

We have received a letter from the Junior editor, informing us of the sickness of one of the members of his family, which will prevent his return as soon as expected.

State Central Committee.

Why don't the State Central Committee attend to calling a convention? Other matters should also be acted on. They should, in our opinion, meet at once, and at least consult on matters and things.

Travellers.

This is the season that those in search of a home in the beautiful west are on the move. An observation of some weeks leads us to believe that immigration will probably be larger this year than in any former one.

Death of Professor Richardson.

The Lexington Observer brings us the intelligence of the death of Professor Richardson, of Transylvania University. Dr. R. was a gentleman much esteemed for his acquirements and amiability.

Texans and Mexicans.

We give to-day a thrilling sketch on the characteristics of the Texans and Mexicans. The cold blooded murder of the Meir prisoners, and the heroic bravery displayed by those brave martyrs in the cause of liberty who were slain in cold blood.

China!

The Journal of Commerce has late news from China, from which we condense the following. In the Honan province, an earthquake destroyed ten thousand houses and upwards of four thousand people were killed.

Democratic Review.

This acknowledged best periodical of the country. September number, has been received. It is embellished with an admirable likeness of "ANDREW JACKSON in his last days," and a fac-simile of his autograph.

Types!

What of types, you inquire? Well, we do not mean types of all the imagination can conceive, nor type of evil, nor type of good, nor type of sin, nor type of righteousness, nor any other types but such as are made by HORACE WELLS, Esq., at the Cincinnati Type Foundry.

PROTECTION.—The girls of Pittsburgh who struck for the ten hour system have, as usual in such cases, failed in their efforts; and are compelled to submit to the terms of their employers, who have, it is said, sent to England for the purpose of importing laborers.

LEVY WOODBURY has received the appointment to the vacant seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. This we regard as one of the very best of the President's appointments.

Do the Madison Banner and the Lancaster, Pa. Intelligencer, do business correct or promptly!

A New Move of the Political Gamblers.

The Juno, finding that we are neither to be driven nor coaxed from our proper course, and having failed to enlist and keep an honest man in their toils, have opened up a new game. The new paper, as we suspected, they intend shall go on, until the editor gets what has been subscribed or promised, and until the Juno have an opportunity to let out a little of their bottled up wrath.

MORMON TROUBLES.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Warsaw, under date of Sept. 11, gives the following particulars of another outbreak in the Mormon neighborhood. "On Tuesday morning last, the 9th inst., an attack was made on a school house in Rocky Run Precinct, by some persons unknown, but supposed to be Mormons, in which there was at the time of the attack a convention of Anti-Mormons, or old settlers of the county.

By a messenger just in, who came to purchase lead, powder, &c., I learned that four buildings were burnt down last night, and one man shot, and very badly wounded, but not mortally. Yesterday, thirteen wagons, loaded with furniture, were seen wending their way to the city of Refuge, (Nauvoo.)

Office of the Daily Morning Courier. Quincy, Adams Co., Ill., Sept. 24, 1845. Gentlemen.—We write in haste to inform you of a serious disturbance that has taken place in the "old citizens" of this and Hancock county, and the Mormons. A gentleman belonging to this city, returned from Lima, in the vicinity of the outbreaks, last evening, and informs us that on Thursday last the anti-Mormons attacked a settlement known by the name of "Morley's Settlement," a short distance north east of Lima, in this county, and that up to the time he left, twenty-five or thirty houses had been burnt, together with several barns and wheatstacks.

We have just received a slip from the Illinois State Register, dated Sunday, Sept. 21, as follows: We issue an extra for the purpose of furnishing the latest news from Hancock. It appears that the anti-Mormons continued their work of destruction until upwards of 100 houses were consumed. Sheriff Backenstoss failed in raising a militia to number about 500 men, and he is now resorting to Nauvoo, owing to the fear of all well-disposed persons in the country, that their own houses might be consumed. We learn that he had raised about 500 men, from Nauvoo, all well armed, with which he had dispersed the rioters, commanded by Col. Williams, at Green Plains.

TO POSTMASTERS.—We desire to call your attention to the following letter from the Department to the Postmaster at Millidgeville: POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 23, 1845.

Sir:—Your letter of the 18th inst. is received. A letter notifying the publisher when a scribble fails to take his paper on a pamphlet from the Post Office, clearly relates to the business of the office; the Postmaster being required by the regulations, (chap. 40,) to give such notice—and it should therefore be sent free of postage, under regulation 545. Very respectfully, &c., &c. W. MEDILL, 2d Ass't P. M. Gen. Millidgeville, Georgia.

TOMATO CATCHUP.—The best Catchup we have tasted, is made as follows: One gallon of skinned tomatoes, the larger the better, and skinned by scalding, four table spoonful of fine salt, three of fine black pepper, one of cayenne pepper, half one of cracked allspice, one of mace, four of mustard seed, and one of pulverized cloves. Larger quantities in proportion. It should be gently boiled three or four hours, and when cold, tightly bottled. It will keep years. Try it. Neither water nor vinegar should be added. Tomatoes may also be preserved by skimming and stewing them well. When cold, bottle, and fill the mouth of the bottle with fine salad oil, and cork tight. A little salt should be added.

GOLD MINE OF GADALOUPE, IN THE TOWN OF COSMIO, IN MEXICO.—This is supposed to be the richest mine in the world. It belongs to Signor Yriarte, who refuses to work it to any great degree of productiveness, because he could not dispose of the immense revenue it would yield, amounting to several millions of dollars. He has now far more than he wants, and says that his money is safest under ground. We think he had "better let it be" at present. Some Hoosier will find out how to dispose of it and work it, too, one of these days, if Don Illustre is not careful.

Chapman of the Indianapolis Sentinel, is evidently puzzled to decide what he is to do after being superseded by the forthcoming Lenoce paper at that place. Can't he, with the experience he has, make a pretty tolerable livelihood by committing perjury and forging the certificates of free negroes!—Louisville Journal.

No sir; nor by seducing colored girls, because that is apt to give one a rail-road.

OFFICERS OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.—The Grand Lodge of the United States, in session at the Hall, on Tuesday elected the officers for the ensuing year, who were thereupon regularly installed as follows: P. G. M. Thomas, Sheriff, of Ohio, Grand Sire; P. G. M. Albert, Case, Mass., Deputy Grand Sire; P. G. M. James L. Bishop, Md., Grand Corresponding Secretary; P. G. M. Andrew E. Warner, Md., Grand Treasurer; P. P. G. Rev. J. D. McCabe, Va., Grand Chaplain; P. G. M. John G. Treadwell, N. Y., Grand Marshal; D. G. M. Levi Jones, District Columbia, Grand Guardian; P. G. John E. Chamberlain, Md., Grand Messenger.—Baltimore Sun.

CHAPMAN, who do you mean by "Daddy"? We have some neighbors who go by that title—hope it's none of them that fathers your baby.—Register. No, sir—ce!

Ninety-five trains of railroad cars leave the city of Boston daily. We shouldn't reach that number for a couple of years yet.

It is said that a private horse race is shortly to come off over the Union Course, the horses to be ridden by female jockeys.

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"The great mass of my fellow citizens, I will not suffer myself to doubt, are willing, nay, anxious, to meet all our just obligations. With them it is not a question of inclination, but of ability. But the extent of the debt, and the nature of the obligations, in the whole subject, have only served to confirm me in the opinion I expressed on a former occasion, that it is beyond our power to meet our liabilities. Indeed, so far as my observation has extended, the opinion advanced by my predecessor in his last annual message, that we cannot now pay the interest on our public debt, is universally entertained among the people of the State."

"This debt, however, must in some way be got rid of. If it is not removed, it will ultimately crush the energy of our people. How shall it be done? We see no reason why it should not be accomplished in the same way that broken individuals dispose of their—by compounding. Why should not this course be adopted? There is nothing in the character of the debt, or the circumstances connected with it, or the situation of the present bondholders, that forbid it. The debt grows out of business transactions—the consideration of it was tape and calico at quadruple price, and the present bondholders have paid a fifth of the face of the bonds for them. Those who dealt with Indiana were bound, as is man in dealing with man, to judge for themselves of the ability of the State, and to risk her insolvency, and their consequent loss."

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"That is, you mean to say that the rag-factory at Lawrenceburg, has plenty of bits of worthless paper, with a few nice pictures and a whig promise upon each of them that their officers would be glad to swap off for some really valuable thing. How do you think these "legalized swindlers" to think how they do lumb and swindle the community. How they laugh in their sleeves to think that the people are ignorant as to allow them to print dollars instead of working for them. What a nice difference there is between a Banker and a farmer, mechanic or any other artisan. When the Banker wants a dollar, he orders his workman to go and print him one; and when the latter is in need of a dollar they have to work for it. The paper money banking system is nothing more nor less than a system by which a few are enabled to live in idleness and luxury at the expense of the many; or, in other words, a system by which the dishonest, idle, lazy wretches of our land are enabled to steal (indirectly) cheat, defraud and swindle the honest producers of the community "by authority." Still, we are glad to hear of the efforts of those who indirectly are its defenders.—New Albany Dem.

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The driver knows some of the persons in the riot. I may not have the privilege of changing the mail again myself.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, J. E. JOHNSON, P. M.

P. S. There is a mob burning every Mormon's house and grain in the county, and several lives have been lost. I may not be permitted to mail another letter.

Indiana Public Debt.

Since the first failure of this State to meet her interest, the subject seems almost to have dropped from the public mind. Resting as the debt does, an incubus upon the State, the tax payers seemed to have given up to despair, and the orators who had seduced them to their sad situation have hesitated to call their thoughts to so unpleasant a topic. This indifference has been increased by the reflection that the enforcement of the collection of this debt through the Courts at law was not to be apprehended.

But the time is coming—it has come—when the public attention should be turned to this subject in all seriousness. This debt has, in some way or other, at some time or other, to be cancelled. It is increasing, perhaps, in a greater ratio, than the resources of the State. It should not be repudiated, and yet it cannot be paid. It is true, there are some bankrupt fellows who pay no taxes and who have repudiated their own private debts through bankrupt and insolvent laws; that scoundrel idea of the State's inability to pay, and are struck with amazement at the suggestion of compromising in any form. The debt of the State, but the truth is, the State is broke. She can't pay her debt. Such has been the concurrent testimony of her public officers. Gov. Whitcomb, in his last message, says: "The great mass of my fellow citizens, I will not suffer myself to doubt, are willing, nay, anxious, to meet all our just obligations. With them it is not a question of inclination, but of ability. But the extent of the debt, and the nature of the obligations, in the whole subject, have only served to confirm me in the opinion I expressed on a former occasion, that it is beyond our power to meet our liabilities. Indeed, so far as my observation has extended, the opinion advanced by my predecessor in his last annual message, that we cannot now pay the interest on our public debt, is universally entertained among the people of the State."

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"That is, you mean to say that the rag-factory at Lawrenceburg, has plenty of bits of worthless paper, with a few nice pictures and a whig promise upon each of them that their officers would be glad to swap off for some really valuable thing. How do you think these "legalized swindlers" to think how they do lumb and swindle the community. How they laugh in their sleeves to think that the people are ignorant as to allow them to print dollars instead of working for them. What a nice difference there is between a Banker and a farmer, mechanic or any other artisan. When the Banker wants a dollar, he orders his workman to go and print him one; and when the latter is in need of a dollar they have to work for it. The paper money banking system is nothing more nor less than a system by which a few are enabled to live in idleness and luxury at the expense of the many; or, in other words, a system by which the dishonest, idle, lazy wretches of our land are enabled to steal (indirectly) cheat, defraud and swindle the honest producers of the community "by authority." Still, we are glad to hear of the efforts of those who indirectly are its defenders.—New Albany Dem.

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