

# Indiana State Sentinel.

WEEKLY EDITION.  
INDIANAPOLIS, SEPT. 24, 1846.

**Our Terms.**  
The following will hereafter be the permanent terms of the Weekly Indiana State Sentinel:  
One copy, one year, \$5.00  
Three copies, one year, \$12.00  
Five copies, one year, \$15.00  
Ten copies, one year, \$25.00  
Twenty copies, one year, directed to one person, \$30.00

**Semi-Weekly.**  
(Published three times a week during the session.)  
One copy, \$1.00 | Three copies, \$3.00

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

The proprietors would respectfully solicit the aid of their friends in procuring subscribers, as a very heavy expense is necessarily involved during the session.

Our cotemporary will confer a favor by giving the above a few insertions, which shall be reciprocated by every means in our power.

**CAUTION.**—It becomes our duty again to caution the public against one James S. Debit, who is raving about the State and obtaining money from individuals for the State Sentinel, and perhaps for other papers. We have now no travelling agents.

**LAND SALES.**—We would call the special attention of our numerous readers to the new as well as old Land Sales advertised in our paper to-day. Many who leave the older Western States for a home farther west and in a newer country, may save themselves much trouble by keeping a copy of these advertisements by them. The lands now offered we are assured embrace some of the very best in their respective districts.

**To our Subscribers.**  
We take this occasion to notify the friends and patrons of the Indiana State Sentinel, that this paper has been selected by the Secretary of State of the U. S., among others in different States, to publish by authority the Orders, Treaties and Laws of the 29th Congress. We expect to commence their publication shortly. This is no less gratifying to us in a pecuniary point of view, than it is to us and our subscribers from being able to lay before them so much important matter *officially*. We also view it in another light: When we made the reduction in our terms in favor of "clubbing," we expected to double our list at least; whereas, we have increased it only some seven or eight hundred. Old subscribers too, are taking the advantage of the "club" system. This we do not object to; but we do wish, as we told them at first, that each and every one would use his individual efforts to increase the list so that the reduction should be no loss to us. Some have done more than we expected; and many others have realized our full hopes: yet a vast number have done nothing; or if they have, no fruit has been the result. We get pay for publishing these public laws, &c., and that will save us from loss. It is not to be supposed that a paper like the Sentinel, with nearly four pages of reading matter each week, in small type, is got out with the expense of a "man and a boy, with a little dog!" O! no! The cash expenses of the Sentinel each week we believe more than average that of any ten papers out of Indianapolis in the State for the same time. We say this not in disparagement of any of our contemporaries; for God knows, they all have hard rows to hoe, and should receive a thousand coppers where they now get one. But we say it, because, if our subscribers, by numbering over two thousand, (and our readers probably not less than five thousand,) will only do what we desired them when we made the "clubbing terms," we intend to do the "handsome thing" by them! And that we will do, before they know it. Don't let any be too late. We only lack a few dimes to carry out our new project.

**EDITORIAL COURTESY.**—The Editor of the Brookville American has a lugubrious article on Editorial Courtesy, aimed entirely at the State Sentinel. If this would be supposed smart and courteous editor would pay a little more attention to his own course, he would not so often be led into error. He says we have for three or four weeks spoken disrespectfully of him. If exposing his blunders in matters political, with which every school-boy should be, and probably is, acquainted—blunders which no editor in this State ought to commit—if showing up to the public such blunders be disrespectful, we plead guilty, and throw ourselves on a public who know how to appreciate correct intelligence. But we think the shoe pinches elsewhere. We have used, in correcting those blunders, the Brookville editor's own language, as applied to us without cause, and falsely and basely so applied. If he does not like it, we cannot help it. The readers of both papers will notice that we took care to quote his language correctly, and by using the ordinary signs, to show that we intended to nail the base coin whence it emanated. It has been effectual, in a measure. But the "whining" article on the subject in that paper is only one of the tricks resorted to by hypocrites—its intent being to convey the impression that we coined the terms and applied them without cause. When the editor casts the beam from his own eye, he may not see a mote in his brother's. Until then, his pretended "penitence," and hypocritical gabble will only have the effect to make him wise in his own conceit, and despised by those who have the independence to set right in practice leaving professions to those who have no other capital. We commend to his attention, Matt. xxiii, 25, et seq.

**POLITICAL JUDGE.**—If the Columbus Gazette, a Whig paper, is to be believed, the people of the 5th Judicial Circuit should congratulate themselves on having a Political President Judge, which fact seems to be highly pleasing to certain Whigs in that quarter. Some two years since, the said Judge, Peaslee, said he was about to retire from the Bench, as that mode of life did not agree with him. According to this Whig paper, he has found means to restore his health and quiet his ailments by leaving the bench for the stump—there to abuse the Democratic Congressman from this district. We can account for his desire to get the Whig nomination for Congress. He can never gull the Democracy of the veteran 5th, by any such trickery. The people will select their own candidates despite these early attempts at trickery and management—this, as well as others. Better leave it to them.

**WE acknowledge the receipt from the President of the United States, of a valuable public document, being the "Executive proceedings, correspondence, and documents relating to Oregon, from which the injunction of secrecy has been removed." Those who are curious enough to wish to see the autograph of the President, may be gratified by dropping in at our sanctum.**

**Caught.**  
"Give a rascal rope and he will hang himself," is often quoted respecting individuals; and we see no reason why it will not apply to certain partisans collectively. Never were baser means used to defeat a party, than were used by the would-be leaders of the Whig party in Indiana to defeat Gov. Whitcomb. Tools of every description were used; and they spared no pains to complete their dirty work to the satisfaction of their masters. From Butter Barnett down—down to the Brookville American's correspondent, Myers, all were alike busy. Even the religious editor of the last named print led no hesitation in printing the profane language of its correspondent; and as if in defiance of public opinion, he still persists the same writer to occupy his columns with matter but little more creditable than his first profane essay in politics.

At last, however, the poor correspondent lets the cat out of the bag. He has no doubt but his remarkable efforts have defeated the Democracy of Indiana! Perhaps he is wanting his pay for his share of service, and takes this delicate way of reminding his masters of what he has done. They should immediately relieve his suspense; and if agreeable we will enclose in their next package a copy of the State Sentinel containing the result. Hear the poor fellow:

"There is one thing consoles me under all circumstances, and that is the hope of hearing soon of the defeat of our old friend Whitcomb. All that I ask is a due reward for his treachery. An expression of the Voters of Indiana in regard to his cowardly baseness. I want you to send me the result of the election in 'old Franklin,' as well as in the State, as we are all anxious to hear of the downfall of Whitcomb." He is consoled no doubt, or will be soon. The Governor has "a due reward for his treachery." Only 4,037 majority, Mr. Myers! An "expression of the Voters." Are you satisfied! "We are all anxious." That is, Mr. Myers. Pay him! Pay him! Whigs! And let him pray for forgiveness.

**Maine Election.**  
The annual election in the State of Maine took place last Monday week. David Bronson was the Whig candidate for Governor, John W. Dana the Democratic candidate, Fessenden the Abolition candidate. Seven members were to be elected to the next Congress; also members of the Legislature, and county officers.

In Portland the votes for Governor were as follows, viz. Bronson 1125, Dana 892, Fessenden 126, scattering 72. One Whig representative elected. No choice for the other two.

In 13 towns heard from, including Saco and Eddiford in York county, the rest being in Cumberland, Bronson for Governor, has 2551 votes, Dana 2951, Abolition and scattering 600. Last year the same towns gave Morse, Whig, 1959; Anderson, Democrat, 2429; Abolition and scattering 532. Gain on the Whig vote 262, on the Democratic 258, on the Abolition and scattering 68.

Returns from 13 towns indicate that there is no choice for Congressmen in the Cumberland (Portland) district. Joseph S. Little is the Whig candidate; Asa W. H. Clapp the Democratic. Thirteen towns have Clapp 503 votes behind the aggregate of all others. Old Maine will come out right side up.

**THE RAIL ROAD.**—The eastern papers have copied the destruction of a culvert on the railroad by the late freshet at Madison, and have appended a statement that it "will require nine months to repair the damage done to said road." We can trace such statement to the Louisville Journal of September 4. Its parentage should have led our eastern friends to doubt the statement. The road will probably be in use on the damaged part, in less than as many weeks. We would notify our friends that it has never caused the loss of a trip over the road by the regular cars, the damage being close to Madison, and passengers and freight are conveyed in carriages to the depot proper.

**SUICIDE.**—The Versailles Intelligencer records a dreadful case of suicide. On the 4th inst., Mrs. Henrietta Beck, living in Brown township, in this county, sprang from her bed very early and conducted herself in such a manner as surprised her husband, declaring that she was going to drown herself. Mr. Beck succeeded in quieting her and she returned to her bed again, but in a short time seemed to be struggling in a fit. The Intelligencer says: "Mr. Beck being considerably alarmed, ran to a neighbor's house, some quarter of a mile distant, for assistance, and on his return found her lying on the floor with her throat cut from ear to ear, and a butcher knife lying by her side." The coroner was immediately called and summoned a jury to investigate the affair, who returned a verdict that "the deceased came to her death by cutting her own throat with a common butcher knife."

**ACCIDENT.**—The Vernon Experiment records the death of Richard Rehart, which occurred on Monday night last, on the Six Mile road, about seven miles from Vernon, under circumstances of the most distressing nature. It appears that the deceased was returning from Decatur county, riding one horse and leading another. The horse he was riding threw him, and in falling his foot caught in the stirrup, and he was carried in this manner for more than half a mile. His head and shoulders were dreadfully mangled, and when he was found, life was entirely extinct.

**LT. VAN BUREN'S RECRUITS.**—A very high compliment was paid by the commanding Major at Newport, to our fellow citizens, enlisted by LT. VAN BUREN. They were said to be the best looking and best behaved of any which had arrived; and so well pleased was the Major with this specimen of Hoosierdom, that the Lieutenant was immediately ordered to return and enlist a few more of the same sort." LT. VAN BUREN will open his rendezvous at Lafayette, where no doubt he will soon fill another company for the same delightful service. The boys should take hold quick, if they would not miss the chance.

**CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.**—This Regiment under command of Col. Stevenson, we learn from the New York Tribune, and about which the Whigs have had such a fuss for the purpose of getting them disbanded, is now about to sail. Three companies will embark on board a vessel on Wednesday, 16th. The remaining companies in the course of a week after. There are about 800 men, including officers. They carry with them 800 percussion muskets, 800 flint muskets, 200 rifles, and 6 pieces of light artillery, with all the necessary equipments.

**CHANGE OF WEATHER.**—For a week past the weather has been quite cool and pleasant, having kept us well melted for months past. "The oldest inhabitant" does not recollect of such a long spell of hot weather as we have had this summer. However, with the exception of an unusual amount of sickness, we have no reason to complain. Crops have been abundant and fine; and cool living weather has again arrived. This will no doubt be joyfully hailed, and will have a tendency to prevent new cases of disease. People should be careful in these changes.

**THE JUNIOR EDITOR** will be along the Washah towards Lafayette, and home some way in all this week. Take good care of him, friends.

## Revolution in Tobacco.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 8th inst. has received letters giving an account of a revolution in Tobacco. On the 12th of August, the garrison stationed at San Juan Baptista declared against the government of Paredes and in favor of Santa Anna. The evils of the country are attributed to the overthrow of the constitution of 1824, and the successive factions which have since usurped the place of a free government. The monarchial designs of Paredes are denounced as offensive to the nation and as threatening the destruction of the army. Six articles then are adopted, of the following tenor: The first repeals the Congress summoned by Paredes; the second calls for a Congress, the members of which are to be elected in pursuance of the law of 1824; the third provides for the assembling of Congress within four months; the fourth guarantees the existence of the army; the fifth denounces any opposition to the Congress to be called or to the constitution which it may adopt; and the sixth proclaims Gen. Santa Anna to be the chief of the revolution, and calls him to take command immediately upon his arrival. In this last article there is no implied censure upon the former conduct of Santa Anna, and in this it differs from the other pronouncements we have seen made in the other Departments. As they knew well at Tobacco that the revolution in Mexico, Puebla and Vera Cruz would restore Santa Anna to power, we suppose they made this omission as their amendment for declaring so late for him.

**MORRIS CANAL.**—Bottom out again.—The Journal of Commerce says: "The bonds of this notable money-losing canal, to the amount of \$45,000, payable in 1850, with interest at the rate of seven per cent, secured by a mortgage on the property, were sold by auction at forty-four to fifty-five cents per dollar. So if this sale is right, the new capital is sunk, and half the borrowed money, and the bottom of the affair, as they say in Wall street, is out again. In other words, the Canal will not hold water. The stock, we see, is worth seven per cent, or so, which is a very reasonable price, considering the price of the bonds. United States Bank shares are worth something yet. Vicksburg something. These things are valued by the rule of three inverse—a bad rule always, for boys and men—when more requires less, and less requires more; that is, the more of such stock you possess, the poorer you are. We know nothing against any one of those stocks. We have a high opinion of them all, and certainly, by our inverse way of expressing that opinion, do not intend to lay the foundation of a libel suit, for then perhaps we would require more." Where is Caleb B. Smith? Does he say anything about this canal or the Soap Factory in his late sump speeches?

**NAT. THE COON HUNTER, OUTDONE.**—At the first consignment of Seidlitz powders to the capital of Delhi, they were brought to the king in full court, and the interpreter explained their uses. Eager to test their virtues, the king dissolved twelve blue powders in a goblet of water and drank it off—but with a wry face, it was evident that he did not relish it. He was then told, that it should be taken in mixture, when he immediately dissolved the twelve white powders and drank them off. But the roar that followed will be remembered as long as Delhi stands. The king became possessed with the idea that he had a juvenile earthquake inside.

**MESMERISM IN INDIA.**—A work published in London gives an interesting account of the use of Mesmerism, or animal magnetism, in the army hospital at Hoogly, in Bombay. Detailed reports are given of seventy-three cases of surgical operations, some of them of the most difficult description, performed without the slightest pain.

**N. Y. SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.**—This sterling paper has the best list of correspondents of any sheet in the United States, especially in the Army. At this time, the latter are peculiarly valuable, and worth five times the subscription to the paper. We only regret that we cannot copy them at length. As that is impossible, however, we will receive and send on the names of subscribers free of expense.

**THE SOUTHERN STANDARD** is the title of an excellent Democratic paper, of a few numbers of which we have received, published at Richmond, Va., by BOTT, HUGHES & Co. It is published daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly, at \$5, \$4, and \$2 a year. It promises fair to be of service and aid to the great cause of correct principles in the Old Dominion.

**PITTSBURGH POST.**—Messrs. Bigler & Sargent have disposed of this sterling Democratic sheet to L. HARRIS, Esq., by whom it will in future be conducted. Mr. H. is a democrat, wields a ready pen, and will give the administration a hearty support. We wish him success.

**LOUIS HARRIS, Esq.,** has retired from the St. Louis American, and J. M. JULIAN now conducts it alone. It is a good paper, barring its principles.

**CH—A counterfeit one thousand dollar bill on the Chemical Bank of New York, was detected a few days since in Wall Street. It is from a plate, excellently well executed, and came from St. Louis, where it is feared an extensive game of fraud has been played. No bill of a larger denomination than one hundred dollars has been issued by that bank.**

**COUNTERFEITS.**—Counterfeit bank notes, purporting to be \$20 bills on the Farmers' Bank of Amsterdam; \$3 bills on the Cumberland Bank, and \$10 bills on the Schenectady Bank, of New York, have been detected.

**THE COUNTERFEITERS.**—The Delphi Oracle says: "The Sheriff returned last Saturday—he had no difficulty in getting the counterfeiters to Jeffersonville. Gov. Whitcomb pardoned the two girls confined in jail, on the ground that they had been already sufficiently punished."

**A CURIOSITY.**—A map of the State of Pennsylvania, wrought in lace—in which the towns, counties, rivers, &c., are all distinctly shown, each county being worked in a style of lace different from those adjoining—may be seen at the Female Institute of Mr. Burns, in Baltimore. This unique piece of female ingenuity is the work of one of the ladies of the Institute, and contains fifty-five different kinds of lace work.

**HATS, CAPS, &c.**—If every body wants cheap and fine Hats or Caps, we would just advise them to drop in at Armitage & Co's, where we think they can be suited either in style or price, and no mistake.

**DOWN AGAIN.**—Our latest dates from Cincinnati say a falling off in the price of flour, it being quoted at \$3.00 to \$3.15 for choice brands. The Gazette notices a large sale to be delivered at any time previous to the 26th of October at \$3.25.

**The Chicago Democrat** of September 12th says: "Wheat sold at sixty-eight cents yesterday, with a prospect of seventy by the end of the week."

**A MISTAKE.**—A Mr. Kirkham, who died lately of delirium tremens, was not the celebrated grammarian of that name.

**Silas Wright.**—The Democratic papers of New York are declaring with one voice, that this eminent statesman and genuine Democrat will be re-nominated and re-elected.

## Reproduction of the Potato.

The experiment detailed below is exceedingly interesting, and of great public importance. More than a year since, we urged the making of such an experiment, in the confident belief that it would arrest a disease that seemed to threaten almost total destruction to one of our most valuable staple products, and it gives us great pleasure to be able to announce the full success of the experiment.

**To the Editor:**  
It is now evident that the potato disease is likely to prove injurious to this year's crop of this valuable vegetable in this country, and in Ireland the whole crop is threatened with destruction. It is therefore a matter of the deepest interest to ascertain, if possible, how the evil is to be remedied.

My own opinion is, that the potato has been so long prostrated by cutting, instead of seed, that it has gradually deteriorated, until it has become fatally diseased, and that the remedy is, to procure potatoes for planting which have been propagated recently from the seed. I wish to call the attention of the public to the fact, that a gentleman in this city, Rev. N. S. Smith, has been for several years engaged in his garden, in producing the potato from the seed, and with great success. He commenced, as he informs me, some four years since, by sowing the seed from the ball. These, the first year, produced a very small tuber. The next year he planted the tuber, and also sowed the seed which was produced from the vine of the new tuber. The tuber, as is usual, next produced a potato of a larger size, while the seed of the young potato (a result not before known) produced a much larger tuber, and a much greater number, than that of the old plant.

Mr. Smith again took the seed from the second year's growth, as well as the tuber, and an increased size and quantity was the result in both cases. This remarkable fact is now stated by Mr. S., that the seed of his new potatoes will now produce a potato of a respectable size, and while the seed of the old, worn out plant gives a potato hardly the size of a pea, the seed of the potato so renewed will now produce a tuber of an eatable size.

This, to my mind, shows clearly the process by which the potato is recovering its vital energy. Besides, the new potatoes are finer in the texture than the old, produce more, and show no signs of the potato disease, though planted in the vicinity of those affected by it, and are as hard and fine in the spring as when put in the cellar in the fall.

**RESULTS OF ENTERPRISE.**—The two principal partners in one of the greatest banking houses in the world, probably the largest discounters of bills, were both servants, in the outset of their lives, and blacked their employers' boots. The paper which they now discount, amounts to four hundred millions a year. Almost all their decisions are made by one of these men, who is so familiar with his business, and the responsibility of business men, that he runs a handful of acceptances through his hands, and pronounces upon them, in less time than a bank teller pays his bank notes for a check. The resources of the house are so vast, that the Bank of England has found itself obliged to dictate to them, and to indulge in rivalry with them. One of the partners, it is said on good authority, is in the habit of giving away from his share of the profits, a hundred thousand dollars annually.

**THE MACKEREL FISHERY.**—A correspondent of the *Miracchi* (N. B.) Gleaner, writing from Shelburne, says: "I never in my recollection witnessed such immense shoals of mackerel as are at the present moment to be seen throughout the whole extent of Northumberland Straits, and stretching from there even to the Restigouche river. In one day last week I enumerated no less than forty-eight American schooners between Richibucto harbor and the west point of Prince Edward island, all busily engaged within gunshot of our shores, in pursuing the great business, and filling their coffers with the produce of these bounties which a kind Providence has placed within our reach, but which through our own apathy and stupidity, and want of exertion, and example on the part of our most wealthy neighbors, are not attended to."

**LYNCH LAW.**—The Lawrenceburgh Republican says it learns by a letter from Evansville, Ia., that the most aggravated case of lynching occurred within ten miles of that place, a few days since. The letter says: "A merchant finding five hundred dollars less in his safe than he left there, suspected the money was stolen by a man who deposited that amount with him some months since. He then proposed to his clerk to take him to an inn in Ohio, and give him as many lashes as was required to produce confession. The old man was tied by his neck to a tree and received some five hundred lashes. He bore it nobly, and told them to kill him, but that he would never acknowledge himself a thief. He was proved innocent by an affidavit, and the money paid to him the second day of our present month. The guilty parties are highly respectable and can well afford to pay the high costs which their act of lynching will cost them."

**AT PRESTON HOLLOW, Albany county, New York, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Goram, Mr. RAY HADDOCK, Editor of the Cleveland (Ohio) Times, to Miss LUCYDA, daughter of Henry Devereux, Esq., of Devereux, Herkimer county.**

This is what we like to see! Go it! Another hard money editor married! The cause must be prospering in the Buckeye State. Success to them!

**FIRE IN ALBANY, N. Y.**—A few days since a fire broke out in Westcott's brewery, corner of Franklin and Arch streets. There being no water in the hydrants, and a high wind raging at the time, the flames held uninterrupted sway for half an hour destroying the whole square, on Arch street, and five or six two story buildings on Greene street. Two corner stores on Arch street (one owned by Corn. Egbert, and occupied by Flannegan, and the other owned by Mr. Wheaton) were saved, as were all the houses on Ferry between Greene and Franklin. But the centre of the block, bounded by Greene, Arch, Ferry, and Franklin streets, including the Mineral Spring Garden, were completely swept. We do not hear the cause of the fire, or the exact amount of insurance. Mr. Westcott has, we believe, \$10,000 on his stock in the brewery, and the buildings, we presume, were insured. Fifty poor families were turned out of their homes. Whole loss about \$200,000.

**WOULD N'T VOLUNTEER.**—A correspondent of the New York Spirit of the Times, an officer in the regular army, and one of the most intelligent writers of the day, says that the General, in a patriotic speech addressed to the Louisiana Volunteers on the expiration of their service, strongly urged them to volunteer for twelve months. They were then within a few days of the end of the enemy, and every chance for a fight. Out of some seventy or eighty, but sixteen volunteered. Yet, the Coons blame the administration for giving them the discharge they solicited and were entitled to.

**A POPULOUS HOUSE.**—The New Orleans Picayune says there are no less than five hundred and two regular boarders in the St. Charles Hotel of that place, place besides one hundred and seventy servants and employees. This makes a population of nearly seven hundred within the walls of a single building—sufficient to form quite a village in the country.

**AT A recent funeral** in Cincinnati, the Congregational says there were 560 members of the I. O. O. F. in the procession. Said to be the largest turn out ever seen by them, at a funeral in that place. In the same procession there were about 400 sons of temperance.

**The New York Convention** has adopted a proposition, 71 to 23, to authorize the legislature to establish Courts of Conciliation.

## By Last Evening's Mail.

The southern papers by last evening's mail bring us no further intelligence from the army of the gulf squadron. No Galveston papers by the steamer Galveston, which arrived at New Orleans on the 9th instant, appear to have been received in New Orleans. The Charleston Evening News of the 15th instant, gives the following extract of a letter, written on board the "Columbus":

**Extract of a letter received in this city from a surgeon on board the U. S. ship Columbus, dated**  
CANTON, TEXAS, April 26, 1846.

You will perceive by this that we still tarry in the waters of the Celestial kingdom. Since my last, however, we have been to Manila, distant about 600 miles from this. Although we found it rather a pleasant place, I am sorry the interest of our visit was greatly impaired by the serious interruption to the general good health with which we had been favored up to that time. Within thirty hours after anchoring off the town, the cholera made its appearance amongst us, and continued to prevail for six days, during which time it attacked thirty-three of the ship's company, out of whom twelve died. On the fourth day from the invasion of the disease, as a means of arresting it, we put to sea, on our return to this place, and I am happy to say, with the desired effect; for as soon as we got clear of the land breeze, it began sensibly to diminish, and after the second day it ceased altogether. It is rather singular, not an officer of any grade was attacked, though many were very much frightened. I myself participated in this feeling, for when I saw the strongest men in the ship suddenly prostrated, as it were by some mysterious invisible cause, and die in a few hours, and the total inefficiency of our art in staying for a moment the termination of all, even the terrible sufferings of the unfortunate victims, I felt that the danger was great indeed; but my constant occupation and concern for others with whom I was in attendance day and night, with but short intervals of rest, diverted my attention, so that I had not time to feel anything like alarm for myself.

**From the N. O. Commercial Times, Extra, Sept. 9.**  
**LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP NEW YORK—SEVENTEEN LIVES LOST!**

The steamship Galveston, Captain Wright, just arrived from Galveston, brings the melancholy intelligence of the loss of the steamship New York, on the 7th instant, in a severe gale from the northeast. Seventeen persons were drowned, including twelve passengers and five of the crew. The survivors were picked up by the Galveston.

**Crew saved.**—John B. Phillips, captain; Daniel Phillips, clerk; James D. Phillips, mate; Wm. E. Hairland, second mate; George Minor, engineer, and 15 others.

**Passengers lost and missing.**—Mrs. Wilson and two children; Miss Follert; three children of Mrs. Follert; A. H. McCormick; Wm. Armstrong; one cabin passenger and two deck, names unknown.

**Crew lost and missing.**—James Marsh, second engineer; Charles Wilson, seaman; John Grogard, fireman; James Watson, second steward; Wm. McKee, fireman; one seaman, name unknown.

**From the New Orleans Bee, of Sept. 10.**  
The steamship Galveston, Capt. Wright, arrived yesterday from Galveston, and she left the 7th inst. Capt. W. reports that on the same day at half past three o'clock, P. M., and about fifty miles from Galveston, observed several small pieces of a wreck, and immediately after saw several objects with signals, which were supposed to be small boats. But, on approaching, he found them to be the remaining crew and passengers of the steamship New York, in a most perilous situation—some holding on to pieces of plank, some to spars, and some on small sections of the wreck. One of the small boats was immediately lowered away, and notwithstanding the heavy sea at the time, all were saved that could be seen at the time, and brought to this city.

The gale was also very destructive at Galveston on Sunday night, damaging the wharves and a number of the buildings, and overthrowing the business part of the town. A Bremen brig, name unknown, was blown ashore. The sloop Tom Jack broke her masts and drifted against McKinney and Williams' wharf, where she stove and filled, with a full cargo on board, which will be saved in a damaged condition.

**Loss of the Truxton.**  
We have already published the circumstances attending the loss of the "Truxton." The conduct of Lieutenants B. W. Hunter and O. H. Berryman deserves, however, to be more particularly noticed.

The Truxton struck on the bar near Tuxpan on the evening of the 14th August, and Lieutenant Berryman was at once detached, on an open boat, to the commander Carpenter for assistance. He succeeded in reaching the squadron on the 19th, and reported to Com. Conner.

On the 10th a small vessel was seen standing to the port of Tuxpan, and Lieut. Hunter, with nine men, proceeded in the cutter to take possession of her. They forced their way through the breakers, and captured the vessel, which proved to be the Mexican schooner, with thirteen crew on board. After an unsuccessful attempt to board the Truxton, Lieutenant Hunter anchored astern of the brig. On the morning of the 17th the brig hoisted a flag of truce, lowered out the dingy with a sail battered over her, and cast her drift. The current carried her through the breakers, and Lieut. Hunter took possession of her. She contained stores of provisions, and a letter to him from commander Carpenter, in the following words:

"I have resolved to surrender the brig, and you are at liberty to use your discretion about going in. I shall ask to have assistance sent to you immediately."  
E. W. CARPENDER.

Thus left to his discretion, Lieut. Hunter reduced the number of his prisoners, by sending nine of them ashore in the cutter, and made sail for Vera Cruz. On the evening of the 19th, a vessel came in sight which he determined to board. He put his prisoners below, and leaving two men to guard them, gave chase to her in the dingy, with seven men. After a long chase, he captured her. She proved to be a Mexican schooner loaded with Indian corn, bound to Vera Cruz, and having a crew of five persons. On board this schooner he retained five of his men, and placed the remainder on board the first prize, with directions to sail for Green Island. The vessels were separated at night by a squall. On the 21st he gave up his schooner to Lieut. Schlar, of the "Flirt," and on the next day reported to Com. Conner. The other prize was delivered over to the United States brig "Somers," and the crew reached the "Cumberland" on the 22d.

By his energy and discretion, Lieut. Hunter thus succeeded not only in saving himself and crew with the first prize, but also in capturing, with her cargo and crew, a second schooner belonging to the Mexicans. What could be more spirited and firm than this chivalrous conduct of Lieut. Hunter! It is a feat upon a small scale, indeed; but it enables the navy, for the same energy which performs such a bold achievement is competent to accomplish brilliant deeds upon a much larger scale. One of the finest, and yet most modest sentiments which was ever uttered at the festive board, was the toast of Com. Decatur, at a dinner given to him at Philadelphia, after one of his splendid victories. When his name was toasted, he modestly disclaimed any extraordinary merit for what he had done; and desired there were hundreds in the service who could have done as much or more, and that his only advantage was in having the opportunity to do it. He would drink, therefore, to all his brother officers in the navy: "OPPORTUNITY."

The Princeton, (Com. Eagle), on the 20th, at half past one p. m., discovered the Truxton on the bar, and anchored near her. On the 23d, the brig was boarded by Lieut. Eggers. She was bigged in eight feet water, and the water was within three feet of her spar deck. Every thing of consequence had been taken out of her, except a chain cable. Her fore and foretopmast yards were taken on board the Princeton, and it being out of the question to get her over the reef, seaward, she was set on fire.

The Truxton was built at Norfolk in 1842. Her burden was about 331 tons.  
Commander Carpenter landed on the 17th with his officers and men. No communication has yet reached the department from him on the subject of the loss of his vessel; but he is known to the service as a gallant and meritorious officer, and will, no doubt, give a good account of himself.—Union.

In the United Kingdom of Great Britain there are 300,000 Old Fellows.

## End of the Mormon War!

From the St. Louis Daily Union, Extra.  
We received the following last evening. We can only wonder, in common with every one else, what has been the matter with Gov. Ford, that he has not at once stepped forward, Hickory-like, and have put a stop to such disgraceful scenes as have been enacted in Illinois for months past. A few hundred of the rascals there should be made to do the State some service with a ball and chain at their legs. Illinois can boast of more counterfeits, horse-thieives, mobsters and kindred rascals than any other State; and to get rid of them from among their otherwise honest and industrious population, will require more firmness in the new executive than has been manifested by the present one—at least, so it appears to us.

UNION OFFICE,  
Saturday Noon, Sept. 19.

## Highly Important from Nauvoo! The War ended!

The Alcarado arrived this morning at eleven o'clock from Keokuk, bringing interesting news from Nauvoo up to Friday morning. The number embraced in the proposed treaty, but so far as can be ascertained, nothing serious resulted. During Wednesday, negotiations were in progress between the parties, and on Thursday morning, it was finally concluded that the besieged, or those of them who had taken part in the hostilities of the few days previous, should at once capitulate, lay down their arms, and leave the City and County within five days. The number embraced in this requirement is variously estimated at from three to seven hundred, about one hundred and fifty only of whom are Mormons.

On Thursday evening the mobocrats marched in, and took formal possession of the city. The steamboat Osprey had already left for Strangtown, a Mormon settlement in Wisconsin, crowded with passengers. The Alcarado brought a number of the proscribed citizens to this place. Some of them go eastward.

The total of killed and wounded in the different skirmishes is not yet ascertained, but it is believed to be not very great. Capt. Smith, of Carthage, died of his wounds before reaching home. Several others of the Anties, and a few of the new citizens, are also said to have been mortally wounded.

Thus are we called upon to record another triumph of the spirit of misrule and outlawry.

## Gen. Taylor in Europe.

The Richmond Enquirer publishes the following extract from a letter to a gentleman in Richmond:—  
MADRID, July 23d, 1846.  
Taylor's victories have been felt more here, in Europe, even than at home. For two weeks (between the sailings of the steamers) our suspense was great; but when the news did come, each American strutted out as large as life. The papers which had predicted Taylor's capture as certain, were sorely used up. Taylor's despatches have been greatly admired for their terseness, dignity, and modesty. The greatest compliment yet paid to Taylor, I heard of in London. When the steamer of May 16th brought to England the news of Taylor's difficult position, the Duke of Wellington met Mr. —, and the subject was introduced. "Why," said the Duke, "does he not do this and that?" (mentioning the steps he thought Taylor ought to take.) When the steamer of June 1st brought