

Indiana State Sentinel.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
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The Election.

The election is over. The result throughout the State is not yet known. In this county it is; and it is a duty we owe to the Democratic party to give plain reasons why it terminated as it did. We shall be bold in stating the facts as they exist, and defy their successful contradiction. Our conclusions, should we make any, will be for the people to decide upon. We do not intend at present to allude to more than this county; as further developments may or may not be required, according to circumstances.

To arrive at correct conclusions, it is necessary to go back to the nominating convention, for county officers. At that convention the "Royal Family" influence was brought to bear, and was supposed to be successful in all except the candidate for Senator. Against him, every art and stratagem that could be used, not only by his opponents, but by the Royal Family Organ, (now Mr. Poll's Office,) and who tried to vote with a U. S. Commission in his pocket!—the whole family and their connections, both bank and blood, voting against him, and in some cases giving the whole ticket the go-by. From the office of the organ were issued bastard tickets, printed particularly at the instance of Major General Hanna, and no art was left untried to defeat Mr. Stewart, thus giving, in fact, a vote against a U. S. Senator. Thank God, the true Democracy rallied as best they were able, under the opposition, fair and foul, of the Whig party, and their pets, the Royal Family, and in good faith supported the nominations, not realizing the disaffection of those whom they have heretofore honored, but who have been seduced by the money god. That they have succeeded in electing Stewart, is owing in a great measure to his own efforts; and secondly, to the open corruption exposed early in the day. We shall not further particularize, nor name the infamous schemes of the Whigs, till we have time to make a full exposé of the whole matter, and we shall do it at our own leisure. We consider the triumph gained by the true Democracy one of no ordinary character, as by it, a clique more dangerous to the Democratic party and its principles, are beaten, and that handsomely. Oward is now the word again. The fermentation will only purify.

A Good Head—Hurra for the Printers!

Among the Whigs elected to the Legislature, is our old friend, late of the Journal, Hon. S. V. B. NOLAN. We could have told friend Vance that his election was sure, there being no opposing printer against him. This is evidence that the people of this county are improving in sense if not in politics—but the latter will surely follow the former. They have shown their judgment by giving a practical printer the highest vote on the list, notwithstanding the Major Generals, and lawyers, and doctors. For this we thank them. But we don't think friend Noel for refusing to treat his Whig friends before or on election day, because it might lose those teetotal votes, but because he was to "treat them all after election if the party succeeded, even to a barrel full." He should have had a soul above buttons; and moreover should have seen that he left no loop hole to crawl out of. He should have stopped at the word "succeeded," and then he would not have been "committed." How now will he get rid of the "promise," according to "Peter?"

Found.

An unmentionable article of female fashionable apparel, made of cotton, silk and tape, and altogether of such curious construction, that every unsophisticated man "laughs right out," as he views it suspended as it is in our sanctum, which never before was graced by such an affair at large. It was picked up a few evenings ago on Washington street. The fair owner is requested to reclaim it, without charge, and will be thanked to take it away.

A Card.

The "Boys" in the office of the INDIANA STATE SENTINEL respectfully tender their thanks to Hon. DEMAS McFARLAND for his liberal present of beautiful apples. The impress of their excellence, as fairly tested by the "worthy industrious boys," is not better expressed in the handsome compliment extended to them from such a source, than has been, and is, the excellence of the worthy donor. Long live the "Old Flax Breaker!"

Wood! Wood!

As our subscribers seem to desire to pay in cash, we shall now contract for the delivery of wood at this office. Persons desiring to contract for the immediate delivery of from 10 to 100 cords, will please apply, or send in their proposals. They will be received until the 15th of August.

Those owing wood to this office must have it delivered during the present month, or the cash will be demanded.

The "Native American" concern of Saint Louis lacks sense. We alluded to Indiana Whigs, they being glad to catch what few of the faction exist among us, or can be imported. We have no doubt the Whigs of Missouri do despise the "Native," as indicated by the "Native"; for a more miserable part of that faction does not exist out of Philadelphia, either in ignorance or bigotry.

St. Louis papers of the 23d inst. contain letters from the Santa Fe expedition to the date of the 10th July. Col. Kearney, with his command, was then at Cottonwood Creek, two hundred and ten miles from Fort Leavenworth. They were still about five hundred and fifty miles from Bent's Fort. All well, and in fine spirits. There had been no news from Capt. Moore's command, who had been sent for the Mexican frontier, having ammunition in his possession. Col. Doniphan's regiment of Missouri volunteers were ahead of Col. Kearney, and in the march.

The steamship Britannia, bound out, went ashore during a dense fog off the coast of Halifax. She was got off without much damage, was repaired, and again started on her voyage.

Will the Sentinel please say to its readers that John M. Myers, the correspondent of the Indiana American, has not deserted!—Brookville American.

What is the reason? Hadn't he the chance?
A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce states that universal suffrage prevails in Chili.

The Tariff.
We give, from the correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, a sketch of the interesting proceedings in the Senate, on the tariff bill, after the resignation of Mr. Haywood of N. C. The "Union" sums up the proceedings of the 27th as follows:
"The Senate, to-day, was occupied in the consideration of the tariff bill, and an exciting session it was. Mr. Webster concluded his speech against the bill, and relinquishing his original purpose of moving its postponement to next session, moved to amend it by striking out the last clause of the ninth section. Pending this motion, Mr. J. M. Clayton made a series of motions—the first committing the bill to the Finance Committee, and directing them to restore the specific duties; this was lost by a vote of 26 to 29. Then came another motion committing the bill to the same committee, with instructions to make all duties on raw materials, which in the bill are to the prejudice of the manufacturer, conformable to the rates of the tariff of 1842, and to raise on all other articles so as to produce revenue adequate for the exigencies of the country. This was adopted by a vote of 28 to 27.

On the 25th the bill was engrossed by the casting vote of Vice-President Dallas. It was passed by a few, but Mr. Dallas would shrink before such a test; but he did his duty as a man of honor ought to do it. He will be honored for it, especially in Pennsylvania, where the politicians, on this subject, are extremely selfish and cowardly, and of course dishonest. After doing so, to subject the Vice-President to the test, Jennings of Tennessee, under instructions, voted for the bill on its final passage. On the 26th the bill, as amended by the Senate, passed the House by a vote of 115 to 93.

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF "PROTECTIVE" DUTIES.
We extract the following sound arguments from a late article in the "Union":
"The great object of the constitution was to prevent the illicit intercourse between construction, and a just power—an obligation or other direct liability to the State, in proportion to her consumption. It is a principle which should be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to ports of one State over those of another."
"The object of these restrictions was to deprive Congress of the power of exercising local or personal partialities. Now protecting duties operate, in fact, as a direct, or capitation tax, for the benefit of one occupation, imposed upon all others, by legal necessity. The value of agricultural staples must depend upon our exchanges with foreign nations. They are consumers of our breadstuffs, cotton, tobacco, fish, and numerous other articles. Lately we have become exporters of wool, cheese and ice, to Great Britain. Consumers neither exist now, nor can be speedily created at home; besides, those foreigners are utterly unable to pay in specie for the products we can spare, and if they could, the specie would depreciate to the paper money, unless we could export it, not to buy more specie, but articles of consumption. A prohibition, therefore, complete, or partial, of the articles of consumption, in which agriculturists must receive payment, is, in substance, a double tax upon exports. It lessens their value, and enhances the price of the goods in specie for which they can produce at home. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to ports of one State over those of another."
In all these prohibitions, we find the great principle of interdicting to Congress a power of regulating the wealth or prosperity of particular States, occupations, carefully excluded. But it here, put for the people, limited things can have no rights, and can enjoy no preferences. A tax paid by agricultural to manufacturing States, if the bounty is sufficiently high to enable the manufacturing class to meet foreign competition, will operate as a favor to particular parts of the State where the manufacturers reside. These restrictive duties, by favoring the manufacturing interest, and powers bestowed, demonstrate an abridgement of the idea that the federal government should have a power of bestowing preferences of any kind upon States, districts or occupations.

The wise men who framed our system, knew, moreover, that the freedom of property and industry, from the individual despotism of society was the last security against these unjust laws, which social liberty is so often injured, and that despotism of majorities by which it had been so often destroyed. And it is this and just principle which denies even to the sovereignty of the people the right to take the private property of individuals, because the conventional act by which that species of sovereignty was created, conceded a right to tax for national purposes, but withheld a right to tax for individual or local purposes. Now does any one believe, that if it had been proposed, in forming the constitution, to have invested Congress with a power over and above that of exacting contributions for public use of protecting the manufactures of the country at the expense of any of the other great interests, it would not have been opposed with indignation? And yet the same effect is produced by the system of legislation and construction at war with every principle of justice and common sense. They contend, moreover, that, as the power of protecting manufactures was not expressly prohibited by the constitution, it may and ought to be exercised. Let us examine for a moment this fallacy. Let us suppose the constitution had said that the government should have the power of taking away the life of one man for the benefit of another, would this have been free government? But being silent upon this point, can the government exercise the power because it has not been expressly prohibited? And what prohibits it, but the paramount human right to the enjoyment of life? It was this paramount right which made it unnecessary to stipulate in our constitution, that no man should be taken away from another. Now the right of each man to the benefit of his own labor, by which only life can be preserved, is as much a natural right as the right to life itself; nor was there any more need to stipulate against actual social compacts for its safety, than for the safety of life itself. It is nothing less than an evasion of the right to live, to take away the products of labor, by which men live, and to give them to other men.

A PREACHER CHARGED WITH RAPE UPON HIS OWN DAUGHTERS.—William S. Douglas, says the Bangor Courier, a preacher of the Free-will Baptist persuasion, was examined at Springfield, on the 31st inst., on the complaint of Elizabeth B. Douglass, for an attempt to ravish Priscilla N. Douglass, on the 10th of February last, and on the complaint of Mary B. Douglass for a rape alleged to be committed on the 29th of June last. After examination, the Justice ordered him to recognize to answer the former charge, in the sum of two thousand dollars, and on the latter in the sum of five thousand dollars, with sureties; and failing to find these, he was committed to the jail in this city on the 4th inst. The females mentioned above are the daughters of the accused, and, with their father, resided some years ago in the town of Eddington.

Thomas J. Chew late of the U. S. Navy, died at Brooklyn a day or two since, in the 70th year of his age. Mr. Chew was the person to whom Lawrence uttered the words, "Don't give up the ship." Chew fought with great gallantry in several naval battles in the war of 1812. He was on the deck of the Constitution in the memorable fight with the Guerriere, and contributed to the capture of that ship. At the time of his decease, he held the office of purser in the navy.

THE MAD RIVER RAILROAD, says the Springfield Republican has effected a loan of money sufficient to complete the road to Springfield, there to connect with the Little Miami Road to Cincinnati.

The Last Baby.

On the 18th of July, the Sentinel contained the following notice:
HURRAH FOR PENNSYLVANIA.—Another Baby.—It is reported and we believe truly, that a "young un" was found on the steps of one of our most respectable citizens one day last week. Still improving! "The Lard Lamp" scene is cast in the shade, now! What a precious set we have among us!
By some, it is said that the foregoing fixes the paternity of the child on the person at whose door it was left. We see no such charge; and although we have heard many rumors pro and con such an imputation, we were very careful not to make such a charge without the fullest proof. A friend of the person in question has put into our hands the following letter, which he thinks sets the matter at rest. We publish it by his request and our own offer, as we like to have such transactions fastened where they belong. Our readers and those interested may comment themselves as to who the guilty one was:

RUSSELLVILLE, July 23, 1846.
J. S.—Sir:—In compliance to your request, which I am ever ready to do, (especially on such occasions as this,) I hasten to relate to you all that I know respecting this matter; for I must acknowledge that I am a subject of vast interest, and one which I have no doubt but that it does interest a few very materially; and one which all that have any knowledge of facts relating to the circumstance should be bold in bringing them forward and making them public. I, for one, in such cases, go in decidedly for finding out and convicting the guilty and clearing the innocent. And here I will just say that I believe, as firmly as I believe my own existence, that the man to whom you allude, (that is, the man to whom the charge is laid,) is as free from the sin of that crime as though he had never seen her, though I cannot name any persons that has had to my knowledge any communication with her in the time a woman generally travels. You are stated in your letter that I could name some person out had been committing the bloody act, and that I got it from their own lips. At the time we were conversing on the subject, I told you of several persons that had told me that they did partake of the forbidden fruit. All I could name now I named then, though there was some I heard from (not from them since though) that had been guilty of the same act; that I know nothing satisfactory, though if a person was acquainted with the persons said to be guilty, might have room for suspicion. I named one of the persons at the time we were talking, you know, and his name he wrote S. R. C. That happened three years ago, and that was all that I did name, though there was another one told me that he did. I shall name no more, or say, that I could name some person, for he has been absent from that town for the last year, and it has been longer than that since he was telling me. All the circumstance that has happened of late or in reasonable times, that I know any thing about, I got from J. P. He was knowing to those matters. He told me of some two or three or more. I can't recollect all. One of them I can name, or say, and they were that other J. P. that worked at cabinet making, and then at carpentering and so. Perhaps there was other young fellows that had a finger in the pie or a root in the pudding rather, that I have heard nothing of, and I should think there is enough in all conscience to clear the old cock of the crime, if his old age and better sense would not do it. So I think that the sensible part of the community will take these things into consideration, and lay the blame on some of the most apt to be guilty; for I think that he ought to be cleared by all means, when there is so many others known almost for certain to be in the scrape; and no doubt as you say, that they have put the girl up to it. I pledge you my word and honor, (if I have any) that I know of nothing that has happened of late that could prove any thing stronger than I have said or that I could swear to. So I will say no more. It was only this afternoon that I received your letter. I just read it and set down and answered it. I have suspected and advised J. P. for fingering forbidden places, but he was too polite to tell me if he ever did.

N. B. I wrote without having time to think on the subject in order to get it into the next mail, but could not do it in time. I have thought more on the subject since, and have thought it better to name one that told me things that I didn't think at the time, and now I would soon have my eye tooth pulled as to tell that. I could not say in your confidence, but things has gone so far now that it can do him very little injury; at least he will not have to suffer as the one the charge is laid to. The person that I allude to is the one that served his time with E. Initials J. W.

J. S. C.—
* We omit the names for obvious reasons.
† This does not allude to us, but the person charged, we suppose.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of July 29th says:
The news of the passage of the Tariff Bill came upon our readers quite unexpectedly this morning, being published in all the morning papers. It was received with joy by many, and by others with regret. But on the whole, it has not produced so great a sensation as we expected. Stocks are about the same as they were day before yesterday, though a little down from the prices of yesterday forenoon, when it was understood the bill would be defeated. The fanciers are from 10 to 15 lower; though higher than they were in the afternoon, when the message of the bill was bruited, but not known. The fluctuation is less than is often caused by mere speculation, or idle rumor.

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS OF THE U. S. SENATE.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says that the Senate have or are supposed to have several curious rules in relation to their private sessions. One of these is, that when a question is taken on a nomination, a member may answer or not as he pleases, and yet at any time before adjournment may record his vote. It is not infrequently happens that the journal is examined to see whether the candidate has a majority or not, by those who have not voted. If those who have not answered to their names wish the rejection of the nominee and see that it is secured, they sometimes vote for him as a salvo to his feelings, when they would go the other way if it were necessary to throw him out.

THE "CLEANER."—By reference to the proper head, it will be perceived that we have obtained "help." Not permitted to make, nor indeed inclined to make, any promises on behalf of our sisterly associate, we shall only say that we shall be governed by our own discretion in the admission of articles from her pen. We trust from what we know of the writer, that our readers will find the "help" not uninteresting or unimposing to them. As she has agreed to leave her own way, we suppose, in galantry to the sex, we must put up with it, and listen to her "semi-officially." However, we think we can promise them honey, even if there be stings in the matter. We would advise, "Scotland's ancient motto!"

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF FLOUR.—By reference to the market review, in this paper, it will be seen that a lot of 330 barrels good country flour has been sold at \$2 04 per barrel. This is considered less than it was ever known to have reached before in this market; and we believe it is at a lower price than a lot of good merchantable flour was ever sold in the United States previous to this date.—St. Louis New Era.

Farmers who sold out in time were fortunate.

In reference to Mr. Clay's defence of Lafayette Shelby, the Philadelphia Ledger says:
When men in high places, men among the highest, pervert professional duty, violate first principles and trample upon sanctities, in defence of crime, well may we tremble for that purity of public opinion which, under our political system, is its only security for all rights.

What does the Boston Times expect to gain by copying or giving currency to the lies of the Whig papers of this State?

The Election—Further Returns.

REMOVED, AUGUST 4, 1846.
DEAR CHAPS!—By this mail I send you the news as far as received:
Union county is Whig by 20 majority. Randolph is Whig, majority unknown. Wayne is Whig by nearly 600 majority.
In those counties (Union and Wayne) Whitcomb loses 100 votes compared with the election of 1843, and gains 200 compared with the Presidential election of 1841.
In this Congressional District, composed of Wayne, Union, Fayette, and Henry, there will be no Democratic representation, and Marshall's majority will exceed 1,000. Biggers, in 1843, was about nine hundred. Whitcomb's loss, 200.
From the few returns received, none of them official, however, we confess that we are of opinion that the Whigs have elected their Governor, and perhaps a majority of the Legislature. Not enough has been heard from, however, to form any correct opinion.

The only reliable returns we have, independent of this county, are the following:
Janson County.—The Examiner says that Whitcomb's majority will be about 400. A Whig is elected to the Legislature, it is stated in a letter! Something wrong down there.

Batholomew.—Whitcomb's majority from 80 to 100. Arnold, Democrat, elected to the Legislature by about 250 majority.

Jennings.—Marshall's majority stated to be about 100.
Hendricks.—Whig, of course, as usual.
Morgan has elected a Democratic representative, and given a decreased majority for Whitcomb.

Tippecanoe.—A slip from the Free Press states that Whitcomb's majority will be small—probably 10 to 20. Returns not all in. Orth is elected to the Senate by from 50 to 75. McCormick, Whig, and Smiley, Democrat, representatives.

Vigo is reported at about 500 for Marshall.
Rush.—In five townships reported, exhibits a Whig gain of 11. Biggers's majority was 216. It cannot this year exceed 150.
Henry.—Marshall's majority is 383. Whig candidates to Legislature elected as usual. The Courier Extra, says:
>We have the pleasure of announcing to our political friends at home and abroad, that the Whigs of this county declared their duty most nobly at the polls yesterday. At the same time the democracy should have done credit for laying James Whitcomb "under the table" for further consideration. Biggers's majority over Whitcomb in 1843, was 1,000; showing an increase for Gov. Marshall of 177 votes.

Clay's majority in Henry was 453.
Montgomery.—Reported all whigs elected, excepting Marshall, whom Whitcomb leads some 20 votes.
CONGRESS.—On the 31st inst. the Independent Treasury bill was read the third time in the Senate, and its further consideration postponed till the next day.

We find the following in the Cincinnati Chronicle of July 29. The Cook spoken of as having committed the murder is the son of John Cook, formerly State Librarian of Indiana.

Cold Blooded Murder!
We are called upon to give the particulars of one of the most atrocious murders ever committed in this city—the circumstances of which are substantially as follows: Mr. Cook, who has been acting as treasurer of the People's Theatre for a few days, and who is the husband of Mrs. Cook, somewhat celebrated as a dancer, killed John Reeve about nine o'clock last evening, by striking him through the heart with a dirk or dirk knife, while they were both behind the scenes. It appears that Mr. Reeve was prompter at the Theatre, and upon the conclusion of the first piece, remarked to Mrs. Cook, as she was passing off of the stage, that she was "imperfect," and added, "why the 'Devil' do you study your part?" In his usual peevish way; to which she replied, "you had better not insult me any more; for if you do, I'll slap your face." "Are you in earnest?" said Jack, and she passed on. In the mean time, she had made complaint to her husband, who left the ticket office, and going upon the stage by the back door, went into Morris' room, where Morris was lying upon the sofa, and waking up to him, Morris asked him what he wanted! Cook replied that he came in to let him know what the receipts of the house were, &c. Cook then remarked, "you had better tell that prompter of yours to keep his mouth shut, or he'll go out of here some night with his gut's out." Morris made no reply, thinking it but a momentary chill; and Cook went forward on his way, leaving Reeve near the prompter's stand, he said to him, "you have been insulting my wife again." "Don't bother me," said Reeve, "I'm busy now;" to which Cook replied, "I'll learn you," and instantly stabbed him to the heart. Reeve made a few steps towards the door of Mrs. Lewis's dressing room, exclaiming, "for God's sake, let me in! I am stabbed!" then falling backward, was caught by that lady, who supported him, and calling in some friends, he was carried to the blood gushing from his bosom, when he expired. Meanwhile, Cook walked deliberately out the back door of the stage, meeting Shires at the door, and passed out, crying Fire, Fire, and went into the ticket office, where Mr. Smith was counting the money. Smith seeing him excited, asked "where's the fire?" "In the back building," said Cook. Smith snatched up his revolver, and when Cook had gone, he was going out and fled.

As soon as the officers could be rallied, they went in search of Cook, and proceeded to the house of Mrs. Carman, in the upper part of the city, where Cook boarded, and who is the mother of Mrs. Cook. Upon inquiring there they could learn nothing of him, and after searching the house they found the shirt he had just pulled off under the hydrant and the water running, but nothing of him.

We think it will be impossible for Cook to elude pursuit long, and most heartily hope he may be made to suffer the penalty of his crime. Messrs. Morris & Smith, the managers, did every thing in their power that the circumstances demanded.

THE DEATH OF A GREAT MAJORITY.—The trustees of the Bank of Alabama have issued a circular, which acquaints us that some months since, a person by the name of Bryan Hines, of Greene county, Ala., executed to Mr. Hawn, of Tuscaloosa, a deed of trust, securing to said bank, for the payment of over \$80,000, a number of slaves, some sixty and upward, and fifteen mules and eight head of horses; the date of said deed of trust, Hines has fled, trying with him all the property pledged, and that the present residence of the delinquent is to the trustees unknown. In view of this breach of trust, the officers offer, for the recovery of the property, one-fourth the amount it may bring at public sale; and they are further authorized by the Governor of Alabama to offer, for the arrest and conviction of said Hines, the sum of \$250, an indictment having been found against him by the Grand Jury of Greene county, for swindling.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S SON IN PRISON.—The Courier des Etats Unis states that a son of Sir Robert Peel, who was formerly Secretary of Legation at Madrid, lately received the appointment of First Secretary of Legation in Switzerland; but before going to his new post, he went to London for a few weeks, and there he was gambling 150,000 francs, for which he gave his son as a pledge. When they became due, Sir Robert refused to pay them, and his son was thrown into prison. The truth of the story is not vouched for, and it is certainly highly improbable.

CONTEMPERATE MONEY.—One of the most certain and easiest modes of detecting counterfeit silver money, is to draw the edge of a sharp penknife across the surface. If good, it will cut like "rich, old cheese"; if counterfeit, the edge of the knife will catch, as if it had come across some hard substance. Any one by making the trial, will notice the difference very plainly.

From Mexico.

The steamer Princeton, at Pensacola, brings advices from Vera Cruz to the 13th inst. fourteen days later than before received. The Mobile Herald states that she brought dispatches of an important character from our squadron in the Pacific, and also the news that our Gulf squadron has by this time taken possession of Alvarado.

There were then in port the frigates Cumberland, Potomac and Aridans; steamer Mississippi; sloop of war John Adams and Falmouth; brigs Somers and Perry, and schooner Reofor.

The St. Mary's was off Tampico. The schooner Flirt was off the Rio Grande. A dispatch which we find in the Herald, dated on board the Mississippi, says:
The brigs Lawrence and Porpoise are daily expected from Pensacola. The Falmouth and Lawrence will be condemned as unseaworthy. The Frigate Potomac will also be surveyed; her sails and rigging are rotten.

The time of the crew of the Aridans has expired. We have a large force as far as numbers are concerned. We are now blockading Vera Cruz. No vessels of any nation, excepting the English mail steamer, being allowed to enter. At this time there is not a solitary vessel in the port.

The bark Eugenia, Capt. Bischo, which ran the blockade few weeks since, has been allowed to leave the place by the Mexicans, and was not molested by our men of war.

A few days ago the Cumberland, Potomac and Princeton got under way, and dropped down to the northward for the purpose of watering. About one hundred of our men landed in four boats, under the command of Lieut. Pedges, of the Princeton, and Lt. Key, of the Potomac, and were engaged in a scuffle, from the high ground above the river, kept up a scattering fire on our boats, but did no damage, excepting slightly wounding one of the Princeton's men. The Princeton was anchored in shore of the frigates, and when the Mexicans appeared in any number would send a shell among them, which sent them scampering.

The Vera Cruz paper in giving an account of this affair, says they killed two American officers and fifteen men, and acknowledges the loss of one lieutenant and ten men. This is about as near the truth as those fellows generally come. No officer or man other than what I have mentioned, was touched, although they kept up a continued fire for the two days our men were employed in getting water from shore.

On the passage of the Cumberland, Potomac, and Princeton to this watering place, they passed within a mile and a half of the castle, and although its batteries were manned, not a shot was fired—and this too when within point blank range—and could easily have lullied every vessel as she passed—the wind at the time being very light. What is still more strange, neither of those vessels, while in this situation, made any preparation to resist an attack, or even beat to quarters. It looked very much like Commodore Conner and General Bravo having come to an understanding.

Parades were still at Mexico, not having yet left to head the army against General Taylor. On the 5th inst. an attempt at revolution was made on the part of a portion of the army at the capital, but it was readily suppressed. The American squadron was still at Vera Cruz. The inhabitants of that city are exceedingly hostile to the United States, and are extremely anxious for Parades to place himself at the head of the army and punish the audacious Americans.

From the Rio Grande.

Murdering and hollis are far too frequent in Matamoros. Sometimes a Mexican is the victim—sometimes an American. The editor of the "American Flag," after some well conceived remarks on the subject, says:
These remarks have been elicited from seeing a cart pass our office yesterday morning, containing the body of an American who had been killed the night before, his throat dreadfully cut, and stabbed several times in the breast and heart. Who the perpetrators of this foul deed are is not known, and most likely never will be; and the young man has been thus prematurely cut off in a land of strangers, himself unknown, and his fate may be so to his friends, who may weep his return for years, and die themselves unmindful of his lot.

Carmago has suffered much from the overflow of the river, different accounts giving the number of houses washed away or destroyed as between one and five hundred. That the place has suffered much there can be no doubt, but the full extent cannot be known until we reach the place.

The high water has been of incredible injury to the crops on the Rio Grande, some asserting that over three-fourths of the cotton and corn in that territory has been destroyed. It will not only go hard with these "from hand-to-mouth" people, whose only thought is of the day, but I am fearful that it may occasion difficulty in giving Gen. Taylor the means of subsisting his troops to the extent he anticipated from the appearance of the crops a short time since.

TRANSPORTING STORES.—The officers of the army are of opinion that the Government would save immense sums of money by constructing a railroad between Brass San Antonio and the mouth of the river. The distance is only nine miles, and the work would probably cost not more than \$25,000. The quantity of arms, stores, and provisions daily carried over this road is beyond belief—and the transportation in wagons costs as much in a month as the construction of a railroad would cost. The bar at the entrance is not navigable for vessels of any size, and thus the goods have to be transported by hand to the bank of the river, where they are carried up the stream in stamanders.

VOLUNTEER RECRUITING.—Capt. Huffy's company from New Orleans, on receiving their bounty money, very judiciously applied it to the formation of a company fund, to be appropriated to the use of the sick, and to the procuring of such necessities and comforts as the company might require. The fund thus raised amounted to some \$10,000, and through the speculative genius of Capt. Huffy, this fund has already increased two-fold. The money operated will be stated thus: A vessel was wrecked at the mouth of the Rio Grande, laden with flour and other provisions, which being sold for the benefit of the underwriters, this money was loaned to make the purchase, and the profits arising from the re-sale of this purchase in Matamoros, was amount to \$10,000 and \$12,000. Freely sold speculation thus, and not much danger of the sort of Capt. H.'s company being unprovided for. Some of the other companies, we fear, have not made so good a use of their bounty money.

THE WEST.—The St. Louis papers of the 24th, contain a report from Fort Leavenworth, which has excited that interest in a sufficiently authentic shape to command much credence, that a body of American troops which left the Fort a few days since in company with the Santa Fe traders (about 500 in number if we recollect right) had had an encounter with a body of Mexicans, which resulted in the total defeat of the former with heavy loss. Among the reported killed, are Captains Moore, Burgess, a lieutenant whose name is not reported, and a number of American soldiers. The information which the report purports to include is very vague, besides being improbable. The St. Louis papers give the report little credit.

DEATH OF SEVENTY-FIVE OREGON EMIGRANTS.—We learn from the St. Louis Republican, that the St. Joseph's party of emigrants from Oregon, who left in 1845, endured great hardship on their tedious journey, being out forty days more than usual. They lost seventy-five of their number by death. They were often for days without water, and short of provisions, which brought on what is called "camp fever."

TRIAL OF GEN. GAINES.—The Norfolk Beacon, of Thursday, says: "We learn that Gen. Gaines, and the officers composing the court, with the exception of Gen. Brooke, have arrived at Old Point. There will also be a number of officers engaged in the batteries of the 24th and 98th Regts., in attendance as witnesses. The court will sit with open doors, and the proceedings will no doubt be very interesting."

THE TEXAN BOUNDARY.—IS IT THE NECESSITY OF THE RIO GRANDE?—We have read with pleasure a speech delivered in the House of Representatives on the 20th of June last, by David S. Kaufman, a representative from Texas, upon the subject of the Mexican war, particularly connected with the boundary line between Texas and Mexico.
Upon the floor of Congress, and in certain public prints, the government has been censured for ordering our army to the protection of Texas, extending to the Rio Grande. It has been declared, and by many is still believed, that our title to Texas extends only as far as the left bank of the Nueces; and that the rich and fertile country lying between that river and the Rio Grande does of right belong to Mexico. We think Mr. Kaufman has presented in a very able manner a mass of facts which entirely settle this question.

That Texas extended to the Rio Grande, and belonged to the United States previous to the transfer to Spain in 1819, will probably not be questioned. A mass of documentary evidence in proof of this can be brought forward, which would silence any doubts upon this point. John Quincy Adams, in a letter to the Spanish minister, Don Onis, dated March 12, 1818, says: "The claim of France always did extend westward to the Rio Bravo. She always claimed the territory which you call Texas, as being within the limits, and forming a part of Louisiana. But it is said this country was ceded to Spain in 1819. This treaty, however binding it might be considered upon the United States, was an infraction of that provision of the Louisiana treaty of 1803, which declared that 'the inhabitants of the ceded territory should be incorporated into the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the liberty and constitution of the United States, and the advantages, and immunities of the citizens of the United States.'" The people of Texas considered this ceding to Spain as null and void, so far as they were concerned; and at Nacogdoches, on the 23d of June, 1819, issued a formal protest and remonstrance against it.

Texas was thus left as a part of Mexico, and was shortly by the Mexican leaders and revolutionaries, circumscribed by her limits, and by an assumption of arbitrary power, the Nueces made her western boundary by Mexico. The time arrived, however, when Texas, strong in the right, and filled with brave hearts and stout arms, declared herself free; and at the battle of San Jacinto, struck the blow which showed Mexico that she was no longer to remain a territory of so weak and vacillating a government as the United States. The people of Texas considered this ceding to Spain as null and void, so far as they were concerned; and at Nacogdoches, on the 23d of June, 1819, issued a formal protest and remonstrance against it.

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Since that time the government and people of Texas have considered the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande as belonging to them. The Texas Rangers have held undisputed possession of it, and no Mexican forces have been stationed on the left bank of the Rio Grande. Under all these circumstances we do not perceive how any doubts can be entertained in regard to the boundary of the Texas territory, and we are glad that Mr. Kaufman has exhibited the true view of this question in so clear a light.

THE OREGON TREATY.—The National Intelligencer claims for the Senate the entire merit of the Oregon treaty.
The National Intelligencer says:
>We can venture to say, then, that when the documents come to be published, it will be found that the President, in his Message, has acknowledged the project of the treaty, informed them that his own views, expressed in his previous Messages, remained unchanged; which views, it will be recollected, were that our title to the whole of Oregon was "clear and unquestionable," "not to be abandoned without a sacrifice of national honor and interest," and should be "firmly maintained." He will be found, we are confident, after thus signifying his own entire dissent from the terms of the proposed treaty, to have added, that, if the Senate shall not counsel him to accept the offered