the East Indies, written by a Danish Missionary. They dug without the city, where that Prince, who died at the age of 80, made his residence, a large pit, which they filled with wood, ranged and piled up as for a bonfire. The corpse of the deceased, richly habited and adorned, was brought forth in great pomp, and laid on the pile; after which the Bramins (heathen priests,) kindled the fire, with abundance of heathen ceremonies. The wives and concubines of the deceased, who, according to the law or custom of the country, ought to die with him, appeared at the same time, and walked several times round the funeral pile. They were in number forty-seven, all decked with jewels and adorned with flowers. The favorite wife or concubine carried the poignard of the defunct prince, which she delivered up to his successor, and made a short speech exhorting him to use it with moderation, so as never to let it light on any but the guilty. Then she boldly turned her face towards the pile, and, after invoking her gods, leaped into the midst of the flames. The second was the sister of a prince named Tandaman, who was present at the horrid rites.—She gave him the jewels she wore, and the prince, in receiving them, embraced her most tenderly, and poured out a flood of tears, but the princess without betraying the least concern looked alternately, with a steady countenance, on the pile and on the spectators, and crying with a loud voice, "*Chiva! Chiva!*" which is the name of one of their gods, she jumped as cheerfully into the flames as the first did.

The others followed her close; some of them appeared resolute enough, but others appeared wild and dejected. There was one in particular, who, being more dismayed than her companions, ran to embrace one of the spectators, who was a Christain, praying him to save her; but this was not in his power to do, and the poor wretch was immediately tumbled headlong into the fire.

However intrepid most of those unhappy victims appeared before jumping into the pit, the note was vastly altered when in the midst of the flames. There they shrieked hideously, and tumbled one over another, striving to reach the edge of the pit, and get out of it; but they were kept in by throwing heaps of billots and faggots on them, as well to knock them on the heads as to increase the fire. When they were consumed, the Bramins drew near the yet smoking pile, and performed abundance of ridiculous ceremonies over the ashes of the bones, and having wrapped them up in fine linen, carried them to a place near the Isle of Ramesuren, where they cast them into the sea. After which the pit was filled up, and a temple since erected on the spot, where sacrifices are offered up in honor of the prince and his wives, who from thenceforth are reckoned among the saints or goddesses.

A NEW WEAPON.—The Lisbon correspondent of the London Times, says that the French Frigate "Psyche," then in the Tagus, is armed with a new and terribly destructive shell. This shell has no fusee and is perfectly harmless unless it passes a certain distance through the air, with a certain degree of velocity. "It ignites by concussion, and not by percussion; and its chief destination and operation is that of lodging in the matter aimed at, and setting fire to it; though, should it pierce the object, it will produce the effect of an ordinary shell as it explodes. It is harmless until it gains a certain velocity; and it may be rolled on the floor or dropped from the upper to the lower deck without the least injury, and, even if it broken in the fall, no mischief will ensue. The shell was invented by Capt, Billette, of the French naval service, and it was actively used in 1844, at Mogadore, with such terrific certainty, that wherever it fell, the town was instantly on fire. Persons in the habit of using it, say that half a dozen lodging in the Howe, the Queen or the Albion, would set the ship in a blaze the moment they struck the side, as each burrows in the wood, tears up all about it, and ignites everything with which each morsel of the contents comes in contact. The shell, to be efective requires no more elevation of the gun from whence it is discharged, than an ordinary round-shat."

WHO APPOINTED HIM?—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says:

Since the rare diplomatic exploits of Trist in Mexico, there has been manifested an anxious disposition to be relieved from the responsibility of his appointment. Mr. Buchanan through whom it was accomplished, and whose confidential clerk and friend he was at the very time, disowned it broadly the other day. A "Democratic Senator" stated yesterday that the President told him "he had never had five minutes canversation with Mr. Trist in his life previous to his selection as Commissioner."

Perhaps nobody appointed him! The Secretary of State and the President have both denied it, and one or the other falsely, for he could not have been chosen without their knowledge and consent. His commission issued from the Department of State, and his instructions were directed by the President. Those who know the readiness with which Mr. Buchanan can desert a friend in an extremity, or abandon him when personal or political interest is at hazard, cannot be at a loss to conjecture who is accountable in the present instance. The facility and the earnestness with which he has denounced Mr. Trist—until now his most intimate companion—proves too clearly that he has a purpose to serve and a difficulty to overcome.

Correspondence of the North American.

WASHINGTON, March, 5, 1848.

I may be permitted to repeat, what I have before asserted, that in every form and shape this treaty is a despicable bargain, utterly unworthy the dignity of the Government and the countenance of the Senate.

If ever the injunction of secresy is removed from the correspondence of Mr. Trist, modified amended, suppressed, and revised as it has been, even for the use of the Senate, and partly by the Senate, in consideration of the character of our Government, a tale of corruption will be opened to the public view, such as ought to make every good citizen blush for the honor of his country. No appliance of that infamous system of diplomacy which has characterized the secret negotiations of European Powers, has been neglected in these transactions with Mexico.

The treaty comes to the Senate under many suspicious and perplexing circumstances. It is wholly objectionable in itself, and the manner in which it was negotiated is an insult to the Government, and particularly to the Senate.

That it is unacceptable may be inferred from the fact, that the whole debate from the first day to the last, since the treaty has been submitted to the Senate, has been absorbed by the majority, almost exclusively. Mr. Webster has spoken very briefly to an incidental question and *not* to the merits of the treaty at all, as has been represented. Mr. Badger and Mr. Reverdy Johnson are the only two Whigs who have engaged in the broad discussion. Mr. Johnson being for it, and Mr. Badger opposed to several of the principal articles. These are no secrets, for the Senators are under no restraint, as to their own conduct or sentiments.

There is one remarkable fact connected with this negotiation, which I have accidently neglected to mention. *Every syllable of the treaty is in the handwriting of Mr. Machintosh, the British consul at Mexico!* The instrument and his original letters in possession of the Senate have been compared, as any doubting "Democrat" may ascertain by applying to Mr. Senator Allen.

Yesterday was consumed in the Senate by a discusion between Messrs. Cass, Davis, of Mississippi, Foote, and Douglass, on an amendment proposed by the last, to strike out a section of the fifth article, which provides that the boundary established between Mexico and the United States by the treaty shall be religiously respected by the two republics, and shall forever stand as the boundary line unless by the mutual consent of the contracting parties, to be declared through the properly constituted authorities.

If there is any article in this caracature of a treaty that recommends it to favorable consideration it is this, it stops the process by which Texas became admitted into the Union. Mr. Douglass shrewdly suspected the object of the clause, and therefore introduced his motion to present the opportunity of nominal colonization in the departments of Sonora, Durango, Chihuahua, Coahuila, &c., then of revolution and independence, and finally of annexation.

I rejoice to say that a sufficient number of Democratic Senators united with the Whigs to defeat this proposition. If weare to have the treaty, it is a most fortunate escape, though I greatly fear that even so solemn and binding a compact as this will not save these departments upon which the eyes of the progressives and ultras are already fixed, from the fate of absorption.

Among the many striking and imposing objections to the treaty, there is one, which, as yet, has not been urged before the Senate, and has not been touched by the press. The ninth article stipulates that the most ample guaranty shall be enjoyed by all ecclesiastics and religious corporations and communities in the enjoyment of their property of every kind, whether individual or corporate. This guaranty shall embrace all property destined to the support of these religious corporations, or that of schools, hospitals, and other foundations for beneficent purposes. No property of this nanature shall be disposed of by the American Government, or ever be diverted to other uses.

It has been shown, by Mr. Benton and others, that nearly all the valuable lands in California have been granted away under one pretext or another. Some of these in quantities of 40,000 square miles to a single individual. In document No. 75, recently published by the Senate, entitled "California Claims," Colonel Fremont and various witnesses testify as to a single grant of 3,000 leagues to one Eugenio Macnamara, who describes the purposes for these lands were to be applied, in the following words, to be found at page 21 of the document, in an address to the President of Mexico:

"If the means which I propose be not speedily adopted, your Excellency may be assured that before another year the Californias will form a part of the American nation. Then Catholic institutions will become the prey of the *Methodist wolves*, and the whole country will be inundated with the cruel invaders."

The question is not for what object Macnamara designed to appropriate these lands, or to what cause or religion—these are matters entirely foreign to the case, in my judgment. By the treaty we fix forever the absolute right of the grantees in those lands, and we revive that odious and despotic system which prevailed over and impoverished England from the time of the Plantagenets down to that of Henry VII, when it was uprooted by his power of holding estate with the *dead hand*. The United States is prohibited from exercising any authority over the lands for the treaty purposes, to ratify them *in perpetuo*, and stipulates that they shall *never be diverted to other uses*. The admission of such a feature in connection with any territory to be recognized as under the jurisdiction of the United States is monstrous in the extreme; it is at war with every notion of republicanism, and there is no State in the Union, which has not protected itself against such a system.

Under this article, the Mormons, now collected in California, could and doubtless would establish an ecclesiastical tribunal as they did in Illinois and try and condemn their people in defiance of the laws of the State or Territory. No civil power could reach them. Let the people and the press ponder upon this odious feature in the treaty, and ask themselves whether an American Senate would be justified in retaining an article which is to cover California with *privileged* grants, inalienable from their very nature, and so confirmed by the highest compact known between civilized Governments.

If the treaty is ratified on both sides, it is confidently predicted that Mr. Mackintosh will be among the very first arrivals from Mexico, with an assignment or mortgage to cover the whole three millions stipulated to be paid after ratification. This is good Democratic prophecy, and is worthy to be remembered.

It is quite probable the Wilmot Proviso will be moved as a rider to the treaty, and it is equally sure that it will be defeated.

The indications grow stronger that the present boundary will be expunged or some other leading article, so as eventually to lay it on the table, which requires a majority. If this is done, the Senate will then authorize a commission, and the responsibility will devolve upon the President of selecting persons competent to represent the Government and the magnitude of the interests at stake.

This course does *not* involve the *rejection* of the treaty, for the Senate can still hold it in possession, liable to ratification at any moment should the pressure of events dictate so odious an alternative. INDEPENDENT.

From the Aberdeen (Miss.) Independent,

Our worthy Senator, Mr. Foote has gained rather an equivocal reputation in Washington, as an orator and performer on the congressional boards. The papers are teeming with accounts of his absurdities both of manner and matter. One of our exchanges says that his late speech on the Ten Regiment bill beat everything in the way of *blatherskiting* that ever was heard or performed in either House. A harlequin rigged out in appropriate costume, and spouting quotations, now from Homer, now from Horace, now Virgil, now from Byron's Childe Harold, now from Shakespere and now from St. Paul, could hardly appear more ridiculous, than did Gen. Foote in reading reciting and spouting his prepared speech. We find in a late number of the "John Donkey," a capital burlesque of the General's style of oratory. The John Donkey has certainly set its *foot*, (we beg pardon,) hoof upon the Senator.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN CONGRESS.

GREATEST SPEECH OF THE SESSION.—FOOTE-ING THE TEN REGIMENT BILL.

(*Reported exclusively for the John Donkey.*)

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the resolution to raise ten new regiments for our army in Mexico, being under consideration—

Mr. Foote said he had been very much surprised at the hifaluting hyperboreations of the gentleman from Tar river, (Mr. Badger,) and he thought it very evident that a great deal could be seen which was not apparent. What did the gentleman mean by the "flickering light of glory's candle?" Was this not a masked battery opened upon the President and his friends! as the immortal Cicero says, in third canto of Leviticus—

"Quam flickerum candelibus, whigwham dementis,
Ad rantibus cognovit, taretum ocracker!"

Sir, what says General Taylor about this war? Sir I will tell you what he says, here under his own sign manual, in the despatch which I hold in my hand—(Robert, bring me my spectacles)—he says: "I would not see a cabbage in Mexico withered." No, sir—but it so happens, sir, that they have no cabbages in Mexico, and therefore General Taylor's opinion comes to nought—is going for nothing but coldslaw! As the sublime Staukenbergius says in his "Steinmarke und Saur-Krauten:"

Don'rse liechtenhimer der
Odaygder und reunsddfer.

Now, sir, the President is blamed for the small force given to General Taylor. Why, sir, the very documents show that General Taylor had authority to make his army as strong as he choose, and to get whatever he saw fit or deemed necessary to prosecute the war. And the old General advised the government, sir, what it should do; and he talked strong, and he talked well—he talked, sir, as well as he fought. In the language of Power's Greek slave to Cæsar:

"Bemica sni conaus tid crownu,
Vste-rem las Ryht, te shu Fogi
A nyhve ineo rse srten yh ud bteiv—
Adhsci hsaev ace ras, ra snon oitcay."

There, sir, what do you think of that! And if that is not enough—if my words are inefficient, Dr. Boynton, the mesmerist, is here, and can put you all to sleep to your heart's content. Therefore, I say it is false—false—FALSE—that the President authorized a run upon the bank of the Rio Grande, or upon any other bank. No, sir—in the language of the poet of all time—

"Panicum tinicum clink,
Mexico's got the chink;
The clock struck one,
The mouse ran down,
Hickory dickory—"

Mr. President, the last line I see is not going to rhyme, and so I leave the quotation unfinished, to burn into and sere the consciences of our opponents, who wish to plunge the land of Jackson and of Jefferson into the arterial exasperation of cimmerian dissolution—as Confucious confusedly observes:

What if it was the object of Mr. Polk to conquer Mexico—was not America conquered? Did we not hold our farms and dwellings by the force of conquest? nay, were even our wives and children the trophies of our prowess in arms? And who should object, if our army, after being disbanded, choose to take unto themselves Mexican babinas after the manner of the children of the Pope, as so beautifully described in the Cherokee version of the Rape of the Lock:

"Hucko bunko hominy squaw,
Winkum blinkum chousem outofem,
Ga-ge-get-a-awaugh!"

I think, sir, I see out brave and gallant soldiers enjoying this new Paradise, each with his Eve any little Cains and Abels gambling about him—

Mr. Clayton wishes to know if the gentleman mean playing at *monte?*

Mr. Foote—I am not to be interrupted by the gentleman from Delaware, who comes here to instal the deadly sirocco of the Wilmot proviso upon the altar of our uprooted temple of freedom, whose bitter waves forever crumble beneath the pangs of a Prometheas desolation. I would say to that gentleman, in the language of Potiphar to Joseph's wife—

"Timeo damme, dont flout handelibus."

I will tell that Senator, sir, that I scorn to millennial annihilation his charge against the honesty of the Democracy Sir, they are as honest as the Whigs—as honest as the Senator himself—

Mr. Clayton begged to explain—

Mr. Foote—I am satisfied. sir, and I beg the gentleman's pardon for what I have said—I beg your pardons, gentleman; I beg yours, Mr. President—I beg my own pardon—I beg everybody's pardon. I meant to have catawampously chawed up Mr. Calhoun at the close of my speech, and to have recited to the Senate the greater part of Childe Harold and Jefferson's Notes on Virginia. But I intend no harm: I hope no Senator has understood me—

Several voices—Not one of us.

Mr Foote—I am satisfied—human nature is weak. As Shakespere says:

"Ah, this rebellious mountain of my thirst,
Pulsates, like Etna, for the *creatur* gone,
And lapse time in Elysium."

And now, gentlemen, you'll excuse me, I must go and liquor.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, March, 7, th.

SUGAR.—The market has been very quiet, and the sales are confined to 300 hhds. with the difference in favor of buyers which generally exists between a dull and a brisk market. We quote fair 3¾@4¼c.

MOLASSES.—Steady demand. Sales 600 bbls at 19@21c.

FLOUR.—The market continues without any change. Sales 180 bbls Illinois at $5 20, 200 Ohio at $5; 100 at $5 12½, 550 Interior Illinois at $5 06¼, and 150 bbls St. Louis at $5 38¾.

CORN.—There has been an active demand, which has resulted in the sale of fully 20,000 sacks, including 3500 sacks at 37½c.; 1356 at 38c.; 500 at 37½c.; 1500 at 39c. and 10,985 at 40c.

WHISKEY.—Sales 100 bbls. at 60c., 50 at 19½c., 120 at 19c. and 600 bbls. in lots, by one party, at 19½c.

PORK.—Market quiet. Sales 200 bbls. Mess at $9, and 250 bbls. at $9 05.

GREEN MEAT.—25,000 lbs. Green Hams sold at 3½c.

BACON—Sales 20 casks Sides at 4½c.; 42 at 4½c.; and 16 casks Shoulders at 3½c.

LARD.—The demand has been active and fully 3000 bbls. and tierces have charged hands, without any material change in prices, among which 116 bbls. at 5½c., 352 at 5½c., 9 at 5½c., 340 at 5½c., 83 at 6c., 410 at 6½c., 551 at 6½c., 370 at 5½c., 118 at 6½c., 1625 kegs at 6½c., and 200 kegs at 6¾c.

WINDOW Glass.—An assortment of Window Glass, assorted sizes. For sale by
may4 tf. A. LAUGHLIN, Water st.

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THE EVANSVILLE JOURNAL FOR 75 CENTS PER COPY!!!

At the urgent solicitation of numerous friends in different parts of the country, we are induced to offer our *Large Weekly Journal, containing twenty-eight long columns of matter weekly*, from the present time until the close of the Presidential Campaign, a term of *nine months*, at the low rate of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY!—making it decidedly the cheapest, as it is the largest and best paper, printed in the State of Indiana.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL is printed on new and beautiful type, and will contain twenty-four columns of new reading matter each week, besides advertisements. From our favorable location we are able to give to the surrounding country, news from the South and East in advance of all contemporaries—a matter that should not be overlooked by those wishing to subscribe for a *Newspaper*.

Although we design making the JOURNAL an active and efficient *Campaign Paper*, (and for that purpose we have secured in addition to the force already employed, the services of an able writer,) we by no means intend to neglect the other departments; but will pay strict attention to the News of the day, Miscellaneous items, &c., and the Markets will be carefully watched and reported.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR THE WHIGS TO MOVE!

It is high time that the Whigs were up and doing. They must move now or never.—A few months hence and it may be too late—the evils under which we are groaning may be fastened upon us forever. The issues involved in the Presidential Campaign, which has even now commenced, are of such momentous import that the duration of our Government depends upon their rightful determination; and there certainly can be no true lover of his country that does not desire to come to correct conclusions in regard to these issues, and to leave unimpaired the Liberty and Institutions of our country.

In view of these great truths, then, may we not call upon our friends everywhere to give countenance and support to the present effort. The *very low rates* at which we offer the JOURNAL, places it in the power of EVERY MAN to take it, and with the aid of our friends EVERY MAN *WILL TAKE IT.*

Recollect that we commence sending the Paper from the present time, and continue it until the result of the Presidential Election is known. The last number will be printed in pamphlet form, and will contain the *correct vote of the Union*—each County of each State being carefully reported, which document of itself will be of more worth to each subscriber for future reference than the price he will pay for the Paper.

INDUCEMENTS FOR CLUBBING.

10 Copies for $8 00.---26 copies for $20 00.---50 copies for $38 00
And One Hundred Copies for Seventy-Five Dollars!!
TO BE PAYED INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS.—Any person procuring ten subscribers at the above rates, and forwarding the money, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for his trouble.

Any person procuring twenty subscribers, will be entitled to a copy for one year of the Union Magazine, a pictorial work of great beauty and popularity.

Any person procuring fifty subscribers, will be entitled to a copy of a splendid Pictorial History of the United States, which brings the history down to the present time, including the Mexican War.

Any person procuring one hundred subscribers, will be entitled to a copy of the above history, a copy of any one of Sears' splendid works, and a copy of our paper for three years.

Any person procuring one hundred and fifty subscribers, will be entitled to a splendid BUST of GEN. TAYLOR, executed by one of the first Artists in the country, and a true likeness.

The money must accompany the names in all cases.

☞ *This arrangement is intended to benefit New Subscribers only. Any person may act as Agent.* Address,

W. H. CHANDLER, & CO.

Louisville Hat and Cap Warerooms.

HAYES & CRAIG

(*Successors to P. S. Barber & Co.*)

Have now in store, lately received from their manufactories, and by importation, a full assortment of

HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE.

OUR predecessors, (P. S. BARBER & CO.,) by assiduous and unwearied attention to business during a number of years, acquired the reputation of keeping the largest stock of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS, that could be found west of the mountains, and the greatest variety in the United States, as well as selling the same as cheap as any house in the East. Having been partners in the former house, we have the same facilities, and have made arrangements by which we will be able to maintain that well earned reputation. As our attention is devoted exclusively to this business, it is presumable that our assortment will be found preferable to that of any house, whose principal attention is devoted to other business, and, being manufacturers, any size, or quantity of assorted sizes without injury to ourselves. We therefore request dealers to examine our stock well, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel satisfied we can convince the most sceptical that they can save to themselves a good profit by buying of us. Our assortment embraces

Fashionable No. 1 belly Nutria Hats;
Do No. 1 Saxony do do;
Do and B. B white beaver do;
Do do drab Outer do;
Do do white Cassimere Hats;
Do do drab Brush do;
Do do Palo Alto do;
Do No. 1, 2, & 3 Moleskin do;
Do and B. B. black Cassimere do;
Do do do Russia do;
Do and medium Silk & Angola do;
Do and B. B. Coney do;
Do fine fur Ashland and Sporting Hats;
Youths' drab and white Beaver do;
Drab, black, and white Wool sporting do;
Patent glazed and Rough and Ready do;
Youths' and boys' Fur, Silk, and Angola do;
Do do fine Fur Sporting do;
Do do Guard Navy, & opera Dress Caps;
Do do Silk Plush and Satin do;
Youths' and boys' plain Cloth and Velveteen Caps
Do do Glazed and Oil Silk do;
Do Monterey, Saxony, and Taylor do;
Infants' gold and silver trimmed Turban do;
Boys' Broadway and Octagon pattern do;
Do Wellington, Dublin, and Elgin pattern do;
Do Polka, Calborne, and Lincoln do do;
Mens' and boys' French Travelling do;
Do do assorted Panama Hats;
Double and single brim Leghorn do;
Do do Palm Leaf do;
Mens' and boys' colored and white Pedal Hats;
Do Rutland and Dunstable Straw Hats;
Children's fancy Leghorn and Straw do;
Do do do do Caps;
Boys' Rutland and Dunstable do Hats;
Misses' Rice, Straw, and China Pearl Gipsies;
Infants' and boys' fine embroidered Straw Caps;
Ladies' fashionable Riding Hats and Caps assorted

A general assortment of HATTERS' FURS, TRIMMINGS, and TOOLS, always on hand.
☞ Orders filled with accuracy and despatch. mar 2.
Evansville Journal will please publish to the amount of $5 and charge this office.—*Lou. Journal.*

HARDWARE.

CLAGETT & MILLER,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns and Fancy Goods.
No. 526, *Main Street, Louisville, Kentucky*

THE subscribers are now in receipt of, and are daily receiving additions to their Spring Importations, embracing one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever offered in this market.

Our stock of Table and Pocket Cutlery stands preeminent in point of variety, and at prices which defy competition in the East or West.

Our importations have been very heavy, ordered direct from the Manufacturers in England and America at the lowest figure, and have been selected with great care assorting our Stock with the latest and most choice styles of Goods, which we guarantee to sell upon the most favorable terms.

Having extended our acquaintance with the European and American Manufacturers, we are enabled to offer purchasers advantages superior to any former year.

An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited. [feb. 29-3mo.

LOUISVILLE KY., Feb'y. 24th 1848.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscriber is now opening 100 Packages of Merchandise, consisting of DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, CAPS and BONNETS, HARDWARE, GLASS WARE and CROCKERY; which he will sell as low as any House in the City, for Cash, or Produce, such as Pork, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Flaxseed, White Beans, Beeswax, Feathers or Tallow.

dec 21-tf JOHN SHANKLIN.

CANDY 12½ CENTS—I will sell candy from this day at twelve and a half cents per pound, and kisses at sixteen and two-third cents per pound, wholesale for CASH. Having the largest manufacturing establishment in the West, I am prepared to furnish my old customers and all others, a splendid assortment of the best quality of Candy of my own manufacturing, at the shortest notice. Merchants and others dealing in my line, will please give me a call. A. BORIE.

Wholesale and retail Confectionary, Toy and Fruit Establishment, No. 52 Pearl st.

Evansville Journal will publish to amount of $1 00 and charge this office—*Low Courier.* mar 4 tw2&w1

MALE ACADEMY AND FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE subscriber, grateful for the increasing patronage the above institutions are receiving, respectfully gives notice, that the Spring Term will commence Feb. 21st, and the Summer Term, May 15th, the Academy, to be taught exclusively by himself, the seminary, by Mrs. L. M. SAFFORD, assisted by Miss E. F. MORROW and Miss S. C. BOWDEN;—teachers amply qualified by their literary attainments and experience in teaching, to give thorough instruction in all the branches usually taught in the best Seminaries of the country.

Two other young ladies from the East, of tried, and highly approved capabilities for teaching, are expected in a short time. The public may rest assured, that no pains will be spared to render the schools worthy of their confidence and cordial support.

For the better classification and progress of the scholars, the pupils of the Seminary are arranged into two departments;—Primary and Academical, with appropriate teachers assigned to each, but both under one general supervision. By this arrangement, the best order will be secured, and all due attention paid to small, as well as large scholars.

It is greatly to the interest of those who attend the school, that they commence with the beginning of the term; as classes are then formed, and subjects of study commenced.

RATES OF TUITION IN THE ACADEMY.

Primary English branches ..... $4 00 per Qur
Higher English branches ..... 5 00 " "
Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Algebra, Geometry, either or all, together with the preceding ..... 7 00 " "

TUITION IN THE SEMINARY.

Primary Department ..... $3 00 per Qur.
Academical Department ..... 4 00 to 5 00 " "

EXTRA BRANCHES

Latin, French, or Algebra for each ... 2 00 " "
Music lessons with use of instruments 8 00 " "
Use of instrument for practice ..... 2 00 " "

EVANSVILLE Feb. 8. M. W. SAFFORD.

FOR LEASE.

I WILL lease for a term of years two or three valuable lots situate on the corner of First and Walnut street, in the city of Evansville.

For terms enquire of the subscriber at the late residence of Doctor William Trafton, deceased, or N. Rowley, at the Sherwood House.

mar 4 3w AMERICA TRAFTON.

EXCHANGE HOTEL TO RENT.

ON account of continued sickness of his family, the undersigned des