

Indiana State Sentinel.

WEEKLY EDITION.

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 21, 1847.

The following will hereafter be the permanent terms of the Weekly Indiana State Sentinel:
One copy, one year, \$2.00
Three copies, one year, \$5.00
Five copies, one year, \$8.00
Ten copies, one year, \$15.00
Twenty copies, one year, \$20.00

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One copy, \$4.00 | Three copies, \$10.00
One copy during the session, \$1.00
Three or more copies, each \$0.75

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

To Correspondents.

H. G. F., Centerville. Will remember your address, should such a contingency arise.

Democratic State Convention.

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

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

By order of State Central Committee.

We have the satisfaction of announcing the safe return of the Junior Crowder and family in good health. The chicken was left in the service of Uncle Sam, having joined the navy in the capacity of Midshipman. He is soon to "take a snuff at salt water."

Now a word to our friends. We, the old fellow, will soon be among you, and your accounts attended to in due form. All deferred business will be brought up as fast as circumstances will admit. Look out!

CIRCUIT COURT.—The Circuit Court for this county commenced its session on Monday last. We are not aware of the business before it; but we are aware that that same court occupies entirely too much of our time, especially as a witness for one thing or another. Perhaps, however, we ought not to grumble; as we are supposed to know every thing, and some things that we don't know. We have a good mind to join the F. T. B.'s just for the purpose of obtaining "second sight." We can learn ventriloquism, and we understand that to be among the qualifications for membership. But speaking of the Court—it is generally supposed that most of the indictments will be quashed; and for this many little rogues will rejoice, and many honest citizens avoid trouble and expense. Law is a funny thing, especially when made by lawyers; and as we know of no way of preventing it, the good people of Indiana must pay for the large host required to expound it. The taxes paid to judges and lawyers in this State, annually, if saved, would have paid our State debt long since; and if now better applied, would fill our State with railroads and schools. But what is the use of talking!

BOOKS!—Morrison and Talbot have just received an entire new lot of books, and the reading public no longer need send east for them, as they are rapidly extending their stock. What is still better, they sell at moderate profits. We shall look over their stock carefully soon, if we get time, and notice some of the new publications. Our friends in want will do well to give them a call.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—Talbot is determined to be without a successful rival in the watch and jewelry line, if fine goods and plenty of them, at fair prices, will accomplish it. We hardly dare venture in his establishment, so many temptations stare us in the face. There is a French gene there, too, who is "some" for the W's—Watches, W. and W.—Ladies! the old back!

ORTHOGRAHY.—We should like to know upon what authority the New York Tribune, Indiana Journal and Sentinel, and a majority of our other exchanges, spell the capital, in its application to the city of Mexico, with an a in the third syllable? The practice with them is uniform—at least in their capital articles of war news.—*People's Press.*

We will endeavor to enlighten our brother of the Press.

"CAPITAL."—[Lat. *Capitulum.*] The uppermost part of a column, pillar or pilaster.—By the customary omission of the noun, to which the adjective, capital, refers, it stands for *1, the chief city or town in a kingdom or state; a metropolis.*—*McC.*—*Webster.*

Also, Cobb, Todd, and Johnson.

Now will brother Hausman give his "authority" for writing "capital" for a city or town?

HERE IS A CHANGE!—The Hamilton Intelligencer offers a reward of fifty dollars, to any one who will show a passage from any of Corwin's speeches, in which he uttered anything disrespectful towards the soldiers or officers engaged in the war with Mexico. Here is a chance for those loco loco editors who accuse Corwin of abusing the volunteers. By simply pointing out the word, line, or paragraph containing it, they are offered fifty dollars! Who speaks first? Who takes the prize?—*State Journal.*

If the Journal has no objection, we think the following, selected by the Jacksonville, will be entitled to the prize. In our opinion, it is unnecessary to make any selection from a speech which is scarcely any thing else but rank treason.

"The brutal passions of our soldiers can never be restrained by any commander. Neither helpless infancy, decrepit old age, nor female business can arrest them in the gratifications of their brutal passions!"

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE FLOUR TRADE.—The foreign news by telegraph to Cincinnati, on Sunday night week, announcing the advance in flour, created considerable excitement. On Monday the price immediately advanced to \$4 75 per barrel. A large dealer purchased early in the morning, three thousand barrels of an innocent neighbor, at \$4 45, thus clearing the handsome sum of \$900 in a few minutes.—*Phil. Ledger.*

The "innocent neighbor" should have "taken the papers," and that \$900 would have been saved. There is hardly a week or a day passes, but what double the price of subscription is made off individuals who do not pay attention by keeping themselves informed. They can blame nobody but themselves.

A GOOD LICK.—George Thompson, alias Alexander Giles, a colored barber, is advertised as a scoundrel, because he went to Milford, Mass., destitute, and representing himself as a fugitive slave, was assisted by the abolitionists, who procured him a shop and business, and finally gave him money to buy his little son out of bondage in New Orleans. The next day he went to Philadelphia, and has not since been heard of. The anti-slavery people of Milford think the man shaved them, and therefore caution the public against him, describing his color, dress and marks with as much fidelity as they would a stray beast!

Judge Underhill's mills, near New Albany, have been destroyed by fire. Loss \$2500 or \$3000, and no insurance.

LOOK OUT!—Our country friends must look out where they feed their horses. It is contrary to the law to feed them on the public streets; and by remembering this, they may save themselves a fine of five dollars.

Now is the time to bring us wood, hay and corn. Not much of the latter is wanted at present, as the prices will soon go down. We will receive wheat in payment of demands, if brought in soon.

Be the advertiser for a thief. If that fellow is caught, it may be the means of exposing a gang of thieves, suspicion already resting on several others.

The Lafayette Journal talks of an editor who "goes" from the "top to the base of a plane." Hope he is not trying to "pick a quarrel" with his brother at Crawfordsville!

Who wants a good farm, cheap? See our advertisement. This is a rare chance, and such a one as we shall not have to offer again very soon.

Railroads in Indiana.

The directors of the Knightstown and Shelbyville railroad advertise a letting of contracts for clearing, grubbing and grading, all or part of this work, on the 15th of next month at Morristown, and on the 16th at Carthage—the clearing and grubbing to be separate from the grading. The completion of the Madison and Indianapolis railroad, seems to have inspired our Indiana friends with a new zeal for railroads. The Peruvians have for some time been getting up a road to connect Indianapolis with the canal at Peru; the people of Lafayette are determined to connect themselves with the State Capital, by such a road, and thence with the Ohio river by the Madison and Indianapolis road; Fort Wayne is moving in the matter of connecting herself with the Washash and Erie canal, with Madison and the Ohio, by a railroad to Indianapolis; and the citizens of Terre Haute and those of Vincennes alike, are very enthusiastically bent on connecting the rich and beautiful valley of the Washash with the capital and enterprise of Cincinnati, by means of a railroad.

Presuming that railroad fever has worked so much mischief in Indiana in time past, as to render it next to impossible for it ever to become an epidemic again, we have only to say to our neighbors, *Go ahead!* Take no fictitious subscriptions—locate no route till you shall first have made sure that you can secure the right of way on the most favorable terms—work hard to get a large proportion of stock as possible taken by the farmers—long your several lines—organize your companies carefully—think of nothing short of *hovey T rail at the beginning*—and go ahead.

If your farmers hold back, point them to the increased value of lands along the line of the Little Miami railroad in Ohio, since the construction of that work. If capitalists are slow to take a fair share of stock, show them the tables exhibiting the yearly increase in the business of the country, and direct their attention to the dividends declared by the New England railroads.

The truth is, the genius of the age is a railroad genius, and requires iron ways and steam horses to give it a fair chance. Let it have these, and the middle of the nineteenth century will leave its mark on the scroll of time as distinctly as any other period.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

We admire the spirit of our southern friends; but we think they have studied the matter but very little to assert that it would be for the interest of Cincinnati to carry the St. Louis railroad in their proposed route. She will however, examine for herself. If she concludes to do so, it will not deter the western and central portion of our State from attempting to unite directly with the Baltimore and Ohio road, and hence finding the eastern markets direct, and perhaps building up another big city on the river, between which and Louisville, Cincinnati might lose a little trade. The face of the country and its productiveness will not be lost sight of.

Ohio Election.
Full returns have not been received. We therefore give the following from the Ohio Statesman, of Saturday last, as embracing the fullest summary:

Returns, received last night and this morning, render it pretty certain that the democrats will have, in the next Senate, 17 members, and the federalists 19. The lost Senator in Perry, Morgan and Washington, by the most unparliamentary course of the anti-war federalists, while our own friends, except in Morgan, were not the best organized and harmonious. The great struggle of the State centered in Morgan county. Our democratic friends fought a noble battle there, and their friends will evermore appreciate it properly; and if they failed to overcome the adverse combination of circumstances, it was not their fault. The federalists have been run hard at every point, and they have saved themselves by a close vote.

The House will stand, if the few returns to receive hold as appearances indicate, 33 democrats and 39 federalists. This is a diminished majority from last year, and proves how little those claiming a triumph have to boast of the result, except they are wicked enough to attempt the disfranchisement of the people some of them are already hinting at. But it is in the order of things that villainy generally defeats itself, and we are about to encounter public exposure. We have made a member of the House, and a majority will prove the anti-war federalists, while our own friends, except in Morgan, were not the best organized and harmonious. The great struggle of the State centered in Morgan county. Our democratic friends fought a noble battle there, and their friends will evermore appreciate it properly; and if they failed to overcome the adverse combination of circumstances, it was not their fault. The federalists have been run hard at every point, and they have saved themselves by a close vote.

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Telegraphic Despatches for the Ohio Statesman.
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 15—11 P. M.
Editor Ohio Statesman:
New Orleans dates to the 8th inst., have been received. The schooner Florida had arrived from Brazos, bringing 3000 lbs. of flour. Gen. Cassing's brigade will leave for Vera Cruz on the 20th. The steamer Telegraph had also arrived from the Brazos, having on board Ladies, Fog and Washburn, of the Massachusetts volunteers, as passengers.

GEORGIA.—The Milledgeville Whig claims a whig majority of five on joint ballot in the Georgia Legislature.
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We have dates from New Orleans to the 9th, and from Toledo to the 22d, and Brazos to the 25th. Nothing new from Vera Cruz.

The Ena, Baria, and Scourge were in the mouth of the river near Tobacco.
Com. Perry is at Lizardo, and is expected soon to Tobacco. At the latter place the inhabitants are peaceable. Many who left are returning from the frontier and resuming their respective occupations.

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TOWNS, the democratic candidate for Governor, has a list as high as 1500 majority. The 62 whigs to 62 democrats—69 whigs to 62 democrats—22 whigs to 22 democrats—2 districts to hear from.

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OPINIONS IN REGARD TO RAILROADS TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.—The following letter contributed to the National Era by a correspondent, says the American Express, shows what were the views of a distinguished gentleman 25 years ago, on the subject of railroads. It will be read with interest, as contrasted with the views held at present, on the same subject. The letter was addressed to John Stevens, of Hoboken, by Robert Livingston, formerly Chancellor of the state of New York:

"SIR: I did not until yesterday receive yours of February: where it has loitered on the road I am at a loss to say. I had before read your ingenious propositions as to the railway communication. I fear, however, my mature reflection, that they will be liable to serious objections, and ultimately more objectionable than a canal. The Americans, so to speak, are in the danger of two such heavy burdens, the rails on which they are placed must be at least four feet below the surface and three above, and must be clamped with iron; and even then would hardly sustain so heavy a weight as you propose moving at the rate of four miles an hour on wheels. As to wood, it would not last a week. They must be covered with iron, and that, too, very thick and strong. The means of stopping these heavy carriages without a great shock, is very difficult. If the wheels were to stop, they would be very difficult. In case of accidental stops or the necessary stops, to take wood, water &c., many accidents would happen. The carriage of condensed water would be very troublesome. Upon the whole, I do not think it would be much greater than that of canals, without being so convenient."

HORRIBLE CATASTROPHE.—The Ohio Statesman has a telegraphic account of the explosion of a building used as a powder magazine, in Nashville, Tenn. It was struck by lightning on the evening of the 12th. The explosion was like an earthquake! and the effects of the shock were appalling. No less than 100 houses were destroyed, and many lives were lost. Ten bodies had been recovered from the ruins. Mr. Sheber's house was torn to pieces; several members of his family injured and one young lady killed!

LEARNED WOOD SAWYER.—We have in this city a German, about 30 years of age, who was educated in one of the German universities. He is an excellent Latinist, a good Greek and Hebrew scholar, and speaks and writes French, Spanish, German and English, and is an excellent mathematician. With all these accomplishments, he is compelled, for want of better employment, to saw wood for a living.—*Detroit Journal.*

Important from Vera Cruz—Santa Anna Resigns—Intelligence from the Capital—Gen. Scott in possession.

Evacuation of the Capital by Santa Anna, to avoid Bombardment—The Mexicans routed, after Nine Hours' Hard Fighting—Gen. Lane at the National Bridge—Recovery of Major Lally—Approach of General Quitman with Dispatches—Santa Anna at Gaudaloupe, with large forces, &c.—11—6 P. M.

The mail boat has arrived, and the eleven papers for Baltimore and the north will reach you in the morning. I have, however, selected the substance of all they contain of special interest, which I forward you by the lightning.

The steamship Alabama arrived at New Orleans on the 4th instant, having left Vera Cruz on the 26th and Tampa on the 30th ult. The Picayune published an extra on the arrival of the Alabama, from which it appears that the following information was received by the editors of that paper, from a source entitled to great respect:

A letter from Vera Cruz states that after the Americans had carried the citadel, they turned their guns of fortification on the city, whereupon the Mexican army retreated to Gaudaloupe. The minister of foreign affairs, addressed in Governor, directing him to arrange matters as well as he could, until he received official information where the government was established. He has since confirmed the report that Santa Anna had been wounded.

It was reported that Gen. Quitman was on his way down with despatches and 4,000 men.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—6 P. M.
General Patterson was to take command of the forces in the City and State of Vera Cruz, or proceed to join General Scott, as should be thought proper on his arrival.

General Lane had been compelled to send back to Vera Cruz for the purpose of supplying ammunition. He had arrived at the National Bridge without serious opposition, though the guerrillas made their appearance on several occasions. A requisition for ten thousand rounds was complied with.

It was reported that the yellow fever had made its appearance in Gen. Lane's command; that there was some scarcity of provisions, and that the guerrillas had fortified Cerro Gordo.

A letter from Maj. Lally, dated Jalapa, 23d of September, says that all was quiet there. The wound he received in the neck came near killing him, but he was now doing well.

Letters from Vera Cruz, dated on the 25th, state that a proclamation had been issued by Santa Anna announcing the resignation of the President, and that the Senor Pena had been initiated in his place. The Picayune doubts the truth of the statement, however.

In the battles of the 8th and 13th September, the Americans had been victorious on the 8th, but were wounded. No confirmation has been received in any quarter of the death of any of the American general officers. There was no later news direct from Gen. Scott's army. Letters received by commercial houses in Tampico from their correspondents in this city, state that Gen. Scott's army had been routed from the battle of Mill de Rey and Chapultepec Heights, of the 8th and 13th, which places were carried by General Scott at the point of the bayonet.

A circular was addressed on the 14th, dated from Gaudaloupe, and published to the commanders of the general departments. In it is set forth that Santa Anna evacuated the capital that other means might be pursued for the purpose of harassing the enemy. That a heroic resistance had been made for six days, but that the enemy's length established himself in positions and places from which his missiles could reach the peaceful thousands of the city. The Supreme Government, perceiving that the state of affairs warranted the departure of the general government, determined to change their abode, the location of which would be announced as soon as the site should be agreed upon. It further states, that the American army charged at day-break on the 13th ult., with all its force, upon Chapultepec, which yielded after a spirited defense of six hours. That the Americans immediately marched upon another strong fortification, but the first advance was checked by troops led by Santa Anna, who disputed the ground, inch by inch, till finally the Mexicans were routed from the citadel, which retreated to the mountains.

The capital being in this situation, Santa Anna, anxious to avoid bombardment, determined to evacuate it. Verbal reports are that he retired to Gaudaloupe with ten thousand troops and twenty-five pieces of artillery. No mention is made of the reported bombardment of the 14th and 15th.

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OFFICIAL.

The following letter from Maj. Lally was addressed to Col. Wilson at Vera Cruz, and by him forwarded to Adjutant General R. Jones, at Washington:

HEADQUARTERS, JALAPA, Aug. 26, 1847.
To Gov. Wilson, Vera Cruz:
My command reached this place on the morning of the 20th inst. We have fought our way triumphantly every inch of the route, but have had severe contests—may, battles—with the guerrillas: on the 10th, at Poco Oroyas, (as before reported) on the 12th of August at the National bridge, on the 15th of August at Cerro Gordo, and on the 19th at Las Animas, only a mile and a half from this city. Not a wagon has fallen into the hands of the enemy. We have been opposed by at least 1,200 to 1,500 guerrillas on these occasions—perhaps less at the last, for they were badly whipped at Cerro Gordo, where their loss was so large that they could not re-organize. Father Jarauta commanded them. Our loss is great. During the entire march—7 officers wounded: 12 of rank and file killed; 5 mortally wounded; 66 wounded. Of this number 4 killed and 4 wounded were at places elsewhere than the four actions named above. I regret to say that at the National Bridge, Mr. George D. Twigg (expecting a commission to be A. D. C. to Gen. T.) was killed while gallantly serving in my staff; Capt. J. H. Caldwell, of volunteers, and Capt. A. C. Cummings, 11th infantry, were wounded on the 10th, (as before reported), but are doing well now. The National Bridge, Lieut. James A. Winner, of volunteers, and Lieut. George A. Adams, of marine corps, were dangerously wounded; also, on the same day, Capt. W. J. Clark, 12th infantry, in the thigh; 2d Lt. Charles M. Crozer, 12th infantry, not severely, in the leg. At Las Animas, on the 19th, Major F. T. Lally, 9th infantry, commanding officer, was wounded in the neck, severely; but has, for a few days, been disabled from command. A large number of sick, have accumulated, besides our wounded; and we shall be compelled to remain here many days to recruit. I cannot too much praise the gallantry of the officers—the men, raw and untrained, have gradually acquired confidence. Col. Wynkoop arrived from Perote on the 24th, having heard we were in danger at Cerro Gordo. We waited three days for your reinforcement, and hearing of it at Plan Del Rio, sent back a body of dragoons to the National Bridge, who finding it in possession of the enemy, we concluded it was repulsed. I am pained at what we heard of the loss of some of its wagons. Dr. Cooper and thirteen wagons reached us. I cannot too earnestly recommend that you assume the authority to order the re-occupation of the city. Even if Gen. Scott was not before the city of Mexico and beyond the reach of reinforcements, you perceive that trains are constantly endangered by guerrillas, and I am satisfied that this city has been left in a dangerous position. The guerrillas have been driven from the spot, would their re-occupation. Col. Wynkoop concurs in my recommendation. F. T. LALLY, Major 9th Infantry, Commanding.

[We understand that Maj. Lally's suggestion has been anticipated, and that the orders were issued on the 12th of August, from the office of the Adjutant General, directing the re-occupation of Jalapa. We presume that before this time a military post has been established in that city. We cannot doubt that Major Lally's force joined with Col. Wynkoop's and the loss of Lane's force, at least 2000, has advanced to form a junction with Gen. Scott.]—*Union.*

From the N. O. Delta, Oct. 1st.
ENTRANCE INTO THE CITY OF MEXICO.—In conversing with an intelligent officer, who expressed in very strong terms his convictions that those who condemn Gen. Scott for not entering the city, after the victory at Chapultepec, did so without a full knowledge of the difficulties of the undertaking, we were forcibly impressed with a statement of his in relation to the very great impediments and perils in storming a city like Mexico. The city of Mexico is built in the centre of a lake, which we believe is nearly dried up, and the only approaches to it are over causeways for a one and a half to two miles long. These are defended by strong batteries, manned by a large army, and the heads of the streets into which the causeways run are also barricaded and defended by cannon. Had Gen. Scott entered upon the city, he would have lost fully a half of his army, and would have been obliged to already incurred in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, would have been severely crippled, if not placed hors du combat.

Besides, we have already seen the proclamation of Gen. Herrera, calling on the people of the city to avail themselves of all the means of defence they can lay their hands on; to hurl stones from the tops of the houses; to pour boiling water on the invading foe—in other words, to invite the destruction of the Buenos Ayreans, when they destroyed the English under Gen. Whiteclerk.

Such is the defence of General Scott's conduct in agreeing to the armistice after the battle of Churubusco, made by a brother soldier and admirer of the General. Without entering into the discussion of the expediency of the armistice, there is one inference which we think we may safely deduce from the foregoing argument. It is the improbability of the heavy loss which Gen. Scott is reported by the Mexican rumors, which came over on the James L. Day, to have incurred before he had taken the city. It is very improbable that Gen. Scott would attempt to storm a city so well defended against such a movement, when he has it in his power to accomplish its fall by the safe and little destructive mode of bombardment, against which the city has no defenses.

We think, therefore, that Gen. Scott, if he has captured the city of Mexico, has done it by bombardment, and not by storming the city. The situation of the city exposes it to certain destruction and ruin from our heavy guns, and we feel assured that the citizens would not hold out long against so fatal and disastrous a shower of missiles as Gen. Scott no doubt opened upon it. We sincerely trust they saw the madness of such obstinacy, in time to prevent any of those afflictive scenes which usually mark the bombardment of a large city.

A TORPEDO TRAP.—A shop-keeper in Pratt street, Baltimore, says the Sun, next Easter Spring, had frequently missed money from his drawer, and being at a loss whom to suspect, fell upon the following original and ingenious method of detecting the thief. Before retiring to bed he placed a number of torpedoes on the floor, in the vicinity of the money drawer. During the night he was awakened by the noise of the exploding tell-tales, and running into the store, he found a colored servant girl standing by the drawer, the most perfect imitation of a picture of terror; no doubt imagining that the prince of mischief himself was at her elbow, and fearing to move, least she should feel the hot gripes of his satanic majesty about to remove her to the shades below.

NO PROSCRIPTION FOR OPINION'S SAKE.—Out of fifteen field officers appointed by the Governor of Kentucky, he has selected one democratic. True, we don't expect anything better, and therefore have said nothing about it. The wonder is, that he appointed one. We have noticed the subject, to record the fact that the Governor did appoint one political opponent. It would not do to let such an act of extraordinary liberality on the part of Gov. Owsley, pass without due notice. Let it go down to posterity, that a whig Governor did, in the year 1847, in the state of Kentucky, give one democrat a military commission.—*Lou. Democrat.*

DEATH OF REV. MESSRS. P. B. AND L. N. PECK.—In our paper last week we mentioned the death of Mrs. Peck, wife of the Rev. John Peck, and the sickness of his sons, the Rev. Philetus B. Peck of Oswego, and the Rev. Linus N. Peck of Hamilton. We have now to make the melancholy record that both these brethren have followed their departed mother. The Rev. L. N. Peck died Oct. 4, at 10 o'clock, after a brotherly forty hours' illness. We have no particulars, except that they departed in peace.—*N. Y. Baptist Recorder.*

MARRIAGE BETWEEN TWO WOMEN.—Two persons, the male apparent, a dapper young tailor, with a splendid form, agreeable manners, &c., the female a lovely young girl, but still possessed of charms recently entered into the holy bonds of matrimony at Marseilles, France; when, lo and behold, it turned out that neither belonged to the "lords of creation." A suit at law has grown out of this singular affair.

DEATH OF DR. POWER.—The respected Catholic Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Power, died at Toronto, Ca., on Friday week last. His death was caused by the discharge of his duties as a clergyman among the sick poor.

Curiosity.

BY MRS. SARAH T. BOLTON.

Fancy bore me to the ocean,
When the wind was soft and low,
And the waves with gentle motion,
Rippled in their ebb and flow.

Then I saw the sparry bowers,
And the coral pillars halo,
Where the sea-monials twine the flowers,
In their glittering coronals.

There I saw the perrels keeping
Vigil by the lost and brave,
Who no longer wept, are sleeping
Softly in their ocean grave.

Then I wished to know the story,
Of the lonely sleepers there,
Whether they were young or hoary;
When they fell, and who they were.

To a mountain then she bore me,
On her wing so fair and fleet;
To a mountain then she bore me,
To a mountain then she bore me.

And the fairy clouds were sailing
Like bright spirits far below,
With their white wings furled or trailing,
Gently passed they on and slow.

Then I wished to have the power
To descend and tread their ring,
And compel the sunlight shower
To unfold the rainbow's wings.

And I wished to see the lightning
Harnessed to the storm-god's car,
Rumbling, gleaming, flashing, brightening,
O'er the trembling earth afar.

Onward, upward still she bore me,
On a pathway all unknown,
Till beneath, around and o'er me,
Saw and heard me systems shown.

Till our little world in seeming,
Was a star, whose distant light
Sparkled like a jewel gleaming
On an ocean infinite.

Then I wished to see the creators,
Who inhabit worlds so bright;
Had they human forms and features?
Had they wit, mind and might?

Had they kept, without rebelling,
All the bias that once was ours?
Were they still securely dwelling
In unfading Eden's bowers?

Who could tell me, who could tell me!
Walden's day, was hushed and still;
Fancy had the power to spell me,
But my mind she could not fill.

The Ruling Passion Strong in Death.

OR, TWO YELLOW FEVER ANECDOTES.

It is an old proverb that "the ruling passion