

[From the Extra Ledger of Saturday.]

LATEST AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO
Arrival of the Fashion—General Scott still at Puebla—Failure of the Peace Proposals—Action at the National Bridge—Council of Santa Anna's Officers—Determination to Stand Another Battle—The Capital Fortified, &c.

The New Orleans papers received this morning announce the arrival of the steamer Fashion, with Vera Cruz dated to the 21st inst. Gen. Scott was at Puebla on the 20th of July, but there was a probability of an immediate advance.

Gen. Valencia was reported to be in the vicinity, with 4000.

Gen. Pierce had arrived at Perote after an action with the guerrillas near the National Bridge.

Lieutenants Tipton, of Indiana, and Surgeon, of Pennsylvania, had died.

The courier of the British Legation arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st, with correspondence from the Capital to the 29th, Puebla to the 30th.

Mr. Kendall represents the chances for peace as unfavorable, but says Scott will march immediately on the arrival of Gen. Pierce, certainly in the first week of August, and more than probably the hardest fight yet will take place at the city of Mexico, that the Mexicans are prepared to meet him, having all their fortifications completed and twenty-five thousand men as the garrison.

He also states that the British legation were secretly exerting influence, to keep the Americans out of the Capital.

Other letters in the Picayune, represent the chances of peace as more favorable, and think that the resistance to Scott's advance, will be almost nominal.

The Mexican Congress had referred Mr. Buchanan's letter back to the Executive, and thrown on him the responsibilities of the war. The peace party in the capital is strong, and increasing rapidly. They have no faith in their Generals.

The Sun of Anshutz says, in describing the guerrilla attack upon Gen. Pierce, that a body of 400 Americans approached under a brisk fire until about a hundred yards from the Mexicans, when a deadly fire was opened upon the enemy, forcing them to commence a hasty retreat.

At this moment a spirited charge was made upon the retreating Mexicans by the American cavalry, in which at least one hundred of the enemy were cut to pieces. The position occupied by the Mexicans was one of the strongest in the country, but the Americans passed the Bridge after this engagement and arrived in safety at Perote. Gen. Scott despatched General Smith's brigade from Puebla to meet him at Perote.

The Commercial Times considers the news a full confirmation of the failure of Mr. Trist's mission and that all prospects were dissipated. Its correspondence states that there has been a contest of etiquette about constitutional rights between Congress and Santa Anna, each charging the other with the responsibility of making peace.

It is however shrewdly supposed that the latter personally desires the patching up of the differences between the two countries, as the sole means of securing the grand object of his ambition, the Dictatorship. When Congress was dissolved, it was done by the withdrawal of such a number of the members as to leave the remainder too few to form a quorum.

Santa Anna held a council of his general officers, when it was resolved to try the effect of another struggle, either by marching out to meet Gen. Scott at Puebla, or, rejecting the propositions of Mr. Trist, calmly to wait Scott's advance, and act upon the defensive.

In order to be free to act, the Government has issued a decree, suspending the publication of all the newspapers except the Government organ.

The Delta says that Congress had met and adjourned without acting on the peace propositions of our government; that all their letters agree in expressing the belief that Gen. Scott can take the city without difficulty, and that the foreign residents there are anxious for his arrival.

Lieut. Whipple had arrived there; he was treated well, and expected to be exchanged shortly.

Com. Perry has withdrawn his forces from Tabasco, in consequence of the sickness prevailing there; he expects to return when the sickly season is passed.

The Sun of Anshutz attributes his withdrawal to an overwhelming force of the enemy being in the vicinity, and the fear of an attack.

Gen. Almonte was in confinement at Tullancingo. Gen. Alvarez was at the capital the middle of July, and had several long interviews with Santa Anna.

Mr. Trist had been indisposed, but had become convalescent.

The Sun tells of various exploits of Mexican robbers near Vera Cruz, but they are hardly worth repeating, stealing horses being the greatest feat. The following paragraph from the Sun of the 23d ult. touches Father Jaruta:

This priest and his band of robbers having robbed some of the property belonging to the U. S. Government, from Gen. Godswalder's train, delivered it over to the Governor of Orizaba, who sold it and pocketed the proceeds. It is said that the priest is not at all satisfied with this and has abandoned his command.

We have letters from the American officers, prisoners in Mexico, which we cannot find room for this morning. The latest date is the 15th July. The health of the party is good, but

they see no prospect of release. They long for the arrival of the army. Gen. Scott has made another effort in their behalf, but we do not yet know the result.

Mr. Kendall perseveres in sending couriers to Vera Cruz, though he has had three captured. One has been killed. He fought bravely for his life and was faithful to the last. By singular good fortune the letters by this courier have been recovered. They are not of a late date, but it is rather singular that they should have reached their destination against the wishes of the Mexicans, when once in their possession. We have not yet had time even to read them. Mr. K. will continue to dispatch messengers to the coast.

[Editorial correspondence of the Picayune.]

PUEBLA, Mexico, July 25, 1847.
In my last I mentioned the capture of a Mexican mail by a party of dragoons. Since then another package has been taken, and the contents of one of the letters was outrageous beyond belief. The writer, a young man half crazy and two-thirds knave, spoke of women being daily outraged by not only our men, but the higher grades of officers; said that the most gross excesses were perpetrated in open day; that females were not safe even in their own houses; that many good citizens of Puebla had already died of rage, and that he himself could not possibly live much longer and witness such horrible crimes as were hourly committed by the savage and perfidious Yankees—he must die from an excess of anger. He winds up his letter by swearing to the truth of all he has written, and then asks his friend in the city of Mexico to read and circulate the precious document. He is now safely lodged in prison, and gives as an excuse that he only wrote the letter in joke! As he has been told that he must remain in prison until he proves one of the statements he has so solemnly sworn to, his incarceration is likely to be a long one.

In one of my last letters I noticed the death of Lieut. Tipton, of the rifles—a son of Senator Tipton, of Indiana. Since then a son of Senator Sturgeon, of Pennsylvania, a lieutenant in one of the regiments from that State, has died, and he, too, I have been told, was a young man of much promise. I cannot learn that any of our officers are now seriously indisposed, and the health of the army generally is improving. To be sure there are 1500 or 2000 men still on the sick list, but a larger portion of them are convalescent.

I wrote you a short time since that I had despatched a man to Vera Cruz with letters, and that after his departure I was obliged, in virtue of a verbal contract, to pay all the expenses of his family during his absence, to keep a candle continually burning and have a fansion performed in one of the churches for his safety and *buena viaje*. I have just learned that the fellow was captured on the road by the guerrilleros, stripped, beat most unmercifully, his horse—I paid for the animal—taken from him, and was then turned loose to make the best of his way back to Puebla. The story of his adventures and capture is most amusing, and I will give it to you if I live to get home; at present I will only say that I thought the family made too much fuss from the first.

Last evening, on the strength of a letter said to have been received from the Spanish Minister in Mexico, peace stock went up. It was rumored that the contents of his communication made peace inevitable—that the Congress and Santa Anna were disposed to agree to anything in order to insure it; now, while I am writing, intelligence has come in from which it would appear that there is no earthly chance for an amicable adjustment of our difficulties. From all accounts, it would appear that Santa Anna and Congress are at sword's points, and that the former has all the advantage over the constituent wisdom of the great and magnanimous Mexican nation. It may be recollected that some two months since Congress passed an act declaring any one a traitor who would even entertain the idea of a peace with the Americans. So far so good. When Santa Anna received Mr. Buchanan's last propositions, a few weeks since, he at once submitted them to Congress for that body to act upon the matter in the premises; but what did Congress do but send the papers back with an answer that the initiatory steps belonged exclusively to the Executive. At this Santa Anna became enraged—said that he did not send the papers before Congress to ascertain what his prerogatives were—he knew their full extent well—but he had laid the matter before that body in order that the members might rescind their former decree declaring any one a traitor, &c., if they saw fit. That he thought they would do this, and thus give him all and every power, is highly probable; but Congress took a stubborn fit, and here the whole affair rests for the present. I do not even see who is to design offer an answer to Mr. Buchanan's propositions, which seem to have been transferred into a species of foot-ball to be kicked backwards and forwards by Santa Anna and the Congress—neither party, in the present distracted state of the country, daring to lay hands upon the unfortunate document. Bold and unscrupulous as even the tyrant is in all matters of State policy, he dare not take a responsibility so heavy upon his shoulders as to come out alone and advocate a peace.

The impression now is, that he has determined to hazard the defence of the capital, and this impression gains strength when it is known that he has Congress to lay the blame upon in case he suffers another defeat. Another battle, in my humble opinion, will be of immense advantage to the United States; for if Gen. Scott moves upon the capital the Mexicans will certainly be defeated, and if he remains here, and there is no more fighting, the enemy will continue to come out of the war conquerors. They will endeavor to make it appear that the Yankees, fearful of

risking a battle at their principal city, sued for peace, and in the eyes of the world they will be able to make a tolerably poor case.

Santa Anna has recently levied a contribution—a forced loan it may be called—upon the inhabitants of the capital, in which he calls for \$200,000 to carry on the war. The churches and convents, as well as private individuals, are assessed, and it is hinted that the tyrant has left the names of some of his few friends off the tax list. The foreigners, who have been called upon without stint, have made regular protests it is said against the unjust exaction, but Santa Anna does not stand upon trifles in his money transactions.

From every indication, it would appear that Gen. Scott intends an immediate movement upon the city of Mexico—at least within a week or ten days. Hard bread is being baked for the march, the quartermasters have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness, and in every department all is bustle and activity. It being found impossible to receive clothing from the United States, hundreds of Mexicans are hard at work putting our men in uniform. Some even think that the army will move before General Pierce comes up, but it is hardly probable that Gen. Scott will march before that officer gets within one or two days march. At least 1500 of the sick will be left behind, but a majority of them would be in a situation to take up arms in case the garrison was attacked.

Speaking of sickness, the South Carolina Regiment has suffered more than any other in the service. This was not expected. It was thought that the Northern regiments would suffer most hereaway in the tropics, but the New Yorkers and South Carolinians have been, as it were, side and side, and the former have had but few cases on the sick list comparatively. The South Carolinians out of 900 strong when first mustered, now turn out but about 400. Of the other 500 some 140 have died, 200 have been left sick in the rear, and the rest are now in hospital here. The health of the regiment is improving, however, and many are convalescent.

Yours, &c. G. W. K.

PUEBLA, MEXICO, July 30, 1847.

In relation to the movements of the army, I can give you no other than the impression that General Scott will march immediately on the arrival of General Pierce. The men composing the divisions of Gens. Worth and Twiggs, are probably better soldiers than any at present in the world. In the first place, the material is equal, if not superior, to any; they are equally well drilled; have the best officers to lead them; and, what is of the greatest importance, a great portion of them have been in the front rank of battle in numerous fights.

Nor is the division of General Quitman, which will doubtless take an active part in any operations yet to take place, much behind the others. The regiments composing it, the New York, South Carolina, and first and second Pennsylvania, have been long enough in the field to become well drilled, while Steptoe's admirable battery is attached to it. The army that will set down before Mexico will be the strongest and best appointed we have yet had in the field, and let the Mexicans fight as they will, the result of any contest that may take place cannot be doubted.

Copies of the *Diario del Gobierno* up to the 27th inst. have been received here. It is the only paper now published at the capital, and contains little save government orders and decrees, or articles published under the express sanction of Santa Anna. In one of the latter the editor asks the people not to forget their great and glorious victory over "los Yankees" on the triumphant field of Buena Vista, nor the three pieces of cannon and the standard then and there taken from General Taylor! He himself has probably entirely forgotten the seven or eight hundred cannon captured from his countrymen within the last eighteen months, as well as the flags innumerable that have been sent on to Washington.

I must close this letter with a few speculations of my own. There is now every indication that the army will move upon the capital in the course of the coming six days, and it is more than probable that the hardest fight yet will be at the city of Mexico—this is the opinion of the majority. Santa Anna, however, much as he may be averse to it, can hardly avoid a battle, although he will still creep out of it if possible. No one not in all the secrets can know anything with certainty, but there are yet strong reasons to believe that the English legation is exerting every influence to keep the Americans out of the capital, and to effect this Santa Anna has been tampered with, and golden showers of American coinage, mind you, have been made to rise before him. The English do not want to see us in the city of Mexico—they have interests of their own to subservise, and are fearful the American hold upon this shattered Republic will be too strong to be shaken off except to their great detriment. If an immediate peace is made, why then the United States can help herself to such portion of Northern Mexico as she may covet, while England will come in at the southern extremity and lay hold of territory to their heart's content.

The obstinacy of Congress, the deep hatred of the Mexicans and Americans, and the slight hold Santa Anna has upon the people, may, and probably will, prevent his own schemes and those of the English from being carried out—the coming fortnight will tell the story. No wonder the English are anxious to see this war brought to a close, for it has already proved most disastrous to their heavy mercantile interests in the country, and its continuance must hasten its utter ruin in more ways than one.

Difficult as it is to get letters off to the coast, I shall continue to attempt it, for the events of the coming month must be pregnant with interest. Yours, &c. G. W. K.

EUROPEAN POSTAGE.—A pound of cotton or of tobacco is transported to Europe for a couple of cents. A pound of literature or of science, in letter form, costs in Italy, going from New York, nearly sixty eight dollars!



Saturday, August 21, 1847.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 2d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, at No. 610 a No. 180 Nassau Street, New York, S. E. Corner Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore, and No. 16 State Street, Boston, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

E. W. CARR, corner of Third and Dock Streets, Sun Buildings, opposite Merchants Exchange, Philadelphia, is also authorized to act as our Agent.

Democratic Nominations.
FOR GOVERNOR,
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MORRIS LONGSTRETH,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Whig Nominations.
For Governor,
GEO. JAMES IRVIN.
For Canal Commissioner,
JOSEPH W. PATTON.

PRINTING INK.—A fresh supply of superior printing ink just received, and for sale at Philadelphia prices.

HOWE'S INK.—A fresh supply of Howe's celebrated ink, in bottles of all sizes, has been received and can be had at H. Masser's store.

LOST, on Wednesday last, a pair of steel framed spectacles, with one glass out. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at this office.

PEACHES, some of the earlier kind, have been ripe about a week. The crop is abundant in this quarter. There is also a fine crop of apples and other fruit. Tomatoes are now in full season here.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND BRIDGE, from the Sunbury shore to the Island, is progressing, and will, no doubt, be ready for passage in October. The frame of the first span, on the island side, is now up, and the others will follow in rapid succession. The President of the company is an indefatigable as well as an incorrigible (we had almost said "old") bachelor, and is determined to have a dry passage over this modern Hellespont.

The Democrats of Union county have nominated Col. H. C. Eyer for Senator of that district, for the unexpired term of Dr. Waggoner, dec'd.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—The public School House has been painted outside, a beautiful straw color, which gives it a beautiful, fresh and lively appearance. This school house, with its defective walls, has long been an eye sore, and should have been painted some years since. We are pleased that the directors had the good taste to select a straw color instead of the common dingy red. There are a number of beautiful buildings of this color in Philadelphia, among them several churches. In the East, and in the flourishing towns in the state of New York, we find many public and private buildings of this color. In fact, there is nothing that looks so clean, fresh and comfortable as a straw colored building. The wash was put on by Mr. Haupt, according to the recipe used in painting the President's house at Washington. This, together with the new fence put around it a short time since, makes a decided improvement. A handsome row of trees is now all that is wanting, to complete the work.

THE DANVILLE COURT is now in session, for the last time at that place. Hereafter the court will be held at Bloomsburg, ten miles further up the North Branch. Thus, "Northward the Star of the Empire wends its way." The loss of the removal of the seat of justice will not, however, be very sensibly felt by the good people of Danville, since the iron business has given such an impetus to their place. Removal seems to be the order of the day. There is now a severe struggle pending in Schuylkill county, for the removal of the seat of justice from Orwigsburg to Pottsville. All other considerations are merged into the matter of removal. The Pottsville people are sanguine of success, and calculate to poll 2,000 votes in that place, and all but about 20 for removal Pottsville, with two or three adjoining townships, can poll more votes than the rest of the county. The election will be warmly contested.

The Steamship Cambria arrived with two weeks later news. The price of breadstuffs had declined. The prospects of a good harvest continue encouraging. Harvest has commenced in some of the Southern counties. The potato rot is not extensive.

Gen. Taylor was to have moved on to San Luis on the 20th ult. Gen. Wool has marched for Sallido. No news from Scott's army.

The Canal and Railroad tolls of the present year, on the Pennsylvania Line, up to the end of July, amount to \$1,019,551, being \$307,976 more than the same time last year.

UNCLE SAM'S Expenses for the last quarter amounted to \$22,475,000. This is at the rate of nearly ninety millions of dollars per annum.

BELTS are coming into fashion again, among the ladies. Wonder whether they will bring back with them corsets and narrow waists?

THE GERMANS ALL FOR TAYLOR.—There is not a more patriotic race of people in the world, than our Germans, which accounts for their devotedness to General Jackson, and the same warm feeling they now manifest for Gen. Taylor. The southern portion of this county is made up almost entirely of Germans, and a more honest, industrious, and well doing people is not to be found. They are also a reading people, which fact we know from the circulation of our German paper. A large majority are Democrats, though in one township of several hundred votes, four-fifths are whigs. In the adjoining township, of the same size, about seven-eighths are democrats. Yet these men of different political opinions and strong party bias, are nearly unanimous for Gen. Taylor. The democrats are warmly attached to Shunk, and will give him a hearty support. But for President, they know no distinction, and all go for Taylor.

GEN. WM. F. PACKER Defeated by a False Return.—Mr. Packer, a few days since, discovered the important fact that he was, at the last election, duly elected a member of the legislature, by a majority of eight votes over Benj. F. Pauling, Esq., his whig competitor, who was returned and served the entire session. Mr. Packer, in his statement published at length in the Lycoming Gazette, says that he was considerably surprised after the election last fall, to find that he had fallen twenty votes behind the party vote in Porter township, Clinton county, where he had many warm friends, and supposed that Judge Ives, his colleague, had received so many false votes, as the whig vote had not been increased. Upon inquiring among his friends there, recently, he found that this was not the case, which led to an examination of the election returns, which revealed the fact that Mr. Packer had 69 scores on the tally paper, and on the returns made up from the tally papers were the written words, "Wm. F. Packer has sixty-nine votes," which, however, was carried out on the margin, in figures, 49 votes, thus giving the election to Mr. Pauling by a supposed majority of 12 votes, when Mr. Packer was in reality elected by a majority of 8 votes. Wm. B. Foster, Gen. Houston and Wm. F. Packer each had 69 votes, and Allison White and Judge Ives had 70 votes each, in Porter township. The whig vote was 48, except James M. Power, who had 49 votes. It is to be regretted that Mr. Packer did not make the examination sooner, or that the return judges did not read the returns.

LANCASTER COUNTY PRODUCTIONS.—Mr. Tobias Stelman, of Conestoga township, Lancaster county, Pa., has now feeding a mammoth steer which he raised from a calf, and is said to be the largest ever fed in that county, his weight being about 4,000 pounds. He is 9 feet, 9 inches in length, and measures round the body 9 feet, 8 inches and is 3 feet across the hunches.

We find the following in the New York Courier of Friday:

There is a rumor in the street to-day that the Secretary of the Treasury has succeeded in making a contract with the house of ROTHSCHILDS for the supply of coin to the armies and Commissariat in Mexico, of all the money they shall require—against the drafts by the proper officers on the Treasury at Washington. We were not able to ascertain the accuracy of the rumor—much less the terms on which, if at all—the arrangement has been made—but as it seems to be probable, and would certainly be advantageous to both parties, we think it right to give it a hearing.

By such an arrangement, European creditors of Mexico, whom the Rothschilds may be supposed to represent, would receive their property in specie—in Mexico, avoid all the danger of *condemnation*, and other dangers incident to the present deranged state of Mexico—take Bills on the United States Treasury at Washington, which at maturity could be converted into good Bills of Exchange on England.

On our side, by such an arrangement, all transportation of specie from the United States to Mexico would be avoided, the shock to our banks incident to large expenditures of coin would be avoided, and not least the risk of transporting it from the sea coast to the armies.

Upon the whole, therefore, as there is manifest advantage to both parties in such an arrangement, we deem it altogether probable that it has been made, and only marvel that it or some like arrangement had not been earlier made.

DEADLY SWEETNESS.—Loss of the Swedish Bark Iduna—One Hundred and Seventy-two Persons Drowned.—A telegraphic despatch from Boston for the New York Herald makes the following melancholy announcement:—"The ship Channing, Patten, from Liverpool, 13th ult., bound to this port, reports that on Monday morning, 9th inst., at about 11 o'clock, the weather foggy, he came in contact with the Swedish bark Iduna, from Hamburg for New York, with 206 persons on board, and that the bark sunk in 20 minutes after the collision. Captain Patten immediately sent his boats to the rescue, and with one boat from the bark, picked up 34 persons—172 perished. Among them was Capt. A. Moberg. List of Passengers Saved.—Edw. Kaiser and Teresa Lettner, cabin passengers; Carl Lauson, Leonard Roehuber, A. Wreter, Frederick Robn, Chas. Satz and wife, Daniel Gunther, Frederick Kaborg, Johanna Wessell, H. F. Rohlose."

SUICIDE.—Michael Depra, a young man working in Wolf's foundry at Cincinnati, on the 18th inst., had one of his feet burned off by molten iron. The liquid metal was poured into one of his boots.

TO PREVENT FLIES from Injuring Picture Frames, Glasses, &c.—Boil three or four onions in a pot of water; then with a gliding brush do over your glasses and frames, and the flies will not light on the article so washed. This may be used without apprehension, as it will not do the least injury to the frames.

AN ATTRACTIVE LETTER.—Et. Fletcher, of the Alton (Ill.) volunteers, was among the killed at Buena Vista. He was a widower, and the father of a little girl two years old. His remains, with others, were recently buried at Alton, and his little daughter, accompanied by her grandparents, attended the funeral. The night before the battle, Lieut. Fletcher wrote the following letter, which presents, in a gratifying light, his paternal affections:—

CAMP BUENA VISTA, Mexico, }
JANUARY 14, 1847. }

DEAR COLONEL:—To-morrow we expect to have an engagement with a superior Mexican force, and, on the eve of the battle, I have thought it proper to address you a few lines. As you are well aware, the object nearest my heart, is the welfare of my little child; and, so far as I have been able, I have provided for her. My wages, to the amount of \$280, are due from the Government; besides a small sum owing me, as well as the contents of my trunk, and the books and the other articles I may own, I have, in a memorandum in my trunk, left to her and placed the whole in the charge of Capt. Baker, to be forwarded to you in case I should fall—all of which I doubt not you will most religiously see appropriated to her use, as may seem fit and proper by you and mother.

And now, with respect to the child: should I fall I leave her entirely with you and your wife; but I have written to my brother, requesting him to throw his brotherly protection over her; and if, at any time, you think fit to send her to him, he will receive her as his own child, and protect her as such. Should she remain with you, I wish that she should receive as good an education as the little means I left her will afford; and, above all things, teach her that truth and virtue are to woman what the soul is to the body—the life of its life. Teach her that to be just to all—in thought—in word—in deed, is the true—the great aim of a good mind; and those who strive to accomplish that purpose seldom fail to live at peace with the world, and accomplish the "Great Destiny" for which they are created. I wish to say a thousand things more about her, and my wishes for her, but that would be superfluous, so I will revert to other subjects.

In death as in life, ever yours,
E. F. FLETCHER.

GREAT MISTAKE.—The post hole diggers for the telegraph made a great mistake the other day. When they came to the forks of the road below Dayton, instead of taking the great Miami turnpike as was intended they took the Labanston pike, and dug the holes for three or four miles before they discovered their mistake.

GREAT SPEED.—On Tuesday, on the Charleston, S. C., Railroad, a trial trip was made with the new locomotive, John C. Calhoun, from the foundry of Morris & Brothers. The locomotive ran three miles, Mr. G. W. Shippley, being the engineer, and accomplished the distance in two minutes and fifty seconds. This is at the rate of sixty-nine miles and seven-eighths per hour.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

TUESDAY, Aug. 17.

GRAIN.—Wheat is rather more in demand, and some considerable sales have been made to millers at \$1 27 a \$1 30 for Southern and Western red; and \$1 55 a \$1 57 for Pennsylvania white Rye and worth 75c. Sales of Penna. Corn are not good at 75c. Oats, old are held at 50 a 51c., new 45c.

WHISKEY.—29c in bbls, and hhd 28c, wit sales

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the BALTIMORE AMERICAN, Aug 16

GRAIN.—The receipts of Wheat continue small, and with a good demand, prices are a little better than on Saturday. The sales to day were as follows: Good to prime Md. red Wheats, 1 a 128 cents; white 125 a 130, and family flour white 130 a 140.

Very little doing in Corn. Small sales at 45c. for yellow, and 75 a 77 cts. for white.

Sales of Oats at 35 a 40 cents, and two or three parcels at 43 cents.

WHISKEY.—There is some inquiry, but sales are light at 27 cts. for bbls and 26 cts. hhd.

Brigadier General.

Mr. FAYSON.—As a number of persons have been named as candidates for Brigadier General permit us to recommend Capt. JACOB H. MEL, of Union county, for that office. We think a man for that office should have seen some vice, and as the Captain served three years in last war, as a captain of a company at Manassas and other places, and will try an army; a look with the same fearless intrepidity, we think he is just the man for a Brigadier General.

MANY OF FAXX

Our Choice.

MR. EDITOR.—Your paper a few weeks ago gave a list of the names of the democratic candidates in the field for the Assembly. Among them we noticed, with pleasure, that of Mr. BILLAS ENGEL, of Sunbury. As the time is approaching for the nomination of candidates, you will oblige many of your democratic friends in township, by permitting us to express our preference for the gentleman above named, as a able person to represent us in the next Legislature. We know Mr. ENGEL to possess the requisite qualifications to make such a representation of the democracy of Old Northumberland; and shall, therefore, earnestly urge upon the nomination. In his democracy we believe, knowing him to be identified with leading measures of the party. In his know of the affairs of the State, complained of at the present, we have the assurance that he is able to render important service. Besides, it is truly and emphatically one of the people, in sense of the term—in sympathy as well as in