Indiana State Sentinel.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 31, 1846.

Our Terms.

The following will hereafter be the *permanent* terms of the *Weekly Indiana State Sentinel:*

☞Payments to be made always in advance.

One copy, one year, ... $2.00
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Semi-Weekly.

(Published three times a week during the session.)
One copy, ... $4.00 | Three copies, ... $10.00

Triweekly Sentinel.

As customary, the proprietors of the Indiana State Sentinel will issue a triweekly sheet during the coming session of the Legislature. The best of Reporters 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 afforded 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 cotemporaries will confer a favor by giving the above a few insertions, which shall be reciprocated by every means in our power.

tf. G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN.

City Improvements.

Within a week or two we have induced several of our friends, residents, to take a walk in the southern part of town, and a more surprised set of 'individuals,' than they were, on examining the improvements, we have not seen. *Our* interest would lead us to advocate improvements in the north part of town. But we cannot withhold the meed of praise from those who have such an interest in their own section. It is a general benefit to all, and deserves especial notice. Those who witnessed the improvements could scarcely recognize Pogue's *crooked* Run. In that neighborhood, the first thing that greets the eye, is the splendid and commodious depot building, some 300 feet in length, and now nearly roofed over. Although beautifully situated for *show*, we could not but regret that the directory had not looked a *little further ahead*, and established it at a point more beneficial to the *company*, and readier of approach to the public generally. Certain we are, the error will yet be discovered. But it is now established, and we are glad to trace the evidences increasing around us that we are to have a Railroad before long, at least in sight of town. We were particularly struck with the vast amount of important work done between the depot and town. A canal from near Virginia Avenue down Pogue's Run valley, 50 feet wide and 9 feet deep has been extended to the intersection of Meridian street. A new circle street has been opened and graded from the depot building, which terminates also with the canal at the junction of Meridian and Louisiana streets. At this point is a large and commodious new warehouse, standing solitary and alone, awaiting the completion of circle street, which we understand is to be laid with a private Railroad track, to connect with the depot.

We had supposed that this necessary connection between the town and the railroad depot had been made at the expense of the company; and that the canal, so necessary to the health and beauty of the town, had been made by our corporate authorities; at least, we supposed it would have been *right*; and we believe it would have been so constructed in almost any other city. Such, however, is not the case. The whole has been done by a few public spirited individuals, but few owners of Washington street property, west of Meridian street, paying a dollar. These men would not be without the improvements terminating on Meridian for thousands of dollars, and should therefore lend a helping hand. Another fine feature in this splendid improvement is, that the grade of the railroad track is sufficiently elevated to be easily extended to any part of town west of Meridian street, especially to the canal, where it is expected it will ultimately terminate. The canal, it is contemplated by the owners through which it passes, is to be ornamented with shade trees, and the banks gravelled and sodded. If so, the upper or north part of the town may bid adieu to the term "*aristocratic*," for the South must become the "fashionable end!" We learn, too, that the canal can be extended down the creek to South street, and thence with South street to the Central Canal, at the small expense of about $1000. The Central Canal is said to be only one foot higher than the Pogue's Run Canal. If this is so, can it be possible that our enterprising millers, Messrs. Carlisles, West, Langsdale, Underhill, Burk, Patterson and others will long pay out the enormous sums they must pay annually for hauling to the depot. This connection, it seems to us, would save to these manufacturers in one year more than the cost in connecting with the Railroad.

Our town Council too, are showing their good works, and redeeming themselves from the charge of spending the public money in cleaning out gutters to be filled again, turnpiking alleys while our principal streets are many of them left in a state of nature, deep in mud, and ornamented with dog fennel! They are erecting good substantial buildings and grading our principal southern avenues in a permanent manner. To be sure, the heavy grading doing and done on Pennsylvania and Delaware streets, like Circle street and Pogue's Run Canal, is done by individuals, for which they deserve much praise. But it is no more than just, that *some* portion of such general improvements should be borne by others not a little benefitted, especially, as without them, the depot would in wet seasons, be almost unapproachable.

Our streets are now crowded with wagons. What will it be when the business of 10 miles circumference is done here! Are our merchants aware that to do business as it will soon have to be done here, they must have warehouses for the reception of their produce! It is strange that no efforts are making to be prepared for business. At least a dozen warehouses should go up this season, to say nothing of pork or slaughter houses, &c. However, if citizens will not avail themselves of the advantages they possess, others will soon be amongst us who will.

We say to business men and capitalists abroad, visit Indianapolis, and you will find it affording more openings than any town at this time. Now is the very time to make advantageous locations here, or we mistake the signs of the times very much.

We may again notice some other important improvements progressing.

☞The New Albany Bulletin states that Lieut. Gov. Gardiner, of New York, has declined the nomination of the Democratic party for re-election. It is not true. He declines the nomination of the *Anti Renters* only, while Young, the whig candidate for Governor, accepts the nomination of that faction as their candidate for Governor.

THANKSGIVING will be observed in the following States on the 26th of November, viz: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan.

Another Representative Dead.

The New Albany Daily Bulletin of Oct. 26th, says —"Lieut. ROGERS, who has just arrived from camp Belknap, informs us that Lt. ELLER, the member elect to the Legislature from Monroe county, died at Brazos St. Jago, on the 4th inst. Seven others, of Captain Sluss's company, arrived here last evening, on their way homeward. Many recent deaths have occurred, and much sickness yet exists, but it is believed to be abating These gentlemen left on the 4th.

Congressional Globe.

We would call especial attention to the advertisement of BLAIR & RIVES, for those standard and excellent publications, the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

They are now much superior to what they have been before, at least so far as the mechanical execution is concerned, being printed on entire new type and stereotyped. We will receive subscriptions for either, and forward without charge. Call and see specimens.

THE MAILS.—Speaking on the subject of Mail failures, and alluding to our complaints of the post office at Columbus, Ohio, the "Blade," printed at Rising Sun, on the Ohio river, remarks:

"There is evidently something wrong at the Columbus office. More than one half of the eastern papers received at the post office in this place, have the Indianapolis post mark on them. If they were put up as they *should be*, the papers that would leave Columbus in the morning, would reach here about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the same day; but as *they are*, papers are not unfrequently from a week to ten days on their way from Columbus to this place.

When we used to go to school, boys were required to study a something called Geography; such requirements, we think, could never have been made of the clerks in the Columbus, Ohio, Post office.

While talking of the mails, we will state that the Sentinel of Oct. 3, and the same paper of Oct. 17, reached us in the same mail. Some of the Postmasters between this place and Indianapolis must wipe their spectacles."

☞The State Sentinel says that one Druggist at Indianapolis, Mr. Craighead, has sold this year *one thousand ounces of* Quinine. The people around there had better move up this way into a healthy country.—*So. Bend Register.*

We didn't mean to have it understood that "the people around here" had taken all those thousand ounces; though Craighead is such a first rate fellow (hating his whiggism) that many people feel inclined to take medicine just for his benefit alone! A good deal of the quinine mentioned went *northwardly*, and more *would* have gone had he had it, for the folks in some places in that quarter were put on "short allowance" by the druggists, to our own knowledge.

MEDICINES IN THE WEST.—A friend travelling in the West, says the New Haven Register, writes us: "A fellow passenger on this boat is a sharp Yankee who has lived in Illinois about three years, and keeps a grocery about sixty miles from Chicago, in the lower country. He has been east to replenish his stock, and one item of his receipt is, *twelve pounds of Calomel!* He says the people there *will have it*, and the grocery *must keep it*. They administer it by the teaspoonful. We should think twelve pounds of calomel in one year, would depopulate half the State, and yet this was only the stock of one *grocery store* for six months!"

After the editor of the Register had lived in the West a year or so, he would *get used* to a fact which surprises him so much. Without calomel and quinine, nine-tenths of our doctors would be thrown out of business.

POISONING.—The St. Louis Union, of Oct. 9th, says: Two singular cases of poisoning occurred in this city last evening. A lad, passing along the streets, picked up a cigar, and smoked it, and then handed it to a man walking with him. Both became stupid and sick. The physician called in, pronounced the cause poison. The boy died. This is, says the Union, probably a new method of committing murder for the purposes of robbery.

DEATH BY A DRUG.—The Montpelier (Vt.) Journal announces the death of Dr. William Cullen Warner, representative of the town of Bristol, aged forty-two years. By a grievous mistake, Dr. Warner took a large dose of strychnine, which, in spite of the immediate services of a physician, resulted in death in the space of ten minutes.

☞Chapman, the man of "crowing" notoriety, in a recent number of his paper, the Indiana Sentinel, thus "crows" in advance over the Pennsylvania and Ohio elections:—

"The elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania were made on Tuesday (yesterday.) We calculate to hear some thunder as the returns come in; and we calculate also it will be *ours*."

Wonder what Chapman thought of the "thunder" when it did come!—*Albany Evr. Journal.*

Not *much*, friend Weed. Now wait a little, till our hearing improves.

☞As a strong reason in favor of making an armistice after the battles at Monterey, the Mexican General, Ampudia, stated to General Taylor that *commissioners had been appointed by the Mexican government to make peace, and that they had proceeded to Washington for that purpose.* Of course the statement was false; but the Mexicans, high or low, are full of treachery and duplicity. They can never safely be believed or trusted, being as dishonorable as they are cruel and cowardly.

ODD FELLOWS.—It may interest such of our readers as are connected with this institution to learn that the Grand Lodge of the United States, at its late session, extended the term of officers of Lodges from three to six months. The change is to take place from and after January next; and the new terms are to commence on the first meetings of January and July.

STOVES.—We have made a fair trial of one of Green's patent cooking stoves, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best of four kinds that we have used. We consider it decidedly a superior article, operating free, and with a smaller quantity of wood for the work done, than any other. They are for sale at Wainwright's, who has also a large variety of other patterns. See advertisements.

☞The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice in the Union, that the department will issue $3,000,000 of Treasury notes, bearing 5 2-5 per cent. interest per annum, payable to the order of persons depositing specie therefor in sums of not less than 1000 dollars. These notes will be received for all public dues, as well before as after maturity.

☞The Cincinnati Advertiser says the Whig majority in the Ohio House of Representatives will be only *four*. The Whig majority in the Legislature has thus been narrowed down to so small a point, that our opponents there feel no disposition to *crow* over the result.

☞The Columbus Gazette says, Lieut. H. H. Barbour, has returned "from the war." He is on his way east after his family. He is well, and expects to be at Indianapolis by the first of December, to fill his seat in the Senate.

☞It is stated that a mine of rich silver ore has been discovered on the Patocah, in Dubois county, Ia., and that a company are about working it.

LOST, a small sized door key, a little crooked. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

The Foreign Market for Breadstuffs.

The following excellent article from the Baltimore Sun—a neutral paper, conducted with great enterprise, tact and ability—on the advantage of a FOREIGN MARKET FOR OUR BREADSTUFFS, cannot but prove highly interesting to our readers, at this time:

In some remarks the other day we assumed as a fact universally admitted, that a foreign market for our breadstuffs is a good and desirable thing. The opposition on this subject, while it refuses to controvert the above fact, is nevertheless quite peculiar. It is held in the first place that no market can, under any circumstances, grow up for American produce in England. In the next place it is contended that if any demand should exist, it will be on a very limited extent, or that it will be only a temporary thing. Finally, the cause of whatsoever demand may exist now, henceforth and forever, is to be a debatable point as a great political question, of vital importance to success in partisan warfare. The latter being an affair with regard to which we entertain no concern, apart from the truth, we leave it in connexion with the opinion expressed in our remarks of the other day. It is put forth from sundry and distinguished sources, that we shall be disappointed in the anticipation of any extended market for our breadstuffs and general produce, and that the repeal of the British corn laws will be of no benefit to our agriculturists. This, leaving out of consideration present facts directly controverting the point, we deny. We believe, on the contrary, that the foreign demand from the continent of Europe and Great Britain, will, in a very few years, greatly exceed the calculations of very liberal expectations on this subject.

It has been apparent for several years past, that the population of Europe is seriously in advance of the natural sources of supply of food; that multitudes in all of the European countries, in some more than others, are very insufficiently fed, and that many millions sustain life, throughout a great portion of their existence, upon inferior and unusual vegetable products. We have little doubt but the last doubling of the population of England has been at an entire increase, over and above the sufficient and wholesome animal and vegetable produce of the whole land.

The evidences in favor of this proposition are painful but irresistible; the days of "merrie England" are numbered with the past, yet they were of the last century; they have faded amidst all the splendid discoveries of science and art which have adorned the present century, and why? Simply because the last doubling of the population, the fearful excess of demand for the support of human life has been coming on. Look at the growth of London, Liverpool, &c., and almost every town and village in England since the year 1800, when the natural demand was perhaps about equivalent to the supply. Let us reflect upon the devices resorted to to put off some sensible yet intangible evil; how uneasy has been the condition of the nobility and the gentry in consequence of the murmurs and deeds of discontent throughout the land; how has parliament devised plans and means to appease the public voice—*the public appetite*, we might say—yet plans and means without bread, were of no avail. At length comes the repeal of the corn laws; bread is to go into the ports of Great Britain duty free, and a hum of happiness, a buz of joy, ay, a general "Jubilee!" bursts forth from every quarter of the land. It is therefore a just and natural inference, that with the present population of Great Britain, a reduction of the price of flour, and the introduction of corn meal, will of themselves produce a market and encourage a demand; a natural demand that will be equal at least to one third of the entire produce of that country. But this is not all; the steady increase of population which must necessarily be, through all time hereafter, constantly extending more and more beyond the amount of the supply, will establish a permanent and regularly increasing demand upon the United States.

A brief glance at some of the statistics of England, for an example, will illustrate our meaning. The population of England was in 1801, in round numbers, 8,300,000; in 1811, it was 9,550,000; in 1821, it was 11,250,000; in 1831, it was 13,100,000; thus exhibiting an average increase for every ten years of about 16 per cent.; calculating therefore at the same ratio of progress, the population in 1841 was about 15,000,000; and now, in 1846, it is about sixteen millions, (16,000,000.) From 1700, when the population was between four and five millions, to 1800, embracing the whole country, it will be seen that the population was about doubled; while from 1800 to 1850, embracing only half a century, the population will be doubled again. If from the same data we are at liberty to infer, that in *twenty-five years* the population will be doubled again, it will amount to 32,000,000; and how, let us enquire, is this additional 16,000,000 to be fed? And as the work is in progress, how are the constantly increasing hundreds of thousands per annum to be fed, if not from foreign countries, when an average crop of grain per annum from their own soil is even now far too little for them!

England contains about 32,000,000 of acres, of which only about 9,000,000 of acres are uncultivated. Nearly the whole of this uncultivated land is mountain, heath, marsh, moor and wood land; but a very small portion, if any, capable of cultivation, now lying idle. How then shall England feed her own people? Even the increased demand for animal food will materially reduce the grain lands, and soon leave her dependent upon other nations for one half of her daily bread. These facts are alike applicable to Scotland, Ireland and Wales, with some slight diversity of proportion; and on the continent of Europe we find data, though of a different character, yet exhibiting similar consequences. We may, therefore, rationally infer, that the United States must therefore be an important source of supply for the grain market of Great Britain.

Good News for Farmers.

The news by the Caledonia announcing a rise of 2s. or 3s. per quarter upon wheat in England, and a corresponding increase at all the leading points on the Baltic, had a bouncing effect on prices at New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and other places. Prices increased to the extent of 75 cents per barrel on flour and 20 cents on wheat; but the market is unsettled, buyers cautious, and at the very latest dates the tendency was a little downward comparatively. The permanent rise will be something, but how much is uncertain. We take the following from the reports of the New York Journal of Commerce:

October 22, 2½ p. m.—Flour, 8,000 bbls. Genesee at $6,25; 1000 Brooklyn City at $6,37½; Southern held at $6,25. Wheat—5000 bu Ohio mixed at 125; for Genesee, 130c is bid.

October 23, 2½ p. m.—Flour all aback; sales 1000 bbls. Genesee at $6,12½, 1000 bbls at $6, and then both parties hesitated. Wheat—samples plenty, but no sales. Rye, 7000 bu at 80c. Corn, yellow Northern and Jersey is 75 a 80c, white 77 a 83, oats 32 a 36c. Barley 62 a 63c. Indian meal is held at $4,25 bbl.

At Philadelphia, on the 22d, buyers were freely offering $5,50, an advance of 50 cents per barrel for Pennsylvania brands, at which holders firmly refused to sell. The price of grain also advanced under the news. Sales of prime red wheat at 121 cents a 121 cents per bushel were made, which is an advance of 19 cents per bushel on previous sales; the supply good, and the demand active. Sales of prime yellow corn were made at 70 a 73 cents per bushel; oats 31; no change in rye.

At Baltimore, a sale of Howard street flour was made at 5,50—an advance of 50 cents in one day. City mills was held at $6, an advance on the price of the previous day of 87½ cents. No sales.

At Buffalo, Ohio and Illinois wheat immediately rose to from 90 a 92cts; flour to from $5,000 a $5,25, corn 60 cts. per bushel, and large sales were made at these rates. Freight to Albany 90 cents.

So much for *free trade*, which the Whigs abominate so much, and so much for their assertions that the abrogation of the British corn-laws would do us no good!

INDEPENDENT TREASURY LAW.—We publish to-day the official copy of the Sub-treasury law, as it is called. Those who desire to understand the real nature of the law will not fail to read it attentively.

Lieut. Gov. PARIS C. DUNNING arrived at New Albany on the 25th ult. on his way to Monroe county.

An Anthracite Coal mine has been discovered at Valley Falls, R. I., and will be immediately opened.

Latest from Santa Fe.

The St. Louis Daily Union of the 24th gives news from Santa Fe as late as the 17th ult. Gen. Kearney had returned from the south, after a very successful tour. The inhabitants all greeted the stars and stripes, and none but the wealthy hinted dissatisfaction at his presence; but the lower and middle classes hailed the General as their liberator and friend.

Orders had been issued to have the dragoons and and one hundred of Captain Fischer's company in readiness to march to California by the 25th of last month; at which time the Mormons were expected to arrive. Gen. Kearney would command the expedition in person.

The express met the Mormons, under command of Lieut. Smith, 1st dragoons, with the ordnance and artillery, on the Cimeron; Col. Thompson, with a detachment of dragoons, at Cottonwood Fork; Capt. Ewes and Lieut. Dyer, of the Ordnance Department, at Council Grove.

By return train of wagons from Bent's Fort, which arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 14th inst., Dr. Sanderson, surgeon of the Mormon battalion, writes from the Crossing of the Arkansas, that had not Dr. A. J. Smith, of the 1st dragoons, arrived to assume the command, these people would never have crossed the plains; that they were the most imbecile set of men he had ever met with. (This differs materially from the statement of our own correspondent, and is probably tinctured with prejudice.) A great many of the Mormons were sick, but none had died. The man who killed Daniel Grob, a teamster, at Council Grove, had fled.

LATE FROM YUCATAN.—Campeachy papers to the 18th of September have been received.

The appointment of Sr. D. Miguel Barbachano, President of the Republic, to a seat in Santa Anna's cabinet, as Secretary of State, is spoken of.

The evidences of the public feeling are decidedly in favor of re-annexation to the Mexican government, provided always that their demands are complied with, in having the treaty of 1843 carried into effect.

The reports of the assistance rendered to the Mexicans by the Yucatanese are true. Powder and military stores of all kinds are shipped to Yucatan, and thence re-shipped to Mexico under Yucatanese colors, no duty being demanded.

Incidents, &c., of the War.

CAPTAIN RANDOLPH RIDGELY who distinguished himself so much in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, was again conspicuous at Monterey. Having found a twelve pounder in one of the forts taken from the Mexicans, he erected a platform for it in the fort, and turned it upon the enemy with the most destructive effect. Captain Ridgely, after pointing the gun himself, was observed constantly to mount the platform with a spy-glass and watch the effect of each ball, and manifested the greatest enthusiasm and delight when his shot told well among the enemy. Capt. R. is said to have no superior as an artillerist, in the army.

GEN. TAYLOR had his horse shot under him after entering the town. He continued dismounted for the remainder of the day's fight, exposed to the hottest fire from the house tops and the heads of streets.

COL. HAYS.—There was one instance of personal conflict which might recall to mind the days of chivalry. Col. Hays, of the 1st Texas mounted regiment, encountered a Mexican of the same rank, and a fierce contest ensued. The Mexican, armed, besides other weapons, with a lance, rushed towards his antagonist with his ugly weapon. Hays, by a quick movement of his fine horse, avoided the blow, turned, as his adversary passed, and shot him dead. This encounter was so exciting, that the Americans fighting around him almost forgot their own labors and dangers in their intense interest for the triumph of Col. Hays.

THE TEXAN RANGERS are fortunate in the possession of good officers. Hays is celebrated for his coolness and courage, qualities which eminently distinguished him while protecting the Texan frontiers from the inroads of the Camanches. Walker, the Lieutenant-Colonel, is well known to every body as the Captain Walker of the first part of the campaign. Chevalier, the Major, is scarcely less celebrated, having gone out alone about a year since to the Rio Grande to gain information of the Mexicans. On his return he suddenly fell in with a company of Mexican cavalry. Chevalier had lost his horse and was on foot. The captain of the party rode up to him and ordered him to surrender. The Major very coolly drew a pistol, and presenting it at his head, made him swear upon the cross that he would order his men to keep back and permit him to proceed; and in this way he reached the Texan settlements.

THE WAR.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, under date of October 21st, writes as follows:

The original plan of operations in Mexico has been lately modified. The plan first adopted would have divided and weakened our forces. That plan was probably agreed upon at a time when it was supposed that the Mexicans would make no show of opposition to the invasion. It has since been urged on the Executive to concentrate all the forces upon one object, and it is asserted to-day, that these necessary changes have been made in the original plan.

It now appears that General Wool is to join Gen. Taylor at Saltillo, moving by way of Cohahuila, and leaving a garrison there: and that General Kearney is to march to the same point by way of Chihuahua,—a fearfully long march.

General Patterson, with a large force, is to be transported to Tampico, and means of transportation have already been prepared. His force will, if found necessary, be ordered to unite with Taylor's at San Luis Potosi; and, if not, may be employed in a contemplated attack on Vera Cruz.

If this is the plan, it is a sensible one; and it will prevent the danger, but too apparent, of the utter sacrifice of Taylor's command. After allowing for all the troops left at Tampico, Saltillo, Monterey, Chihuahua, Santa Fe, &c., General Taylor will thus be enabled to meet Santa Anna at San Luis with a force of seventeen thousand men.

The Washington Union publishes the rumored attack of the Mexicans on Gen. Taylor after the armistice, and says it "wants confirmation in every sense," and adds: "we understand that no despatches have been received from the camp, at the War Department, since Gen. Taylor's first letters of the 23d, 24th and 25th."

DIVISION OF GEN. WOOL.—The Victoria Advocate of the 1st inst, says: "We understand that General Wool sent his advance, consisting of about 1500 men, on Saturday last, towards Chihuahua, intending to follow with the balance of his division in the course of a few days."

LIEUT. E. R. PRICE—HIS MELANCHOLY FATE.—Intelligence was received at Natchez, on the 12th instant, of the fate of Lieut. Ezra R. Price, who, in company with two other U. S. volunteers, had left Camargo some weeks since to join the command of General Taylor during his advance to Monterey. The informant states that the bodies of Mr. Price and his two companions, were found lying in the grass some distance from the road leading from Camargo to Monterey, completely riddled with bullet-holes. The bodies of *seventeen Mexican soldiers were lying scattered around them.* Mr. Price was the brother-in-law of Lewis Saunders, Jr., of Natchez, and was associated with him in the practice of law. When the requisition was made upon the State of Louisiana for volunteers, he enrolled himself in the "Sparrow Guards," then being raised at Concordia, and was elected 2d Lieutenant of the company. Upon the disbanding of the Louisiana volunteers, he determined still to devote himself to the cause of his country, and proceeded to Camargo for that purpose, meeting with the above untimely fate. As he and his two companions were armed with revolving pistols, it is supposed they must have killed the *seventeen Mexicans* in a most desperate encounter.

COL. THORNTON.—We learn from the Baltimore Sun that Capt. Thornton, of the U. S. Dragoons, whose capture by the Mexicans was the opening scene of the war, is now in Washington. His object in visiting the seat of government, is to obtain permission to be sent to the army in Mexico, in whose glorious achievements he desires to participate. He came over from the Rio Grande in company with Captain Eaton, the bearer of despatches from General Taylor.

Religious Intelligence.

Appointments of the preachers in the Indiana Conference in the Methodist Episcopal Church for the year 1846-'7, held at Connersville, Indiana, commencing Oct. 7, and closing its session Oct. 12, at 10 o'clock, p. m.

BROOKVILLE DISTRICT—L. W. Berry, P. E.
Brookville circuit, J. Tarkington, Thomas C. Crawford; *Fairfield circuit*, R. S. Robinson; *Liberty circuit*, J. C. Myers, Jas. Mitchell; *Brownsville circuit*, John W. Sullivan; *Abington circuit*, T. Williams; *Connersville circuit*, W. Terrell, E. H. Sabin; *Laurel circuit*, Jamer Havens; *Fayetteville circuit*, John Wallace; *Milroy circuit*, H. Hays, J. S. Winchester.

LAWRENCEBURGH DISTRICT—E. G. Wood, P. E.
Lawrenceburgh station, A. Eddy; *Elizabethtown ct*, J. Bonner; *Manchester ct.*, L. Hurlburt; *Wilmington ct.*, M. Miller, one to be supplied; *Milan ct.*, J. Whiteman; *Versailles mission*, B. T. Griffith; *Hartford ct.*, E. Rutledge; *Rising Sun station*, H. J. Durbin; *Patriot ct.*, James Jones; *Vevay ct.*, T. M. Eddy, J. E. Tiffany.

MADISON DISTRICT—John Miller, P. E.
Wesley Chapel and Walnut street, W. C. Smith; *Third street station*, W. Malick; *Canaan ct.*, James Crawford, J. W. Jackson; *Moorfield ct.*, F. H. Curry; *Vernon mission*, I. Crawford; *Paris ct.*, J. W. Malander; *Lexington ct.*, Wm. McGinnis, C. C. Holliday; *New Washington ct.*, S. P. Crawford; *Vienna mission*, B. F. Crary; *Brownston ct.*, L. M. Reeves; *Columbus ct.*, A. Bussey.

NEW ALBANY DISTRICT—John Kems, P. E.
Wesley Chapel station, F. C. Holliday; *Centenary station*, A. Wiley; *Jeffersonville station*, W. Prescott; *Utica ct.*, Elijah Whitten; *Charlestown ct.*, J. A. Broner; *New Philadelphia ct.*, G. Havens; *Salem ct.*, Jas. Hill; *Greenville*, Wm. W. Snyder, C. H. Kelley; *Fredericksburg ct.*, E. L. Kemp; *Corydon ct.*, Silas Rawson, W. Coulden; *Elizabeth ct.*, E. W. Caldwell.

EVANSVILLE DISTRICT—John Kiger, P. E.
Evansville station, G. C. Beeks; *Mount Vernon ct.*, T. J. Ryan; *New Harmony ct.*, F. A. Hester; *Cynthiana ct.*, L. Forbes; *Princeton ct.*, I. McElroy, N. F. Tower; *Rockport ct.*, W. M. Fraley; *Boonville ct.*, G. C. Smith, A. Wilkinson; *Lincoln mission*, James Noble; *Rome ct.*, G. W. Walker; *Leavenworth mission*, William Butt; *Jasper mission*, Thomas Ray; *Petersburg*, J. W. Julian.

VINCENNES CIRCUIT—H. S. Talbert, P. E.
Vincennes station, G. H. McLaughlin; *Wilson Creek mission*, A. C. Nesbitt; *Washington*, J. Miller, N. Shumate; *Carlisle*, E. V. Long; *New Lebanon*, J. R. Williams, W. Stevenson; *Princeton*, E. C. Jones, D. Williamson; *Scotland mission*, E. Oldham; *Point Commerce*, S. Ravenscraft; *Bowling Green*, E. W. Burroughs; *Patmanville*, J. Talbert; *Gosport*, A. Beck; *Spencer*, A. Sears.

INDIANAPOLIS DISTRICT—E. R. Ames, P. E.
Central Charge, Wm. V. Daniel; *Western Charge*, W. Dorsey; *Burlington ct.*, E. Lathrop; *Rushville ct.*, T. H. Bucker; *Greensburgh station*, C. B. Davidson; *Milford ct.*, J. S. Kelley, C. Curran; *Edinburgh*, P. I. Beswick; *Shelbyville ct.*, Seth Smith, A. H. Shafer; *Franklin ct.*, L. Havens; *Pleasant View mission*, James Corwine.

BLOOMINGTON DISTRICT—A. Robinson, P. E.
Bloomington station, W. Morrow; *Springville*, D. McIntire; *Bedford*, J. V. R. Miller; *Orleans*, S. Hicks; *Paoli*, G. W. Ames; *Lexonia*, J. W. Dole; *Leesville*, F. F. Sheldon; *Nashville*, J. W. Powell; *Bellville*, H. S. Dane; *Mooresville*, Z. S. Clifford; *Martinsville*, W. C. Hensley, S. Tincher; *White Creek mission*, C. B. Jones.

O. H. P. Ash, transferred to Northern Indiana Conference and stationed at Crawfordsville.

Asbury University—M. Simpson, President, Cyrus Nutt, Prof. of Greek Language, Isaac Owen, General Agent, and Wm. M. Daily, Special Agent.

The next session of the Indiana Conference to be held at Evansville, commencing October 6, 1847.

THE AMERICAN ARMY.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Chronicle, who was with General Taylor at Camargo, gives quite an interesting account of the state of the army of the United States in Mexico. He estimates the invading army under Gen. Taylor, or the army of Monterey, to amount to 6,610 men, half regulars and half volunteers, thus:

Butler's Division.		
1st reg Ohio vls—Col. Mitchell	Hamer's brigade.	540
1st do. Ky. do.—Ormsby		540
1st reg Ten. tr'ps, C'l Campbell	Quitman's brigade.	540
Mississippi vols.—Col. Davis		690
Batt. batt'n—Watson—2,710		400
Worth's Division.		
Col. P. Smith's regt. regular troops		500
Parts of 6th and other infantry regiments and dragoons		1,090
Two companies McCullough's and Gillespies Texas rangers		120
Whole number—Worth's in advance—1,700		
Twiggs's Division.		
Texas mounted men—Col. Hays		500
May's dragoons, four companies		250
Ridgely and Duncan's flying artillery		100
Webster's artillery (18 and a 10-inch mortar)		60
Parts of several infantry regiments, and of artillery armed as infantry—2,390		1,320
		6,610

There are at Camargo, he says, 2,100 men; at Matamoras 1,100, between Matamoras and the mouth of the Bravo 4,500; at Point Isabel 120; at Camargo 700 sick and inefficient; at Matamoras in hospital 700; troops of all sorts, from Camargo to Brazos, under Major Gen. Patterson, and Brigadiers Marshall, Pillow, Lane and Shields, 9,170—making, with the army of Monterey, 15,810.

Gen. Wool has under his command, to advance on Chihuahua, 4,000.

Gen. Kearney has at Santa Fe 2,700.

The whole of the United States armies against Mexico, 22,510. The writer adds:

"Besides these, there is the California regiment, and the new regiment of mounted riflemen, intended for the war in the West.

"There are now in the United States army twenty-six regiments of volunteers—eight of infantry, four of artillery, and one of mounted riflemen, besides the two regiments of dragoons—making, in all, forty-one regiments of all arms.

"If to this be added the men employed in the Quartermaster, Commissary, and Engineer departments, there will be shown a force of 30,000 men, now in and attached to the army of the U. States.

"The above account is up to the 6th of September."

BATTLES WITH THE MEXICANS—*Texan Victories.*—The following brief outline of the principal battles between the Texan and Mexican forces during the war of Independence, will not be uninteresting at this time. In 1835, at the battles of Conception and the "Grass Fight," large odds, probably three to one, were driven from the field by the Texians; and at San Antonio, same year, *three hundred* raw Texian militia captured General Coss and *eleven hundred* Mexican soldiers.

In 1836, at Alamo, 180 held out 13 days against Santa Anna and 8,000 men, fighting at last until every Texan fell dead, killing 910 of the enemy; 400 at Colleta beat off 1000 under General Urea, but next day were *treacherously* deceived into a surrender; 700, of their own spontaneous will, killed or captured 1500 Mexicans, at San Jacinto, taking prisoner the President of Mexico, General Santa Anna; and twenty under Deaf Smith routed 120 Mexicans the same year.

In 1839, one hundred and four beat 1000 Mexicans at Saltillo, and retreated into Texas with the loss of only four men. In 1842, only 210 repulsed General Woll and 1500 troops at Arroya Salado; 261 drove 2500 Mexicans into Mier, fought nineteen hours, killed 700 of the enemy, but at last were deceived into a surrender and horribly butchered or enslaved.

In 1843, two hundred *unarmed* Texan prisoners at Salado attacked four hundred *armed* Mexican guards beat and dispersed them. Same year, Commodore Moore, of Yucatan, silenced ten times the naval force and compelled them to retire.

There is no truth in the report of the Pennsylvania volunteers being called out—at least it is not officially known at Harrisburg; and a similar report in relation to the Louisiana volunteers has not been confirmed.

Mr. Sentinel, we vote ay on the Editorial Convention question. We hope to have the pleasure of hearing Mr. Dillon's address and of helping to eat the supper!—*Rushville Republican.*

Thomas Breese, Esq., Purser of the U. S. Navy, (who was attached to the personal staff of Com. Perry in the combat on Lake Erie, and assisted in firing the last gun on board the Lawrence,) died at Cambridge, Mass., on the 11th inst.

☞Gen. Worth is a Massachusetts man, and was born at Martha's Vineyard. He is a brave and worthy officer.

The Authorities of Columbus (Ga.,) have appealed to the public for aid. The late fire, it is said, destroyed one-fifth of the city.

The New York sempstresses are about to hold a mass meeting to resist the extortioners. They are now obliged to make shirts for *four cents apiece!*

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

A correspondent of the Picayune writing from Monterey, under date of Sept. 29th says—An express rider has this moment arrived from Salinas, which place he left this morning. It is only a day's ride this side of Saltillo, and he states on the authority of a Mexican, that Santa Anna arrived at that city yesterday morning or the evening previous, and at once commenced fortifying the place with vigor. He had no less than 13,000 with him, which, added to those which left here under Ampudia, will swell his army to over 20,000 men. Report farther has it, that he is to erect works and batteries close by the Rinconada—the limits of our lines by the sixty day's truce.

If all this should prove true, the army may have bloodier work to do than ever. One thing is certain—Santa Anna was hourly expected here when General Taylor arrived, and many think that Ampudia's reasons for wishing to retire was the fact that he found himself to a degree surrounded after the successes of the 2d division, and was anxious to form a junction with his master on the best terms he could make.

From the Indiana Democrat, October 30.

To our Patrons.

The undersigned, one of the proprietors of this paper, after due deliberation, and consultation with those he esteems his best friends, personally, as well as the best friends of the democratic party of Indiana, has concluded to cease its publication. This is the last number I shall issue in its present form. I shall publish an extra for five weeks, for the purpose of filling the legal time for the publication of some advertisements, which will be sent to all the subscribers, for which, however, no charge will be made.

Some of the warm friends of the Democrat will regret its suspension, we doubt not, but I am fully convinced that time will prove that this arrangement is best for all concerned.

Prominent among the reasons for this step is the fact that Mr. Morrison is absent, in Mexico, and is not expected to return until the close of the war, and is consequently unable to prosecute the original design in its establishment.

A word to those indebted to the firm of Morrison & Spann.—You are scattered all over the State, and the great majority of you are entire strangers to me. The firm is now dissolved, and it is necessary, in order to enable me to pay the debts of the firm, that those indebted to it should make immediate payment. You have enjoyed the benefit of our time, labor, and money; and I appeal to you, one and all, as honorable men, to make immediate payment. Money may be sent by mail at the risk of the late firm. Those to whom the firm is indebted will please present their bills without delay, as I am anxious to close up the concern.

In the course of the coming week, I shall call upon those in town who have accounts with us, and hope that they will be ready for settlement.

Those who have paid in advance for the second volume of the Democrat, on calling upon me will receive a satisfactory arrangement for such money.

I cannot take a final leave of the patrons of the Democrat without expressing my grateful acknowledgements to a few who have counselled and aided me in difficulty, and sympathised with me in embarrassments which, at times, seemed insurmountable. Among the number are W. H. Morrison, Judge Peaslee, Judge Morrison, Col. Drake, and J. M. Talbott.

Oct. 30th, 1846. JOHN S. SPANN.

The Mormons once more.

Governor Ford of Illinois, has issued another proclamation in relation to the Hancock county difficulties. This proclamation (a curiosity in its way) is founded on letters from individuals at Nauvoo, detailing incidents following the expulsion of the Mormons from that ill-fated city. The following will give an idea of the state of affairs there:

"It is known that when the Anti-Mormons lately expelled the Mormons and Jack Mormans, they left a hundred men at Nauvoo to keep them away. These hundred are among the most desperate of the party—men who have no homes, nor any way to live except up