



For President—General Zachary Taylor.

“Between my government and a foreign nation, I never ask a question: MY GOVERNMENT IS ALWAYS RIGHT.”—Gen. Taylor.

FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1847.

4th of July.

By the following notice, it will be seen the students of Howard High School design celebrating our National Birth Day. It is right and proper, as well as highly commendable, to keep in remembrance a day fraught with so much that is worthy of perpetuation to us as a Nation—and upon the youth of our place devolves the pleasing task, since others have declined to move in it.

CELEBRATION.

A celebration of the students of the Howard High School, will take place on Monday, the 5th July, on which occasion, an oration will be delivered by James E. Humes, and the Declaration of Independence will be read by Spencer W. Brown. The students of the other schools in this vicinity, and surrounding neighborhood, and citizens, also, are respectfully invited to attend.

F. M. GRIMES, } Committee. G. ELGIN.

HOWARD HIGH SCHOOL.

We last week availed ourselves of an invitation which is always open for its friends and patrons, of visiting this institution, and were highly pleased with the exercises, which consisted of declamation and the reading of compositions. Once in every four weeks, the students are required to prepare themselves for these exercises. In general, the subjects were well selected, and treated in a manner which reflected considerable credit on the students. The delivery of some of them might be considerably improved, and will, if they will but follow the advice of one of the papers read; the majority of the reading, however, was executed with a distinctness of enunciation which was very creditable, and entirely free from that automatic air which is too prevalent in such matters.

The sixth session of this institution is now half completed. It has been steadily increasing in patronage and public favor since its establishment, which is the best possible evidence of the capacity of its superintendents, Messrs. LUCKY & SCARLETT. The annual catalogue for this year will show some one hundred and seventy students, male and female.

The buildings of the institution are large and commodious, and so arranged as to keep the male and female departments entirely separate. The former is under the immediate superintendence of Mr. SCARLETT, assisted by E. K. ATTERBURY, a young gentleman well adapted to his station, who received his education in the institution; the latter under Mr. LUCKY, assisted by Miss JANE LEWIS, who has been connected with the institution since the commencement of the present session, and who is well qualified for the responsible and arduous duties of her profession.

We cheerfully and earnestly commend this institution to parents in this and adjoining counties.

The Democrat, following the lead of the Washington Union, denounces the Chicago Convention, which is to assemble on Monday, as a whig trick, designed to inveigle the democracy into a wild scheme of internal improvements, by the general government. This staking the democratic party against the improvement of our western rivers, by Polk's organ, will not go down with the democracy of the west.—The St. Louis Union regrets that the Washington Union has taken this course, and states that Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Missouri, have appointed delegations among whom are “democrats who are sound in principle as any in the Union,” not even excepting Polk or Ritchie. It very significantly remarks, “we know the sentiments of Western democrats on this vital subject.” Col. Benton is favorable to the objects of the convention, and as he could not attend, has written a letter embodying his views on the subject. It is an indisputable fact that the west has been overlooked and grossly slighted by the general government, and there is no better way of seeking redress than by holding such meetings as the proposed one at Chicago. We would have preferred a different place, but believe the results desired will be obtained.

The Era and Reveille arrive here, habitually, one mail—two days—behind their time. Slow work for a New Era, and a Drummer, who should always be up first. Do better, gentlemen, we dislike to see you so far behind your cotemporaries.

TROUBLED SOULS—AGAIN.

We seem to have hit the editor of the Democrat a harder lick than we designed, in some remarks in a former number about the troubles of the democracy, in reference to General Taylor's popularity.

He holds General Taylor responsible for “all that is written about him”—and draws the inference from this that he is a vacillating politician!

We think the editor ought to get a patent for this mode of reasoning; if he can use it himself, and not sell out to those who would bring it to bear against the inventor—which will be the case if he patents it—we have no doubt his party will reward him very handsomely. Before the “letters patent” are issued, however, we suppose we may avail ourselves of the discovery.

If a man is to be held responsible for what is “written” about him, he should also be alike responsible for what is “said” about him—there being but the “shade of a shadow's” difference between writing and talking. We propose to try our neighbor by his own rule, with this slight innovation upon his discovery.

Now, it is said, whilom our neighbor drove his “grey goose quill” in shaping that “federal plank” which his present great promoter, the Washington Union, “shivered” so recently, by writing an article several columns long, which was duly transferred to the columns of the Democrat. We hardly believe this, ourselves, but nevertheless we have heard it said of him, and according to his own rule, hold him responsible, as he does our friend, the General.

The mere fact of a democrat claiming General Taylor as a free trader and sub-treasurer, does not make him such, any more than a person saying the editor of the Democrat used to be a whig, (establishes the fact) or makes him such now.

General Taylor is not one of the mum kind, as Polk and his particular friend Santa Anna have both found out. In due time he will be heard. Were he to speak now, those who are slandering him would abuse him for it. They are “troubled souls,” and must have vent.

PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—The N. O. Delta of the 20th says: We learn that for the last one or two days, this department has been busily engaged in paying off the 3d Ohio Regiment. The troops under Col. Doniphan, will commence receiving their pay to-morrow morning. Each private who has been in service for a year, will receive about \$380, all told, besides their land-scrip. Their gallant Colonel will receive only about \$2500.

The Albany Argus thus sums up the result of the recent election in the State of New York for Judges. The turn-out of voters was very small, the vote cast being only a little more than one-half of the last Electoral vote:

The Democrats elect all the Judges of Appeals, viz: Messrs. Bronson, Ruggles, Gardner and Jewett, by an average majority of about 15,000. Justice Bronson's majority over the lowest Whig candidate will exceed 20,000.

Of the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Democrats elect twenty-two, viz: the entire four in the 1st, 2d, 5th and 6th districts, three in the 4th, two in the 3d, and one in the 7th district; and the Whigs elect ten, viz: two in the 3d, one in the 4th, three in the 6th, and four in the 8th.

The Democratic Clerk of the Court of the Appeals is elected by something over 6000 majority.

WHIG NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.—

The Maryland Whig gubernatorial convention, which assembled at Cambridge, on Wednesday, the 16th instant, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be supported by the Whig party for the office of Governor of Maryland, has nominated WILLIAM T. GOLDSBOROUGH, of Dorchester county, as the candidate of the party at the ensuing election in October next.

Before the convention adjourned, resolutions complimentary to Gen. TAYLOR, for his gallant and noble achievements in Mexico, were unanimously passed. Also resolutions of condolence to HENRY CLAY, for the loss of his son, who fell at the battle of Buena Vista.

What honest man would vote blindly? What honest man would submit to be deceived in the opinions entertained by a candidate!—Democrat.

When the above was penned, the Editor certainly must have had in his mind's eye, the democracy of Pennsylvania, and Polk's celebrated tariff letter. The leaders of democracy swore Polk was a better Tariff man than Clay, and the good natured masses voted for him—and the Democrat very properly writes them down as dishonest! More candor than we expected.

DEATH OF DANIEL O'CONNELL.—Daniel O'Connell died at Genoa on the 15th of May last. His body, he directed to be embalmed and buried in Ireland, and his heart he bequeathed to Rome.

FISH.—We placed ourselves under the care of a devoted follower of old Isaac Walton, the other day, and the way we hauled out the New Lights and towed the Gar's “all round my hat,” would have made the tall son of York's eyes hang out!

CHIHUAHUA EXPEDITION.

The N. O. Picayune contains an account of the Chihuahua expedition. The following are all of the items of information not already published by us:

Col. Doniphan, having received orders on the 23d of April, from Gen. Wool, to march his command forthwith to Saltillo, accordingly directed his course thither on the 25th, taking in his way the cities of San Pablo, Santa Cruz, Soucillo, Santa Rosalia and Guajiquilla in the State of Chihuahua. Upon his approach to the confines of Durango, Gov. Ochoa prepared to surrender the capital without a struggle, for the army had already fled or dispersed; but our route lay further to the north, through the cities of Mapimi, San Sebastian, San Lorenzo, and in the State of Coahuila, through Parras, Castaneda, the Hacienda de Patos, and thence, by Encantada to Saltillo. On the 22d of May, the regiment was reviewed by Gen. Wool in person, accompanied by his staff, and the following complimentary order made, viz:

[Order No. 293.] HEADQUARTERS, BUENA VISTA, } May 22d, 1847.

The General commanding takes great pleasure in expressing the gratification he has received this afternoon in meeting the Missouri volunteers. They are about to close their present term of military service, after having rendered, in the course of the arduous duties they have been called upon to perform, a series of highly important services crowned by decisive and glorious victories.

No troops can point to a more brilliant career than those commanded by Col. Doniphan, and no one will even hear of the battles of Bracito or Sacramento without a feeling of admiration for the men who gained them.

The State of Missouri has just cause to be proud of the achievements of the men who have represented her in the army against Mexico, and she will, without doubt, receive them on their return with all the joy and satisfaction which a due appreciation of their merits and services so justly entitles them.

In bidding them adieu, the general wishes to Col. Doniphan, his officers and men, a happy return to their families.

By command of Brig. Gen. Wool: IRVIN McDOWELL, A. A. A. Gen.

Upon the arrival of this column at Monterey on the 26th, and after having passed under review by Maj. Gen. Taylor, the following order was issued:

[Order No. 59.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, } Camp near Monterey, May 26.

Col. Doniphan's command of Missouri volunteers will proceed, via Camargo, to the mouth of the river or Brazos Delta, where it will take water transportation to New Orleans.

On reaching New Orleans Col. Doniphan will report to Gen. Brooke, commanding the Western Division, and also to Col. Churchill, inspector general, who will muster the command for discharge and payment.

At Camargo, Col. Doniphan will detach a sufficient number of men from each company to conduct the horses and other animals of the command by land to Missouri. The men so detached will leave the necessary papers to enable their pay to be drawn when their companies are discharged at New Orleans.

The Quartermaster of Department will furnish the necessary transportation to carry out the above orders.

The trophies captured at the battle of Sacramento will be conveyed by Col. Doniphan to Missouri, and there turned over to the Governor, subject to the final disposition of the War Department.

In thus announcing the arrangements which close the arduous and honorable service of the Missouri volunteers, the commanding general extends to them his earnest wishes for their prosperity and happiness, and for a safe return to their families and homes.

By command of Maj. Gen. TAYLOR: W. W. BLISS, A. A. A. G.

We arrived at Camargo on the 31st of May, and at Beyosa on the 1st of June, whence we were conveyed to the mouth of the Rio Grande on the 7th. We were shipped from the Brazos on the 10th, on board the splendid sail ship Republic, Capt. A. Belyin, and, under a favoring gale, arrived safely in New Orleans on the 15th, having in twelve months performed a circuit of near four thousand miles by land and water.

Col. Doniphan's command has been isolated from every other branch of the army—cut off from all communication with the Government, and, in the absence of instructions, left to cut its way through the country of a subtle and treacherous enemy. Destitute of clothing and the means of procuring it—not having received a dime since the day of enlistment and none then—the men have almost grown as dim Nebuchadnezzar, being indeed rough samples of Rocky Mountain life. Their long grown beards flow in the wind, similar, perhaps, to those of the rude Cossacks, while their garments are worn to shreds bivouacking on the rocks and sands of Mexico. Yet, though they are some what undisciplined, they are hardy, unshrinking, independent men, such as, indeed, would not “flatter Neptune for his trident, nor Jove for his power to thunder.” We are anxiously awaiting our final discharge at this city.

The following men of Col. Doniphan's command have died since his departure from Chihuahua, viz: 2d Lieut. Stephen Jackson, company G. (brother to Lieut. Col. Congreve Jackson) died of typhoid fever on Sunday, the 9th May, and was buried with appropriate military honors in the Catholic cemetery of Massini. On the 10th a Mr. King of company B, and a Mr. Ferguson, of company D, died of sickness, heat and suffocation from dust, and were buried at San Sebastian, on the Rio Nassau. During the march on the 11th, a Mr. Mount of comp. A, was missing—he has never since been heard from, and was doubtless murdered by Mexicans lurking in the chapparal. On the same day, A. McClure, company E, died and was buried at San Lorenzo.—On the 14th, at Parras, Mr. Lickenlighter, in the employ of the artillery, was severely beaten by the Mexicans, and afterwards died at Monterey. On the 22d, S. Smith, company D, died and was interred near Saltillo. On the 25th A. Smart, company H, died and was buried at the base of the mountain, four miles above Monterey. On the 31st, Mr. Harp, of company D, died and was buried at Camargo. On the 1st of June, James Swain, company G, was shot by Mexicans lurking in the chapparal; the lives of several of these skulking wretches atoned for the atrocious act. During our passage across the Gulf, Christopher Smith, company G, died and was committed to a watery grave on the 11th June; and Jacob Ridge, company B, died on the 15th inst., just before our arrival at New Orleans, and will be buried in this city.

We annex a brief account of the action of El Paso, fought by the advance of this regiment, with the Indians, on the 13th ult. It has been furnished

us by an officer of the regiment, and may be relied upon:

NEW ORLEANS, June 15, 1847.

Gentlemen—In consequence of seeing very erroneous accounts of a skirmish which took place between a war party of the Lipan Indians and a portion of the troops under the command of Col. Doniphan, published in some of the ephemeral papers printed at the posts held by our army of occupation, I hasten to give you some facts concerning it to prevent the evil tendency some of those false reports might have upon the public mind.

The engagement has been overlooked, owing to its minor importance and the comparative small number engaged, yet it affords to the public a better example of the indomitable spirit and gallant heroism of the Missouri troops than either Bracito or Sacramento.

White Col. Doniphan's columns was on its march from Chihuahua to Saltillo, a small advance party under Capt. Reid, of about thirty rank and file, arrived at El Paso (about 25 miles above Parras) very early on the morning of the 13th May. About 9, a. m., a party of Indians were seen emerging from a gap of the mountains, distant about five miles, and making direct for the rancho. Our troops went out at full gallop nearly half a mile to meet them. When within thirty or forty steps of each other, the Indians discharged a few volleys, when the Americans fired their entire volley at them. Immediately the Indians raised the yell and rushed in on them, discharging their arrows with astonishing rapidity. Our men were forced to retreat about one hundred yards to load, when they, in their turn, charged the enemy and forced them to retreat.—Thus alternately did they charge, keeping up the contest for two hours with much spirit, our troops gaining inch by inch of the ground by dint of hard fighting, while the Indians held it with much tenacity, and yielding it only with their lives. The Indians numbered between fifty and sixty, and their superior horsemanship gave them much advantage, notwithstanding they were forced to fall back before the noble daring of Capt. Reid and his little band.

Capt. Reid, who was ably assisted by Lieuts. Gordon, Sprule and Winston, was the only American wounded. He had the satisfaction of driving the Indians entirely off the ground, carrying with them all their wounded and some dead; yet leaving fifteen on the field. Nine Mexican prisoners were taken from them and restored to liberty, and about 1000 head of horses and mules, which, as far as practicable, were returned to the Mexicans, from whom they had been taken.

Capt. Reid had the gratification of receiving an official document from the citizens of Parras, through the prefect of the city, expressive of their admiration and gratitude for his noble conduct and sympathy for his wound. Yours, &c., L. A. M.

LATER FROM MEXICO—GUERRILLA FIGHTS.

On our first page will be found an account of an attack on a wagon train of provisions, specie, &c. between Vera Cruz and Gen. Scott's headquarters, escorted by Col. McIntosh and about 800 troops.

On the 8th ult. a party of about 150 men under Capt. Bainbridge, left Puebla for Vera Cruz. Before reaching Col. McIntosh's camp, where he was waiting for reinforcement, they were attacked by a guerrilla party, and had five of their men killed and lost one wagon. They were followed and fired upon occasionally until they reached the camp of Col. McIntosh. They pushed on and reached Vera Cruz with but little more difficulty. Gen. Cadwallader formed a junction with Col. McIntosh, and the whole force moved forward to the National Bridge, where it was expected the Mexicans would oppose them. We copy the following particulars from the New Orleans Delta of the 21st ult.:

On approaching the bridge, Gen. Cadwallader occupied the heights commanding the bridge, from which the enemy had fired on Capt. Bainbridge's party, where he was attacked by a large force of the Mexicans, posted in the ridges and chapparal, and some hard fighting was carried on for several hours, the Mexicans losing more than one hundred men, and Gen. Cadwallader losing some fifteen killed and some thirty or 40 wounded. The Mexicans were repulsed; the bridge was successfully passed by Gen. Cadwallader, who was on his way to Jalapa.

The estimated loss of Col. McIntosh's party is about \$40,000. For miles the road is strewn with empty boxes and bacon sides, which had been captured by the enemy. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction in the army respecting the conduct of the command which had charge of the train. There will be a court of inquiry into the subject.

The garrison at Jalapa has been broken up, by order of Gen. Scott, and all the sick and Government stores have been sent to Perote Castle, so that this line of communication is entirely closed. Gen. Scott has had a road opened from Perote to Tuxpan, from which, in future, all our stores and men will be sent, in preference to the old road. The Engineer corps have completed a fine road from Tuxpan to Perote, the distance being less than one half from Vera Cruz to Perote, and Tuxpan being a healthier place.

The success of the attack on McIntosh's command, has given great confidence to the guerrillas, who are swarming in great numbers through the country, and attacking all parties, large and small.

It was chiefly owing to the gallantry of Maj. Bennett, the Paymaster, that the specie wagons in McIntosh's party were saved. He was in one of them himself when the wagon was attacked, and fought like a tiger.

We are pained to learn that the fine charger sent out by the citizens of New Orleans to Col. Harney, was captured by the Mexicans. Their daring was so great, that they even lured a woman who was in the wagon, but she was rescued by our men after some hard fighting. There are about 1000 men in camp at Vera Cruz.

Gen. Shields was at Jalapa, and was about to leave for the United States, when he received an order from Gen. Scott to join him at Puebla.

There are no preparations to defend any point between Puebla and the Capitol. All the odds and ends of the army are collected in the city, about 20,000 in number, but poorly armed, and of miserable material. There was a small pronunciamento at the city of Mexico, which was easily put down by Gen. Bustamante. It was got up by factions of the peace party, and of Gomez Farias's party. Their cry was, “down with Santa Anna!” but the President ad interim still maintains his power and influence.

Congress has refused to except his resignation.

We have about 6000 men at Puebla, under command of Worth and Quitman.

Gen. Scott will remain at Puebla until he is reinforced. Gen. Bravo is in command of the army at the Capitol.

Santa Anna has published quite a flaming account of the affair between him and General Worth, at Amozoc. The truth is that he had a large force of cavalry, which was attacked by Col. Duncan's battery, and Maj. Bonnevile of 6th Infantry. He did not wait to receive more than one volley, from which, however, he sustained a heavy loss, and then fled in the wildest disorder towards the capital.

Since the above was written, we have learned that in the affair between Gen. Cadwallader and the Mexicans, at the National Bridge, the company of Lieut. Blakey, of the newly raised volunteers, with two howitzers, charged the barricades and swept them with a few discharges from the howitzers. In passing through, however, Lieut. Blakey received a heavy fire from the enemy on the ridge which commands the bridge, by which he sustained a severe loss of one killed and four wounded, the Lieutenant himself being wounded in the leg. They also lost several horses. The heights were then charged on the right and left of the road, and gallantly carried, the enemy flying from before them in great confusion. When Gen. Cadwallader had passed the bridge, he was attacked by a large party of guerrillas, who kept up a continual fire on his men for a long distance.—At Cerro Gordo it was thought, from the reports of heavy firing, that the enemy had made a strong stand in great numbers, though no apprehension was entertained for the safety of Gen. Cadwallader's command, who was moving in a bold and steady manner, the only way to deal with the Mexicans. Capt. Gates' company of 3d Dragoons being sent by Gen. Cadwallader to the rear, to reinforce the guards of the train, were attacked by a large force of lancers, whom they attacked and repulsed with considerable loss.

There is much sickness at Vera Cruz, but very little in the Castle. Col. Wilson publishes as a card in the Eagle, pronouncing the statement of Col. Mata, that La Vega had been confined in the guard-house of the Castle, to be false.

The little party, who cut their way from Jalapa to Vera Cruz, and so narrowly escaped the many perils that surrounded them, express themselves under the greatest obligations to Capt. Bainbridge, Mr. Karns and Adj. Dutton, for their coolness, prudence and judgment in conducting them in safety through their many dangers.

Gen. Cadwallader is much praised for the energy and promptness of his movements to the rescue of McIntosh, and for the bravery and skill with which he scattered the swarms of guerrillas, grown confident by the success of their previous enterprises.

Gen. Scott was at Puebla at the last accounts. The editors of El Arca Iris, had received dates from the Capitol up to the 2d of June. Santa Anna had a second time sent in his resignation of the Presidency. Congress had not, however, up to that time, accepted it. He had also made a formal renunciation of his office as Commander-in-Chief of the army; which, like his resignation of the Presidency, remained in abeyance—Congress not having acted upon either.

Rejon, and five other generals, whose names are not given, had been arrested and sent to the different States for confinement.

The gallant Capt. Walker has commenced his work of retaliation on the guerrillas. On the morning of the 8th inst. he started with his command from Perote, on an expedition some distance into the interior. During the expedition he succeeded in capturing nineteen guerrillas and an Alcade—he has employed them in cleaning the streets and sinks.

A letter had been received in Vera Cruz on the 15th inst. previous to the sailing of the Galveston, direct from the head quarters of Gen. Scott, stating that Gen. Scott has issued orders for the removal of the government from Vera Cruz to Tuxpan. This change was said to be, in part, owing to the sickness in Vera Cruz, and because communications could be more easily kept up between Tuxpan and Puebla than between the latter place and Vera Cruz. All the public stores in Vera Cruz would, in that case, be removed to Tuxpan, and troops, only sufficient to garrison the place, left at Vera Cruz. The activity displayed among the different vessels in the harbor of Vera Cruz in shifting the cargoes from vessels having but small portions of Government property on board, into others nearly full, with the evident intention of a move, would go far to confirm the rumor of a change in the base of operations.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CAMBRIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.

The Boston steamer Cambria, Capt. Judkins, which left Liverpool on the 4th inst., was telegraphed “off Boston,” early this morning.

Flour had declined in England to 43 shillings per barrel.

Wheat had declined ten shillings per quarter. There had been a general decline in breadstuffs of all kinds.

The money market had very materially improved and was easy at the date of the Cambria's sailing.

The growing crops were doing exceedingly well and the prospect of a full average yield very favorable.

LIVERPOOL, June 4.

The supply of provisions is only moderate, but the demand for some sorts is not large. The call for beef has been languid. Butter and cheese are bringing fair prices, and the consumption has been unusually large.

Hams have been dull of sale, and those on hand of rather an inferior quality; but the stock is now accumulating though with no disposition to operate largely.

The financial prospects of the country are more animated than they have been for some time past.

The Bank of England has shown the ability and disposition to discount with more freedom, and the consequence was greater buoyancy in the money market. All trades and all kinds of business had felt the value of this improvement.

The steamer Caledonia brought out large orders for manufactured goods, which had also created a good feeling in the market, and particularly as the stock of goods was light. The shipments are large and well supported except on Welsh account.

LIVERPOOL, June 3, 1847.

Notwithstanding the strange speculations entertained previous to the departure of the last steamer that the corn market would maintain an upward tendency, the unusually fine weather, promising a favorable harvest, has had the effect of depressing prices and contracting the extent of the average transactions.

The advices by the Caledonia of light stocks in America, had created considerable activity which was aided by a very timely relaxation in

the London money market. There is now a freer desire to speculate, and much has been done under the better feelings.

Total export of breadstuffs from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, from September 4, to May—:

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Barrels. Includes Flour (156,812), Corn meal (434,432), Wheat (1,512,374), Oats (271,555). Also lists prices for Flour, Cotton, and American wheat.

Cotton has materially improved. Apprehensions of short receipts, with the good season for growing crops, caused the advance. The improvement is likewise attributed to greater ease in the money market. On the whole the condition of cotton presents a very encouraging aspect.—Upland 5d a 5 5 8d to 7d; Orleans, 5 8d to 8 1 2d; Alabama and Mobile, 5 3 4d to 7 1 8d; Sea Island, 12 1 2d to 20 1 2d per pound. British hand from 29 7s to 29 12s 6d. American copper in bond 215 10s to 216 10s per ton. American wheat 10s 4d to 12s 6d per seventy pounds.

Indian corn tolerably steady at 53s for yellow, and, owing to increased demand from Ireland, white corn has commanded 2s per quarter above the currency for yellow.

Meal ranged between 25s and 31s per barrel, with tendency to higher quotations.

The reports of a probable failure of the potato crop in Ireland and Jersey (an island in the British channel) has also had some influence. The markets, however, have fallen 20s per quarter from the highest points by previous advices, this being the extreme difference.

“I have done the State no service And they know it.”—Othello Revised.

History informs us that after Brennus had sacked Rome, he marched his soldiers into the Capitol, where the Senate was assembled, and that the Gauls were so awed by the dignified appearance of those “potent, grave and reverend signors,” some of them bent the knees—mistaking them for Gods.

We have often thought that had Brennus popped in upon the Missouri Legislature, about the time a certain law to sustain the credit of the State was being enacted, his sensations might have been of rather a different character from those experienced in the august presence of the conscript fathers; and instead of imagining himself in the atmosphere of the seventh Heaven, his fancy would have taken the back track to one of the popular assemblies of his own land, where barley corn and broken heads were more plenty than wisdom or dignity. In fact, as far as we have been able to ascertain it, the general impression seems to be, that on the memorable occasion alluded to, when legislators devised this notable scheme to prop the sinking credit of the State, it would have been well if the honorable body had extended its potatoes a little farther. It is true, some papers disposed to defend the doings of our representatives on this as on all other occasions, assert that the honorable body was not drunk; but we think—and from the silence of the gentlemen themselves they seem to think with us—that the whole discreditable affair had better be passed off as the result of a legislative orgie than defended upon the ground of either justice, propriety or necessity.

This is certainly a charitable construction, to say the least of it, and one we should be willing to put upon it, though it is very questionable whether the plea of intoxication is ever any palliation to an offence, had it not been that Gov. Edwards, who as chief Executive of the State must be supposed in the possession of his sober senses at all times, has sanctioned these bacchanalian extravagances of our worthy burghers, and thereby fastened upon the body politic, for the space of two years, a most grievous and unconstitutional law.

He, then, is the individual to whom all the odium of this creditable affair should attach. He is the constitutional rudder of State by which the ship should be kept steady, even though the crew get a ration of grog too much, and to him the public has a right to look for protection from the hasty or vicious acts of a reckless legislature. But why, we ask, did not “Monsieur Veto” interpose his Executive interdiction, as on a previous occasion, when a certain corner of the Penitentiary wall was about to come “between the wind and his nobility.” Was his excellency asleep, and, perchance—dreaming of another peddling excursion, to be undertaken pro bono publico? Or did some unpleasant reminiscence of the past, when he was tickler of catastrophes, deter him from intermeddling with the freaks of those grown up school boys, in the stone house, at the upper end of town?

Be the cause of this gubernatorial apathy what it may, certain it is, that John C. Edwards, in failing to apply the proper corrective in this instance, has failed to avail himself of the only opportunity that has, and we opine, ever will be again presented to him of doing the State some service.

This communication, Messrs. Editors, may seem ill timed, but until the matter was thrust upon our particular attention the other day by the tax gatherer, we felt inclined to acquiesce patiently. But the agitation of our purse has occasioned such a regurgitation of bile that some of it must be gotten rid of.

Yours, A PROFESSIONAL MAN.

FROM FORT LEAVENWORTH.

We learn from Fort Leavenworth, that Capt. Shepard's company of the battalion of Infantry, started from the Fort on the 17th ult., Captain Wecker's on the 18th, en route for Santa Fe. Lieut. Col. Easton, Lieut. Holmes, Adjutant of the battalion, Surgeon Malin and others of the staff, together with the remainder of the battalion, were to take up their line of march on the morning of the 21st ult.

None of the Mounted Regiment of Missouri volunteers, nor of the Illinois Regiment, and Battalion, had arrived at the Fort at that date, though they were expected soon. Probably the Regiments would start from Independence.