

Our Terms.
The following will hereafter be the permanent terms of the Weekly Indiana State Sentinel:
One copy, one year, \$2.00
Three copies, one year, 5.00
Five copies, one year, 8.00
Ten copies, one year, 15.00
Twenty copies, one year, directed to one person, 20.00

Tri-weekly Sentinel.
As customary, the proprietors of the Indiana State Sentinel will issue a tri-weekly sheet during the coming session of the Legislature. The best of Reports have been engaged exclusively for this paper, and no pains will be spared to give the fullest, earliest and most correct intelligence on all subjects. The paper will be of double medium size, (same as the weekly) and affixed at one dollar the session, in all cases in advance.

The proprietors would respectfully solicit the aid of their friends in procuring subscribers, as a very heavy expense is necessarily involved during the session.
Our correspondents will confer a favor by giving the above a few insertions, which shall be reciprocated by every means in our power.

G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN.
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS in the Sentinel get a circulation of upwards of two thousand. This should be borne in mind by advertisers.

Excuses.—We abominably late excuses, from what source soever arising. Yet we are compelled to make one to our readers. The pressure on our time and columns, with the absence of our regular reporter, and a temporary absence of the working editor,—with job work sufficient to satisfy the most hungry,—hogs troublesome,—latch off the gate,—boys to pay and no money nor time to collect,—yard starting us in the face with not wood enough to last a week of cold weather,—notes not due till Christmas,—but one pig to kill and the weather not cold enough for that,—corns sufficient to provoke the devil,—minor small calls to report accidents, deaths, and marriages,—weddings to attend,—kind friends in abundance to—just dip in and inquire after our health,—(we have a good mind to knock down the next inquirer on that subject,) papers from all parts inquired for,—and "Why don't you fire the big gun over old Jim's victory?"—Lord! Who would not wish his readers to excuse him! Minor difficulties are not represented, of course.

The Result of the Election.
Is of course highly gratifying to all sincere lovers of our principles; but it is of the greatest value also as a timely rebuke to falsehood. The late political campaign in this State was as nearly as possible, on the federal side, a copy of that of 1840. It was a studied systematic tissue of misrepresentation put forth in the most cool and self-possessed manner, and accompanied by the most adroit non-committalism. If it had succeeded, it would have been an encouragement to evasion; a bounty to falsehood, and a premium to misrepresentation hereafter. But it is "hard to catch old birds with chaff." We felt proud to see the manner in which those slanders on a man who was laboring for the welfare of the people, were repelled by them at the ballot box. What an encouraging commentary on the intelligence of the people of Indiana!

Scene.—On Monday morning, the body of Mrs. Swank was found floating in the canal, near Carlisle's saw-mill. A jury of inquest was called by Mr. Coroner Smith, who found that she came to her death by deliberate suicide by drowning.

Our Relations with Mexico.
News has been received that Mexico declines entertaining a Minister from the U. S., as offered by our government, until our forces, naval and military, are withdrawn from the country. The Pa. Ledger truly and justly remarks that "this is the most bedeviled and impudent request, under the circumstances, that we have heard of. Once already the U. S. States Government has been fooled by such a proposition, the Mexican Government having faithfully violated its promise to receive a Minister, and insultingly sent him out of the country. It is not to be expected that it will be caught a second time. Mexico has trifled long enough; it is now time to show her that the United States, though ready to treat for an amicable settlement of differences, are abundantly able to conquer peace from a stubborn and infatuated foe. The war is an act of her own seeking, and she should be made to feel the force of the power she has provoked. Our victories should be followed up with vigor and determination, and the terms of peace be dictated at the very capital of the country."

A LABEL SUIT of rather a singular nature was tried in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in Hampton county last week. The defendant, Mr. David F. Ashley, proprietor of the Springfield Post, had published a fancy sketch about a young man who went to the South, married a mulatto lady for her fortune, abandoned her, returned to the North and married another and finally had to make over part of his property to the first wife. This was considered personal by the plaintiff, (not named) and suit was brought for \$3,000 damages. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant, but the counsel for the prosecution filed exceptions to the ruling of the judge. The fellow who would sue an editor under such circumstances is unquestionably bad enough to marry a negro, steal her money, and then seduce a white one. When will the public protect editors in their endeavors to do good? Will they continue to act liberally, when the circumstances go to show that the public good is the editor's only aim? Or is there "none good, no not one," that they are fearful of exposure themselves?

The man of sense will never swear.—Brookville American.
Is that the secret of the "American's" hostility to Mr. Clay? Remember, he said to Mr. Polk, "Go home, God damn you, where you belong." "I went home—thence to the people's home. But did the "American ever think of its correspondent's (Myres) language, which it published, and even made an editorial in its favor? Or is this an indirect way of screening itself from odium by attaching it to its correspondent? We like some traits in the American; but not always its "bilious" ones on opponents.

A REPRESENTATIVE STABLED.—The Columbus Gazette says that "Mr. Ephraim Arnold, Representative elect of Bartholomew county, was understood severely, though not dangerously, stricken, one day last week, in the vicinity of this place. Particulars unknown to us.

Flour.—The latest Cincinnati Gazette, quotes flour at \$3 20 a \$3 25.

A Few Plain Words.
The Indiana Journal of the 16th inst. contained the following:
"Now that the election is over, and with it the usual excitement which it occasions, we ask candid 'Democrats' to read the following, which appeared in the Jeffersonian just on the eve of the election, and say what they think of it?"

We are sorry to see that some of the Whig papers are abusing Whitecomb because he is a Methodist. We do not belong to that church ourselves; but we think no worse of any other man for doing so. Whitecomb is, it is true, a Methodist, and regularly instructs a class at a Sunday School there, and therefore it was not, as the Whig papers charge, hypocrisy in him, in visiting the Sunday School at New Albany, and addressing the scholars."

Certainly the Jeffersonian was mistaken in saying that Gov. Whitecomb is a Methodist. But we are satisfied it was only a mistake and not an unnatural one. For it will be recollected that it was charged by some of the federal whig press in 1843, that Gov. W. was elected by Methodist votes in that year. This was then disproved; and while on this subject, we will state that we are authorized to challenge contradiction to the statement,—that Gov. W. never solicited a vote during either canvass on religious or sectarian grounds. So far did he carry this, that when questioned on the grounds of objection to Gov. Bigler, on the part of some of that numerous and respectable persuasion, that he felt happy in being able uniformly to reply, that "he did not retain the circumstances as related, sufficiently in mind, to justify a repetition on his part proper, particularly in his position, at that time before the people." How many, we may ask, of his bitter opponents would have imitated his example!

But we are wandering from the subject. The mistake of the Jeffersonian did not go to injuriously affect Mr. Marshall or any of his friends. Injudicious or unjust praise bestowed upon a friend, are not as frequent nor as hurtful as the unjust abuse and slander of enemies.

"Now that the election is over," as the Journal says, "and with it the usual excitement which it occasions," we also ask candid "Whigs" to read the falsehoods which appeared in whig papers just "on the eve of the election," and say what they think of them, viz: that, in the Greensburgh Repository, stating that Gov. Whitecomb had been cohabited at New Albany; that, in the Louisville Journal and other federal papers, that he had had his nose pulled; and that in the Evansville Journal, that it was proved upon him in the face of his public denials in Sullivan county, &c. &c. What will a decent people think of slanders disgraceful to a gentleman, saying nothing of public functionaries, as to whom whigs profess generally reverential regard!

But we need not ask, what will a candid people say to such cowardly slanders. They have already spoken at the ballot box by doubling Gov. Whitecomb's majority. To use the words of the Journal,—"now that the election is over, and with it the usual excitement which it occasions," we shall recur to a few more of the slanders that were wickedly and recklessly scattered during the late canvass on the heads of Governor Whitecomb and Lieutenant Governor Dunning.

Pass it Round.
That in Floyd county, where our volunteers were encamped, and where it was repeatedly charged and alleged, before the election, that they had been outrageously mistreated by the Executive of the State, and where the whigs have elected their Senator and Representative by 40 or 50 majority; where they have elected their Clerk of the Circuit Court, and even given a majority for their candidate for Lieut. Governor; yet Gov. Whitecomb, even there, and in the face of all this, has received a majority of the popular vote at the ballot box! This, it will be conceded, was not owing to the unpopularity of the rest of our candidates, for all parties cheerfully bear testimony to their character and standing, and especially to the almost unrivaled personal popularity of Mr. Winsteadley, our candidate for Senator. What is the irresistible conclusion? Why, that the people of Floyd, who were constantly in the habit of visiting the camp and the town in great numbers, while the volunteers remained there, and who saw the condition and treatment of our little army with their own eyes, and not through the spectacles of prejudiced politicians, have borne their testimony in favor of Gov. Whitecomb, and against his slanders. Floyd has given her verdict! What have the N. A. Bulletin, the Louisville Journal, the Louisville Morning Courier, the Evansville Journal, the Madison Banner, the Indiana Journal, the Wabash Express, the Leansport Telegraph, the Bloomington Herald, the Cambridge Reveille, the Greensburgh Repository, and their kindred spirits in this State, and their political pedlers, emissaries and correspondents, young and old and big, nose to say? The result throughout the State, and especially in Floyd county, is not very complimentary to their character for veracity in the estimation of the people. True, gentlemen, you showed no small amount of talent and industry in cool, systematic misrepresentation. The only difficulty was, (and it is the difficulty that always hangs around the neck of the whig party like a millstone,) you counted too largely on the ignorance of the people. You have acted on the principle that all's fair in politics. You thought, like the foolish ostrich who thinks to escape his pursuers by hiding his head in the sand, that you had masked your motives, and concealed your ambition, your hatred and your selfishness from the public eye. You now stand revealed in your naked deformity. How do you feel?

THE ESTRAY LIST.—We cannot be accused of selfishness at this time, if we candidly say that the present mode of advertising the estray list seems to us the best. We early opposed it, with but a slight knowledge of its practical effects; and we earnestly opposed it in its earliest shape when the law contemplated reducing the price by fixing it at 50 cents each notice. It is a fact that under the old postage law, some clerks in forwarding a month's notices, have enclosed the amount in one-dollar notes, and the postage on a letter has reached 92 cents. Whether this was done intentionally through political spleen we will not say. We have selected the following from among numbers of others of a similar tone, to correct one error in the statement, and on account of its fair and honest views and its mainly independence. It is from the Indiana Blade:

"Some of the papers of this State are making a fuss about the publishing of estray notices in the paper published by the State Printer. The law is exactly as it should be, and those who complain of it are really poor in 'explaining.' If arrangements were made for publishing in local papers, we would never publish one of the estray advertisements, for the reasons given below, and of course it would never be published at all. In this country there would not be all probability be more than one notice at a time, and for this we would get fifty cents; and for this fifty cents we would have to send one paper to each County Clerk (and there are ninety of them) in the State. These ninety papers in wrappers are worth five cents each, making four dollars and fifty cents—so that our actual loss would not be less than four dollars on each notice. The State paper by getting all of this work can afford to do it, provided it does not look for too extravagant profits. But, what is of more importance than all this is, that all the estray notices are published in one paper, and that paper may always be found in the Clerk's office of each county. If a farmer loses a horse, no matter where he may be found, by looking in the Clerk's office of his county, he can tell where to get him. There is a positive certainty in this, whereas if the advertisements were published all over the State, there would be almost an absolute uncertainty of finding any estrays.

New Albany Democrat.
CHARLES H. HINELINE, Esq., has retired from the tripod of the New Albany Democrat, having sold the establishment to Messrs. AUGUSTUS BRADLEY and O. H. P. LUCAS. In the retirement of Mr. H. the democracy of the State lose an able and efficient champion; and we are sincerely desirous that his successors will persevere in the same bold, manly and judicious course which has heretofore characterized that able and efficient paper. To his successors, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and wish them success in their new and arduous undertaking. As a further evidence of the good will and kindness towards our friend HINELINE, we take pleasure in recording the following noble tribute from political opponents—as deserved as it is rare. Would that more of the same spirit prevailed among the fraternity, at all times. We copy from the "Blatinn."

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—The last Western Democrat contains the excellent remarks of the Editor and proprietor, C. D. HINELINE, Esq. From causes of a private nature, he retires from the future management and control of that press, and has given notice of his intention to return to his native State, Pennsylvania. We would be wanting in the common courtesies, were we to permit an opportunity like the present to pass, without expressing our sincere regret at the occurrence of circumstances rendering it obligatory on our worthy friend, to retire from the Editorial Corps of the Indiana; and still more do we regret his determination to leave our city. Although ardently and devotedly opposed to us in politics, and in the exciting political contest which has but just passed, many things were written and published on both sides, calculated to wound private feelings, and to offend our ears; but we regret, and shall forgive and forget those of our friend; knowing that differ we do not, and differ we must upon matters of State and National policy, we accord him in honesty of purpose—aiming at his country's good—mistaken though he may be. So far as we know, mutual kindness and personal friendship have marked our private and social relations. "Personality" we esteem him; and in his retirement from the arduous, perplexing, and responsible duties of Editor of a public journal, we hope the calm and quiet walks of private life will afford a sweet respite from his past toils and labors. He will carry with him our ardent wishes for his future happiness and prosperity.

"Our Democrat" will hereafter be conducted by AUGUSTUS BRADLEY, Esq., and Mr. O. H. LUCAS, young gentlemen of moral and intellectual worth. Mr. B. is well known to the people of this county as their very efficient county Auditor.

INSURANCE.—The Putnam County Chronicle is deplorably ignorant; and an article in a late number of that sheet, commenting on our notice of the rise in flour, is enough to almost convince one it is utterly so. The Chronicle undertakes to show that the rise in flour could not, among other enumerations, be imputed to any demand for it in Great Britain or elsewhere, except perhaps among the troops in Mexico. It forgets that the whig papers, itself among the number, are reporting that the soldiers are fed on bread baked for the Florida war! and that this would, of course, not increase the demand. It forgets that according to whig prints, that the country is ruined by the passage of a new tariff act to take effect on the first of December next,—that the factories are all closing and their operatives discharged,—that buildings and improvements without number are suspended, and that therefore the poor farmer is ruined because his home market is ruined! Let the Chronicle chronicle the following from a London paper, received by the Cambria, of Sept. 2d, showing the principal of the arrivals of provisions of various descriptions from the United States and Canada at the ports of London and Liverpool for one week only, ending Sept. 2d.

The Medina, from New Orleans, brought 2,495 bags of wheat; the Antwerp, from Richmond, 4,085 barrels of flour and 4,000 barrels of corn; the Rosetta, from New York, 2,141 sacks of wheat, 3,509 barrels of flour, 330 boxes of cheese, 287 barrels and 724 kegs of lard, 100 barrels of bread, and 25 barrels of beef and hams; the Christina, from New York, 1,206 barrels of flour, 1,456 boxes of cheese, 58 barrels of hams and tongues, 153 tiers of beef, 228 barrels and 20,594 lbs. weight in bulk of oil seed cake for feeding cattle, and a variety of other articles of food and general merchandise; the Europe, from New Orleans, 180 boxes of cheese, 31 firkins of butter, 300 barrels of corn meal, several of flour, 20 barrels of bread and other articles; the New Hampshire, from New Orleans, 3,221 sacks of wheat; the America, from New Orleans, 806 barrels of flour, 419 sacks of corn, and 3,315 sacks of wheat; the Harwood, from Richmond, 2,275 barrels of flour and 4,707 bushels of corn; the Waldron, from New Orleans, 427 sacks of wheat, 153 tiers of beef, 373 barrels of flour, and 114 tiers and 15 half barrels of beef; the Champion, from New Orleans, 1,466 barrels and 6 half barrels of flour, 136 barrels of lard, and 566 kegs, 10 barrels, and 39 half barrels of grease butter; the Concordia, from New Orleans, 300 sacks of wheat, 1,000 barrels of flour, and 1,000 tiers of beef; the Thomas Cope, from Philadelphia, 1,550 barrels of flour, 50 half barrels of beef, and 197 kegs of lard; the Roger Sherman, from Alexandria, United States, 7,100 barrels of flour, 1,000 tiers of beef, 1,000 tiers of lard, 114 tiers of beef and other produce. In addition to the supplies mentioned, which have taken place since our last notice of the subject in our columns, extensive arrivals of cottons, wool goods, and other productions of a general character from the United States, and of wool goods generally from Canada and other British provinces of North America, has, as usual, taken place. Give it to your readers, Mr. Chronicle.

Maine.
The most whig party of the State has been heard from. The Atlas, of Friday morning, with 307 towns, twenty more than the Portland whig paper of the same day, gives figures from which we compile the following footings of the vote for Governor.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Votes, and Percentage. Includes Dana, dem., 25,900; Anderson, dem., 27,352; Bronson, whig, 25,383; Morse, whig, 22,965; Others, 8,413; New, 6,061.

Increase in the democratic vote, 1,518
Increase in the whig vote, 3,268
Increase in all others, 2,352
Total increase, 7,268
The democratic plurality in the above towns is 2,937, and will be increased by the towns yet to come in. The Augusta Age says that, "though our candidate for Governor may not be elected by the people, our party is by no means defeated. Mr. Dana leads the highest opposition candidate by thousands of votes, and if not elected can fall but little short of a majority over all. We have a reserve force sufficient to overthrow the whole combined opposition. That force can yet be brought to bear so as to save the State. From the returns it is apparent that in a large number of representative districts the people have failed to elect. The number of these districts is sufficiently large to control the character of the House, and the election of Governor, and possibly by filling the vacancies in the Senate to control that body also."

The congressional districts stand as follows: In the 1st and 7th, Hammons and Williams, democrats, are probably elected. In the 3d, Belcher, whig, is chosen. In the remaining four districts, no choice. The Portland Argus of Friday, says: "We have no additional information as to the senatorial districts, but shall probably have more light by to-morrow's paper. Oxford and Waldo have chosen their representatives, and for this we would get two, and we shall, we hope, get two or three from the eastern part of the State. In York and Penobscot there is no choice of senators. The Whigs have elected three in Kennebec, Lincoln and Somerset uncertain." The Senate consists of 31 members. The character of the House is not yet determined. It contains 151 members. 30 whigs and 17 democrats are reported to be elected, and in 43 towns no choice. Upon their second elections will depend the political character of the legislature.

ROBERT OWEN, Esq., the father of the Hon. Robert Dale Owen, member of Congress, arrived at New York on Saturday, in the packet ship Victoria, from London. Mr. Owen is now about to visit the State Convention, at Albany, to see what can be done for the re-organization of society to that distinguished body.

Santa Fe taken by Gen. Kearney.
We learn that Gen. Kearney marched into Santa Fe on the 15th of August, and took possession without resistance. The army marched out again the same evening, and encamped near the city until the next day, when Gen. Kearney's command and two companies of infantry took up their quarters in the city. Col. Doniphan's command were encamped about one mile out, and were all well. A writer in the army, in a letter to the St. Louis Union, says:

"On Monday next we will commence the erection of a fort at this place. A beautiful selection has been made, and I have no doubt one will be constructed that will astonish the natives. I confess I do not see the importance of this fortification. In my opinion the whole country, from the crossing of the Arkansas to this place, is not worth the cost of the Government to march the troops here; nor would we have visited this region can form any idea of the character of the country. Never has a nation been so completely humbugged about anything as the United States have been about this province. I am candidly of the opinion that Gen. Kearney would do his country much service by abandoning the expedition and returning to the United States. I am fully persuaded that the President and Congress know as much about the state of things here as we do, that no effort would be made to acquire it. I have discovered that every man we have met or seen since we left the States has exaggerated the accounts of this country. It appears that there is something in the atmosphere here, or in the soil, or in the climate, or in the people, that causes you to pay no attention to what you may learn from those who have visited this city or the mountains. Before we reached here, there were two places where we expected a fight; there were two places where five hundred well disciplined troops could have successfully resisted five thousand; and yet no effort was made to stop us. At one of the places called the 'Red Bank,' we were ordered to march; my company being next to the one in advance; every man seemed anxious for a brush; our object was, if there should be an enemy, to charge through. The bugle sounded and the way we dashed through, over rocks and ravines, was quite terrific; but when we got to the point, not a gun was fired nor a Mexican seen. The United States are humbugged by the enemy, and that some preparations had been made for defence, but in consequence of the disaffection amongst the troops of Aranjio, the whole had been abandoned. Aranjio left the city about thirty-six hours before our arrival, and has been moving towards the south with all despatch ever since; he sent Gen. K. a letter stating that he would return on the 2d; and on the 24th, six days after the army had left, we have found several pieces of cannon, among them the one taken from the Texans. All the public property of any value was removed before we arrived. The citizens here are becoming very well pleased with us, and seem disposed to submit cheerfully to our Government, at the present towns through which we passed, after the army under Gen. Kearney had taken possession of the town's head quarters, to promise allegiance to the United States; he made speeches to them, and administered oaths to the different Alcaldes."

As to the writer's suggestions about abandoning the expedition, we presume others will differ from him; for it cannot be expected of one who has communications cut off from him for months at a time—who cannot possibly be supposed to be able to view the whole ground on which he is called to act—to be able to form the best judgment in the world. His statements in regard to the nature of the soil and climate are altogether different from a multitude of other writers. This we impute to difference of judgment merely.

The St. Louis Union has the following remarks on its intelligence: "We have received several letters from Santa Fe, giving a sketch of the condition of things at that place, after the army under Gen. Kearney had taken possession of the city. They all describe the people as apparently willing to come under the authority of the United States. Many of the citizens left before the arrival of our army, but were returning, after they were assured they had nothing to fear, and were engaging in their former occupations. We received a report, dated August 24th, six days after the army had taken possession of the city, Gen. Kearney was acting as Governor, assisted by the former Lieutenant Governor. It was thought the army would remain at Santa Fe until despatches were received from the United States, but of this no one was sure. A portion of the command was retained in the city as a guard, but a large portion were encamped, in some instances twenty miles from the General's head quarters; this was for the purpose of procuring forage for the horses. Our correspondents all describe the country as being extremely poor, and not well adapted to agricultural pursuits."

From the Washington Union.
Since our last paper, despatches have been received from Santa Fe, which show that Gen. Taylor and his army, substantially, the accounts which we have published from the New Orleans papers. Gen. Taylor was on the eve of marching for Monterey. Gen. Wool was receiving arms, ammunition, and recruits, and was preparing for an immediate march to Chihuahua. Thus three camps are in motion, and we expect to hear of decisive and successful results from all at no distant day. It is supposed that the brigades, or sooner, Gen. Taylor will be in possession of Monterey, and perhaps of Saltillo. Gen. Wool, of the army of the centre, will be at Chihuahua; and Col. Kearney will be at Santa Fe. The meshes are apparently drawing closer round the Mexicans; and three important posts and sections of country will be in our hands; besides the ports which we may have taken in California.

It appears from the Mobile Tribune, that the Princeton has arrived at Pensacola with despatches from our squadron off Vera Cruz. The gentleman who has brought despatches for our government brings also some Mexican papers as late as the 25th August from Mexico, and from Vera Cruz down to the 2d of September. We give the following synopsis of their contents: LATEST JOURNALS FROM MEXICO. [RECEIVED BY THE PRINCETON.] Additional Mexican papers have been received at the Navy Department from the city of Mexico to the 25th of August, and from Vera Cruz to the 2d of September, inclusive. They mention the arrival in the city of Mexico, on the 23d of August, of General Almondo, Crescencio Regon, and Crescencio Boves, who accompanied Santa Anna from Havana, but say nothing of any contemplated appointments to the high offices of the government, of which, subsequent to the overthrow of the late administration, had been discharged by the chief clerks of the respective departments. They publish an address to Santa Anna from Gen. Salas, who was in the exercise of the chief executive authority, dated the 16th of August, and delivered to Santa Anna by three high officers commissioned for the purpose. It consists chiefly of complaints. The following is translated from the Republicano of the 22d of August: "We see it stated in the Diario del Gobierno of the 16th inst. that the brigade which was ready to march at the time when the pronunciamento took place, has not yet been able to leave, as it was desired to finish providing it with every thing necessary, in order to be able to depart like the brigades which, in the late administration, caused to march without equipments, and above all, without ammunition. Without pretending to speak in favor of the late administration, we deem it proper to say that this statement of the Diario is not correct, for every Mexican knows, and saw, that the brigades which have left Vera Cruz were perfectly well clothed and equipped, and have 10 p. m., packed ships and ran before it with fore-sight, and in order to ascertain the truth, it will be sufficient to put this question: If the brigades which have left departed without equipments or ammunition, of what consisted the burdens of the 1,000 mules which they carried with them? It is also known that another, and the chief portion of the ammunition which was to have been sent, still remains in the citadel; so that the detention of the troops

which took part in the pronunciamento, must be owing to some other cause, and their honor is at stake in marching to join the army on the frontier. "This is the most necessary, before a rumor is allowed, brought by letters from the city of Mexico, that the first brigade which marched under the orders of General Cade, and made their pronunciamento near Pensacola, has remained at that place, or has retrograded to San Luis, leaving its chief to pursue his journey with his aid only, to render his services on the frontier. If this be a fact, what name does it deserve? A feeling of shame compels us to be mute. * * * We all ask, is the last brigade to leave for Texas, or not?"

On the 22d of August, General Salas issued a decree, declaring the constitution of 1824—the or federal constitution—in force until a new constitution should be established, abolishing the assemblies of the departments and requiring the present governors of departments to style themselves governors of States. The Vera Cruz Indicator of the 27th of August, states, that the preceding afternoon, a boat was detached to the city from one of the U. S. ships-of-war, under a flag of truce, bearing a letter addressed to the commandant general. The boat returned immediately, the officer in charge saying that he had no orders to wait for any answer. The editors of the Indicator say that they ascertained that the letter enclosed another from the Secretary of State of the United States, to the Mexican minister of foreign affairs, which the American Commodore requested should be sent to him. The Indicator says that nothing was known of the contents of the letter; but that the present government, whose principle is to make known to the nation every thing that occurs, good or bad, will soon publish its contents.

Santa Anna, in his reply to General Salas's address, says that his would have been irritated by his voyage, and by excitement, it will be necessary for him to wait at Enseno until it is in a condition to enable him to traverse the country. A Vera Cruz paper complains of the absence of anything of interest in the papers received from the city of Mexico, and the papers generally are filled with details of the pronunciamentos in various parts of the country in favor of the existing government.

We have received no New Orleans papers by this evening's southern mail; but we find in the Charleston journals the following extract from the Mobile Herald and Tribune: "From the Mobile Tribune, Sept. 14. Very Late from Mexico. U. S. SHIP PRINCETON, Pensacola, Sept. 10, 1846. This ship arrived here this evening, four days from Vera Cruz, with despatches in answer to those sent from the State Department which were published about the close of the session. They were answered by the Mexican government instantly. Lieut. H. Y. Purviance is the bearer, and proceeds with all despatch to Washington. No one in our squadron has the least idea of the nature of them. A new ministry has been formed. Almondo is Secretary of War, and Regon of foreign affairs. Santa Anna is at his country seat near Jalapa. It was expected he would go to the capital in a day or two. Some time since a brigade was formed and equipped complete to march against Gen. Taylor, but the commander has not and will not move from the city of Mexico. He prefers spending his evenings in the 'cafes,' to advancing against Old Rough and Ready. The papers are pressing him hard, and he will not move; in fact, the soldiers have no desire to march. The squadron are blockading Vera Cruz and Alvarado. They would gladly take a hand at anything, but positively there is no one to fight with. If you ten miles to the north of Vera Cruz they send you bullocks, and the country women desire to come on board to look at the ship—eight miles south they actually come to their boats and send invitations off for a 'fiandango.' The captain of one of their hulcaes desired to know 'when the war would commence.' The countrymen are with us, the soldiers are against us. James Whelan, O. S. of this ship fell overboard on the 9th instant and was drowned—he was a native of England. Every exertion was made to save him, but without success. The Princeton brought the mate, Mr. N. Meyer, and part of the crew of the brig Nayade, of Hamburg, captured by the U. S. brig Somers, for attempting to force the blockade. The Nayade sailed for New Orleans under charge of Lieut. Berryman—we passed her in lat. 24° 34' N., long. 94° 19' W. Extract of another letter, dated September 6.

The town of Tuxpan is situated some eight miles up the river, and contains about six thousand inhabitants. The mouth of the river is guarded by a few soldiers in huts. It was to these that Commander Carpenter and the crew of the Truxton surrendered, after that vessel struck upon the bar, and it was with them the Princeton communicated by a flag of truce. Their account of the vessel and fate of the crew was correct in all but one particular; they stated that the prisoners had been sent to Tampico, while in fact they were still at Tuxpan, but unable to communicate with their countrymen. The falsehood might have been invented to prevent any attempt for their liberation. In all other respects their information proved correct. * * * * * The cause of our inactivity it is of course impossible to state, but the effect produced upon the enemy is very clear. Some men in the shore boats engaged with great simplicity "when the war was to begin!" Throughout all this, however, there is no lack of bustle and mysterious notions. Flags of truce going and coming, occasionally between the squadron and castle, and boats from the English admiral at Sacrificos constantly visiting the flag-ship with messages relating, it is supposed, to the war. The message of messages has, however, probably been received. On the 4th a boat with a flag of truce in the bow, and the Mexican national ensign in the stern, came down from the Castle; the officer in charge delivered his usual despatches for our government, and the Princeton was immediately ordered to prepare to sail, and leaves to-day. It is conjectured the despatches are a peaceable tenor, and that the war will terminate on our part before it is begun. Mr. Purviance, 1st lieutenant of the Cumberland, goes on to Washington as bearer of despatches.

FROM THE INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.—Extract of a letter from Capt. T. R. Kinder, of the Orange County Volunteers, to the editor of the Paoli Patriot, dated Camp Belknap, near Barita, Mexico, Aug. 19th, 1846. "We were no sooner encamped and finally settled than I was served with a notice that I was appointed Regimental Field Advocate, for our Regiment. To-day the Brigade's Court Martial was organized; I am a member. We are now trying five persons of company K. (Capt. Walker's) on a charge of attempting to effect a mutiny in the camp; their cases are not yet determined, and may not be for some days. Frequent instances have lately arose calling for severe punishment. A soldier in company C. (Capt. Ford's) 2d Reg't, was treated to a ride on a rail before the Indiana Brigade for cursing his captain and refusing to obey his orders. Some severe examples will have to be made before this principle of insubordination is quelled."

DISASTER.—U. S. BRIG WASHINGTON.—The steamer Philadelphia, from Philadelphia, arrived at Charleston on the 15th inst., reports that on Monday, the 11th, at 12 o'clock, boarded and supplied United States brig Washington with a boat, she having lost boats, anchors, and carried away both masts, thrown overboard guns, &c. The captain and eleven seamen were washed overboard; she was under jury masts, lat. 75° 10' long. 76° 40'. The U. S. left a herminaphrodite brig, alongside the Washington to render any assistance that might be required. On Tuesday, the 12th, a heavy wind, heavy sea, exchanged signals with a brig bound south, supposed to be Charleston. Wednesday 16th, 6 o'clock, a. m., blowing very heavy, put her head to the sea and housed the topmasts. Laboring hard, threw overboard the deck load, engine would not work but by hand—wind NE and increasing, blowing a gale. 10 p. m., tacked ship and ran before it with fore-sight, and engine looked on—vessel working much easier. 6 1/2 The Washington was employed on the survey of the coast. Accounts have been this day received in Washington which go to confirm the fact of the disaster. We shall, of course, have particulars of the melancholy result.—Union.

Captain Carpenter.
Accounts have been received at the Navy Department from Commander Carpenter, as late as August 24th. He was then at Tuxpan, and with his officers and crew, was in good health. He writes: "The people here continue their kindness to us, and the men are furnished with as good quarters as the place affords. His disaster did not result, as some have supposed, from any misplaced confidence in the Scotch captain whom he had on board, but from the peculiar character of the coast. His first vessel—off the bar, in five fathoms water, intending to send in his boat the next morning, he desired to get nearer shore for their protection, and found that he might safely anchor in three and a half fathoms. In attempting to drop the brig into that water, (under a gib and spanker,) she was lost. He was on the forecastle looking out, with the lead heaving constantly. "Deep four," having been called, he supposed the next cast would give him the desired soundings; instead of which "quarter less three" was called. Instantly seeing his peril, he ordered the sails to be loosed, to back her off. The maintop-sail was hoisted, and aback, when she struck. The sails were then taken in, the weather-anchor dropped, the vessel lightened by throwing overboard the main top-sail, and the anchor. The largest deck was got out astern, for the purpose of keeping her from forging further ahead. But these and all other efforts failed; and the boats were unable to live in the surf alongside. The launch was stove by the force of the breakers. The two cutters were with Lieut. Hunter and Berryman. Thus situated, after the chance to save his vessel—off the bar, in five fathoms water, intending to send in his boat the next morning, he desired to get nearer shore for their protection, and found that he might safely anchor in three and a half fathoms. 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