

Parties in New York.
The politicians of New York seem to be in utter confusion. While the older with bitter words, and there is a comparison to be in the democratic ranks, the whigs—*the friends of Mr. Clay*—have done the nomination of Gen. Taylor, and even suggested a union with the burners in the nomination of third candidates for President and Vice President.

These public meetings were held in the city of New York Monday evening last, the proceedings of which are given at large in the *Herald*—*The Whig*—*the Park*, with the nomination of General Cass, and the nomination of Gen. Taylor, and the friends of Mr. Clay who sit at the Broadway house—and the third in the friends of General Taylor, at Military Hall. The democratic ratification meeting was numerously attended—appropriate resolutions were adopted, and addresses delivered by Senators Brown, Allen, Foote, Bright, and others. The meeting adjourned to Tammany Hall, where Senator Houston was the speaker. According to the report of the *Herald*, he thus spoke of Gen. Taylor:

"General Taylor is an honest man, and a great man—*cloud clearing from all parts of the meeting*—but I do not think he is considered he knows much about peace and war, *the friends of the country*—*the whigs*—*(N. Y. and elsewhere)*. He then related an anecdote about a Dutchman hunting his son on both sides of the river, and continued, 'a little time ago the democrats claimed General Taylor, and now the whigs claim him—so to which he belongs I will not say.'

The Clay Whig meeting was addressed by Messrs. Wagner, (The Poughkeepsie blacksmith) Horace Greely, John W. Fowler and Dudley Sedden. Each of these speakers went against the nomination of General Taylor; but Mr. Greely said he did not exactly feel able to say what would be the result of his decision. He was opposed to the nomination for General Taylor. He was waiting to see some movement in the North before he could decide what course to pursue."

Mr. Fowler was one of the delegates to the whig convention, but would not vote for General Taylor, whose nomination, he said, "was effected by bowing and waving, and wire-pulling politicians"—(he failed, we presume, in getting hold of the wires). "We wished an organization to be effected in this city, as soon as possible, that it might have time to affect the other sections of the State and of the whole country." It appears, by his own shewing, that he attempted a little wire-pulling, but was unsuccessful. He said, "I first heard of it when I observed the votes of five persons favorable to the nomination of General Scott, upon the promise that when all hope had fled for the nomination of Mr. Clay, he would vote for Scott, and as honest man did so." He went in to the convention a Clay whig, and came out of it a Clay whig, and was nothing else, but a Clay what?—and yet he abandoned Mr. Clay and voted for Gen. Scott.

Dudley Sedden, Esq., said he was favorable to the nomination of Mr. Clay, was opposed to the nomination made at Philadelphia, and would not sustain it. ("Frenzied cheering.") That convention had, by southern influence, again beat down the north, and he, the one, would go in for a southern convention of the whole country, and the third party. A large portion of the democrats were opposed to the nomination of Cass, and would not support him. A large portion, indeed nearly all of the whig party, were opposed to the nomination of Taylor, and would not support him. Under such circumstances it was necessary, as soon as possible, to call a Mass Meeting for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency and one for the Vice Presidency. Let the two dissatisfied parties come together and make the nominations. He addressed the firmness and magnanimity of the New York delegates to that convention who supported Mr. Clay, the great father of the whig party, during the whole while, and offered a resolution tendering them the thanks of the meeting."

The meeting is stated to have been large and enthusiastic in its denunciations of Taylor and in support of Mr. Clay—and a committee of five from each was appointed to get signatures for the call of a whig meeting.

Here is a distinct proposition made by Mr. Sedden, for the extremes of the two parties to meet and amalgamate, and unite their efforts, in behalf of a third candidate for the Presidency. The principles of the whig party are, he says, "the principles of the old Federal party, with the addition of a few which, so much has been heard, are to be seen in the deep bosom of the ocean buried," handle which have heretofore been raised in angry opposition, are now to give the federal, grass—and tangos which have uttered abuse and execration, are now to speak soothing expressions of harmony and affection. Were the good of the country the object of this fraternization, the inconsistency of the men might be overlooked, and their union applauded; but, proceeding from disappointed ambition, their conduct deserves scorn and contempt. We shall be grossly mistaken in our estimate of Mr. Clay's principles and character, if he permits his name to be used in connection with this combination.

At the Taylor meeting at Military Hall, the nominations of the whig convention were spoken of in the highest terms of commendation. The great ratification meeting has been postponed until the letter of acceptance from Gen. Taylor shall have been received.—*Clipper*.

The End of the War—The Arrival of the Volunteer's and Recruits.

The Union contains a lengthy general order from the War Department, giving instructions as to the mode of withdrawing the troops from Mexico, now that the war is at an end. As to the volunteers the order says:

The Massachusetts regiment will be sent direct to Boston; the New York and New Jersey regiments to Fort Hamilton, New York harbor; the Pennsylvania regiments, one to Philadelphia and one to Pittsburgh; the Maryland and District of Columbia regiments to Fort McHenry; the Virginia and North Carolina regiments to Fort Monroe; and the South Carolina regiment to Fort Moultrie, respectively, where they will be paid and regularly mustered out of service by the commanding or other officers assigned to that duty.

Lu. Col. Belton is to give the necessary order to the mustering and discharging officers at Fort McHenry. In relation to the regular army, the following directions are given:

The new regiments, with tents and camp equipage, will follow the volunteer troops, and without unnecessary delay embark direct (when practicable) for the designated places of rendezvous, where, on the arrival of all the companies of any regiment, it will be duly mustered and inspected, and the enlisted men paid and discharged.

The 3d regiment of dragoons will rendezvous at Jefferson Barracks.

The 9th regiment of infantry will be sent to Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island.

The 10th and 11th regiments will concurate at and near Fort Hamilton, New York harbor.

The 12th regiment at New Orleans.

The 13th regiment at Mobile.

The 14th regiment at New Orleans.

The 15th regiment at Cincinnati.

The 16th regiment at Newport barracks, Kentucky.

The voltigeur regiment at Fort McHenry.

The old regiments will embark next and take post as follows:

The 1st and 2d regiments of artillery will rendezvous at Governor's Island.

The 3d and 4th artillery at Fort Monroe.

The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th regiments of infantry will be concentrated at

or in the vicinity of Pass Christian, under the orders of Brevet Major General Twiggs.

The three companies of the 1st, and seven companies of the 2d dragoons, now with the main army, the mounted rifle regiment, and the 6th, 7th, and 8th regiments of infantry, will assemble at Jefferson barracks under Brigadier General Kearney, who for the present is assigned to the command of that post, to which he will repair as soon as the troops are withdrawn from Mexico.

These instructions will not interfere with the special instructions of May 17th to Major General Butler, and of June 7th to Brevet Major General Wool, in regard to reinforcements of one regiment of infantry and four companies of dragoons (old establishment) to be sent to California, and one company of the 3d artillery and one company of dragoons to New Mexico. The eight companies of artillery remaining with the "army of occupation" will, according to previous instructions, take post, for the present, on the left bank of the Rio Grande.

TERRE-HAUTE BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

STATE BANK AND BRANCHES.

INDIANA.

State Bank and Branches.