Indiana State Sentinel.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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Messrs BERIENT & GREEN are agents at Cincinnati for the Indiana State Sentinel.

To Correspondents.

F. O'C., Zenas. You will perceive a notice of Mr. Deshong's "Rules" in one last. We have had but limited time to test them fairly; and it is but right to say, that we have occasionally met with difficulties, none of which, however, but such as a little study has enabled us to overcome. It is a matter of regret, at least to one that he has not pointed out the rule where his does not apply; or perhaps, we should better express ourselves, by saying *exceptions* to the *general* rule. Were it proper, and we had time, we might do so; but to those to whom it is of sufficient interest, it will be a source of pleasant study to *find it out*, and may yet lead to greater simplicity and correctness. It is now, for the beginner, especially, an adept in figures, no small task; but the pleasure of mastering it is a good reward.

Democratic State Convention.

The democrats of the State of Indiana are requested to appoint delegates to represent them in a State Convention to be held at Indianapolis on the 8th day of January, 1848, which convention will nominate delegates to the National Democratic Convention for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Also, to take into consideration the appointment of Presidential electors.

By a vote of the committee, each county is requested to elect its delegates at the earliest practicable period, and not less, if possible, than its representation in the General Assembly. It is desirable, however, to have as large a representation as possible.

tf *By order of State Central Committee.*

GENERAL THANKSGIVING.—Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Missouri have each appointed the 25th day of November next for public Thanksgiving. It is generally expected that the Executives of other States in which this festival is celebrated, will establish its observance this year on the same day. Such uniformity is much to be desired.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

We perceive that His Excellency, Gov. WHITCOMB, has also issued his proclamation; and we shall be on the lookout for *that* Turkey. The more we have, the more should we be thankful for, poor sinful creatures that we all are, especially those who "don't take the paper."

LADIES, LOOK SHARP!—We looked into the establishment of our friend HORACE A. FLETCHER the other day—we couldn't *get in* then—but we did find an opportunity to do so, and wondered not at his business. He has a very full and fine assortment of goods, and sells them at a small advance. He has a large custom from the ladies; but we more than half suspect it is because he is a candidate for matrimony,—or *ought* to be. We advise those who have not done so, to call and look at his goods or him, as best suits them; and be sure not to mistake his "handsome clerk" for the Simon Pure. The latter is about *our* complexion, rich and rosy!

THE MAILS.—Since the completion of the Railroad, an entire new arrangement of the mails on the route is required, and in fact, is *made*, after a fashion. Instead of the complex arrangement, dilatory and perplexing as it now exists in consequence of the small distance between the offices, and where it is necessary for branch mails to be made up, it appears to us that the Department and the public would be the gainers by adopting a system something like the following: Let there be appointed two proper persons to receive and assort the mails on the cars; and to deliver them at their proper points. One starting from each end of the road daily, meeting at Columbus, and returning. A mail chest, with a few small pouches, for each, would be all that is requisite, and would save much labor and delay at the offices at the ends of the route, and delay on the road. As it now is, letters pass and re-pass before finally being placed on the direct track. Will the department consider this matter?

LAFAYETTE AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.—The following gentlemen have been chosen Directors of this company, for the ensuing year, viz:

Harvey G. Hazelrigg, Samuel Cason, Samuel S. Strong, and William Zion, of Boone; John E. Loveless, of Clinton; George Smith of Montgomery; Joseph S. Hanna, John Purdue, Henry L. Ellsworth, William F. Reynolds and Albert S. White, of Tippecanoe.

THE RIGHT WAY.—Com. Perry has required the alcalde of Alvarado to pay $2,000 for the lives of two sailors who were killed on shore by the Mexicans, and has transmitted the money to their families. Fifty bales of cotton having been taken by the Mexicans out of the U. S. stores, and carried off, the Commodore threatened to destroy the town if it was not restored. The cotton was soon produced.

The Wabash Courier is informed that its quotation was written by one of the editors of this paper; but no whig paper has had the honesty to copy the whole article from which it is an extract. They remind us of unbelievers, who quote parts of texts from the Bible. It is a well known habit of federal whiggery, and causes us no trouble whatever.

The St. Louis Union says that an attempt was made in Monterey on the 24th, to murder Capt. BRAGG. A small shell was placed under his bed, and a train ready to be ignited, connected with it. Although it was exploded, he escaped injury. It is supposed that some of his privates were concerned in the affair, as they have complained of the severity his discipline.

MECHANICS.—There is a very general complaint of the want of carpenters, masons, &c. &c., and we doubt not but a considerable number could find immediate employment at good wages. A large amount of work is to be done this fall and winter; and there are not enough here to do it, that's certain.

THE WEATHER.—It has now turned cold and rainy. From the long dry and warm weather we have had, we suppose we may now expect the reverse. Who cares? We can get to the river without trouble.

WHEAT.—The prices have run up to 73 cents. We think they cannot long remain thus high. The rise was too sudden—from 45 to 73 in some three weeks. The demand is yet good, however.

The Winchester Patriot complains of being "sucked in" by the "National Whig." He is not the only one thus served, by a long shot. It is a swindling concern, in every sense of the word.

The Washington Union of the 5th says, "We are happy to state that the President is much better, and was for several hours to day in consultation with his cabinet."

The News From Mexico.

There are several points connected with the recent news from Mexico which invite remark.

One is, that the accounts are nearly or quite all of Mexican origin; and therefore may be presumed to be less favorable to the Americans than the truth will warrant. Even these accounts however concede the great fact of the capture of the Mexican capital by Gen. Scott, on or about the 14th of September. Whether he was obliged to resort to a bombardment, or not, does not clearly appear. The balance of evidence, so far, is against the bombardment.

The battle of Sept. 8th or 9th at the Mill del Rey.—Although in this severe affair the Americans fought at an immense disadvantage, yet it is plain even from the Mexican accounts, that they accomplished all that they undertook. One fact which incidentally leaks out, through the Mexican accounts, is, that the Americans took several pieces of cannon. "Twice he [Gen. Leon] repulsed the column that attacked him, and in the second he sallied from his position *to recover the artillery Gen. Perez had lost;* but then he received a mortal wound, and a few moments afterwards the valiant Bilderas was also wounded, and died on the field. The enemy with additional forces again charged and *took possession of the mill.* Twice he was dislodged, but on his re-taking it the third time, it was found *impossible to bring our troops to the charge.*" It appears that this mill, called the Mill el Rey, was near the strong batteries of Chapultepec, and consequently that the Americans had to endure the fire of these batteries, besides contending with the forces immediately before them. It also appears that the Americans had possession of the Mill about six hours, and then retired to Tacubaya, where they had been previously quartered. The story that their loss in this engagement was 400 killed and 600 or 700 wounded, is no doubt a great exaggeration; and rests, according to the Mexicans' own showing, upon no higher authority than the statement of an Irish deserter from the American lines. The Mexican loss is stated by El Boletin at less than 100 killed and 250 wounded; and by the Diario del Gobierno at less than 500 killed and wounded.

After this, there appears to have been no serious engagement until the morning of the 12th, General Scott having in the mean time made the necessary dispositions for an assault upon the batteries of Chapultepec, and other fortifications in the same vicinity. To show the strength of these positions, we copy the following from the Boletin of Atlisco, published previous to the capture:

"Besides the Peñon and Chapultepec, where, from the natural advantages, there were strong defences, and where there are first, second, and third lines of defence, all the garitas are strongly fortified, having besides, between La Piedad and San Antonio Abad, three batteries and one trench which traverses diagonally the grazing grounds, and unites the two garitas."

The same paper has the following, under date of Sept. 12th:

"SEPT. 12.—At 5 o'clock in the morning the bells awoke us by the announcement of an alarm. The batteries of San Antonio Abad and the corresponding battery of the enemy opened a fire upon each other. We have seen discharged by the enemy a multitude of bombs, the greater number of which burst in the air, and long before they reached our trenches. At the same hour a fire commenced at Chapultepec, on the right side of which and in the mountains, whence came the attack, at a short distance from the enemy, are stationed our forces of cavalry and infantry, who are watching the enemy.

We opened at half past six from the battery of the "garita" of Belen, or it may be from that starting from the end of Pasco Nuevo, which is situated in the angle formed by the gateway leading to the villages of La Piedad and Tacubaya. But where the enemy directed all his efforts, appears to be the "garita" of San Antonio Abad. The servant is at the door: I must close—the alarm bell still continues to ring."

San Antonio Abad was probably captured on the 12th, and Chapultepec on the 13th. A letter from Mr. Dimond, Collector of the Customs at Vera Cruz, says,—

"On the 13th the American troops took Chapultepec and the citadel, and went into the city that night. Gen. Bravo was killed, and Gen. Santa Anna was wounded in the arm, and had retired with the remainder of his troops, which had suffered much, to Guadalupe."

The capture of Chapultepec and the adjacent batteries, was a work of immense difficulty, and must have cost us many valuable lives. Towns however indispensable to the capture of the city. We infer from the accounts now before us, that there was no truth of the story (which accompanied the first announcement of the renewal of hostilities) that the Americans had possession of two streets of the Capital, but had suffered dreadfully by discharges from the windows, roofs, &c., of the houses. The vessel that brought said report only left Vera Cruz on the morning of the 17th, whereas it appears that the city was not entered till the night of the 13th, or morning of the 14th. The fighting in the city does not appear to have been very severe, nor the loss of life great on either side. An American writing from Vera Cruz, says,—"Gen. Scott entered on a road the Mexicans little thought he would. It was, I understand, a rainy night; that about twenty thousand leperos, with all sorts of arms, and ten thousand women, with stones, together with the army, endeavored to stop the Americans; but at the first shot they scampered like a flock of sheep."

[The letter in the N. Y. Sun, purporting to give particulars of the capture, stating the loss of the Mexicans, men, women, and children, at 4,000, &c., we have no doubt was written in this city.]

PUEBLA.—The report of the capture by assault of the American garrison of 1000 men at Puebla, may possibly be correct, but we hope otherwise. The National Intelligencer publishes the following extract of a letter from an American officer, dated

PUEBLA, September 10.

"All the expresses sent by Gen. Scott to Puebla have been cut off; but one has escaped, being the only official intelligence I have received since Gen. Scott left here. An express came to me yesterday and reported that he left Mexico on the 8th, and was robbed of his dispatches. I am, and have been, hemmed in by 4,000 Mexicans for the last three weeks. The Mexicans represent Major Lally, with 1,000 men, as surrounded and hemmed in at Jalapa, and cannot venture out. Major Lally ought to have been here fifteen days since. The whole country swarms with guerillas."

A letter from Puebla in the New Orleans Delta, dated August 26th, represents the gates of the city as blockaded by hosts of Mexicans, but it speaks of the garrison as feeling themselves in no danger, and finding no difficulty in obtaining supplies of provisions from without. The *latest* date from Puebla that we have seen is Sept. 11, one day later than the above. It gives the reports from the Capital, but makes no mention of the state of things in Puebla, from which it may be inferred that the writer felt no particular alarm. Col. Childs, who commands the American garrison is a brave and experienced officer.

MAJOR LALLY'S TRAIN.—The statement in the above letter as to Major Lally's train is at least exaggerated. It is very true he was at Jalapa on the 11th ult., but he was not so surrounded as to prevent a detachment of 28 men leaving him on that day, and arriving safely at Vera Cruz. Our hope is, that he remained at Jalapa until Gen. Lane's division came up, in which case their joint force would be at least 3000 men. With these troops they would no doubt be able to cut their way to Puebla. General Lane left Vera Cruz Sept. 19th, and probably reach Jalapa about the 23d. The National Bridge was already occupied by a detachment of our troops under Col. Hughes.

Now that the Mexican army, or what remains of it, has been driven out of the capital, it *may* take post on the line of communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico, with a view to cut off re-inforcements and supplies. In that case, Gen. Lane will have his hands full. But he will act his part bravely, come what may. He commanded a brigade at Buena Vista.

Again, it would not be strange if Santa Anna should try his fortunes once more on the northern line of operations. His bad success before, and old Zach's personal resources, may discourage the attempt, or they may not.—*Journ. of Com.*

Two Days Later from New Orleans—Mier Attacked by Guerillas—Encarnacion Prisoners Released—No Later News from Gen. Scott.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 7, 6 P. M.

The Steamer Uncle Sam has just arrived, bringing New Orleans papers of the 28th, which are full of interesting detail of the occurrences in Mexico, but contain nothing later from Gen. Scott than has before been published in substance.

A party of guerillas made an attack on the town of Mier, on the night of the 7th ult., and succeeded in carrying off goods to the amount of $25,000 or $30,000. On the morning of the 8th the robbers were pursued and overtaken, and after a hard fight, in which six guerillas were killed, the stolen property was recovered.

In the papers received I find the gratifying intelligence, that the Encarnacion prisoners have at last been released by the Mexicans, and a portion of them have arrived at New Orleans.

The boiler of the steamer Lima exploded below Matamoros, by which the cabin was torn to fragments, and a lady and boy seriously wounded.

There were seventeen deaths in New Orleans from yellow fever during the two days ending on the 28th.

Latest News.

Telegraphed for the Cincinnati Papers.

Extraordinary Storms and Floods—Bridges swept away—Mails greatly delayed—Telegraph Posts torn down—Railroads injured—Canals probably damaged.

Dispatches to Mr. O'Reilly from Pittsburgh represent that great damage has been done by the late storms and floods in the Alleghany Mountains. Another storm of tremendous violence swept away several bridges and other structures along the streams, causing such damage as delayed the mail several days. Up to Saturday night no Philadelphia mail had reached Pittsburgh for 48 hours.

The telegraph posts were somewhat injured along several streams where bridges were carried off, especially in the mountains. Passengers from Philadelphia report at Pittsburgh that the Susquehanna rose suddenly to a great height—overflowing the banks east, near Harrisburgh, and damaging the telegraph and railroad in that vicinity.

Other dispatches mention that the Cumberland Valley Railroad near Harrisburgh, as well as the Lancaster and Harrisburgh Railroad was somewhat injured by the storm and floods.

Maryland Election—Great Freshet and loss of Life.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 11, 12½ A. M.

The Whigs of Maryland have elected Chapman, Roman, Evans and Chnisfield to Congress, and the Democrats Ligon and McLane. The Whigs have a majority in the Legislature. Thomas is elected Governor.

Great floods have prevailed in Pennsylvania and Maryland, attended with great loss of property on the Patapsco and Patuxent rivers. Communication is interrupted on the Potomac branch of the Washington and Baltimore Railroad. Baltimore is inundated higher than ever known.

In the District of Columbia four men have been drowned and two killed by lightning.

By the Western Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 11, 12½ A. M.

The steamer Empire has arrived from New Orleans with dates of the 24 instant. No later news had been received from the City of Mexico.

The papers contain some later news from the Rio Grande, but the intelligence is mostly unimportant.

Two Mexicans were murdered at Matamoras by a drunken Texan volunteer—murderer arrested.

General Cushing's Brigade was encamped at Palo Alto on its way to Vera Cruz.

The Guerillas on the Rio Grande were becoming bolder.

Col. Irwin's Regiment of Ohio Volunteers arrived at New Orleans on the 1st inst., and were immediately placed on transports for Vera Cruz. The health of the troops was good.

"RUIN."—The Boston *Courier* says that money is unusually abundant in that city, it also says, that "the weekly returns of the railway lines continue to exhibit immense receipts, outstripping, in some instances, the predictions of the most sanguine friends of internal improvements. The Eastern, Maine, Fitchburg, Lowell, Worcester, Western Providence, Old Colony, and Fall River, are all of them earning ample dividends, and are daily establishing themselves in the public favor and confidence, as safe channels for investment and revenue. The gain on the Western in the last week was $10,100, and the three past weeks shows $30,000, increase over the corresponding period of 1846. The estimated amount of receipts for the present financial year, which closes on the 30th November, is $1,250,000, or $300,000 gross gain, from which deduct one-third for increased expenses, and there remains $200,000, or five per cent., on the present share capital of four millions. As the net income last year was within a fraction of seven per cent., that of the present cannot be far from twelve.

"THE WAGES OF SIN."—The wealth of Madame Restell is enormous. A few years since she made pantaloons and vests for a merchant tailor in Broadway, and now she is computed to be worth $100,000, and drives her carriage. She offered to deposite $10,000 in cash, instead of procuring bail, but it was objected to.

The foregoing is going the rounds of the papers, and is no doubt true, to the letter. But how did she accumulate such wealth? By her infamous business, these papers will answer. They forget, that if they had not *advertised* her business, it would have been comparatively unprofitable. A double lesson is thus taught. A business, infamous though it be, is profitable through means of the public newspapers. Legitimate business pines away for want of a similar stimulus.

NEW YORK.—The following are the nominations of the late Democratic State Convention, at Syracuse—For Comptroller, Orville Hungerford, of Jefferson county; Lt. Governor, Nathan Dayton, of Niagra; Secretary of State, Edward Sandford of New York; Attorney General, Levi S. Chatfield, of Ostego; Treasurer, George W. Cutler, of Wayne; State Engineer, O. W. Childs, of Onondaga; Canal Commissioners, John C. Mather, of Rensselaer, Elisha B. Smith, of Chemungo, Frederick Follet, of Genesee; State Prison Inspectors, John Fisher, of Westchester, George Caldwell, of Montgomery, Norman B. Smith, of New York.

☞If Gen. Taylor has as many *political* faces as the portrait painters and engravers make *physical* ones for him, we should think that even the "without a why or wherefore" whigs would be cautious in going for him.—*N. A. Democrat.*

The Democrat is wrong, we think. It is only the Janus-faced politician that will suit federal whiggery at all. Mr. Clay had "faces" for the north and the south. Two more—one for the east and one for the west—might have saved him, *may be.*

SOME HOPES YET.—Our neighbor of the Journal, who on Friday asserted that the war had cost "Five Hundred Millions of dollars," and "Ten Thousand Lives," has modified the *first* statement, and reduced it to *one* hundred millions. This is taking off a "few;" but he has left "Ten Thousand" dead yet. Can't he fall a few from that? We think that when his tale is fairly traced, it will be like that of the man who "puked up three black crows."

The Washington Union of the 6th says,—"We cannot believe that anything very serious has happened to Worth, or Smith, or Pillow; for the letters which have reached Washington directly from Vera Cruz are silent upon the subject. We know who are their authors. We know that they emanate from officers whose character for truth, intelligence, and caution is thoroughly established. They say nothing about the wounds of Worth or the deaths of the other generals."

THE FOURTH INDIANA REGIMENT.—The Louisville Courier, of the 28th ult., publishes what purports to be an extract of a letter from the mouth of the Rio Grande as follows:

"There is at present a considerable excitement in camp concerning the muster roll. It is required that when the soldier receives his pay he affixes his name to a muster roll, which declares that he volunteered for during the war, without reference to one, or any other number of years. The regiment declares and swears it entered the service on no such condition, and therefore will not subscribe to it. On the other hand, the pay department declares that unless they do subscribe their names to such a muster roll, they shall draw no pay. The answer of the volunteer is, 'Go to h—l with your pay.

* * There are about one hundred and fifty in this regiment unfit for duty!"

The audacity of the above extract is only equalled by the attacks of the Kentucky papers, on the Indiana troops, on former occasions. There is not, we believe, one word of truth in the whole charge. The Indianians are not the men to act thus; and when the truth shall be found out, it will turn out to be another Buena Vista *hoax.*—*Greensburgh Repository.*

We are glad to find one whig paper in this State which condemns the foregoing slander on our volunteers. When it first made its appearance in that tory sheet, the Louisville Courier, the competitor of the Journal of that city in mendacity, as the only hopes of sustenance, it was promptly contradicted and we supposed set at rest, at least in this State, by the democratic paper at Lawrenceburgh. None of the whig papers offered a word in contradiction of the slander, till we met the above in the Repository. The *Indiana Journal* was studiously silent; but as no opportunity to give the volunteers a sly stab is omitted by that print, we find in Monday's paper the following relative to the volunteers at Madison:

We understand the "sober second thought" is operating disastrously among the new recruits at Madison. Many of them we hear were leaving for home before being regularly mustered into the service of Uncle Sam. We have no doubt but hundreds volunteered without once reflecting upon the consequences.

With the exception of the infamous reports of the cowardice of the Indiana volunteers at Buena Vista, we have seen nothing, from any source whatever, as slanderous as the above. We doubt even, if taken in its full bearing, it does not exceed them all.

The "sober second thought" is operating "disastrously," says the Journal. Does it mean that the recruits did not know what they were about when they enlisted? Have they become "sorry" under this "sober second thought," that they are "leaving for home?" It would seem so by the Journal's statement, even without the *clinch*, viz: "We [the Journal editor] *have no doubt but hundreds volunteer without once reflecting upon the consequences.*" Now, volunteers, you may go home; and be sure you take a copy of the Indiana State Journal with you, for the purpose of reminding you that your "sober second thought" would not let you engage in the service of your country;—that you did not know what you were about when your *first* thought led to enlist;—and that upon reflection you acted the fool!! No other interpretation can be given to the language of the Journal.

In what a light does such a statement, bare and naked as it is given, place the Journal, the leading organ of federal whiggery in this State? Will or can the mass of the whig party sanction it? Are they so lost to patriotism, to honor, to self-pride—that pride without which there is no honesty—to be led thus gradually along into *Toryism?* And why is it that such a state of things exist? Our whig friends need not be told that the leaders of their party openly and undisguisedly crusade against their own country, its constituted authorities, and in favor of the enemy. These facts are apparent to the most casual observer. Is it not, then, discouraging to volunteers, to be told that they are fighting in an unjust war? That it is fighting against God—for unrighteous purposes—that they are slaves, fighting for "*Jim Polk!*" (help the decency!) Do not such sentiments "aid and comfort" the enemy? What is it but saying to Mexico, *Fight on! Fight ever! Your cause is just!* WE *shall soon have a majority in Congress, when Jim Polk* SHALL HAVE NEITHER SUPPLIES NOR MEN! Hold out a-while, till we whigs come to the rescue! In the mean time, *delay*—but *fight, fight,* and welcome *Jim Polk's* soldiers to "bloody graves," or gloomy prisons, till *we* get into power in the United States, and we will "withdraw our armies," pay you all damages, give you Texas, and perhaps Louisiana and Oregon!!" Does not such language, put forth from the highest whig temples, "aid and comfort" the enemy, and discourage our volunteers!

If then some are discouraged, and return to their homes, is it still not insulting to be told that they have not "reflected on the consequences!" The Journal says they have not. We should really like to know the result of the "reflections" of the Journal. If it will not give it to us, why withhold it from the volunteers, whose "sober second thoughts" have "operated" so "disastrously!" They may go home without being able to answer those questions which naturally suggest themselves; and should they do so, it is a duty the Journal owes them, to help them out of the dilemma. If they are whigs, and plead up *whig doctrines*, we hope to hear no more of whigs doing all the fighting in this "God-abhorred" war. If they are democrats, and have become converted to federal whiggery, the Journal should "crow over it," and give the world the evidence; and thereby carry out its principles of aiding and comforting the enemy, embarrassing the government, and getting the federal whigs into power.

Stinging Rebuke.

A correspondent of the Steubenville (Ohio) Union, writing from Buena Vista, holds the following language:

"It grieves us to the heart to see so many of the American Presses giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy; but it gratifies us to see that they do not belong to the democracy.

"I tell you, it stirs up the blood of those who have sacrificed every comfort—endured every hardship, and are now in the field of battle for their country's honor, and to see its citizens justified, when the publications of their fellow-citizens denounce them as banditti in the worst sense of the term, and deny that the war is either justified by the laws of God or man—they are of the *Tories* of old; a second edition of the *Blue Light Feds*, and would sell their country for one of England's smiles; yea, betray Christ for half the sum that Judas did. Our term of service will soon have expired, and then we will return home to battle with these men at the ballot box, to maintain our liberty."

New Telegraph Line.

HON. AMOS KENDALL and F. O. J. SMITH, (owners and agents of Morse's Patent,) have recently been on a visit to this city. While here, as we learn from good authority, they made arrangements for building a line of Morse's Telegraph from New Orleans, through Nashville, Lexington, and Maysville, to Wheeling, and Baltimore, with spurs to Louisville, Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh; the whole to be under one Company, and to be finished at the earliest possible period—say by the first of January, 1848.—*Cin. Enq.*

☞The Columbus *Statesman* says: "During a thunder storm, the lightning took a notion to work the Telegraph on its own hook, but made sad work of it. Running along the wires, it entered the Telegraph office in this city, and melted the wrapping of the magnet, so that the communication was cut off for several hours. It is now restored and ready for any news that may come this way.

A HEAVY LOAD.—A late Cincinnati paper in speaking of a drunken scoundrel who was caught by the police and lodged in jail, says: "Three or four stolen sheep, and a pair of saddlebags were found upon his person!"

Another Letter from Gen. Taylor.

The poor political devils of the whig party seem determined to kill off Gen. Tayler one way or another. It rather strikes us, as observant lookers on, that they are playing a double game; and that the late letters to the General, are merely tracks of finesse, designed to finish him politically. If so, they are well played, and will fully succeed. The General don't seem to relish being dropped by the largest and most influential part of the whig party; nor can he afford to lose the abolition or southern jockey vote. Hence the conclusion of his epistle. The whigs are notorious for "using up" their "great men;" but never have they politically damned one with the ease and expedition that they have Gen. Taylor. Here is his letter, from the National Intelligencer:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp near Monterey, August 10, 1847.

SIR: Your letter of the 17th ultimo, requesting of me an exposition of my views on the questions of national policy now at issue between the political parties of the United States, has duly reached me.

I must take occasion to say that many of my letters, addressed to gentlemen in the United States in answer to similar inquiries, have already been made public, and I had greatly hoped that all persons interested had, by this time, obtained from them a sufficiently accurate knowledge of my views and desires in relation to this subject. As it appears, however, that such is not the case, I deem it proper, in reply to your letter, *distinctly to repeat that I am not before the people of the United States as a candidate for the next Presidency.* It is my great desire to return at the close of this *war* to the discharge of those professional duties and to the enjoyment of those domestic pursuits from which I was called at its commencement, and for which my tastes and education best fit me.

I deem it but due to candor to state, at the same time, that, if I were called to the Presidential Chair by *the general voice of the people, without regard to their political differences*, I should deem it to be my duty to accept the office. But while I freely avow my attachment to the administrative policy of our *early Presidents*, I desire it to be understood that I cannot submit, even in thus accepting it, to the exaction of any other pledge as to the course I should pursue than that of discharging its functions to the best of my ability, and strictly in accordance with the requirements of the *constitution.*

I have thus given you the circumstances under which only can I be induced to accept the high and responsible office of President of the United States. I need hardly add that I cannot in any case permit myself to be brought before the people exclusively by any of the political parties that now so unfortunately divide our country, as their candidate for this office.

It affords me great pleasure, in conclusion, fully to concur with your high and just estimate of the virtues, both of head and heart, of the distinguished citizens [Messrs. CLAY, WEBSTER, ADAMS, MCDUFFIE, and CALHOUN] mentioned in your letter.—*I have never yet exercised the privilege of voting; but had I been called upon at the last Presidential election to do so, I should most certainly have cast my vote for Mr. Clay.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obd't serv't,
Z. TAYLOR, *Maj. Gen. U. S. Army.*
F. S. BROWSON, M. D., Charleston, S. C.

THE OREGON EXPEDITION.—The brig Henry, which left Newburyport on the 23d February, 1846, for Oregon, arrived at its destination, Oregon city, in March last. A letter from a passenger on board the brig, dated March 17th, which we have had the pleasure of reading, states that the brig arrived in safety, the passengers and crew all well. There are in the city two churches, two hotels, two flour mills, two saw mills, and a printing office from which is issued a paper every fortnight. The city is rapidly increasing, and buildings are going up continually. Goods find a ready market and a fair profit. The land route is better than the voyage by water. The brig had 231 days passage to the Sandwich Islands. She lay there for three months to refit. Most of her passengers remained there. From the Islands, 17 days sailing brought her to Columbia bar. Here she met with a gale which lasted eight days, and by which she was driven to Vancouver's Island, then put into Near Bay, in the Straits of Juan de Fuca, where she lay one week, and from thence proceeded about 60 miles to Fort Victoria, one of the Hudson Bay Co. stations for provisions and water. The brig remained there a few days, and recommencing her voyage, entered the mouth of the Columbia river early in March—in safety.—*Boston Trav.*

ANOTHER ATTACK ON ABOLITIONISTS.—*Removal of a Press*—We see, in the correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette, dated at Cambridge, O., Sept. 10, that on the Tuesday previous, a mob gathered in front of the office of "the Clarion of Freedom," an abolition paper, printed in that place by M. C. Hull, and stoned and egged it for nearly a whole night. The cause of the mob was offensive epithets used by the editor towards citizens of the place.

On the evening before that alluded to, a fight occurred between an abolitionist and one of the citizens—a crowd gathered—and after the belligerents were parted, repaired to the office and committed the outrage above named. On the following morning (Thursday) the cry was raised of "pack up the press and type, and send it off," which would have been done had not the abolitionists interfered and called for a suspension of hostilities.

The result of it was, that Hull should remove with his press from the village. During the armistice, Mr. Hull had a rencontre with one of our citizens, in which he was defeated, and somewhat wounded in the face. The press, type, editor, &c., are now located (adds the writer) on the National Road, eight miles and a half west of Cambridge.

DISTRESSING.—We have in our possession a letter from a citizen of Clarke county to a citizen of this county, in which is detailed a most horrible tragedy—another of the doings of King Alcohol. A Mr. Sutherland, whilst under the influence of liquor, on the 25th ult., attempted to cut his son's throat; and threatened to kill all the family. The son, accompanied by the family, left the house, and went to a neighbor's by the name of Spear. Sutherland followed them. His son met him in the yard, gun in hand. The old man, in a threatening attitude, and with declarations of intending to kill, approached his son, notwithstanding the latter warned him frequently to halt, when the son fired at and shot his father, killing him instantly.

We learn that the son, James Sutherland, has been discharged, on the ground of "self-defence!" But we should like to understand how *self-defence* could be shown when he had full opportunity to get out of the way! With the life-blood of a father upon his hands, his days will be miserable on earth and miserable in eternity.—*Shelby Aurs, 6th inst.*

THE FIRST WHITE MAN IN PROVIDENCE.—In the town of Cranston, R. I., about three miles from the city of Providence, is a grave stone with the following inscription:

Here lies the Body of
Joseph Williams, Esq.,
Son of Roger Williams,
Esq., who was the First
White Man that Came to
Providence, he was Born
1644, he died an. 17, 1724,
in the 81st year of his age.

In King Phillip's War he courageously went through,
And the native Indians he bravely did subdue;
And now he's gone down to the Grave, and he will be no more,
Until it please Almighty God his body to restore,
Into some proper shape as he thinks fit to be,
Perhaps like a Grain of Wheat as Paul sets forth you see,
Corinthians, 1st Book, 15th Chapt. 37.

MURDERED HER TWO HUSBANDS.—We learn from the Cumberland Mountaineer, that a foul murder was committed by a woman upon the person of her husband, some few days ago. This woman is the same identical Mrs. Frey who was accused of being accessory to the murder of a former husband, (Mr. Frey,) in the upper part of Alleghany county, Md., some two or three years since, and for which Wm. S. Crise suffered death upon the gallows. She committed the foul deed while her husband was sleeping, by pouring hot lead into his ears. This last tragedy was performed in Pennsylvania, and near the Maryland line. She is now confined in jail to await her trial.

STATE OF RELIGION.—A correspondent in a neighboring town gives the following rather uncompromising account of the occupations of a rainy Sunday in the country. His letter is dated the 12th ult.:

"It has been a stormy day, and the meeting house has not been opened. Most of the members of the society have been out shooting pigeons, or firing at a mark. One of the elders has been 'working out his tax,' I suppose, as I noticed him mending the road in out of his house.—*Providence Journal.*

THE TELEGRAPH between Philiadelphia and Pittsburgh is all out of order, as usual.

MEDICAL MATTERS.

A MEDICAL QUESTION AUTHORITATIVELY SETTLED.—The medical and legal professions, says the Pa. Ledger, will be satisfied to find that a judicial decision has been made at Lancaster, which settles a long mooted point in both professions. The case was a trial in which the prosecutrix, who charged the defendant with being the father of her illegitimate child, testified that the last time he was in her company, was on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1845, and that the child was born on the 30th of January, 1846, both the mother and child being in a healthy condition. Many authorities were read upon the period of gestation; and thirteen able doctors testified to the same point; a majority of them denied that the period ever extended more than a few days beyond nine calendar months or two hundred and seventy-three days; excepting from some unnatural cause, as malformation, &c. The judge charged the jury, *as a matter of law*, that the unusual length of time (40 days beyond the ordinary period) was no obstacle to the conviction of the defendant, and he was accordingly convicted. A medical spectator in the Union and Sentinel, remarking upon the case, says:

"This is an important case, being the first time in America, where by Judicial decision, it has been established that gestation may be protracted to 313 days in a perfectly natural case, ending in a safe and natural birth."

HOMOEPATHY.—The new school of medicine prescribes small doses for diseases, and well they may. One article, the *Aconitine*, a vegetable-alkali, is a deadly poison in the *one*-fifteenth part of a grain. There is but one man, *Morson*, in London, who dare make the article, which is prepared from the Aconitine napellus or Wolf's bane, and he sells it at 3s 6d a grain, or $500 an ounce! The medicine is used in nervous affections, in pills or ointment. Several other poisons are used by the *Homoepathists* in *small doses*, and no wonder. Belladona, arsenic, corrosive sublimate, prussic acid!

THE Washington Union says one of the new products of chemical operations, called *Aconitine*, made from the *Aconitum Napellus*, or wolf's-bane, far exceeds in value any other artificial substance ever made. *Twelve grains* of the article have lately been received as a large importation, by Mr. Patterson, apothecary of that place, for which he paid *fifteen dollars* in New York. At that rate, an ounce would cost six hundred dollars; and a ton would be worth no less a sum than *twenty-one millions five hundred and four thousand dollars.* The Homoepathic system will be the most prudent in this article.

EMBALMING.—The Egyptian method of embalming it is known, was very complex and expensive. A new mode has been invented by Dr. Falmestock, of Pittsburgh, and successfully performed on a stranger who desired that his body should be sent to his friends. He severed the arteries in the neck and proceeded to inject a solution of arsenic, highly impregnated, into each severally, until he became satisfied that the fluid had found its way into every vein and avenue throughout the body. The arteries were then tightly closed by cords to exclude the air, and this ended the whole process. It is said that this mode of embalming will keep the body perfect for many years.

We learn from the Northampton Gazette, that a daughter of Mr. Eldridge Gorham, of Barre, about three years old, recently fell down, and soon afterwards showed symptoms of severe hurt, indicating difficulty in breathing, and complaining of a prickling sensation in her side. A surgeon was called, who found a needle in her side, the point of which rested on the lungs, and occasioned the difficult breathing. The needle was extracted, and the child is doing well. The needle was swallowed by the child some time before.

WATER CURE.—The Water Cure Journal of Dr. Shew, of New York, in an article on using cold water on Consumption, gives this caution—"It is to be remembered that we cannot harden every person, and that we may *kill many in the attempt!*" This is comfortable to the patient.

UNSKILFUL SURGERY.—At the Court of Common Pleas in Portsmouth, N. H., a man, named Sleeper, last week obtained a verdict of $250 damages for unskilful treatment in setting his collar bone, which had been broken. The bones united, but not in the proper place.

A physician who holds a high position in his way, states that insanity is but a functional disease of the brain; that it entirely depends upon the healthy action of the body, and that it cannot be seated unless through ignorance and mal-treatment.

'The white of an egg is said to be a specific for fish bones sticking in the throat. It is to be swallowed raw, and will carry down a bone easily and certainly. There is another fact touching eggs which it would be well to remember. When, as sometimes by accident occurs, corrosive sublimate is swallowed, the white of one or two eggs, taken immediately, will neutralize the poison and change the effect to that of a dose of calomel.'

DROPSY IN THE CHEST.—The Flushing Journal says, that a lady in that town cured herself of a dropsy in the chest by using the root of the garden parsley. A few cleaned roots were boiled in a quart of water, until it was diminished to a pint. Repeatedly during the day a small quantity was taken, mixed with a portion of gin, and every symptom disappeared. After a few doses the gin was omitted and the decoction only used. The Journal vouches for the truth of this case.

REMARKABLE REANIMATION.—Dr. Chirchtos, physician of the Emperor of Russia, related that a young girl in the service of the Prince of ——, who had for some time kept her bed with a nervous affection, at length, to all appearance, was deprived of life. Her face had all the characters of death; her body was perfectly cold; and every other symptom of death was manifested. She was removed into another room, and placed in a coffin. On the day fixed for her funeral, hymns, according to the custom of the country, were sung before the door; but, at the very moment they were going to nail down the coffin, a perspiration was seen upon her skin, and in a few minutes it was succeeded by a convulsive motion in the hands and feet. In a few minutes she opened her eyes, and uttered a piercing scream. The faculty were called instantly in, and in a few days her health was re-established. The account which she gave of her situation was extremely curious. She said she appeared to dream that she was dead, but she was sensible to every thing that was passing around her, and distinctly heard her friends bewail her death; she felt them envelop her in the shroud, and place her in the coffin. The sensation gave her extreme agony, and she attempted to speak; but her soul was unable to act upon her body. She describes her sensations as very contradictory, as if she was and was not in her body at the same instant. She attempted in vain to move her arms, to open her e