

LETTERS FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

The following letter from the hero of Buena Vista is in reply to one from Wm. Hall, Esq., forwarding to him a set of resolutions adopted in May last by a meeting of the Whigs in Nottingham district in Prince George's county approving of his course in conducting the war with Mexico and at the same time nominating him for the Presidency in 1848:

Headquarters Army of Occupation, Camp near Monterey, (31st Co) July 6, 1847.

My Dear Sirs—The resolutions recently adopted by a meeting of the citizens of Prince George's county, Md., forwarded to me by you have been, with your accompanying letter, duly received.

Through you I would respectfully return to those kind friends my deep and sincere thanks for the very high honor and flattering testimonials of approval which they have thus conferred upon me. If the good people of the nation should so greatly honor me with elevation to the Chief Magistracy, I shall, by all zealous endeavors and to the best of my ability, strive to serve them and maintain the best and highest interest of the whole country; yet though I feel impelled to yield to the call of the people at large I should hail with pleasure their determination to confer so great a gift on some eminent statesman.

Be pleased to accept, with these acknowledgments for yourself and those whom you represent the warm good wishes and regard of your most obliged servant

Z. TAYLOR,

Major General U. S. Army.

Wm. Hall, Esq., Aquasco, Prince George's county, Md.

The annexed letter from Gen. T. is in reply to one addressed to him by Peter Sken Smith Esq., of Philadelphia, with the design of eliciting sentiments in reference to the political opinions of the Native American party. It will be seen that the General refuses to be the candidate of the Native American party:

Headquarters Army of Occupation, Camp near Monterey, July 6, 1847.

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

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

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

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

Very truly and sincerely, your ob't servant,

Z. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. U. S. Army, Peter Sken Smith, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.

From the Daily Delta, Aug. 3. LATE FROM SALINILLO AND MONTEREY.

It was our pleasure yesterday to converse with Lt. Niles, of the late 2d regiment of Illinois Volunteers. After the disbanding of the regiment Lt. N. took command of Texas Rangers, whose term of service has just expired, which, for the present, relieves him from further military duty. He left the camp of Gen. Taylor at Walnut Springs, near Monterey, on the 18th ult., and brings the latest advices from that point.

The health of all the troops is good at Salinillo, Monterey, Cerralvo, Mier and Matamoros. This remark applies to those recently arrived, as well as the more acclimated. Gen Taylor's whole command at the present time is about 7000 men—not more. Of these, Gen. Wool has with him at Buena Vista, 2900; or thereabout; there are immediately under General Taylor, at Monterey, 800; and at Mier, Cerralvo and Matamoros, there are about 3300. This statement may be relied on. General Wool is impatient for the word—march! forward to San Luis! So is Gen. Taylor; but before he gives that word, he demands that a force of 10,000, all equal to active service, be placed under his command—say 8000 men to advance with him, and 2000 men to man his garrisons. Some time ago he believed a larger force necessary, and believing so, he wrote to the Department, stating that if he were not to be sent forward, he could spare Gen. Scott 2000 men; but that if he were to be, he would require an aggregate force of 14,000 men. He raises the necessary number at 4000 less, for it is now known that the difficulty of marching to San Luis Potosi, is no more than such as is in ordinary cases encountered.

4TH OF JULY AT MONTEREY.—In our Mexican news will be found mention of a speech of Gen. Taylor at the Anniversary Dinner at Monterey. Since that was in type, we have received the very long account, by the Picayune's correspondent, of the Dinner, the Toasts, and the Speeches, on that occasion. Gen. Taylor's speech is a model of brevity. It was brought out by a toast from Lieut. Fuller, of the Massachusetts Volunteers, who gave:

Gen. Taylor—We hail him as the next President; may his civil be as brilliant as his military career. (This sentiment was drunk with three times three.)

Gen. Taylor rose to respond to this sentiment and said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen—I have never had the vanity to aspire to or look for that elevated situation which has just been alluded to, but if my fellow countrymen think proper to elevate me to so distinguished and honorable a position, I certainly shall do my best to discharge the duties of that responsible position faithfully. But if any other candidate is preferred and offered who may be more competent than myself, I need not say that I shall acquiesce most cheerfully in their decision and shall rejoice that there is one more worthy to represent them in the highest office in their gift.

TAYLOR AND THE STANDARD.

The exponent of Democracy in North Carolina, in his eagerness to do the thing up brown, and agreeably to the implication of his contract, cannot keep his paws off General Taylor. Not content alone with its endorsement and praises of the censorious Jacob Thompson, the Standard picks another dreadful flaw in the conduct of the egregious old Zachary at Monterey. Old Rough can neither fight, treat, eat or speak in that city of renown, so as to suit exactly the fastidious judgment of the Politicks. His last offence is a speech.—At an American dinner in Monterey, Gen. Taylor was toasted as the future President of the United States; he of course felt "called out," and briefly reiterated what he had several times written, that he would never owe to a party his elevation to that distinguished office. Now, the Standard is concerned about this matter and expresses its conviction of the bad taste of Rough and Ready, to be making speeches before his officers and men on the delicate subject of the Presidency. The Standard's heart is troubled about this thing—for what reason, we leave the people to divine. If the old man knew that he was subjecting himself to the delicate criticisms of the Standard, in these matters of taste, he would no doubt feel uneasy, and refrain hereafter from opening his mouth, either to treat, eat a public dinner, or reply to a toast.

No Whig, from Tom Corwin to Zachary Taylor, can make a speech to please the simon-pure-democracy. In order to suit their exquisite taste, they are affectionately advised to apply themselves to the diligent perusal of Mr. Haywood's Tariff speech; to the speeches of Mr. Benton on the Texas boundary, and the Lieutenant Generalship; and to Mr. Hannegan's Oregon speech, where he said that, in a certain contingency (which turned out a fact,) a certain high functionary would be buried so deep in infamy that the hand of resurrection could never reach him! Edifying documents these: if you do not like Taylor's speeches—read them.

Greensboro' Pat.

ALARMING EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

By the official quarterly return, made by the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the expenses of the Army, for only three months, ending on the 30th of June, were sixteen millions five hundred and seventy two thousand five hundred and ninety-four dollars, (16,572,594.) and the whole expenses of the Government, for the same period, were \$22,463,505.—As the whole number of troops, then in service, were less than those now assembled, it follows that the expenses for the present 3 months will be greatly increased. The expenses of the army alone, at this rate, will be over sixty millions a year,—and this, too, without including pensions, fortifications, and numberless other items. The expenses of the year, for all descriptions of expenditures, cannot fall much below a hundred millions; and if we get off with that, we shall do pretty well. The receipts of the Government, from customs and all other sources, is almost eight millions for three months, or thirty-two millions a year,—leaving a deficiency of at least \$68,000,000.

It was estimated, if we recollect rightly, that twenty-eight millions would meet all the deficiency of the expenses of the Government, up to July next year.

Now, of the whole expenditures of the Government, army, navy, and everything, are no more than twenty-two and a half millions, as is reported, for the last 3 months, or ninety millions a year, we are running behind at a great rate. The expenditures from December last, the period when the estimate was made, will be, to July, 1848, one hundred and thirty five millions. The statement will then read thus:

Expenses for 1 1/2 year, \$135,000,000 Receipts for the same period, Eight millions a quarter, or 48,000,000 for the 1 1/2 year,

Balance, \$87,000,000

The Government, by its own showing for three are their own figures—have expended, in the year and a half, eighty-seven millions more than the receipts.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

The meeting on Thursday evening last was quite an enthusiastic one; the right spirit prevailed and the building of the road was determined on.

The committee appointed by the last meeting reported (verbally) that they had received additional subscriptions to the amount of \$50,000, and stated that they were confident the citizens of Wilmington would do all that was expected of them.

On motion of O. G. Parsley, Esq., the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the committee; they were requested to continue their labors.

A Resolution was presented by Mr. R. Bradley stating that to ensure the building of the Road, the sum of \$300,000 must be subscribed by the citizens of this place.

Several addresses were made urging the positive necessity of immediate action in the matter, and calling upon the friends of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road to lend their time and money, in aid of this enterprise. WFL Chron.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

We have seen in a letter from "Vera Cruz," dated the 16th July, to this city. It states that General Pierce would leave Vera Cruz on that evening. A foreign merchant had informed him that an express had just arrived, but had lost every letter on the way, with the exception of a small one from Puebla, dated the 7th inst., which states that Gen. Scott has now 11,000 men with him; that Tornel is at San Martin; and that Gen. Scott is for pushing on to the city, but Mr. Triast is disposed to wait until he has seen the commissioners. About 300 troops of Louisiana Volunteers came into the city on the evening of the 15th from the camp, to remain; which makes about 500 effective men, but we daily hope (says the writer) to receive more. The city is not near as sickly as it was and it is thought we shall have but little more this season. The collector has paid over for the train between \$60,000 and \$70,000 in cash and, eight drafts on Puebla from his department.—Wash. Chron.

WESTERN TERM.

At the Term of the Supreme Court, which commenced its sitting at Morganton, on Monday the 2d inst. the following gentlemen were admitted to the Practice of the Law, in the County Courts, viz:

- A. W. Barton, Lincolnton, John Pool, Elizabeth City, James Joyner, Pitt County, Mat. W. Ransom, Warren do, Jasper W. Davis, Halifax do, Virginia, John A. Graves, Caswell County, Sam. J. Calvert, Northampton do, H. D. K. Cabines, Cleveland do, Charles A. Parks, Sorry do, And the following were admitted to Superior Court Practice, viz: Sylvester T. Brown, Washington, N. C. Charles S. Winstead, Olive Hill, E. C. Grier, Charlotte, N. C. S. Nye Hutchinson, do, B. W. Aiken, Rockingham County.

STATE DEBTS.

Lord Palmerston's remarks, in the British House of Commons on the indebtedness of foreign States to British subjects, which we published a few days since are in a tone of gratuitous offensiveness, so far as they relate to the States of this Union. There is no apology to be made for wilful repudiation—none for indifference in respect to the payment of just debts. But to throw upon the States of this Union without discrimination the charge of default and to do so as Lord Palmerston has done it with an ill concealed sneer and a taunting threat is to give forth an intimation false in itself and to take the attitude of one designing to give or to play the bully.

It would be quite in keeping with the characteristic demeanor of the British nation to wards the United States, if upon our coming out of the Mexican war, burthened with a heavy national debt and tired of hostilities the Parliament and the Press of England should find a favorite and frequent employment in vilifying the American people.

Perhaps the termination of the Oregon controversy, showing as it did a palpable want of firmness, with much inconsiderate bravado, on the part of Mr. Polk's Administration, may tend to encourage the arrogance which forms so marked a feather of English regard for this country. However this may be the manifesto of Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons will no doubt be the signal and the warrant for all sorts of vituperation in the journals of Great Britain. And this is the more to be regretted on account of the humiliating fact that there are States in this Union whose conduct as debtors give some show of justice to these invectives.

The remarks of Lord Palmerston have called forth an answer in the New York Commercial, from a correspondent of that paper, who endeavors to give his lordship some little needful information respecting the debts of the States of this Union. The writer says:—

I beseech you to make yourself familiar with the fact that in the first place, of the 130,000,000 of pounds sterling (or seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars) which you say "are due to England and on which interest is not paid," there are no at this time two millions of pounds sterling due by the "ballot-box" States, on which interest is suspended; and of this sum a considerable portion was obtained of said States fraudulently, known to be so by the takers. That in no case has there been an act of repudiation except so far as to test the fact of fraud upon the States, and in the mean time efforts unparalleled in the history of nations are now made to meet every indebtedness—which efforts would not be likely to receive impetus—by your imprudent boast and threats, but which, I trust will continue in disregard and in spite of the vanity and empty gabbling of Viscount Palmerston. If however, on the contrary, those who are struggling through sacrifices and personal self denial to pay debts unwisely contracted by their predecessors should be induced to regard your threats in a different light, and demand a recantation, or Challenge you to the exercise of your overwhelming power, and the creditor be indefinitely delayed he may thank you, my lord, for the wisdom, the prudence the gallantry and high tone you manifested amid the "cheers" and "hear" of the House of Commons on the evening of the 6th of July A. D., 1847.

I really do not know which of the three qualities that distinctly mark you in this debate stands forth most conspicuous—your imprudence, your ignorance or your impudence. In regard to the first I leave the English holders of unpaid bonds to determine. As to the next, the evidence of its existence is too manifest to need

illustration. You evidently were profound ignorant of the question of indebtedness so far as regards this country, about which you were speaking.—If you intended to convey an idea that this Government was in default you were grossly in error and should know better; if you intended to imply a liability on the part of this Government to pay a state debt, then let me tell you where and how you may make a capital speculation for me—if you will engage that the government of her majesty Queen Victoria shall promptly pay the bonds issued many years ago, by the cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, and some others I could mention, and on some of which not one cent of interest ever has been paid, I will engage that every State bond issued by a "ballot-box" State which may be in default shall be promptly paid, provided you allow me a short and reasonable time to go over and buy up your own repudiated securities alluded to above.

While I inform your lordship that the United States Government owes nothing, and has never been in default since its organization, allow me to add that also it never yet has been called on to resort to an income tax to pay its debts; that last adroit cloak of repudiation—that bright example set by England, might easily have been adopted by any of our States, had their notions of honesty squared with that of England.

In plain English, my lord, if I hold your bond paying five per cent. interest, and you tax me three per cent., you readily perceive how much more conveniently you can pay your debt to me than you can escape from the imputation of direct & absolute repudiation—and this is the true character of what you call an "income tax."

The London Times has an article on the speech of Lord Palmerston, and thus sums up the rule which it considers established by this debate in Parliament:

"The judgment given and acquiesced in at this period of 1847, appears to be as follows: that when British subjects lend money to foreign powers, it is undoubtedly competent for the British government, according to the law of nations, to compel payment by reprisals or war; but that the execution of this right rests entirely with the government, to be determined entirely by their view of what is best for the whole State; and cannot, except in pursuance of special compact to that effect, be demanded by the bond holders on their own behalf."

The Times, or the abettors of the Times (remarks the N. Y. Courier) will find out whenever it comes to put in practice its construction of the law of nations, that the time is past when the people of the United States or any portion of them will consent to their interpretation of this law, or in the slightest degree vary from what they themselves think right, becoming and lawful—either by reason of the warning or the armings of the whole British Empire.

We make the following significant extract from Palmerston's speech.

Although I entreat the House, upon grounds of policy not to impose at present upon her Majesty's Government the obligations which the proposed address would throw upon them yet I would take this opportunity of warning foreign governments who are debtors to British subjects, that the time may come when this House will no longer sit patient (hear, hear,) under the wrongs and injustice inflicted upon the subjects of this country [cheers from all sides.] I would warn them that the time may come, when the British nation will not see with tranquillity the sum of 150 Millions due to British subjects and the interest not paid (loud cheers) And I would warn them that if they do not make proper efforts adequately to fulfil their engagements, the Government of this country, whatever men may be in office may be compelled by the force of public opinion, and by the votes of Parliament (hear) to depart from that which hitherto has been the established practice of England, and to insist upon the payment of debts due to British subjects (loud cheers.)

That we have the means of enforcing the rights of British subjects I am not prepared to dispute (hear, hear) It is not that we are afraid of these States or all of them put together, (cheers,) that we have refrained from taking the steps to which my noble friend would urge us (hear, hear, hear) England, I trust will always have the means of obtaining justice for its subjects from any country upon the face of the earth (cheers.) But this is a question of expediency and not a question of power; therefore let no foreign country who has done wrong to British subjects deceive itself by a false impression either that the British nation or the British Parliament will forever remain patient acquiescents in the wrong, or that if called upon to enforce the rights of the people of England, the government of England will not have ample power and means at its command to obtain justice of them (loud cheers from all sides of the House.)

MR. HUME FOLLOWED.

He approved highly of the sentiments just delivered to the House; for he had always thought that if foreign States became debtors those subjects had a perfect right to claim the protection of the British Government. He trusted the terms used by the noble Viscount would have their proper effect on some of the States of the North American Union who are indebted to this country. He had always taken deep interest to the United States of America. He thought he perceived in them a rising prosperity from the policy of a wise and honest Government, but he was sorry to observe in later years that, notwithstanding all the means they had to satisfy all the creditors their claims to fall

into an arrear. The United States had thus lost the high character which they once held; but he trusted the sentiments of the noble lord would reach them, and that ere long their credit would be redeemed.

The Milledgeville papers contain a proclamation of Gov Crawford calling for a battalion of mounted volunteers from Georgia in pursuance of a requisition from the War Department. The Savannah Republican says the Governor's proclamation breathes the same patriotic spirit that has ever characterized the "Mexican Whigs," so many of whom have fought in Mr. Polk's war far more eagerly than Mr. Polk's own friends.

We see by a late Georgia paper that it is nearly completed.



RALEIGH, AUGUST 18, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR, THE COUNTRY'S CHOICE.

EDENTON DISTRICT.

The result of the Congressional election in the Edenton District, is as highly creditable to the intelligence and patriotism of the voters of the district, as it must be gratifying to the Whigs throughout the State.

Col. OUTLAW, the successful candidate, is not only a gentleman of rich mental endowments, but one who possesses, in an eminent degree the qualities of both heart and mind necessary to make an able and faithful representative. We know him well, from an intimate connection with him for some time as associate Editor of this paper; and we but repeat the sentiment of all who know him best, when we commend him to his colleagues in the next Congress as a man of genius, learning, purity, firmness and integrity; and every way worthy of their confidence as a co-laborer in the national councils, as he is of the high trust reposed in him by an enlightened and virtuous constituency.

His triumphant election is also a stern rebuke to his competitor for his blind submission, during his short career in Congress, to the dictates of the men in power. They will find no trucking in Col. Outlaw, who is a bold and independent thinker, speaker and actor. A friend in Windsor writes: "but for the swamps and creeks being impassable, he would have received nearly 1000 majority in the district."

ORANGE DISTRICT.

While every Whig—every true republican must deeply lament the defeat of the virtuous and gifted Knox in this district, there is much in the result for comfort and encouragement. The district gave Mr. Polk 775 majority at the last Presidential election. The reduction of this majority, by the power of truth, through the instrumentality of its eloquent and fearless defender, JOHN KNOX, to 160, shows that light is spreading, and the great cause of pure republican Government is steadily and firmly advancing. Let the Whigs of that district maintain their ground, renew their efforts, and one more struggle will proclaim their triumph, and, we trust, under the same gallant leader.

The last Hillsborough Recorder says by the late fresher, nearly all the mills and bridges on Little River, and on Flat River, commencing high up in Person, were swept away. All the corn on the low grounds is mostly destroyed, large quantities of hay have been swept off, many of the meadows greedily injured, and a large number of sheep and other stock overwhelmed in the flood.

ANOTHER REQUISITION UPON MISSISSIPPI.

We learn from the Vicksburg Sentinel that Governor Brown has received a requisition from the War Department for five companies, or 500 new volunteers for the war from Mississippi. They are to be organized into an independent battalion, under a Lieut. Col. and are to rendezvous at Vicksburg.

COL. FREMONT, & C.

Intelligence from Oregon and California state that Lieut. Col. Fremont had been arrested for disobedience of orders by Gen. Kearny and had been ordered home to the United States to take his trial before a Court Martial. This difficulty grew out of the ill-feeling and contradictory movements of General Kearny and Col. Stockton. Com. Stockton had left and was on his way home.

The American fleet was off Lower California, engaged against Mazatlan, Acapulco and other towns in that quarter. The troops had all been ordered to concentrate in the same direction. There is no detail given of contemplated movements but it is doubtless to enforce the blockade proclaimed by Com. Biddle.

Gen. Kearney was about to leave California, and expected to reach the States in the month of September.

The affairs of California generally appear in a very unsettled condition.

The Cincinnati Commercial says:—"We are informed, by good authority, that a block of three story buildings are to be erected in this city, the entire front to be of cast iron." The plates for the same are already being cast."

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The ship Peter Hattrick, arrived at New Orleans on the 7th Aug., brought dates from Vera Cruz to the 27th July; from which we learn Tabasco has been avastated by the United States troops on account of the unhealthiness of the place.

LATER. The steamship Fashion, from Vera Cruz, with dates to 2nd August which have lately prevailed here, relative to the failure of the last effort of our Government, in the mission of Mr. Triast, in bringing the Mexicans to listen to reason.—All prospects of peace are now dissipated for the moment, and the sword will once more be appealed to, as an arbiter of the future destinies of that Republic, through the obstinacy of the besotted rulers who now preside over her government. There has been a contest of etiquette, about constitutional rights, between the Congress and Santa Anna, each evidently shirking the responsibility of making peace with the invaders. When the Congress dissolved, which was done by the withdrawal of such a number of members as to leave the remainder below the figure which constitutes a quorum, Santa Anna held a council of general officers, when it was resolved to try the effect of one more encounter, either by marching against General Scott, in Puebla, or rejecting the propositions for negotiation, calmly await his advance, and act on the defensive.

Scott was still at Puebla, awaiting the arrival of Gen. Pierce, (expected on the 25th,) when he intended to march forth with to the Capital; which of course gives the contradiction to the rumor noticed in our last that he had taken the city.

Notice is given that the War Tax of ten per cent. ad valorem, hitherto imposed on exports from the ports in the Gulf of Mexico, occupied by the Naval forces of the United States, is ordered to be discontinued.

TAYLOR MEETING IN HARRISBURG.

At a Meeting of the "Taylor Central Corresponding Committee," held at Harrisburg on Saturday last Col. Seth Salisbury was unanimously chosen Chairman of the Committee, and Richard Vaux and Henry C. Overton, Esqrs., Secretaries. The Hon. Ellis Lewis offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the people of this Commonwealth to assemble in Mass Meeting at Harrisburg on the 24th day of September next, the anniversary of the victory of Monterey, to adopt such measures as may be deemed proper to promote the election of Gen. Zachary Taylor to the Presidency of the United States.

This movement is made by the Democratic party, as will be observed by the names of the persons engaged in it.

THE COST OF WAR.

The late war with Great Britain increased our funded public debt from about Thirty nine Millions of Dollars to One Hundred and Thirty three Millions of Dollars besides making a floating debt of about Fifty Millions of Dollars more. The appropriations made for war purposes in the prosecution of the Mexican contest were at the last session, \$44,484,419 98; and at the previous session \$36,350,645 02, making a total of \$80,835,065 00.

It is announced in the Washington News, that some of the greedy holders of grain have suffered in England and Ireland as severely as in this country: Unwilling to sell it even at starvation prices, the sudden fall has forced them to keep it until millions of bushels have been heat rotted Good enough for them.

EXPENSES!!

Let the plain republican reader examine the article from the New York Express on the alarming expenses of the Government, and then say if he does not feel a stronger determination than ever to oppose the imbecile and reckless party now in power and to exert himself to place efficient and able men at the helm of affairs, who will exert the energy and wisdom necessary to bring this expensive war to speedy and honorable termination.

THE LYNCHBURG DEFOCALCATION.

The Richmond Times referring to the embezzlements of Averett and Gross, of the Branch Bank of Virginia, principally by forging the checks of customers and organizing their accounts, says: We learn through passengers by yesterday's boat that it had been discovered that Averett had swindled a single gentleman to the amount of \$40,000; but it was also stated that the Bank would not be responsible in this case. The Times concludes that the loss to the Bank by means of forgeries will not be material. It will probably, though, fall heavily upon citizens.

A new planet and a new Comet.

Professor ROSSER, of Hamburg, has informed Lieut. M. F. MAURY, Superintendent of the National Observatory at Washington, of the discovery of a new planet and a new comet. The former, discovered by Prof. ESCOPE, is thought to be the ninth magnitude, and was first seen July 1, 1847. The comet, first seen by P. J. MAURY, on the 7th of July, is of Ura Minoris.

THE MORMON TEMPLE.

The Kookuk Register says that the sale of the Mormon Temple at Nauvoo to the Catholics has failed, in consequence some defect in the title. The Catholics have purchased Parley Pratt's house with the intention of converting it into a church.