

# Indiana State Sentinel.

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INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY 27, 1849.

## DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,**  
OF PARKE COUNTY.  
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
**JAMES H. LANE,**  
OF DEARBORN COUNTY.

**Democratic State Central Committee.**  
A. G. PORTER, DR. A. GALL,  
DAVID REYNOLDS, C. G. WERBE,  
DR. L. DUNLAP, W. M. MORRISON,  
W. H. MORRISON, GEN. J. P. DRAKE.

## Marion County Convention.

A County Convention of the Democrats of Marion County will be held at the Court House in Indianapolis, on SATURDAY, the 7th of APRIL next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent said county in the *Congressional District Convention*; and also to nominate candidates for the several offices to be filled by the people of Marion county at the next August election, to-wit: a Senator, two Representatives, a Clerk of the Circuit Court, two Associate Judges, and a County Commissioner for the 3d District. [This District is composed of Pike, Wayne, Decatur and Perry townships of the County.] The Democrats of the several townships of the county are respectfully requested to meet at such time as may suit their convenience and appoint delegates to represent them in the county convention as above. By order of the County Committee.

## Congressional Conventions.

The following times and places have been agreed upon in the districts named:

- 1st. District—Thursday, April 12, at Petersburg, like county.
- 2d. District—Saturday, April 21, at Charlestown, Clark county.
- 3d. District—Thursday, April 12, at Indianapolis.

## Centre Township—Marion County.

The Democrats of Centre Township, are requested to meet at the Court House on SATURDAY the 31st of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent said township in the county Convention to be held on April the 7th, and to transact any other necessary and proper business. It is hoped that there will be a general turnout.

**GOOD AS ANY.**—We see the name of J. P. Chapman of the State Sentinel mentioned as a suitable candidate for Congress in this district. We have had our mind fixed upon Dr. Ritchey as the most prominent individual in the district if it be the conclusion to run a new man, yet if the choice should fall upon another, it could come to no one more deserving than Mr. Chapman.—*Franklin Examiner.*

We are pleased to learn, says the *Madison Weekly Courier*, of the 17th Inst., that the democracy of the Fifth Congressional District, talk of making J. P. Chapman, Junior, editor of the State Sentinel, their candidate for Congress at the next August election. Mr. Chapman is an industrious, practical man, (printers generally are of this stamp) and would make a good Representative. It would afford us much pleasure to see him go to Congress, and it would afford some evidence that the merits of editors are not always overlooked.—*Columbus Democrat.*

**MUSIC.**—We have but barely time to call the attention of our musical friends, (and they are all imbued with the spirit of harmony, or ought to be,) to the advertisement of Professor Pearsall. And while about it, we would recommend them, one and all to call on him, at Hood & Noble's bookstore, and see and hear the beautiful instruments he has for sale. If not every family, (and they can easily do it,) every school should adopt music as a necessary branch of education; and here may be found instruments at a price which none can or ought to object to.

We have noticed in several papers a painful rumor that ex-Governor Jones and ex-Governor Brown of Tennessee lately fought a duel near Memphis, in which the latter was said to be killed. A bitter feud existed between them during the late presidential contest, which gives some color of probability to the story, but it is doubtless unfounded, as no mention is made of it in recent telegraphic despatches from that quarter.

Well: the long mooted question who is Governor of Ohio? has been settled at last. Mr. Ford was inaugurated on the 22d inst. His inaugural address is short, fair in style, but wonderfully destitute of point. He opens with half a column of commonplace truisms, such as no one has doubted these many years, and gradually comes, towards the middle of the address, to the only recommendation contained in it—the repeal of the *Black Laws*. The repeal of that section which forbids the testimony of mulattoes or blacks in either civil or criminal suits at law, is particularly urged. This one measure is all Gov. Ford deems of sufficient importance to find a place in his first message. If this be all Ohio needs she is more fortunate than her sister States. In a tolerably careful reading of the address we nowhere find the least allusion to taking upon himself the functions of Chief Magistrate with 118 less than a legal majority of the votes cast. But the Whig leaders decided that Ford should be Governor *anyhow*, and they carried their point.

**KENTUCKY.**—The Legislature of Kentucky elected, on the 23d, the following State officers: R. C. Winthorn, of Louisville, Treasurer of State; A. G. Hodges & Co., public printers; R. Pindell, commissioner of the Lunatic Asylum. All Whigs we suppose.

**TO PRINTERS.**—The Cadiz (Ohio) Sentinel establishment is for sale. The Sentinel is Democratic in politics—has a subscription list of eight hundred in number—good advertising and job custom—county democratic. Address—Williams & Steward, Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio.

**COLD WEATHER.**—The milk men in Philadelphia, were unable to serve their customers on Wednesday morning, (10th inst.) owing to the intensity of the cold. The milk actually froze into solid cakes in their cans. Too highly watered perhaps.

**VENERABLE EDITOR DEAD.**—The Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner announces the death of Col. Christian Jacob Hutter, at Easton, Pa., aged 80. He founded several papers in Lancaster, Allentown, and Easton, continuing as an editor and contributor from 1799 down to 1835. He was for several years a representative in the Legislature also.

**LAND SLIDE.**—During the rains and thaw of Monday week, says the Baltimore Sun, the excavated hill sides bordering on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, immediately west of the Doe Gully Tunnel, slid off upon the track of the rail road, covering it to the extent of several hundred feet with masses of earth and rock. With all the force that can be brought to bear upon the obstruction, it will probably require several days before the track is entirely cleared, and in the mean time the transportation of merchandise must be suspended.

**WISCONSIN.**—The Hon. L. P. Walker, democrat, has been elected U. S. Senator for the State of Wisconsin, for six years from and after the 4th of March next.

## Odd Fellowship.

We have received several numbers of a new weekly paper, published at New York city, entitled "The Mirror of the Times." Besides its literary and general features as a newspaper, in which it is very respectable, it is the advocate of what is called the new Constitution party in "Odd Fellowship," that very remarkable Society, which, originating from the smallest beginnings some twenty years since, has spread itself all over the country, and now numbers in its ranks at least 130,000 active members; 1500 lodges; a revenue of a million dollars a year; and a proportionate expenditure in the way of the "relief" of its own membership and for the purposes of general charity, without distinction of sect, party or social condition.

It appears by what we learn from this new paper, and from other sources, that this association has outgrown the provisions of its original fundamental laws, in some respects, and that in the effort to accommodate those laws to its present condition, two parties have sprung up in the State of New York, called the "old Constitution Party" and the "new Constitution Party"; and further, that the difference is becoming of interest to the order elsewhere, and will ultimately enlist it everywhere in the controversy. The gist of the question seems to be, the relative powers and prerogatives vested in the subordinate lodges, and in the grand lodges of the States and of the United States. In the end, numbers no doubt will gain the victory, for that is in accordance with the spirit of the age and rule of right.

In the meantime we would advise all interested to subscribe for the "Mirror of the Times," published at 100 Broadway, New York, at \$2 a year, and edited by W. W. Wallace, M. D. It contains much other interesting matter, besides that relating to Odd Fellowship. The "Golden Rule," by the way, published in the same city, is the organ of the "old Constitution" party, in the same order.

**CALEB B. SMITH.**—In our last we took occasion to show up the hypocrisy of this gentleman upon the free soil question, as recently developed in Congress. We find that the Free Soilers are into his *good* pretty extensively also. Hear what the Free Soil paper at South Bend, Ind., says of him:

"At the time of his nomination for Congress, no man in the Whig ranks could equal Caleb B. Smith of this State, in zeal for Anti-Slavery principles. On that account the Whig put him in nomination, his district being the strong hold of abolitionism in this State. And such was the confidence reposed in him, that he was elected by a large majority. He was the best specimen of an anti-slavery Whig ever placed upon the political race course. His stump speeches have always been strongly imbued with abolitionism, and most bitter denunciations of slavery and the Slave Power. But unfortunately Mr. Smith's name has been mentioned in connection with some office in the cabinet of Gen. Taylor. That all he has received no office, and we presume not even the promise of one from Gen. Taylor, but mark the change. This hawking Abolition Whig suddenly becomes a man's man. He can still see the most important questions affecting Human Liberty put to a vote, without opening his mouth to vote. He has become a *dumb-dog*. Now if such an effect can be produced here, Taylor will soon and miserably outdo him, when he comes upon the ground. When we see so many traitors to the cause of humanity, we are led to inquire whom can we trust? Our answer is, our own men, and nobly men. When we see a man withdraw from old party associations, leaving old political friends, sundering old political ties, because he loves free principle more than party, we can safely say, here is a man of the right metal, one whom power, and money, and office, will not seduce. For one we are ready to say, that while we have a vote, it shall never be cast for a man belonging to a party having any connection with slavery. If a Whig dies so as to sustain his party candidates, and point us to whig regulations and whig professions, we shall reply, 'LOOK AT CALE SMITH THE TRAITOR!'"

"CALE SMITH THE TRAITOR!" is a distinction which that gentleman did not contract for in his desperate manoeuvrings for the Postmaster generalship; but he has got it, and deserves to wear it!

A petition to Congress, praying for the establishment of a regular line of convoys between Fort Leavenworth and San Francisco, is in circulation at St. Louis. It must, we think, be apparent that this system would add greatly to the safety and convenience of emigrants, and aid in establishing a line of communication between the present States of the Union and its late important acquisitions. Such a system would be calculated to insure the transmission of the treasures of that country to those points where they would be of the greatest utility, free from those risks which most attend their transmission around the Cape, or even by the Isthmus. The dangers adverted to need scarcely be particularized. Storms and piracies would be thus avoided, and equal economy of time secured. The Government itself should be deeply concerned in this matter. The mines of California must soon become a source of public revenue, and it is all important that the safest possible means of transmission of that revenue should be devised.

Until a direct communication by rail road between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans shall be established across the continent, we think the system of Convoys proposed, would be found of vast utility, and we hope that speedy action in the premises may be had by Congress.

**GOLD DOLLARS.**—We learn, says the Philadelphia Ledger, from the Hon. Charles Brown, at Washington, that the subject of coining gold dollars is now before the committee of ways and means of the House, as well as one of the committees of the Senate, and we have the same authority for saying it is likely to be recommended by them to the favorable consideration of Congress. No objection is urged to the measure by the politicians, that we have heard; and so far as the press may be taken as an exponent of the popular wish, the country every where favors such coinage. Under such a state of things, there is reason to hope that an act, authorizing gold dollars, may become a law the present session of Congress.

There must be something wrong about the Constitution of Pennsylvania. A member of the House of Representatives votes for and elects himself Treasurer of State; and Wm. F. Johnson, was recently in the enjoyment of three high offices at the same time, to-wit: Acting Governor, President of the Senate, and member of the Senate. At the same time Mr. Johnson was elected Governor he was also elected a State Senator.

**LETTERS RECEIVED.**—Letters have been received at the State department, at Washington, dated Monterey, Nov. 16th, which fully confirm all previous accounts of the inexhaustible supplies of gold in California. The accounts are even more favorable than given in any previous despatches.

**NEWSPAPERS IN BRAZIL.**—According to a recent law, and in force in Brazil since November, newspapers printed in Brazil pay no postage, and are sent through the post office without any charge, as also for foreign newspapers directed to public libraries in that empire.

**GIDSON J. BALL.** has been elected Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Legislature and voted for himself, which secured his election by one majority! This is one way to get an office, and a way which no one but a genuine *hunker* whig would be guilty of resorting to.

**GEN. CASH.** has been elected to the U. S. Senate by the Michigan Legislature. He received a clear majority of ten over all others.

**EX-LT. GOV. WELLS.** has been appointed canal trustee in Illinois, vice Col. Oakley, deceased.

**FRANCIS F. FLOOD,** Quartermaster U. S. N., was killed by falling down the stairs of the Liverpool house, in Philadelphia, on Sunday week.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Mrs Sarah T. Bolton, now on a visit to Washington, New York and other eastern cities, before leaving Indianapolis, promised her lady acquaintances that she would give an occasional description of what she saw during her absence, for publication. These ladies, some of whom are originally from the east, and others who had visited the Atlantic cities, were anxious to know how a live hooser would feel and write who had never been out of the State, and who had never even been on a railroad car but once, and then but on a journey of forty miles to our neighboring town Columbus. The subjoined letter was not intended for publication; but the ladies alluded to insist on the promise of Mrs. B. and request an insertion. The letter is dated,

"ON THE OHIO RIVER BELOW PITTSBURGH,"  
Saturday, Jan. 20, 1849.

"My dear husband and children—I have found that I cannot write for publication on a Steam Boat. There is too much to hear, too much to see, and too much to learn. The mind cannot turn in and concentrate its energies on any subject long enough to digest it. And there is another and a better reason why I do not write for publication now—I want to tell you and the children all I have seen and all I have felt, if it were possible. Up to this time every thing has been pleasant indeed. My Railroad ride was fine. I found a number of old acquaintances, and made some new ones. Instead of eating at Vernon, the regular dining place, Mr. Brown and myself had concluded to wait till we arrived at Madison, as our friend M. G. Bright, Esq. had invited us to dine with him; but when the cars stopped, a good friend of Indianapolis, offered me his arm to lead me out to dinner, of course I went out, and ate a hearty meal. We arrived at Madison about three o'clock and went immediately to Mr. Bright's. Dinner was ready and we did justice to it you may be sure.

While we were visiting, the Railroad packet left us, and we took the mail packet (Pike No. 7) instead. It was to have arrived at the wharf, at Cincinnati, at four o'clock, but did not till seven. Whilst we were waiting for the boat, at Madison, I met my old friends Mr. J. Sheets, Dr. Watts, Gillet, Jackson and a number of others. On the Pike the accommodations were good and the company decidedly pleasant. You can hardly imagine our sensations. Every thing was new, everything beautiful, every thing astonishing. We got to Cincinnati about seven next morning. Thirty-six Steam Boats were lying at the wharf, and the moment we had our breakfast over Mr. B. hurried down among them to select the best for our trip to Pittsburgh. He selected the Paris and she proved a first rate boat in every respect. As to the passengers, they are all kind and friendly, and so plain are they in their dress, that I have had no occasion to wear my best clothing. By the way, I have concluded that fewer clothes would have done me just as well. We shall be at Pittsburgh at ten o'clock to-night. It is not a quick trip. We met the ice from the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers on the second day we were out, and it greatly retarded our progress, by breaking our wheels and rollers, nevertheless I was pleased the time passed pleasantly, I assure you. It is right funny to see how carefully they keep the gentlemen out of the ladies' cabin. I have a nice berth close to the stove, and am just as much at home here as I am in our own parlor or bed chamber.

Two days ago a lady came on board, with two children. I felt an interest in her as soon as I saw her. The more I saw of her the more I loved her. Who do you think she was? Well, she was the daughter of the late Governor Worthington of Ohio and was born in Chillicothe. She is now the wife of Mr. Pomeroy, of Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio. She is not pretty, but she is certainly one of the most interesting ladies I ever met. When she was reading my scrap-book she noticed the poem to your Grandfather, and said, 'I know that man very well; he has often been at my father's house; and then she told an anecdote of him and her father, which I'll tell you when I get home. She tried to make me promise to spend some days with her on my return.

About the high hills, the tall cedars, the bright green mistletoe, the bald grey cliffs, the beautiful towers and the thousand and one wonders that I have seen I cannot tell you now. I shall return them all up for future days. If I could just enable you to see for one moment what is passing around me now, I know that you would wonder that I could write at all. There is a German gentleman and his lady sitting near me on the left, jabbering away, with all their might; at my right there is a lady crying and tearing her nose; just before me there are three ladies playing with another baby; behind, the folding doors are open into the gentlemen's cabin and the gentlemen are promenading up and down that long room, with a ceaseless tread. On deck they are playing the fiddle and dancing. On the guards the chambermaid is singing and ironing—and louder than all is the noise of the boat puffing away for life, and occasionally screeching at the wharf.

As we approach Pittsburgh recollection brings me back to that old pocket-book, containing the commissions of my revered Grandfather, and once examined together with so much interest, and that one pointed out with so much interest, signed in the handwriting of the Earl of Dunmore the Governor of Virginia, authorizing my grandfather to select a small company of young men to explore the country and the old fort at the site where the city of Pittsburgh now stands, which duty I am informed he performed with much credit to himself. But enough of this.

We are almost at Pittsburgh now. We go by water to Brownsville and then take the stage. It will cost me ten dollars and fifty cents to Pittsburgh, and, if nothing happens, less than twenty to Washington. So you see I will have only of money to take me through and more than enough to buy bread and take a hundred dollars for what I have already learned.

I am afraid you can't read this stuff; but indeed I cannot write any better with this pencil.  
SARAH T. BOLTON.

"The man who took the lead in the exhibition of the 'Slaker Family,'" recently given in this city, is, in our opinion, no better than he ought to be, and is deserving of anything but public approbation and encouragement. What religious society but might thus be held up to public odium, by rascally mountebanks! The man's head was a sufficient index to his true character, if there is any truth in phrenology; as to the women, we say nothing, except that we were surprised that they could thus degrade themselves and their sex.

**INDIANA WEEKLY GAZETTE.**—This is the title of a new paper just commenced at Shelbyville, Ind., by Jesse W. Elliot. It contains much interesting matter, and is very respectable in mechanical execution.

**REV. HENRY W. BOECHER'S** church at Brooklyn, N. Y., was recently damaged by fire to the amount of about \$1,000. The loss is covered by insurance. The building will be ready for public worship again in a few weeks.

The recent difficulty between Dr. Davis, American Commissioner to China, and certain officials of the latter country, has been amicably adjusted, and the usual good understanding now exists between them.

The Illinois Legislature has elected General James Shields a Senator of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next. General Shields is known far and wide as one of the heroes of the late Mexican War. He succeeds Hon. Sidney Breese.

**KENTUCKY SENATOR.**—The legislative Whig caucus, on the 22d, nominated Hon. Henry Clay for U. S. Senator, after a long and stormy session. We presume that settles the matter. The term is for six years.

**CHARLES EAMES, Esq.**, for some time the associate editor of the Washington Union, has been appointed Commissioner of the United States to the Sandwich Islands.

**MR. SIBLEY,** delegate to Congress from the territory of Minnesota, has been admitted to a seat. He was sworn in on the 15th inst.

## DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

Marcus L. Deal, Esq., one of the editors of the *Salem, Washington County, News*, in that paper of Jan. 16, makes the following notice of the Democratic candidate for Governor. Mr. D. is a strenuous whig, but is not incapable of doing justice to the personal merits of a political opponent:

"With Mr. Wright, we have the pleasure of a long and intimate acquaintance—having been raised in the same town. We have worked many a long and hot day by his side in the brick yard, and when the day's task was completed, we have went forth together in the pleasant forests which surrounded the beautiful village of Bloomington, in search of wild fruits and nuts—particularly the *Wabash*, which Mr. Wright gathered in great abundance and sold to circulate books to pursue his studies. From these circumstances he gained the appellation of the '*Wabash hatter*,' which title we presume he bears to this day. One other circumstance connected with our boyhood may not be amiss to relate as a good joke. 'One day I went into our garden to get some water-melons for my own use, 'upon a small indulgence,' some very fine water-melons which grew in our vicinity. According to previous arrangement, at nightfall, we, in company with several companions, (Wright in the lead) entered the patch; but lo! and behold! the man was there with a strong guard, all armed with twisted hickory whips, well roasted in the fire to make them tough. A real *Duress Vista* charge by the wile men, immediately ensued—off we scampered at full speed, Wright in the lead again, taking every thing before him, with his big feet and long legs, in the vegetable line—cabbage, corn, beans and pumpkins suffered terribly from the concussion. He was hard pressed by one of the watch, who had singled him out, and on reaching the fence, he made a dash for it, and in the pursuit gave the advantage over him, and the result was, he got a sound drubbing, which effectively broke him from '*hooking*' melons. When we escaped unscathed, the result was the same—in a word that *scrape* also broke us of the bad practice of melon '*hooking*.' If Mr. Wright should run as well in August as he did upon that eventful night, (and that is a fair *fence* to intercept his progress) his election is certain."

Shortly after this event Mr. Wright entered College, where he soon gave evidence that he possessed the material to make a man far above mediocrity; but being poor and having no resources but his own labor, he was not long permitted to enjoy the advantages of a collegiate education. He quit college for want of means; but he was permitted to be made a clerk in a law office, and he was permitted to study law in his office. When he finished his studies, he obtained license to practice, and located himself in Rockville, Parke county, where he soon became very popular as a lawyer and a politician. He represented his county in both branches of our State Legislature, and finally he went to Congress one term from his district in 1846. Mr. A. Wright, is a self-made man, in the true sense of the term, and deserves great credit for the advancement he has made. If the facts again decree that we shall have another Democratic Governor (God forbid it) we know of none we would prefer to our old friend Wright. But he is a violent *Lo-peco* and his principles are aversive to the welfare of the State, and consequently, we would not wish to see him again in the office of Governor. We feel bound to do every thing in the bounds of honor to defeat his election.

## The Florida Everglades.

There has been some discussion in the Senate of the United States on Mr. Westcott's bill for the draining of the everglades of Florida. This region, or country known as the everglades comprises a large surface, many millions of acres, of marshy land, in some places wholly submerged, and in other places partially so. This land is wholly useless to the Government, and must ever remain useless unless it is drained.

Mr. Westcott's bill proposes to give the whole of the State of Florida, on condition of its being drained and made productive. If the necessary works are not commenced by the State in two years, and finished in ten years, the law becomes nugatory.

The level of the everglades is considerably above that of the Atlantic and it is higher than the Gulf. From this fact it is inferred that the process of draining would be thoroughly successful, if presented in proper manner and upon a sufficiently large scale. The following description is from the report of Mr. Beckingham Smith, who was employed by the Government some time ago to make a reconnaissance of the everglades.

"They lie in a vast basin of limestone rock. Their waters are entirely fresh, varying from one to six feet in depth. Their usual level is, I am satisfied, more than twelve feet above that of the waters of the straits of Florida and the Atlantic ocean, but of course, not so great above the Gulf of Mexico. As the everglades extend southwardly from Lake Okechobee, they gradually decline, and their waters move in the same course. They have their origin in the copious rains which fall in that latitude during the autumn and fall, and are conveyed to the Gulf of Mexico through a series of swamps between it and the everglades. Lake Okechobee is the reservoir of the waters of the Kissimmee river, which rises up the peninsula some hundred and odd miles, and of streams of minor extent flowing into the latter from the country contiguous to it. It is of fresh water, said to be deep, and its average diameter is about thirty miles. The rim of the 'basin' is of lime rock, and the level of the ground is at different distances from the coast of the straits, and of the ocean. On the eastern and southern sides of the peninsula they are within from two to ten miles of the shores of the straits and ocean, while on the western side, they are from ten to fifty miles from the Gulf. Many small rivers or creeks empty into the bays and sounds on the southern and eastern sides. In wet seasons, when the basin is full its waters find outlets into various places in the river, and form rivulets running into the bays of the rivers."

The bill granting this waste region to the State of Florida was supported by Mr. Senator Benton, who made one of those descriptive speeches which no one in the Senate or out of it can do better. The reasons urged in behalf of the bill seemed to be satisfactory, and the bill passed. If there be any over and above the expense of draining, are to be applied by the State of Florida to the support of common schools.

## Death of Col. Croghan.

This distinguished officer died last evening, from the effect of a disease resembling cholera, which he suffered to remain upon him near two days, before calling in medical assistance. He was attacked on Saturday, but paid no heed to his complaint till towards noon on Monday.

He lingered till night-fall, in the perfect possession of his faculties. When he felt the hand of death upon him, he gave directions as to the disposition of his body, with the greatest calmness, entrusted various messages with surrounding friends, and closed his eyes for ever.

Col. Croghan was the son of Major Wm. Croghan, of the Revolutionary war. His mother was the sister of the celebrated General George Rogers Clark, who organized the North western Territory during the struggle for American independence, and achieved for the United States the title by conquest, by which that immense tract of country, now subdivided into States and teeming with a thriving and hardy population, became a part of this confederacy. Both upon the father and the mother's side he inherited the blood of the revolution.

Upon the breaking out of the last war, Colonel Croghan entered the army. At an early age of nineteen he made the gallant defence of Fort Sandusky. By this brilliant feat he inscribed his name upon the scroll of fame. He married and resigned his commission shortly after the peace. But during the administration of General Jackson he returned to the service with the rank of Inspector General, which was tendered to him by that illustrious commander. He held this office to the time of his death. He was in his fifty-fifth year, and leaves behind him a wife and family.

It was scarcely hoped that he would live through the day yesterday. It was the glorious Eighth of January, and as the booming of cannon would shake the mountains of the West, thoughts of the old time would come over him, and he would straightway revive. He had heard such sounds long ago, and they spoke to him of the past.

Towards evening he weakened as the moments wasted. He struggled through till night closed upon the earth. The military had fired their last salute in honor of the expiring day. When his echoes had ceased to reverberate, the hero of Sandusky was dust.—*N. O. Picayune, 9th inst.*

## California—Its Commercial Advantages, &c.

A recent number of that very able work, "Hunt's Merchants' Magazine," contains an excellent article on the commercial advantages of California, from which we make extracts.

**WHEN DISCOVERED AND COLONIZED.**—Upper California was discovered in 1542, by Cavello, the Spanish navigator. In 1578 the northern portion of it was visited by Sir Francis Drake, who called it New Albion. It was first colonized by the Spaniards in 1768, and formed a province of Mexico until after the revolution in that country.

**ITS BOUNDARY AND EXTENT.**—It is bounded by Oregon on the north, the forty-second degree of north latitude being the boundary line of the two territories; on the east by the Rocky Mountains, and on the south by Sonora and old or Lower California, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean; its extent from north to south being about 700 miles, and the average distance from east to west is about the same. The strip of country along the Pacific Ocean, about 700 miles in length, and an average of 125 miles in breadth, bounded on the east by the Sierra Nevada, and on the west by the Pacific, is the only fertile portion of this extensive country.

**ITS RIVERS AND NOBLE VALLEYS.**—The Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers receive a course of from 300 to 400 miles, the first flowing from the north, and the last from the south and both emptying into the Bay of San Francisco at the same point. They water the large and fertile valley lying between the Sierra Nevada and the coast range of mountains. This noble valley, the first in California, and one of the most magnificent in the world, is about 500 miles in length, and 60 miles wide. It is bounded on the east by the great Snowy Mountains, and on the west by the low range, which in many places dwindles into insignificant hills, and has its northern terminus at the strait of Carquenes, on the Bay of San Francisco, and its southern near the Colorado river, which is the largest in Upper California, and has a course of about 1,000 miles, emptying itself into the Gulf of California in latitude about 32 deg. 15 min.

**BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO.**—The bay of San Francisco is about 45 miles long at its extreme point if taken in a straight line in a north-northwest and a south-southeast direction, and its greatest width about 12 miles. From its position and extent, the city and port of the same name must become the depot for all the products of the great rivers and valleys. It will also become the great emporium of the Pacific, and here also will be the great rendezvous for whalers.

**TOWN OF SAN FRANCISCO.**—The town of San Francisco is regularly laid out in lots of fifty varas square, generally six of which form a block. Some, however, are in lots of a hundred varas, and are also in blocks of six. The streets are from 60 to 100 feet wide. There are large hotels here, besides boarding and public houses. Two wharves are nearly completed, which are indispensable to the mercantile houses, and other important facilities for trade are in progress.

**THE CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.**—The thermometer ranges at San Francisco from 60 degs. to 75 degs. A peach orchard bloomed in January and the fruit unimpaired. Ordinary vegetables are raised the round. Wheat succeeds admirably, yielding in quality equal to Genesee or Egyptian. In grapes and wine, this land will, ere long, challenge the world. It is emphatically the land of the vine.

Sheep are very prolific, and subject to no diseases; and here is just the pasture and climate for growing the finest Merino and Saxony fleeces, Old Spain and New Holland not excepted.

**VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.**—The following statistics furnished by the Collector of the Port of San Francisco, embrace the quarter ending December 31, 1848—Total value of exports for the quarter, \$49,367 53, of which \$30,333 58 were of the produce of California, and were shipped as follows:—to the United States, \$1,428 36; to London, \$2,000; to Peru, \$1,428 36; to Havana, \$2,000; to San Francisco, \$7,285 50; Tahiti, \$700; Sandwich Islands, \$820. The balance were of the produce of foreign countries, \$19,343 68, and shipped as follows: to the United States, \$2,160; Sandwich Islands, \$12,442 18; Mazatlan, \$4,831 50.

Total imports for the same period, \$83,380 73, of which \$6,790 54 came from the United States, \$7,701 50 from Oregon, \$2,676 44 from Chile, \$2,740 73 from Sandwich Islands, \$2,471 32 from Russian America, \$102 57 from Bremen, and \$710 54 from Mexico.

**GENERAL REMARKS.**—At present a large portion of the trade of San Francisco is indirect, and consequently costly to the consumers, who have to pay duties and profits to the merchants and governments of our countries by the channels of traffic. In selecting the port of San Francisco for a naval establishment upon the Pacific, our government has shown a degree of sagacity worthy of the highest statesmanship. Without the succor which American ports could extend to our commerce, we have already four-fifths of all the shipping upon the Pacific under our own flag. With the assistance of a secure naval establishment on the western coast, under American laws, our commercial interests must rapidly increase.

It has been shown that about \$32,000 of the trade of San Francisco for the three months ending 31st December, 1847, was with the Sandwich Islands, and mostly for articles not the growth or produce of them. It would be a moderate estimate to allow the same amount of trade with all the other California ports for the same period, and this would be an annual indirect and costly trade of about \$250,000. The amount of trade which our Sandwich Islands have heretofore annually enjoyed from our own-ward, whalers, and merchantmen, is about \$450,000, which must soon be transferred to our merchants on the coast of California, and is mostly for beef, pork, flour, poultry, vegetables, &c.

A recent arrival from Canton has shown the practicability of voyages being made between San Francisco and China in forty-five days; and the average period of voyages from San Francisco to the Mexican ports down the coast, and to the Sandwich Islands, is less than twenty days.

## Progress of Duff's Persecution.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, 10 A. M.

The Attorney General has not yet been able to get the petty jury into the box, in order to adjudicate upon the guilt or innocence of Mr. Gavin Duffly. The argument on the general demurrer to all the counts of the indictment has not yet been disposed of. Mr. Duffly's friends are sanguine of success, but there is no telling, after the argument of last week, on the objection to the qualification of two of the grand jury who found the last bill of indictment. In arguing the demurrer, Mr. Butt made a most splendid oration, replete with argument, great forensic skill and eloquence. The fact is, that he more than once baffled the knowledge of all the rest of the jury.

Connected with this trial, a very strange and mysterious affair has come to light. The Solicitor of Mr. Duffly, Mr. Edward O'Rourke, has published a letter in which he says—

Immediately after Mr. O'Dogherty's third trial, a person found two documents in the jury room, a few minutes after the verdict was returned. The following is a copy of one of them:—

We find the prisoner guilty of printing and publishing the article set forth in the indictment and that he is guilty of a gross misdemeanor, but the jury are not likely to agree to the issue paper submitted to them.

Remarking upon this, Mr. O'Rourke says—This is written on one side of a sheet of paper, and when you turn over the leaf, you find written on a totally different, and in a very easy good hand, the following ominous words—"Guilty on fifth count."

The party who furnished these documents to Mr. O'Rourke, assumes that the first writing, which cannot be considered as a verdict, was a note sent of the jury room for directions as to the verdict, and that the words "guilty on fifth count," written in a different hand, were the answer.

On this surmise Mr. O'Rourke observes—"There are two facts we should remember in considering that the finding on which the jury originated agreed, viz:—that he is guilty of a gross misdemeanor, and would have amounted to an acquittal on a charge of felony, and severely 'gulled' on the fifth count," was the verdict actually returned by the jury."

Looking at the whole affair, it is not of too serious a nature to allow to pass without notice; and if the jury have been tampered with it is monstrous that the prisoner should be thus unjustly and cruelly "swindled out of his liberty." The matter, we have no