

OUR WEEKLY.—The excellent paper on which we now print our weekly, is from the mills of Messrs. HANNA, YANDES & WILSON, of Lafayette. They have now first-rate facilities for manufacturing; and from the quality of their paper, their low prices and liberal terms, should receive commensurate encouragement. Messrs. Morrison & Talbot, successors to C. B. Davis, are their agents here, and intend keeping a constant supply on hand, or filling orders at the shortest possible notice.

WILSON'S AMERICAN HISTORY.—We have been favored with a copy of this work, and have given it a cursory examination. It comprises a condensed history of the Indian Tribes, a similar description of American Antiquities; history of the U. States, British Provinces, Mexico and Texas. It is handsomely got up, with copious side notes, references and illustrations, and on the whole is a valuable work, especially for references. It contains near 700 pages octavo, handsomely bound. We take pleasure in recommending it to the public, and should judge it a good reader for schools. George H. Keith, Esq., is the agent for Marion county.

THE ELECTION.—As we cannot give the full official vote in this number, we will barely state the result as far as known.

For Congress, the democrats have elected six, viz: Hensley, Robinson, Wick, Pettitt, Cathcart and Rockhill. The whigs have elected Embree, Smith, Dunn and Thompson, being a gain of two Mexicans.

The State Senate, will stand a tie, the Lt. Governor having a casting vote.

The House, from present appearances, will also be tied. This, should it occur, will no doubt bring forth curious results; and, we hope, a reform, so much needed.

Election News.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 11th sums up the result of the Kentucky Election thus:

DEMOCRATS. 1st Dist. Lynn Boy, 2d " B. L. Clark, 3d " Samuel Peyton, 4th " Richard French, 5th " J. B. Thompson, 6th " Green Adams, 7th " Garrett Duncan, 8th " C. S. Moorehead, 9th " J. P. Gaines.

This is a Democratic gain of one member—the delegation in the last Congress being 7 whigs to 3 democrats. It is proper to remark that we claim the 2d and 3d districts, upon the admission of both the Louisville Journal, and Courier. A little more well directed exertion, on the part of our friends, would have given us the 7th and 10th. As it is, the Democracy of Kentucky have fought a noble battle, and we award them all praise.

The Legislature is largely whig; and the Constitution question has a large majority.

WE take the following from the same paper: TENNESSEE.—We have partial returns from eleven counties in this State, which show a gain, over the vote in 1845, for NELL S. BAXTER, the whig candidate for Governor of 528. The democratic majority at that election was 1470.

ALABAMA.—We have returns from eight counties, which give CHAPMAN, democrat, for Governor 7392; and DAVIS, whig, 2951. There is no doubt of CHAPMAN'S election.

GEORGIA.—HUGHSON, democrat, is elected to Congress from the Florence district; and W. R. W. COLE, from the Hantaville district.

IOWA.—We have returns from only six counties in this State, which do not enable us to speak with authority of the result. It is probable, however, that REEFER, democrat, is elected to Congress, in the first district; and that of THOMPSON in the 2d district, somewhat doubtful.

VIRGINIA.—MEADE, democrat, has been elected to Congress from Dringooles's district, by 200 majority. Whig news had reported the contrary, as usual.

"The principle of rotation in office is a favorite pretext of the democratic party, and is founded upon the Republican feigning of power. General Jackson went so far as to recommend that all official appointments whatever should be limited by law to the Presidential term of four years. As it is, whenever a change of parties occurs, a clean sweep is made of all the officers of government, from the highest to the lowest. Custom-house officers, jailors, &c., all share the fate of their betters. It is only surprising that the business of the country is carried on as well as it is, under the influence of this corrupting system."

The above appears as a note to an article relative to American mail and things in a late number of Blackwood's Magazine, a well known English work. The surprise expressed by the writer in the last sentence, is amusing, and no doubt was really felt by him. An Englishman can only judge of our people by his own. He cannot realize the fact, especially if he be a Tory, that a people generally can become under any circumstances fitted to fill political offices,—those out as well as those in. Could he realize this fact, his horror of the principle of rotation in office, as well as the well-working of its application, would cease. Some of our Tories need this lesson.

The Journal states that it "understands" we were forced, in the late canvass for Representative in this county, to pledge himself [myself] to go for General Taylor for the Presidency."

We know not the source whence the Journal "understands" any such thing. It is a fabrication from the whole cloth—a lie. This is all the reply we deem necessary; and were its circulation confined to this county, we should not even have taken the trouble to notice it at all, as all who heard us must know it to be false.

MAJOR GAINES, now a prisoner of War, with Cassius M. Clay and others, in Mexico, has just been elected to Congress from Kentucky, and the question suggests itself, will Mr. Polk put forth the same amount of effort to afford him a pass out from Mexico, that he did to pass Gen. Santa Anna into that country?—Ohio State Journal.

If what Gen. Marshall stated that Gen. Taylor said of Gaines's surrender to the Mexicans at Encarnacion be true, it will require a pass from somebody to get the Whig congressman "out from Mexico," for it is not likely he will fight his way out.

W. & E. CANAL LANDS.—B. N. CARROLL, of Knox county, E. N. SHIMER, of Marion county, and Francis King, of Wayne county, constitute the Board of Appraisers, required by the 23d section of the "Butler Bill," for the re-appraisal of certain canal lands, sold and unsold, east and west of Tippecanoe river. They will proceed to the discharge of their duties immediately.

Nelson C. Marselles, a clerk in the New York city Post Office, was arrested on the 6th instant, on a charge of abstracting money from letters passing through the office.

Jones, the young man who robbed the letter at the Washington city P. O., has run off, forfeiting his bail of \$5000.

The Harrisburg Telegraph, one of the most bitter whig papers in Pennsylvania, uses the following language with regard to Gen. Taylor:—"As a politician he has little experience, and perhaps as little sagacity as Capt. Tyler."

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Court of Appeals of Kentucky, has decided the celebrated Maysville Methodist Church case, by which they give the entire property to the Church South.

Hon. Edward Bradley, member of Congress elect from the Western District of Michigan, died recently in New York city.

The Indiana State Sentinel.

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The First District.

Probably the defeat of no democratic candidate for Congress, in any of the States in which elections have just been held, would have been more generally regretted than is that of ROBT. DALE OWEN, democratic nominee in our first district. During the term of his service in Congress, his ability and efficiency as a representative has been admitted by whigs as well as democrats; and his reputation in this respect is so well established, that we have no doubt that even the whigs of the first district, if they expressed their honest feelings, would freely confess to his great superiority over Judge Embree, his successful competitor. We have heard various reasons given to account for this generally unexpected result; three of which are these: 1st, the fact, that Mr. O. had been a member of Congress two consecutive terms; 2d, that he had obtained or suffered appointments to be made for three members of his own family, while he had added no one else in his aspirations for office; and 3d, his alleged heretical religious opinions, which his opponent, a member of the Methodist church, arrayed against him. The two first were probably the most effective; and especially the first was urged against him, previous to the nomination, by professed democrats as well as whigs. If we can judge by the returns of votes, which are yet incomplete and perhaps in some degree erroneous, we must conclude that a great degree of dissatisfaction in the democratic party existed against Mr. O., whatever may have been the cause of it; and that his opponent was elected, not because of a change in the political views of the people in his favor, but because a large number of democrats failed to vote for Mr. Owen. For the sake of the party, as well as their own, we regret that they could not have made their indisposition to support Mr. Owen manifest in the nominating convention, instead of waiting to display it at the polls.

Sixth Congressional District.

The unofficial news of the recent Congressional election in the 6th district made it appear that Dobson, dem., was elected by a small majority. The official returns, as our readers have seen, show the election of Dunn, whig, by 12 votes. We are less surprised at the last news than we were at the first. For notwithstanding the district is admitted to be democratic by a majority of at least 800, such had been the course of events during the recent canvass, that no sensible democrat could have reasonably anticipated any thing short of the defeat of the democratic candidate, who should have the misfortune to be on the track on the day of election. No less than four conventions had been held to settle upon some one of the several aspirants for the democratic nomination, and not one of them appeared to give general satisfaction. Why dissatisfaction existed, or why the difficulties could not be compromised, we are not sufficiently well versed in the circumstances to be able to say; but that fault existed somewhere, and that some are obnoxious to severe censure, is unquestionable. The rank and file of the democracy of the district owe it to themselves and to their cause to ferret out the delinquents if they can, and hold them to stern accountability. Nothing certainly can be more disgraceful to any party than to suffer itself to be stultified and defeated by the base manoeuvres of intriguing aspirants for office. The tolerance of such a course is always sure to reduce a party, however strong originally, to a meagre and powerless minority, and justly so. For if party organizations are to serve no better purpose than merely to aid the intrigues of heartless office-seekers, the less we have to do with them, the better it will be for us all. Every manifestation of such heartlessness ought to be crushed in the bud. There should be no temporizing whatever; especially not because of any fear that if this or that man or his friend be not nominated, he or they may threaten to desert their party and give "aid and comfort" to the enemy. Let the men who make any such threats, go if they please; the sooner a party is rid of them the better for it, whether they be big men or little men. No man is so big that any party need fear him if it be actuated by honest policy; and no man is perhaps so little, that he may not accidentally have the power to do mischief, and whose correction would not be worthy of sufficient attention to accomplish the purpose. These remarks are of course not intended for personal application to any politician in the 6th district; for as we have already said, we have not a sufficient knowledge of the circumstances, to justify us in making such an application. If we had, we certainly should make it without reserve.

7th Congressional District.

We copy the following article, relative to the recent canvass in the 7th district, from the "Wabash Sentinel." The "facts and figures" will show conclusively how little cause the Whigs have for rejoicing. The result, though not so gratifying perhaps, is as honorable to Mr. Wright and his supporters, as if Thompson had been defeated, instead of being elected, as he is by the mere nominal majority of 170, in a district which has given 1100 to the whig side.

HON. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

It will be seen by the returns below, that our fellow-citizen and faithful public servant, Joseph A. Wright, is defeated in the seventh Congressional District, by a majority of 170 votes, out of 13,000 cast in the district, where Gen. Harrison had a majority of 2495 votes in 1840, and where Mr. Clay had a majority of 1081 over Mr. Polk in 1844. To show the difference between the standing of Mr. Wright and that of his competitor, R. W. Thompson, we give the full vote of each, as it stands, with the gain to each of them. There is one remarkable feature in this canvass which shows the confidence which Mr. Wright's friends have in him, compared with the same thing in the constituents of his competitor—Mr. W.'s gain in Parke county, his residence, is 155 over the vote of 1844, while his competitor goes to Congress with a loss in Vigo, his residence, of 326 votes.

Table with 4 columns: County, Polk, 1840, Thompson, '44, Wright, '47. Rows include Parke, Putnam, Vermillion, Vigo, Hendricks, Clay, and Thompson's majority.

From these returns Mr. Wright gains in every county in the district, and though he is defeated, and by means disgraceful, yet we now venture the assertion that Joseph A. Wright has used a better vote than any other Congressional candidate in Indiana belonging to the Democratic party. If the same gain has been made in each of the other Congressional districts in the State, the Democratic party have now a majority of 11,000 in Indiana. Indiana, in the loss of Wright's election, has lost a faithful public servant, and all that we hope is, that Mr. Thompson will faithfully serve the people and look to the interest of Indiana. We hope that the Wabash and Erie Canal, and the improvement of the Wabash river will not be lost sight of in the zeal that some men use to advance the interest of party more than that of their constituents. So far as Mr. Wright is concerned, we have no hesitation in saying that this day he stands before the people of the 7th Congressional district of Indiana, and the Democratic party, on a higher and more elevated ground than he ever did. We know that numbers of Mr. Wright's friends (and we were among them) thought that he ought not to have run this race—that he should have sacrificed—that a Waterloo defeat would have been his; yet when we saw him stand up boldly in the face of 1100 Whig majority, and contend manfully against such odds, for the pure Democratic principles, and saw this same whig party alarmed, yes, badly alarmed, and then see means to defeat Wright's election unworthy of any cause—we confess that when we saw this same whig party cut down in the banner whig district of Indiana to 170 votes, with the clamor of the party in the district as their leader—when we saw all these things, we covered the man and admired him all the more; and we yesterday the sentiment of an old Democrat, who, as we understand, after it was known that Wright was defeated, "I love Wright more than I ever did, and believe that Indiana has higher honors that you await him."

The Unitarian church in Ware, Massachusetts, was struck by lightning recently. The fluid struck the spire, which converged to a point more than a hundred feet high—shattered it to fragments, ran down the inside post to the tower, splitting it through-out, entered the basement and followed the stove-pipe its whole length, and went out at the opposite end of the building. In the basement, which is used as a vestry, were some eight or ten ladies, who had met as a sewing circle, and though the fluid passed the whole length of the room, and within eight feet of them, none of them were seriously injured.

The State Sentinel wishes to know if we can give the reasons we have heard assigned, why the 1st Indiana regiment were not ordered up to Monterey to participate in the battles which might ensue. Our information came from a distinguished democrat of one of the Ohio river counties, and, if true, would injuriously affect another, and we are told that the Colonel commanding them had long been investigated and would give it to the public himself. —Wabash Express.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

GREENE COUNTY, July 12, 1847. Messrs. Chapman & Spain—I had the luck to hear George G. Dunn, the whig candidate for Congress in this district, address the citizens a few days ago. If you had heard him you would have been pleased. He jumped round upon the Louisville Journal, a Democratic journal, as large as my little finger, and he looked as though he was mad enough to bite a wagon-tire in two. He told the people that he had never patronized the Louisville Journal, that he had never been a reader of it, and that he never intended either to patronize or read it. Yours, &c., G.

Although we never think of placing the slightest confidence either in the editors of the Sentinel or in their correspondents, we thought proper to enclose the preceding extract to Mr. Dunn, whom we have always respected and admired for his fine abilities and sound principles, and to ask him whether he had ever had correctly represented his speech. Mr. Dunn, in his reply, says that "the writer lies."—Louisville Journal.

The statement of the Journal does not shake our confidence in the veracity of G., even supposing that Mr. Dunn was frightened into the reply imputed to him. We think it probable that Mr. D. was not consulted, however; and that the pretended denial is a fabrication of the Journal editors. Dunn's general course towards whig editors during the canvass, would seem to go far to sustain the statement of G. What that course was may be inferred from the following extract from the New Albany Bulletin, a whig paper, of Aug. 10th:—"Mr. Dunn's course upon the stump, in the early part of the contest, we are inclined to think, alienated the confidence of the whigs, and many, no doubt, in voting for him, if they voted at all, were not ardent in their desire to see him succeed. The sentiments advocated by him in a speech at Bloomington, shortly after he became a candidate, we must confess, were not calculated to inspire us with hopes of his success; and if he continued to reiterate them through the remainder of the canvass, we are not at all surprised at his defeat. Such a course with Mr. D. could not gain him Democratic votes, and surely was not very well calculated to increase the attachment of his whig friends."

Mr. Dunn disclaimed all connexion or sympathy with "cliques"—really he seemed to abhor conventions, and especially those creatures called "Editors." In becoming a candidate, he was unwilling his name even should be mentioned in connexion with the Congressional canvass in a whig newspaper, relying, it seems, entirely upon his own personal popularity and powers of intellect to carry him through, anticipating, at the end, a glorious triumph, without the endorsement of his claims by any party or clique. The race has been run, and the result is known.

Tyler men and Taylor men.

Most of the Tyler men of '43 are Taylor men now. Tyler himself is for Taylor, and the notorious renegade, Gov. Tallmadge, of New York, is now out for him. We could mention several of the Tyler guard in Ohio who are most zealous Taylor partisans, including a distinguished personage who figured among the Mexican diplomatists.

Is this an omen? Of what? Of Taylor falling into contempt as a candidate, through the influence of the mercenaries that will surround him, or of his success, which I believe the carcass is, there are the buzzards gathered together, says some old book or newspaper authority.

This is not the least popular feature in the Taylor demonstrations now taking place through the country. One of the letters from Gen. Taylor, in which he declines being the candidate of any party for the Presidency, is declared to be in reply to an individual "asking an office at his hands; should he be elected President of the U. States."

Who this worthy being is, we are not advised; but of course he is either a Tyler man or a whig.—Ohio Eagle.

THE COAL TRADE.—The Pennsylvania says—

"As an evidence of the depressed condition of the coal trade under the tariff of 1845, it is worthy of remark, that there arrived at Richmond, in this county, the great depot for the region of the Schuylkill and Lehigh, in a single day during the present week, one hundred and twenty-nine vessels from domestic sixteen foreign seaboards, and thirteen canal boats. How the owners of coal mines can afford to laugh at themselves, and the panic which they felt last year on the enactment of the new tariff.

But perhaps all this was owing to the famine in Ireland!!!

Chapman of the Indiana Sentinel denies that Gen. Scott has been subjected to a "fire in the rear" from the Administration. Ever since Chapman got kicked for his slanders, he has had a mortal horror of all assaults in the rear.—Louisville Journal.

The editor of the Journal is continually talking about "the rear." The reason it is always running in his dirty mind, we suppose grows out of that famous ride to which he was treated some years ago in Connecticut, while drunk.

CORN INJURED.—During the last two weeks we have had quite cold weather—more like November than July. On two or three nights the frost was sufficiently severe to do much damage to corn in this and adjoining counties. In many low places, entire fields have been destroyed. Previous to the frost we never had a more promising prospect for a heavy crop of corn; but now we fear, from accounts, that there will not be more than enough for home consumption.—DuBoque, Iowa, Express, Aug. 4.

The cold weather alluded to above seems to prevail generally over the States. We think there was a slight frost even here.

BRITISH INSOLENCE.—Lord Palmerston a member of the British cabinet, recently made a speech in Parliament, which is thus briefly noticed by the St. Louis Union.

"On an inquiry made by Lord GEORGE BENTINCK Lord PALMERSTON delivered an elaborate speech in which frequent allusions were made to the United States. He asserted that the British Government has a right, under the law of nations, to hold a foreign government responsible for debts due British subjects—and intimated that Great Britain might ere long demand payment from this country, of the bonds due by the non-paying States. His remarks were of a biting character, in accordance with his usual tone and temper. Should Great Britain ever make the demand threatened, she will receive a prompt and stern reply. British capitalists loaned their money not on the faith of the U. States, and have no right to look to the latter for redress. Lord PALMERSTON conceded that whatever might be the abstract right of Great Britain in the premises, it is inexpedient for her to assert such a right at the present time."

All we have to say this moment, is, that in our opinion, our people would be very glad to have the chance to settle their debts in the way proposed by the "noble Lord." We could pay them to their satisfaction in that way, much easier than we can raise the cash for the British.

FROM MEXICO.

Reported Battle and Victory. From the Cincinnati Enquirer, August 10. We have an item of Mexican news that reached us by rather a strange route. The Pittsburgh Gazette of the 7th, republishes from the Zanesville Courier of the 5th, a letter dated "Calle de Lorette, July 30th, 1847," with a postscript dated the 15th at "Rio Frio Pass." The writer of this letter, says the Courier, is a commissioned officer of the 5th Regiment U. S. Infantry. It was received by the editor in due course of mail, and is published by him with the assurance that it is genuine.

The writer says that the army left Perote on the 9th, and encamped near the pass of El Tiro, on the night of the 12th. On the next day the army moved on, the march without opposition,—but about 2 P. M., at the village of Amozque, came in sight of about 4000 Mexicans. As soon as they came within range, "our artillery opened upon them with shot and shell, and they stampeded out of the way as soon as possible." They retreated upon Lorette, the American army following them. The city was surrendered by the authorities, who stated that SANTA ANNA had retreated upon the city of Mexico. The arrival of the troops, and the disposition made of the troops, on the 14th. On the 15th he says:—"We are now within fifteen miles of the city of Mexico. In the advance and retreat of the Mexican army, we have been this evening with the main force, and we have had fifteen thousand men—ten thousand regulars and five thousand volunteers. Mr. Trist, our Commissioner, will also come with Gen. Scott."

This may all be true; but it looks to us "very much like a whig."

APPARENT CONFIRMATION.

The American Army in the city of Mexico. After the foregoing news, the steamer Palestine arrived, bringing New Orleans dates of the 31st. The date of Gen. Scott's arrival at the city is not given, but upon reaching there he opened a vigorous cannonade, and stormed the city. During the contest, the civil authorities sent out of their functionalities to Gen. Scott's head quarters, with offers of a capitulation, which were immediately accepted, and the main portion of the army MARCHED INTO THE MEXICAN CITY.

The loss of the Americans in killed and wounded is said to be 218; that of the Mexicans over 500. The reasons assigned for so easy a surrender, and weak resistance, are, that the Mexicans were in a state of insurrection, who had for two days before this was discovered. The loss of the Americans in killed and wounded is said to be 218; that of the Mexicans over 500.

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