

THE TWO MILLION BILL

The sudden solitude with which Mr. Polk was possessed in behalf of Mexico, when he asked Congress for two millions of dollars for the immediate use of that Republic, caused some surprise—and especially when contrasted with the loud denunciatory language which had so lately declared our purpose of war, in vision and conquest against that same Republic.

Here was a remarkable degree of considerate attention to the probable exigencies of the Mexican Treasury. In the midst of hostilities a feeling of tender concern for the empty money bags of our enemies rises up in the bosom of the President; he is anxious to make them a present of two millions in advance of any treaty. They may determine to continue the war afterwards—but surely, surely they will be touched by such a mark of kindness and affectionate concern; they cannot possibly resist such an appeal for peace.

The Nashville Union, a sort of home organ of the President gives some insight into the particular application for which the two-million appropriation was solicited. It refers to the restoration of SANTA ANNA, as foreseen by Mr. Polk; speaks of the peaceful inclinations of the former; yet adds,—"but he cannot make peace unless the army is also for peace;" and "in this critical condition of affairs Mr. Polk foresaw that the use of two millions of dollars might be of great importance."

The honest commentator goes on to say that SANTA ANNA "might be able to carry out his wishes, if he knew that he was able to get the means of paying his soldiers." A very simple arrangement! We are not yet far enough into the details of this little affair to know what securities were provided against SANTA ANNA's treachery after the advance money should be safely in his pocket. But what shall we say of Mr. Polk's statesmanship? Since he prefers to fight with gold rather than steel why not bribe Paredes in the beginning? What need of all the expense of firing out squadrons mustering men, providing stores and munitions of war, preparing indeed for an elaborate campaign with all the costly appurtenances of war, which must involve the expenditure of fifty or a hundred millions of dollars—why do all this when cash instead of chivalry is really to do the fighting at last? We could have bought the Rio Grande as the Southern boundary of Texas; we could have bought California most probably—all at a less expense than the war with Mexico has cost already. Mr. Polk's military spirit and martial ardour, however, must be gratified.

And in truth this warlike propensity of the President, which seems to come and go by fits, is likely to prove one of his most troublesome qualities. He blazed up on the Oregon question, became fierce, full of menace; his friends could hardly hold him; his soul was "in arms" and eager for the fray. The fit being over, he became as mild and peaceable as he had before been bold, rough, and impetuous. The heroic stomach which would be satisfied with nothing less than the whole of Oregon was easily made content with half—swallowing therewith many words of valour vainly intended for intimidation. In like manner the beginning of this Mexican difficulty was signaled by a terrific outburst of martial ardour. We were to rush into Mexico at once and like heroes of romance do without subsistence; nourishment would be found in fighting; victory and glory would furnish food and drink and tolerable lodging—at least until repose could be had in the "Halls of the Montezuma." This fit soon reached its crisis; and when the poor Mexican, cowering from the storm which threatened to burst upon him expected to see the gleaming sword descend upon his bosom, he found to his astonishment a purse slipped into his hand. The language of wrath and fury was changed into a tone of conciliation, and instead of a challenge to fight came a proposition to trade. But unfortunately for Mr. Polk he neither gains glory by his martial enthusiasm nor saves money by his efforts at diplomatic bargaining. He loses every way, and makes the country suffer both in reputation and in purse.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE

Amid the storm of political and a national strife which agitates our national councils it is refreshing to encounter one of those incidents of woman's influence in the legislative halls which displays her goodness, and casts over the sea of contention, clouded by the spirit of opposition, a glimpse of sunlight. It will be remembered by those who have perused Capt. Fremont's reports that Alexis Ayo, a voyageur, received, while in the Captain's service, a severe wound. Mrs. Fremont, on hearing the fact wrote out a petition to Congress, praying for a pension of \$10 per month for him during life and by her personal influence succeeded in having the bill passed thus angel like spreading a protecting wing over the far off voyageur—binding up his wounds, and shielding him from future want. The gentle wife of Fremont, by this act of kindness shows how closely live in her remembrance those who share her husband's hard ships and perils and he whom she loves as who is now treading the wide of the far west, will have secured

hearts in every comrade who accompanies him. when they know that woman's sympathies watch over their footsteps, to solace the afflictions of their perilous march.

GENERAL TAYLOR

Special Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune. CARMAGO, Aug. 31, 1846.

Editors of the Picayune—General Taylor is singular in every thing. I have reason to believe that he is, notwithstanding all his austerity of manner when busy, as full of humor as an egg is of meat. Taking this for granted, he must have been greatly amused the other day at the manœuvre of some volunteers who went to this "rancho" to take a peep at the old lion. The General's tent is just like those around him, only perhaps a little more so—and when he sits in it with his farmer's clothes on, an spectacle on his nose, poring over some order or official document, he looks more like an honest young man trying to decipher the details of his merchant's account than like the man he really is. The volunteers, half a dozen in number, loitered about headquarters awhile, and seeing the old tarpaulin that is stretched over a pole in front of the General's tent, they went under it and seated themselves upon the wooden benches. They saw an honest looking elderly man seated in the tent, eight or ten feet off, and neither knowing or caring who he was they chatted a while rather loudly, caussing the merits and demerits of "old Zach," some say an others that he "was pretty good" tight on the Americans sometimes." &c. &c. Finally the old fellow struck up Old Dan Tucker in real Kentucky style, brating time on the benches, not uproariously but heartily. The General paid no attention to what was going on, and the free headed fellows had no idea that they were within half a mile of "Old Zach," thinking probably that he had "stepped out somewhere." The General rose went to Maj. Bliss's office and started off towards town. "See here," said one of the volunteers, "I'll bet that ronder is old Zach!" "Oh—no!" exclaimed another positively, "that old General Taylor!" and he laughed the other into silence. But the first speaker thought he would make sure, so he stepped up to Maj. Bliss and asked: "Is that old fellow yonder?" pointing towards the General. "What old fellow do you mean?" replied the Maj. "Why the old General—that ain't him—is it?" "That is Gen. Taylor, yes, sir," replied the Major highly amused at the scene. "The hell it is!" exclaimed the fellow, stalking after old Rough and Ready—"come on boys! that's him by Jupiter, I told you so!"—and the company started off in pursuit of their game.

I saw an honest looking Ohio volunteer yesterday morning enter the shade of the tarpaulin where the General was sitting. He took off his cap and remarked as he advanced, "This is Mister Taylor, isn't it?" "Yes," said the General "take a seat sir." "I must have your hand once!" said the honest fellow, stepping forward and grasping the General's extended hand. "That does me good!" he added, in a low voice, as he turned to seat himself. Although as tough as the outside of a shell-bark hickory tree, when interrupted in the midst of important business, Gen Taylor is exceedingly urbane and kind in his manners, generally speaking.

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LATEST FROM THE ARMY

Advance of Gen Taylor from Carmago. The United States steamship Telegraph, Capt. Auld, arrived about noon yesterday, from Brazos St. Jago, touching Labacca and Galveston. By this arrival we have tidings from Carmago on the 7th—in the evening—from Matamoros to the 10th, and from Galveston to the morning of the 15th.

The Telegraph had on board, at the time of her departure from the Brazos, over 300 sick and discharged soldiers. She landed at Labacca a company of Germans disbanded from the Texas Infantry, and also a company at Galveston from the same command and brought up to this place over 200, most of whom have been prostrated by disease.

On the evening of the 16th, a soldier from Nashville, Tenn, named James Hoffman, jumped over board and was drowned; and another by the name of Benjamin Hartwell died in a few hours after.

The brig Empresario arrived at Labacca bay on the 10th, having experienced a heavy gale, in which she was forced to throw overboard her deck load of mules, numbering 26. The brig Henry arrived the day after—encountered the same gale, and had to throw overboard 23 mules.

In the same gale the schooner Edward Tillotson, bound to this port from Brazos St. Jago, with sixty-eight discharged volunteers, was wrecked at the mouth of the Sabine, but all hands were saved. During the passage and previous to the wreck six of the soldiers died of fever.

By one of the passengers direct from Carmago which place he left on the 7th inst., we learn that an express arrived at Carmago so he was about leaving, stating that Genl. Harney had been arrested for disobeying orders: When four days on his march from San Antonio towards Monterey, Genl. Taylor and Wool sent after him and had him and his men brought back to San Antonio where they remain under arrest. Other passengers, however, equally well informed, contradict this rumor.

Gen. Taylor marched from opposite Carmago on the 7th for Seralvo, where he would overtake Gen. Worth and fall in with the troops under command of Colo. Hays and Smith. In the advance of Gen. Taylor into the interior, he seemed determined to be prepared for any emergency—either in advancing or retreating—as he would offer either officers or men to

take more baggage than they could pack upon their back. In consequence of this a number of steamers had reached Matamoros freighted down with "extra-baggage," and the Quartel of the Saptadres is the roughly crammed with it. All the supplies so far have been sent off by mules, and it is expected that there will be about 30 days provision for 12,000 men about the time of the concentration at Seralvo, at which it is generally believed, the army will remain for some time and many are of opinion that Taylor will not remove until further advised by the Government.

Gen. Taylor believes, notwithstanding the report of the advance of a large force from San Louis Potosi to Saltillo, that he can enter Monterey and even proceed to Saltillo without any opposition whatever.

The troops on the road now between Carmago and Monterey number near 12,000, and no volunteers were sufficed to go who could not stand a long march and were perfectly willing. In consequence of this the regiments that are left were much reduced, very few of them exceeding 500 men, and some less. These regiments are from Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1; Kentucky, 1; Ohio, 1; Texas, 1; (Calvary); Baltimore Battalion, a portion of the Texas Infantry, re-organized, and McCullough's and Gillespie's rangers.

Gen. Patterson has been left in command of all the lower country between Carmago and the mouth of the Rio Grande, and he had been instructed by Gen. Taylor to issue an order, prohibiting the entrance of all persons into the mouth of the business in the country. Gen. Butler was the man designed for this command, but the non-arrival of Patterson at Carmago, induced the change. Gen. P. is said to be much annoyed at not being allowed to accompany the advance.

In Carmago there were between 600 and 700 volunteers in the hospitals who were dying very fast. So large a number were sick that it required near a whole regiment to attend them. Those whom the Tennesseans left behind seemed to be particularly unfortunate. So embelwed where they that they call on the Alabamians not only to attend the sick but to bury the dead. As fast as these men get able to leave they are discharged and sent home. In fact, Gen. Taylor shows a disposition to discharge all who are not disposed to serve out the campaign. Though the number of patients in the hospitals at Matamoros is more numerous than in Carmago, the mortality at the latter place is much greater, near 3 to 1. Those who are unwell in the South, when once prostrated by the fever seldom regain their strength on the Rio Grande, and if they do not die in the course of 8 or 10 days, do not get up again until they experience a change of climate.

SPEECH OF DANIEL WEBSTER

At the Whig State Convention of Massachusetts, Held in Boston on Wednesday, Mr. Webster was present. He was received, as he entered the Hall, with great applause, and being called on for a speech, spoke as follows:

I deem it a great privilege to be present, even to be present for a few moments, in a large assembly of the representatives of the Whigs of Massachusetts. When over the Whigs of Massachusetts assemble, and wherever their representatives assemble, there is an odour of liberty that I love to inhale. There is attachment to the Constitution of our country and the institutions of our fathers which warms my heart—that heart which shall not cease to beat (while it beats at all) with everything favorable to human liberty.

Gentlemen, of such a party as the Whig party, made up of intelligent, independent, conscientious men, it is not to be supposed or expected, and that on great and interesting questions, and in all the divisions, of such questions, there should be an entire unanimity. But experience shows that there is an unanimity of feeling and of purpose which brings about in the end a unity of action and co-operation in effort.

There are topics, upon the expediency of which there are gentlemen present, high in my regard, who see a line of duty which is not entirely apparent. Others may look to other sources for succor or aid, others may rely upon other foundations and other hopes; but for myself, I confess that at this period of my political life, full of high hope of the general feeling that actuates all good men in the country, I confess that for my part, in the dark and troubled night that is upon us, I see no star above the horizon promising light to give us, but the intelligent, patriotic, united Whig Party of the United States.

Gentlemen the hour of your separation has arrived, and I may not trespass upon your attention. I rejoice in the general unanimity that has prevailed in your meeting. I partake with you in the happiness you all feel in the prospect of being able to elect your Governor, and in the prospect of the ascendancy of Whig principles.

I rejoice with you in the prospect of the overthrow of whatever threatens further to depress the political interest of the country, or whatever threatens further to war the industrial pursuits of the nation: And I rejoice in the anticipation that we may be allowed to indulge the hope that experience shall carry home conviction to the ranks of our adversaries, that the general honor of our public institutions in the present state of affairs, depends upon the firm maintenance of the Whig principles which we have so long endeavored to sustain.

I am thankful for every token of your respect and favor, and now take my leave of you sincerely hoping that the harmony of the Whig party may lead to that usual harmonious action—great and entire success.

MOUNT VERNON

It is said that Capt. Dowe is negotiating for the purchase of the house and

seque here of Washington, for the purpose of placing it at the disposal of government, with a view to its restoration and improvement.

LETTER FROM THE RIO GRANDE

From the N. O. Picayune Sept. 19. An express was received at Carmago, on the 5th inst., from Gen. Worth, stating that he had obtained information that Gen. Ampudia had arrived at Monterey with about 3000 troops, which would increase the force at that place to upwards of 4000 men. Some doubts of the authenticity of the news were expressed at Matamoros, as we learn by letters, we have received thence; but we see no reasons to doubt it. The Mexican papers have announced that he had been appointed to the command of the army of the north, and uniformly mentioned Monterey as the point at which their troops were to be concentrated.

One letter we have seen sets down the force with which Ampudia entered Monterey at from 5000 to 10,000. It adds that he had issued a proclamation prohibiting all intercourse between the Mexicans and the American army under pain of death.

We have received no letters by this arrival either from Mr. Kendall or our special correspondent, and presume that their communications were forwarded by another conveyance, which we look for constantly.

IMPORTANT RUMORS

Matters of high importance have formed the subject of the deliberations of the Cabinet Council which assembled to-day. The Postmaster General has returned from Tennessee, and the Secretary of the Treasury had actually left the city on his way to the North, when he was recalled by a telegraphic despatch. A number of the officers of the Army and Navy, whose opinions were deemed most deserving of consideration, were called in for the purpose of throwing the light of their experience on the subject under discussion.

After a session of nearly six hours, the Council was broken, and the hundred tongues of Rumor were at once employed, discoursing most sagaciously on the topics which had been debated, and the conclusion adopted. The general understanding is that having determined that the success of our military operations in Mexico is in eminent danger of being overshadowed, unless these operations can be effectively aided by a naval demonstration of some brilliance, it was the question before the Cabinet what enterprise of moment should be undertaken. Either an assault should be made on the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, or Tampico must be taken.

The time for the former seems, in the opinion of experienced men, to have passed away for the present. It was, therefore, resolved that Tampico shall be the object of attack, and in accordance with this decision, orders are to be transmitted for this enterprise. The reasoning on which this decision is founded, is said to be this: General Taylor will probably make good his progress to Monterey; but between Monterey and Saltillo, a distance of some eighty miles, there is a series of dangerous defiles, where the troops may probably be exposed to harassing and weakening attacks from the enemy, if they should be disposed to adopt the Guerrilla mode of warfare.

Between Saltillo and St. Louis de Potosi, there is an immense desert; and even if our troops should be enabled to reach that place, they must be so weakened and diminished as to render it scarcely probable that they will be in sufficient strength to present an effectual resistance in case of any vigorous attack. If we could have possession of Tampico, we shall be able to throw in that moral and physical aid which may be sufficient, in such a case, to give effect to our military operations, and thus save the army from disaster.

This is all that has transpired on the subject. After the meeting of the Council to day, large transfers were ordered to be made from the New York banks to New Orleans.

M. Paro, the broker, died last night. I believe he is well known in your city, where he had considerable money operations.

Operations

The steamship M. Kim, Capt. Page, arrived here yesterday from Brazos Santiago, which she left on the 16th inst. She brought 8000 lbs of flour, and 6000 lbs of rice, and six United States soldiers, who were wounded in battle of the 8th and 9th of May. Accounts had been recently received at Matamoros of the assembly of the Mexican population en masse, to oppose the march of Gen. Taylor's army to Monterey. Every thing seemed to promise a very speedy conflict between the advanced guard, under Gen. Worth, and a large force of Mexicans, about 1000 men, that were close upon Seralvo. The following giving interesting detail therein, we extract from the Matamoros and American Flag of the 12th inst.

IMPORTANT FROM THE ARMY

After the regular edition of our paper had been struck off this morning, the steamer Big Hatchee arrived from Carmago, and we are indebted to Mr. Hicks, the clerk of the boat, for the following letter and other information:

Camargo, Sept. 8, 1846. Mr. Editor—I hasten to inform you of the arrival, post haste from Seralvo, of Capt. Murray, with information that McCullough's Rangers had come into Gen.

Worth's camp at Seralvo, and reported that on the 4th inst. about 40 miles beyond Seralvo, they discovered a body of Mexicans, forming the advance guard of a large force. They retreated as the Rangers came upon them, and were pursued until they fell back on a large force, which was discovered to be from 800 to 1000 strong. It was the general impression that it was intended to attack Gen. Worth before reinforcements could arrive, and Captain Murray thinks that a battle being fought at Seralvo to-day, (the 8th) Captain Murray met Gen. Taylor with a part of his force some distance in advance of the main body, and within thirty five miles of Seralvo, on a forced march to his relief. It is positively asserted that the Mexicans are determined to make a strong resistance between Seralvo and Monterey. Ampudia and Arista are co-operating with each other, and their forces are augmenting fast—the Mexicans are rallying to their standard from all quarters. The heat has retarded somewhat the progress of the troops which left here with Gen. Taylor, it being out of the question to march during the heat of the day. The troops were in high spirits & eager to come up with the Mexicans. Two companies of Rangers that were here, lately, having their horses shod, started off immediately after Captain Murray's arrival. All is quiet here. Proclamations from Santa Anna, Ampudia, and the Governor of Tanguilpas, have been received in town, and are having their effect upon the Mexicans. The prospects are very severe upon all who may furnish provisions, assist in transporting provisions, or in any wise aid the Americans. It prohibits them from holding any intercourse or carrying on any trade with us. Death and a confiscation of property are the penalties for disobeying the order. The proclamations have also been received in Mier and Reynosa.—Nothing more of importance.

We are also indebted to the clerk of the Big Hatchee, for the following extract of an order, published in Carmago, according to instructions from General Taylor, and signed by E. R. Kane, 2nd Dragoons, commanding the post. Camargo, (Mexico,) Sept. 10, 1846. To all whom it may concern: No American citizen is allowed to locate in Carmago, without a written permit from Gen. Taylor. No goods brought by steamboats or mules will be allowed to remain at such will be seized and sent to the Quartermaster at the Brazos. No person, not connected with the army, will be suffered to stop at Carmago, without a permit from Gen. Taylor or the commandant of the post. No private freight of any kind to be brought ashore from steamboats, and, in accordance with the instructions, all persons not connected with the army are required to leave the place by the 17th inst.

CAPTURE OF SANTA FE

The St. Louis papers of 25th September contain authentic intelligence of the capture of Santa Fe, without opposition, by the forces under General Kearney. The news was brought by the steamer Little Missouri, from Fort Leavenworth. The mail from Santa Fe reached the Fort in 25 days. The capture took place on the 18th August. A remarkable fact connected with this capture is, it will be seen, that Gen. Kearney declares his purpose to annex all New Mexico to the United States, on both sides of the Rio Grande. The St. Louis Republican contains the diary of an officer belonging to the expedition, in which the occurrences of each day are noted. His account of the capture is as follows: Tuesday, August 18.—Started as usual, and at six miles came to the Cannon, where the Mexican army under Arrijo had been assembled. There had been 3,000 troops there, but it seems that the nearer we approached them, the fewer they became, and when we passed through they had all gone. The position they chose was near the lower end, and it was one of great strength. The passage was not more than forty feet wide—in front they had made an obstruction with timber and beyond this, at 300 yards distance, was an eminence in the road, on which their cannon had been placed; and it was thought by us, that their position was equal to 5,000 men. We reached the hill which overlooks Santa Fe at 5 P. M., Major Clark's artillery was put into line, and the mounted troops and infantry were marched through the town to the Palace, (as it is called) on the public square, where the General and his staff dismounted, and were received by the acting Governor and other dignitaries and conducted to a large room.

The General stated, in a few words, the object of his visit, and gave assurance of safety and protection to all unoffending citizens. While this transpired the stars and stripes were hoisted on the staff which is attached to the Palace, by Major Swords, and as soon as it was seen to wave above the buildings, it was hailed by a national salute from the battery of Captains Fischer and Weightman, under the command of Major Clark. While the General was proclaiming the conquest of New Mexico as a part of the United States, the first gun was heard "There," said he, "my guns proclaim that the flag of the U. S. floats over this capitol." The people appeared satisfied. The Gen. slept in the palace, (we Democrats must call it the Governor's house.) One company of dragoons was kept in the city as a guard, and the business of the day was ended.

Thus, in the short space of fifty days, has an army been marched nearly 900 miles, over a desert country, and conquered a province of 80,000 souls, without firing a gun—a success which may be attributed mainly to the skill and ability with which Gen. Kearney has managed this arduous and delicate business. In explaining his object in coming into the country, and the kindness he felt for the inhabitants, he was mild and courteous, but then, (would add,) I claim the whole of New Mexico for the United States. I put my hand on it from this moment, (bringing his hand firmly down on his thigh,) and demand obedience to his laws. Wednesday, August 19.—The Gen. addressed the whole people to-day more at length than he had on other occasions, and took particular care to give them the most positive assurances of protection in their persons, property, and religion. Many families had fled on his approach, and he told their friends to bring them back, and to say to them that they would be more safe under his administration than they had ever been. He stated, that in taking possession of New Mexico, he claimed the whole of it for the United States, without reference to the Rio Grande. He absolved them from their allegiance to Mexico and Gov. Arrijo, and proclaimed himself Governor of New Mexico, and claimed them as citizens of the United States. The acting Governor and Alcaldes then took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and the people with a simultaneous shout, exclaimed, "Vive la General!"

CIVILIZATION IN SANTA FE

A gentleman attached to Gen. Kearney's expedition says, in a letter from Santa Fe to a brother in St. Louis: "This is the most miserable country I have ever seen. The hovels the people live in are built of mud, one story high, and have no flooring. They sleep on the ground and have neither beds, tables nor chairs. In fact they burrow in the ground like Prairie dogs. We entered the city on the 18th of August, and took possession without firing a gun."

FOREIGN

From the North American. New York, Sept. 30—3 1/2 P. M. The Great Western arrived at 10 o'clock this day on the 19th, 20th, and 21st, experienced tremendous gales—lost wheel house, quarter boats, ice-house, and suffered much other damage. There is no political news of importance. The markets for all descriptions of American Produce were advancing. The failure of the potato crop is universal—the reports from every part of the United Kingdom are appalling, whilst, after letter from the continent of Europe details the ravages of which this strange and unaccountable disease has made in France, Belgium, Holland and Prussia. The crops in the United Kingdom are not more than average either in quantity or quality; we must therefore look to other countries for a supply sufficient for the large and increasing consumption that is now going forward. Again the accounts from France as to the harvest in that country are most distressing; a very large quantity of wheat will therefore be required for its immediate wants. All over the north of Europe, Rye, the staple article of consumption, has yielded miserably short. The news from India is of rather unexpected interest, the victories which the British army achieved on the Banks of the Sutledge, have not resulted in that amicable arrangement and profitable settlement which was hoped for and prematurely boasted of. Gholah Singh, his own army, by pecuniary difficulties, he either cannot or is unwilling to pay his debts; and consequently the war will have to be renewed in the Punjab and the province of Lahore, and the territory continually assigned to Gholah Singh, repossessed and attached to the British territory. The ravages of the Cholera have diminished on the Seind, and it appears they have been exaggerated.

A Slip from the North American dated Oct. 3, says, The Hibernia arrived at Boston this morning, with 7 days later news. The markets for Flour are dull in London and firm in Liverpool. Free 29 to 31 shillings, and sales moderate; 27s 6d is bond. Corn has advanced three shillings per quarter; yellow 46, white 47. Cotton is very buoyant, the Caledonia's advices having put it up one farthing. The Potato crop, as anticipated is an entire failure. The Wheat harvest in England is a fair average.

FROM THE MILLER (N. C.) Chronicle

A NEW PAPER

Mr. Josiah Saunders, son of the Hon. R. M. Saunders, our Minister to Spain, has issued proposals for publishing a Whig paper in this town. After deliberate reflection, he says that he "has come to the conclusion that, with a few honorable exceptions, the leaders of the so-called Democracy are a set of selfish demagogues and political knaves, whose only aim is to deceive the people and provide for themselves." He says that the reason he selects Milton for the publication of his paper is, "First, it is one of the strongest holds of Democracy—and he wishes to where the battle will be the hottest and the bullet will thickest. Secondly, it is the county of his nativity."

PRIZE MONEY

An advertisement appears in the New York Sun, notifying the officers and crew of the U. S. ship Yorktown to receive their share of prize money on the barque Ponce, lately captured on the coast of Africa. The prize amounted to thirty thousand dollars.