

Who does not see in the day approaching for the United States than has ever memorable...

The Locofoco and '40, at the common Victories which stricken and his corrupt grace, however, must...

Mr. Epp's Philomaths built a fire in day night, (to heat water sent up the glaring bell and millions of sparks some of which fell in stables and out-houses very dry for several commenced raining...

In an imaginary trench, and Boccaccio's Landor, there is the danger of us, and thus necessarily us, detached from the do pressure of the

From the National Intelligencer. However doubtful as to the expediency of a war, when war is actually waged by our National Administration, I am among those who would wish that the mode of conducting it may be such as to cause the least expenditure of blood and treasure which may be consistent with national reputation...

Should the Mexicans resist with a pertinacity like that displayed by the inhabitants of old Spain in opposition to Napoleon, will it not be necessary, in order to preserve any control which may be attained, to establish fortresses in every part of their country?

Would the possession of the city of Mexico secure to us a peaceful control over the nation any more than did that of Moscow or of Madrid secure an analogous result to Napoleon?

Were the Mexicans to humble themselves into the dust, and agree to submit as obsequiously as the most dastardly of the provinces of the Roman empire, could our National Government undertake to legislate for them?

In addition to the above queries, I beg leave to suggest that there should be less repugnance to taking possession of Chihuahua or California, so far as the Spanish Mexicans are concerned, because they are not the rightful owners...

A TRUE AMERICAN.

DIRECT TAXATION.

The Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce—Loco Foco up to the hub—speaking of the policy of the Whigs at the coming Session of Congress, says:

I am at a loss to know what course they will take as to the Mexican war,—whether they will vote the additional supplies or not. They are desirous of creating a national debt of two or three hundred millions, and this may reconcile them to the war.

Some twelve or thirteen years since, when Polk was first elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, some one inquired of Governor Barbour who the new Speaker was as he had never been distinguished?

from Brazos St. Iago for this port, which vessel was stranded at sea 200 miles to the south of the Balize. The crew had been eight days in the small boat when picked up...

OUR REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.

It has been a matter of much regret with the friends of our institutions and country that party politics should have so often decided the choice of our representatives abroad. We could not expect, however, that democracy, even in its most wonder-working form, should change the character and purposes of politicians...

Whatever estimate we may form of our superiority as a nation, (frequently a very exaggerated one) yet when we come in contact with the diplomatists of established dynasties, and when we have to meet their most distinguished, astute, and able men—when history, the laws of nations, and the commercial relations of the world are to be discussed, then it is quite necessary that we should have representatives equal to the emergency in which they may be placed.

Now, we think that none but the most accomplished, the cleverest, and the ablest men of this country should ever be sent abroad. We all suffer if we send out incompetent agents. We do our institutions a real discredit when they are represented by vulgar, ignorant, and uneducated men.

Our consular system has been equally mismanaged. The theory of consulates is a beautiful one. We are supposed to place all over the commercial world kind-hearted, intelligent, brave, and accomplished citizens, who know how to maintain the honor of their country, communicate to it the most important and useful intelligence, protect its interests, and administer justice to the forlorn and forsaken American.

The consuls of France have been eminent contributors to the science and resources of their own country; but what American consul is there, or has there been, except a very few like Mr. Warden, who have contributed any thing of moment to the interests of their country?

It was ordered shortly after the victories of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, by a committee of citizens of Louisville, Kentucky, who have paid a merited compliment to Philadelphia workmen in giving them such an opportunity to display their skill.

The space above is enriched by a beautiful design, in which the American eagle is represented in the act of rending with her beak a serpent, symbolical of Mexico. The handle and rim of the pitcher are appropriately ornamented with chasing, which, with the burnished portions reflect the highest credit upon the workmen employed.

From the New Orleans Bee, October 21st. LATER FROM THE ARMY.

The steamer Galveston, Captain Wright, arrived yesterday afternoon, having left Brazos St. Iago, the 14th instant, and Galveston, the 18th. The Galveston brought over a large number of passengers, among whom are Maj. Johnson of the United States Army, Captain George, Lieuts. Johnson, Sackett, Curd, Robinson, Woodall, Capt. Johnson, Nichols, Lathrop, Freshly and Lillard.

By this arrival we have received files of the Matamoros flag to a late date, but no letters. We learn verbally from a gentleman who came direct from Monterey, that the loss of the Americans was about three hundred killed, and from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and eighty wounded. On the side of the Mexicans the loss is believed to have been somewhat larger—ranging between 600 and 800.

One section of our battery was detached with scouting parties of dragoons and Texan rangers. Captain Graham's squadron of dragoons and four companies of the artillery battalion under Major Brown, advanced on the Saltillo road 3 miles, and I with the twelve pound howitzer, two companies of the artillery battalion and one of Texans, took position in a mountain gorge to repel reinforcements.

The writer, after bringing up his account to the evening of the 23d, adds:

Next morning the fire was resumed, and in its midst a white flag appears. With it came proposals for surrender. They offered to give us the place, except all public property, arms, etc. We offered to let them have their lives, then their bodies and small arms, and finally their small arms and six twelve pound brass pieces, and their private baggage.

Gen. Worth is the hero of this affair; he did the most of it, and lost only about thirty wounded and killed; while the main body of the army lost about five hundred. The Mexicans, it is thought, lost about the same number.

The flag of the 7th states that a new order has been issued by General Patterson, said to prohibit the introduction into Matamoros, or any other place over which he exercises his command, of any species of goods, unless brought by army sutlers.

Attempt to Lasso a Boy.—The steamer Corvete, on her trip down from Camargo, stopped for the night at a rancho on the river, and a small boy attached to the boat went ashore and strayed some distance from the boat.

The Indiana volunteers were gradually moving up to Monterey. Over a hundred wagons had already gone forward under the escort of a portion of the Hoosier boys.

The steamer Major Brown has been despatched up the river as far as Mier, the object being to ascertain to what distance the Rio Grande may be navigated, in order that a military depot may be established at the furthest navigable point, so as to have stores at a place as near as possible to the route taken by General Wool, marching from San Antonio to Chihuahua.

Captain Butler of the schooner Galena, from Matamoros, 16th inst., reports having picked up at sea on the 6th inst., on his voyage to Matamoros, in latitude 28° 4' longitude 93° 2', seven of the crew of the schooner Fame, of Mobile,

From the New Orleans Picayune, 23d October. TERRIFIC GALE IN THE GULF.

Wreck of the U. States brig Perry—Loss of the Revenue Cutter Morris—Total Destruction of Key West—Fifty Lives Lost—Immense Destruction of Property.

The schooner Sarah Churchman, Capt. Baymore, from Philadelphia, via Key West, for Brasos Santiago, arrived at the N. E. Pass, on Wednesday morning, the 21st, and landed Com. Sloat and son from the Pacific, and Lieut. Wm. C. Pease, of the Revenue Service, bearer of despatches to Washington.

They came up to town last week on the tow-boat Jefferson. To Lieut. Pease we are indebted for the details of a terrible gale in the Gulf—a fury unexampled, and from which we must not expect to hear all the deplorable effects in many weeks. We will begin with the gale as it was felt at Key West.

The Custom House was blown down, the Marine Hospital unroofed, and it is supposed Government property destroyed to the amount of \$300,000. Fifty wharves disappeared, and the Salt Works are destroyed. The U. States Barracks were injured, but suffered less than any other buildings. Many families were turned out homeless, but the U. States Quartermaster came promptly to their assistance.

The loss of life is great. Many were drowned and many killed by falling buildings. Key West light-house and dwelling attached are entirely gone. The spot where they stood is covered by a white sand-beach. Fourteen souls perished in these buildings.

We are compelled to omit the particulars of the gale. A long list of vessels wrecked and injured is given in the Picayune, among them the U. S. cutters Perry and Morris, to which a few days later accounts, we fear, will greatly add.

SUN PICTURES.

A correspondent of the Boston Atlas gives an account of the process of obtaining what are called in Europe "Sun Pictures," which appear to be similar to Daguerreotypes, only they are taken on paper instead of metal. They are stated to be quite the "rage in Europe, at the present time. They are the invention of a Mr. Talbot, and are called by some Talbotypes in honor of the inventor.

With an atmosphere so transparent as you have in America, wonders may be effected with this Talbotype paper; and I doubt not, as your Daguerreotypes are far superior to ours, your Talbotype drawings will ere long, put ours to the blush. Ladies could scarcely find a prettier employment, than making transcripts of this sort from nature.

I will say of the specimen I alluded to just now, it is a view of a principle place in the city of Orleans—in fact, the shadow of the houses and square, thrown on a bit of paper. I can read the signs on the houses—see the place where Joan of Arc harangued the populace; notice the solemn towers of Notre Dame looming up, and even make out the carriages at the shop doors.—I enclose it, so that your readers of the Atlas may look at it, if they will call at your office.

POWER OF IMAGINATION.

An amusing incident recently occurred at Williams College, which is thus related by a correspondent of the Springfield Gazette:

The professor of chemistry, while administering, in the course of his lectures, the protoxide of nitrogen, or, as it is commonly called, laughing gas, in order to ascertain how great an influence the imagination had in producing the effects consequent on respiring it, secretly filled the India rubber gas-bag with common air instead of gas. It was taken without suspicion, and the effects, if anything, were more powerful than upon those who had really breathed the pure gas.

RESULT OF OBSERVATION.

The editor of the New Haven Herald sets it down as a fact in natural history, proved by his experience for years, that when a traveller rides up to a toll gate, the keeper if a man, invariably brings out a box, or a handful of change; but if a woman, she comes out and takes the traveler's coin, and then goes back for the change.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser. LONDON Oct. 3.

I am prone to dwell at some length upon this subject, as I think it contains the embryo of much mischief, and Heaven knows, the horizon of our human prospects is dark enough without foreign clouds. Ireland is in a state of overwhelming distress; famine stalks throughout the land, and insubordination is rife in that unfortunate isle. Alarming riots for food have taken place, and the provision shops are pillaged by the starving people.

The above extract is calculated to throw light on the subject of the rise in the price of bread stuffs at the North. The foreign demand is the result of famine in Ireland. The demand for all articles regulate the price of those articles, at home or abroad; and it is perfectly absurd to ascribe the improved state of trade in flour and meal to the operations of the new tariff.

The following from the Liverpool Times, of Sept. 20th, in relation to Irish distress will also be read with interest:

Irish Relief.—The following is a list of the sums presented in various baronies in Ireland by local authorities, for the purpose of employing the people in various public works, and thus affording them the means of support.

At the various presentment sessions, money has been voted without stint—nearly £200,000 has been presented at the first six sessions in the county of Cork, in Clare, £300,000; Donegal, \$40,000; Castletar, \$80,000; for the barony of Murrisk in Mayo, £80,000; Trillickbarney, £65,000; Clannamaine, £25,000; Inaghinogor, £20,401; Cahirciveen, £20,000; Knockrothery Roscommon, £20,000; Clifton, one of the wildest parts of the extreme West of Ireland, £40,000 was presented.

INDIAN CORN.

A letter from London, under date of the 2d, says—"Indian Corn is this day at fifty shillings the quarter for the best white qualities, weighing 60 lbs. the bushel. This is equal to one dollar and fifty cents per bushel. Barrels of wheat flour 35s. per bbl. weighing 195 lbs.; equal to eight and a half dollars. Fine American wheat 6s. to 6s. per quarter, 62 lbs. of wheat to the bushel; which, allowing the dollar to be equal to four shillings and two pence, gives nearly two dollars per bushel; just twice the price that it bears in the States."

Christianity Planted in Egypt.—A London correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer communicates the fact that a Christian Church was about to be erected in the "Land of Egypt;" a land where the light of Divine truth, more than three thousand years ago, shone just enough to reveal its utter darkness; and where, both since and long time previous, vegetables and reptiles, stars which gem night's canopy, as well as sun and moon, have been adored, instead of the great Creator. He says:

"Among the wonders of modern Egypt,—that to a contemplative mind, though utterly opposite to their nature and character, outside those stupendous works of the olden time—wonders, too, which all owe their creation to the old man, himself the greatest wonder of them all, Mehmet Ali—among them may be named a splendid Protestant Christian church, now in progress of erection in the most splendid portion of the Frank quarter of Alexandria. The following is the enumeration of Europeans whose fixed or occasional residence made such a structure necessary: In 1845, permanent residents, 107; travellers in transit, 2,200; ship's crews, 2007; tourists, 166; total, 6,050. For this it was proposed to erect a very humble structure, and the British Resident, (Col. Campbell) mentioned the matter to Mehmet Ali. He at once gave a plot of ground on the south side of the Great Square, intimating his wish that the building should correspond in size and magnificence with the other buildings in the neighborhood. By an act of Parliament, where British subjects abroad raise one half of the support of a clergyman, the government may contribute the same amount, and the clergyman may be Episcopalian or Presbyterian, according to the majority of those for whom the church is intended. In this case, the majority being Episcopalians, the clergyman was licensed by the Bishop of London. The building is dedicated to St. Mark, and is the first Christian edifice in that region in modern times.

Pumping the water out of Lake Michigan.—It is well known to our readers that, by an arrangement with the English bond holders, the state of Illinois has given over to them the unfinished canal, from the waters of Lake Michigan, at Chicago, to the Illinois river.—They are about completing it, but the principal difficulty now is, to supply it with water, owing to the level of the lake being eight feet below the bottom of the canal. To overcome this, the present company, after various propositions, finally bethought themselves of raising the water of the lake, so as to supply the canal. They went to Messrs. Knapp & Totten, of this city, and furnished them with a data to calculate whether it could be done, and what force and what machinery would accomplish it. These gentlemen soon furnished an answer, and the other day received an order to build some powerful machinery for that purpose—a steam engine and eight feet stroke. We are glad to hear that this eminently scientific firm have been selected to execute this order. Their shop and mechanical force are not excelled by any establishment in the United States. [Pittsburg Gaz.]

Nathan Clifford, of Maine, has received from the President the appointment of Attorney General of the United States, in the place of Mr. Mason, made Secretary of the navy.