

Indiana State Sentinel.

WEEKLY EDITION.

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 28, 1847.

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

To Correspondents.

A. C. D., Rising Sun. We do not publish these "items" regularly, and space is not at our disposal to have them correct. No one appears that is not sanctioned by the "Old House" [R. J.]
"Millwright," near Cambridge City. Did it never occur to you that we could copy your request much better if we could recognize your name some four or five thousand? It was not attached to your letter.

Democratic State Convention.

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

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

By Order of State Central Committee.

To MERCHANTS.—Those of our merchants who use bills of lading, wagon receipts, cards, &c., &c., are respectfully requested to call at our office and examine specimens and prices.

New Book Store.—People who may be in want of elegant, new and useful books, or excellent and well selected articles of stationery, we think will find it to their interest to call at the new book store, just opened in Bates' block, by Messrs. HOOD & NOBLE. See their advertisements.

Brown, formerly Locofoco member of Congress from Indiana, and for the last two years an officer in the Post Office Department, was sent to Maryland to assist the Locofocos of that State in their recent election. He travelled about from county to county, making the most violent appeals in behalf of his master, Mr. Polk, and calling on all the faithful to rally to his support. The effect of his eloquence was to increase the whig delegation in Congress and in the State Legislature. This official will not henceforth, we think, be sent on any more missions of the sort.—Louisville Journal.

The above statement is false, and no one knows it to be so better than Prentice, the principal editor of the Journal, for he himself was in the neighborhood of Baltimore at the time alluded to. Mr. Brown made but one speech in Maryland, and that was in Baltimore, while on a short visit, and at the earnest solicitation of democrats there. In that district, the whigs were defeated for congress, though they ran their favorite, "Horse-shoe" Kennedy. The "effort" of Mr. Brown's eloquence therefore did not do the whigs so much good as the Louisville Journal pretends to believe. Brown did skin a few coons on the occasion alluded to, and that's the reason why Prentice feels so sore.

RAILROAD DIVIDENDS.—The Georgia Railroad and Banking Company have declared a dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the last six months. \$84 shares of unpaid Vt. and Mass. Railroad Co. stock, were sold, by order of the Directors, on Wednesday last, at prices varying from 75 to 77. Most of it sold at 77. This is an advance of two or three per cent.

WESTERN RAILROAD.—The increased receipts on the Western Railroad last week, were \$10,300, making the aggregate gain in three weeks past, \$23,500.—*Journal of Commerce.*

"Ruin" of the "same sort" pervades all the principal railroad lines throughout the country. Not long since we stopped for a day or two in Massachusetts, near the line of the Albany and Boston railroad. We should not dare to say how many long trains of laden cars we saw pass to and fro during a day; at one time as many as nine trains within thirty minutes. They are making the track double as fast as they can from Worcester to Springfield; and this is needed not only to do the business with facility, but without danger. As careful as the Yankees profess to be about human life, we were told, on good authority, that on an average they killed a man every week on these trains. We have just seen a paragraph in an eastern paper, stating the great injury of eight men by a recent collision on this road. Nothing but a double track can prevent occasional collisions where there is such an immense business, and where the speed is not less than 25 miles per hour.

CINCINNATI.—Cist's Advertiser says, in Cincinnati during the last five and twenty years, business was never more active and profitable than at present. It is almost impossible to pass our great business fares, such is the constant accumulation of packages, load, and unloading on the side-walks.

The same is true with respect to all the great cities of the East. The writer of this recently visited Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and many other towns of less note, and in all of them it was admitted that business was never more active nor more prosperous. In New York, Baltimore and Boston, especially, as well as in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, every body and every thing seems to be driving ahead with a rush. We never before witnessed such universal activity in any of them. As for the city of New York, if it progresses as rapidly as it is now doing, for thirty years to come, it will be the largest city in the world, London, not excepted. We have seen, and come in contact with thousands of business men at the east within the last eight weeks, and of all sorts of business, and not a single one comp a ned of "hard times." Our country never was more prosperous in all things—except whig politics, and office-seeking. They are every where below par, as they ought to be.

Lord PALMERSTON instructed the British minister in Mexico, to follow the Government wherever it might go. He is likely to be kept moving pretty rapidly for some months to come. The N. O. Delta contains a wood cut, representing that functionary in full pursuit of General Santa Anna and company.

Francis Bruggan, a droggist in Sandusky city, Ohio, has been arrested on a charge of murder, by administering poison to Conrad Alder, his partner in business. Alder died suddenly and under circumstances which excited suspicion. Poison was found in the stomach.

The "Tippecanoe Journal and Free Press," published at Lafayette, is offered for sale. Its location is one of the best in the State. The paper was established in 1829, and has been in successful operation ever since. Politics—whig.

A murder was lately committed in Waterville, Maine, which, by last accounts, was producing a great sensation. A young man named Matthews was found dead with marks of violence upon his person, and poison was detected in his stomach. He was known to have in his possession the evening previous to his murder, \$1,500, which, with his gold watch, were gone when the body was found. Suspicions were aroused against Dr. Coolidge, and a part of the money was found secreted behind a board in the Doctor's shed, and the gold watch under the cushion of his sleigh, which was stowed away in a shed. Coolidge was arrested, and the grand jury examined the case. The evidence against the Dr. was strong.

It would seem that Matthews was first poisoned, and that the wounds and bruises were inflicted after death. The Doctor forgot that a body will not bleed after the sanguiferous system is paralyzed by death, as a general rule; and his forgetfulness in this respect was one of the chief causes of directing suspicion against him.

Our new minister at Brazil, Col. Tod, in delivering his credentials, calls the President "His Excellency," while the Emperor in reply gives him the constitutional designation, "the President," thus showing that he understood the legal title of our chief magistrate, better than our Envoy!

The following story, from the Alexandria Gazette, is exactly pertinent:

In the convention for forming the Constitution of the United States, it was proposed that *slaves* should be given to the high officers of the government, and the proposition met with favor. The discussion of the subject had gone on for some time, when Dr. Franklin arose, and with great apparent gravity, remarked—"that as this matter seemed to be seriously entertained, and might be carried, he had to suggest one little which would be new and appropriate—it was a title for the Vice President—and it was, His Most Superfluous Highness!" There was not more said about titles after this.

INGENUOUS MODE OF ADVERTISING.—A curious example of the ingenuity of the advertising spirit is given by the English papers. A mercantile house at Berlin has proposed to the various railway companies of Germany to supply all their carriages with silk blinds, gratuitously. They simply propose to reserve to themselves the right of changing the blinds as often as they may please; and they require the companies to engage themselves not to accept, for 50 years, either for object or gratuitously, any blinds but theirs. Their object is to cover the blinds with advertisements.

They already advertise in a similar, but cheaper style, in the eastern railroad cars, by means of hand-bills and cards. At all the principal stopping places, especially in the neighborhood of New York, a flood of advertisements, of all sorts of things, are scattered among the passengers. A man has no trouble to learn where and how he can spend all his spare change. It was more than we could do to hold on to enough to get back with.

ELOQUENCE.—Senator Corwin made a speech at Carthage, Ohio, not long ago, in which the following passage occurs, and is given by his admirers as a specimen of his eloquence:

"This Ark of the Covenant, with Vigilance for her Pilot, with Truth, Justice, Mercy, Honor and Liberty as her crew, with God's blessings and protection upon and around her, for the sake of that ride out, like an Albatross, the 'peltings of the pitiless storm,' unscathed, and shall float her plumage unruined, in peace for ever!"

The Ark of the Covenant afloat! Cist's Advertiser supports that the learned gentleman was thinking of Noah's Ark—a difference any school-boy should understand. The "plumage" of the Ark is a new arrangement entirely. Such mixing of figures is in keeping with the Senator's confused ideas about this war.

NEW YORK.—Some difficulty was manifested in the recent Democratic State Convention, for the nomination of candidates, in New York, which may lead to divisions at the polls, and perhaps temporary defeat. Radicalism and conservatism, Wilmot proviso and anti-proviso, are the ostensible questions of difficulty. The St. Lawrence Republican announces the nominations of the party to which it belongs, as follows:—

The majority was obtained by fraudulently contested seats—the spurious contestants being allowed to vote, and thus was a faction entitled to outvote the genuine democratic delegates. In the conclusion, this spurious, usurping faction, were left without a quorum, and thus ended a convention, the like of which has never before been seen in this State, and we trust never will be again.

"THE RULING PASSION."—The Ohio Statesman copies the "two yellow fever anecdotes," and appends to them another, which is told of a distinguished member of Congress from Virginia, who was taken ill at Washington, and his disease progressing, his physician expressed apprehensions that he would not recover. Continuing to grow still worse, he sent for a friend to whom he communicated the apprehensions of his physician; and then in a solemn manner, said—"Now, my friend, I have a favor to ask—if I should die, don't let me be buried at the expense of Congress, for by G— it is unconstitutional." The fear of being buried at the expense of the government, and thereby causing an infraction of the constitution, so worked upon his disease that he fully recovered, and still lives to guard the constitution with jealous care.

Col. Jefferson Davis has written a letter extolling Gen. Taylor to the skies, and endeavoring to make him out the greatest and the best man in the world. We presume this is in requital for the extraordinary praises bestowed by Gen. Taylor upon Col. Davis and his regiment at Buena Vista, to do which he was compelled to disgrace the Indians.—*New Albany Democrat.*

Davis, we believe, is Taylor's son-in-law, which is another reason, perhaps, why he extols the General so highly. "It is a family affair," and they very naturally "help one another."

An exchange paper tells a story of a farmer in New York, who, having sold a large crop of wheat at 75 cents a bushel to a shrewd miller, who had seen the telegraphic news of its rise to \$1, exclaimed on learning his mistake—"Well, I never was so struck with lightning before!"

Men are very liable to such strokes who don't take a newspaper which gives the market prices. There are a good many people in the world yet, however, who are "penny wise and pound foolish."

CAUTION TO THE LADIES.—A lady, says the Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal, visiting at one of our first families, who was assisting in making arrangements for a wedding party a few days since, narrowly escaped death by tasting oil of Almonds. Having uncovered the phial, and merely touched the cork with the tip of the tongue, she was suddenly seized with violent spasms and severe pain, which continued for nearly 24 hours, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the physicians.

We suppose that these fearful effects were occasioned by the prussic acid contained in the oil.

Don't BET.—Remember that any bet or wager on the result of the election is a disqualification. Attempts will be made to draw wagers into bets to shut out their votes.—*Alb. Etc. Journ.*

WEBSTER VS. WEBSTER.—I appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober," said one who felt himself aggrieved by an unjust judgment. In relation to the war and the duty of the citizen during its continuance, we appeal from Daniel Webster in Springfield to Daniel Webster in Philadelphia. In Springfield, a few weeks ago, Mr. W. expressed himself as follows:

"Suppose that we have no peace, the armistice broken, the war renewed, progress, and congress assembled. What is to be done? Unless the President shall make out a case, show Congress that no purpose of acquisition, no purpose no directly connected with the welfare of this Union, is the object and end of this war, we ought to go against any more supplies to carry it on."

In Philadelphia, on the 2d of December last, since when the aspect of our controversy with Mexico has changed in no respect, he expressed himself in the following language:

"Nevertheless, gentlemen, the war is upon us—our armies are in the field, and our navies upon the sea. Our duty as good citizens is plain. WE MUST MAINTAIN THE GOVERNMENT, AND AID IT IN AN HONORABLE MANNER TO BRING THE WAR TO A SPEEDY TERMINATION. The people demand that every effort shall be made to effect this end. But while war lasts, while our soldiers are on the land and our sailors on the sea to uphold the flag of our country, every means must be adopted to succeed and support them. They bear the commission of their government—their duty is obedience to the command of their superiors—they are engaged in a foreign service—they have done honor to their country."

The above is quite as good an example of Webster's honesty as of his patriotism. Webster forgot, by the way, to renew in his Springfield speech, the threat which he made at Philadelphia, that he would introduce in Congress resolutions of impeachment against the President.

There is no hope of getting patriotic locofoco editors off to Mexico to fight our war brought on by their political managers, unless their President resorts to a draft which must soon be done if volunteering flags as much as it has been late. When the muster roll comes round, perhaps a few of them will be missing from the troop; perhaps travelling in search of their health.—Ind. Journal, Oct. 22.

In almost every number of the Journal there is some such slanderous attack as the above upon the volunteers of our State. It is intimated that "volunteering flags" very much of late; and in another paragraph in the same paper, it is asserted that there are not enough volunteers to make out the regiment at Madison. All these dastardly statements are as false in fact as they are unparliamentary in purpose. We yesterday conversed with an officer recently from Madison, and a whig, though not a Mexican whig, and he assured us that there were more volunteers than were wanted, or than could be enrolled.

We consider it necessary, by the way, for some "locofoco editors" to stay at home and show up the traitorous course of such abolition concerns as the Journal, who if they could get the power would let our soldiers starve in the field. When the editors of that concern take the field under Santa Anna in Mexico, and commit "overt acts" as they now give "aid and comfort" in their own way, we will promise to be in Mexico also, without waiting for a "draft."

A LOCOFOCO EDITOR SELLING HIMSELF.—Plover, swif, harrow, reap and thrash farmers, and then pay your taxes! What right have you to enquire how the money is expended? Let Jimmy Polk you enquire? And must you go your "country right or wrong?"

Plover, swif, harrow, reap and thrash farmers, and then pay your taxes! What right have you to complain at paying a public debt, and to denounce the prior assets of democracy? Wouldn't it be traitorous in you to do so while we have free institutions and a democratic administration? Go to, now, and learn obedience to your "political managers." Let the government take care of itself. If it goes to pieces you are safe enough.—*Journal.*

THE JOURNAL INTENDS THIS TRINITY TO APPLY TO SOMEBODY ELSE; but in sober earnest, it is a true development of its own avowed doctrine. It asserts that we have spent,—at one time, it said, five hundred millions,—in the Mexican war; and it declares at the same time that it would be the grossest injustice for us to compel Mexico to pay one dime of the sum. On the contrary, it wishes to give Mexico thousands of acres of the State of Texas. This is the very way, of course, to bring about the results named by the Journal, to-wit: enormous taxes for the payment of the public debt. Let the advice of the Journal be adopted, and there can be no doubt that our farmers would have plenty of plowing, sowing, harrowing, reaping and threshing to do for the benefit of the Journal's yellow brethren in Mexico.

A POOR DISCIPLE.—The New York Tribune has the following:

LIBERAL SALARY.—Dr. Hawke's salary, as pastor of Christ church, in New Orleans, is \$6,000, with a promising increase, besides the usual perquisites of his station. The salary of the professorship in the University of Louisiana, to which he has been elected, has not yet been fixed, but it will, no doubt, be a liberal one, and the duties of it will in no way interfere with those of his pastoral charge. His whole emoluments will not be less than \$10,000 per annum. Pretty fair for a minister of Him who had not where to lay his head.

Of the same clerical gentleman, Park Benjamin's "New World," not long since, related the annexed:

A few years since, when the Rev. Dr. Hawke, the celebrated Episcopal clergyman, was about leaving New York for the south, he was waited upon by the vestrymen of a small church in Westchester county, and urgently solicited to take charge of the same. The Rev. Doctor graciously received the committee, but respectfully declined the proposal, urging as his chief objection that the salary, though liberal for the parish which they represented, would be inadequate for his expenses, having a considerable family of small children to educate and provide for. One of the committee replied, "The Lord will take care of them; he has promised to hear the young reverend when they cry, and to provide for them." "Very true," said the reverend gentleman, "but he has not promised to provide for the young Hawks."

The Indiana Journal expresses itself earnestly against the propositions recently made to the Mexicans by Mr. Trist, the agent of our government, as the basis of a treaty of peace; and quite as earnestly asserts that the counter propositions of Santa Anna, offering us the line of the Nueces, were just and liberal, and all that we have a right to expect.

The Journal has two reasons for thus taking the Mexican side in this case. In the first place it wants "no more territory," and in the second, it desires to give up those glorious battle fields of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Buena Vista, &c., upon which the bones of our heroic soldiers are now bleaching.

In our opinion, the men who willingly propose, as the Journal does, to give up a single foot of those sanguinary fields, would just as willingly give to the British Bunker Hill, Yorktown, Trenton, or any of the fields upon which the independence and valor of our country was earned and established.

At the battle of Churubusco, Major Mills was killed, his horse having run off with him and carried him into the enemy's works, where he was lance after he had surrendered his sword, an act well befitting the cowardly character of the Mexicans.—*Indiana Journal.*

Nevertheless, the Journal takes sides with these "cowardly Mexicans," and gives them all the "aid and comfort" it can.

The latest advices from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland furnish the potato crop in those places, which usually furnish a large supply—as almost a total failure.

Another New Manufacturing City.

The Hartford, Ct. Times makes some remarks about another great speculation among the manufacturing capitalists, which we copy below. We happen to know something of the men engaged in this great work, and know that the scheme will be carried out. The Fairbanks alluded to are the original patentees of the platform scale, out of which they made immense fortunes, and still carry on the business very extensively at St. Johnsbury, Vermont. They are probably interested in the "new city," though it is true that heavier capitalists in Boston have a controlling interest. The Fairbanks, and all the rest of these capitalists, so far as we know, are all whigs, and some at least of the real pure New England federal stripe. More or less of them are as insane on the subject of politics, as their neighbors the Millerites are upon the subject of religious belief; but when they come to business and money-making operations, they are sensible enough not to make a practical application of their absurd theories on the subject of the tariff, &c. Very few Millerites, we believe, firmly as they believed the world was to be knocked into nonentity on a certain first of April, were willing to dispose of any acres of which they held the deeds.

"MORE RUM" AT HADLEY FALLS.—A great deal has been said and written about the new manufacturing city of Lawrence, on the Merrimack, where city lots have advanced 200 per cent. above par, and mill and factory sites are going up by the dozen. This is all very well, and we are glad to see so much prosperity trumpeted forth in those parts of the country, which a short time since were so full of gloom and predictions of ruin. Some of the most conspicuous of these very high profits of evil have already become so distrustful of their own "gift of prophecy," and so eager to follow the lead of their neighbors, that they are actually founding another of those "abodes of ruin," another of those manufacturing cities at Hadley Falls, which bids fair to throw even Lawrence into the shade. This water works, which is probably the most valuable in the whole country. It includes the whole power to be obtained by damming the Connecticut river, and is of three times as many horsepower as that either of Lowell or Lawrence. It is the very best of the richest agricultural district of New England, and enjoys the advantage of both a water and a railroad communication with all the great markets of the country. It was stated some time since that the number of the last settlers of the company, after the plan began to leak out, obtained \$30,000 for twenty acres of land necessary to complete the site, which a year since would have been sold for fifty dollars an acre.

The company, which commenced the erection of a great and costly dam across the river, and set out putting up buildings. Their present capital is sufficient to construct factories of an aggregate of 50,000 spindles—equal to the number of the last settlers of the company. The dam was taken in their name, but the real purchasers are a number of well known Boston capitalists, who have subscribed two millions towards the work, as a beginning. They have purchased, besides the dam and water power, a tract for a "city" on the west side of the river, two miles long, and extending back one mile from the river, situated on the railroad, about midway between Springfield and Northampton. The plan was to build a city of 20,000 inhabitants, and the plan began to leak out, obtained \$30,000 for twenty acres of land necessary to complete the site, which a year since would have been sold for fifty dollars an acre.

The Chicago Telegraph states that the gigantic plan of the company, which is to be conducted back to a suitable point at Hadley Falls, contemplates water-power for 56 large cotton mills, 68 of 260 feet, 6 stories high. The primary canal, extending in a southerly direction, something over a mile, will be 20 feet deep, and 140 feet wide at its head, and 80 feet at its terminus. This canal will furnish water power for about 23 of the mills mentioned. Having accomplished the object of turning the wheels of the water wheels, the water will be discharged into a canal, which is to extend about a mile and a half, following the circuitous course of the river.

SCOTT'S ARMISTICE.—In the Indiana Journal of Sept. 20th appeared the following, which showed very plainly that the Journal was ready either to approve or condemn the armistice, according as it might turn out to have been directed by Gen. Scott or by the diplomatic agent of our government, Mr. Trist. If Scott had ordered the armistice, it would have been all right; but if it had been made at Mr. Trist's suggestion, it was all wrong of course:

WHO PROPOSED THE ARMISTICE?—This has been made the subject of repeated inquiry. An extract of a letter published in the Washington Union, is said to give the answer. After the two battles, Gen. Scott was met with a proposition for an armistice, to give the Mexicans time to bury their dead. This was refused, but in the evening Gen. Scott agreed to an armistice, to enable commissioners to meet Mr. Trist and treat for peace. Can any one tell now who proposed the armistice?—*Journal.*

Perhaps the following passage in a letter from Vera Cruz to "La Patria," New Orleans, may relieve the solicitude of the Journal. It professes to give the causes why Gen. Scott asked for the armistice of Santa Anna. The Journal has probably learned by this time, that his whig friend, Santa Anna, deceived Gen. Scott as badly as he deceived the President. This shows the folly of trusting to whig professions or promises anywhere:

A gentleman who arrived yesterday, in company with Senor Bermudez de Castro, Minister of Spain to this republic, assured me that the persons who visited the American camp at the termination of the action of Churubusco, were Santa Anna, General Scott, and Santa Anna. They represented General Scott as a Provisional President was anxious and disposed to enter into negotiations for peace, but that his situation hindered him from taking the first step, on account of the opposition of the people; but that if General Scott would propose an armistice under the conditions which were adopted, he would enter into negotiations with Mr. Trist, and that he (Santa Anna) was confident that he could put an end to the difficulties. This, then, is what obliged Gen. Scott to take the first step in the matter, when he was able to enter the capital with his army.

GEOGRAPHY.—Map-making, as it has been carried on at the East during some years past, partakes of humbug to a very considerable degree. As a late instance: a Map of the World, published by Phelps, Esq. & Thayer, 36 Ann street, New York, though it does not materially differ from other maps in its projection of the continents, has a statistical table headed "National Debts of Europe," in which we read "Mexico, S. A. \$10,000,000." From this one would naturally infer that Mexico was in South America, and that South America is in Europe!

"54-40."—In passing the store of our neighbors R. C. Wetmore's, we saw them sending off packages of their cruckery marked "Oregon," with as little concern as they would send them to Detroit. On inquiry, we learned that merchants from that "City" make their regular trips to the Atlantic seaboard for their supplies. They cross the country on mules, and send their purchases home via Cape Horn.

Gregg city now contains some 10,000 inhabitants. It is a town that grows up in large quantities and at good profits by our "Occidental" brethren. They have already opened a trade with the Sandwich Islands, China and Polynesia, besides a growing traffic with whaling ships.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

So many days since there was published an account of a suicide by a young girl in St. Louis, committed for being charged with theft. While in the very agonies of death she declared her innocence. Since that sad event the following has made its appearance in the papers:

"HER INNOCENCE PROVED."—The jewelry alleged to have been stolen by the servant girl at St. Louis, Elizabeth Reddick, who committed suicide recently, has been found at the house of her former mistress, and in the very spot where it was placed by her accuser, who afterwards forgot the circumstances.

The Nashville Union describes the Taylor meeting in that city as a complete failure. Baile Pryton made a speech, and pronounced the old Whig measures obsolete. No other Whig could be found to address the meeting. This was designed to be a great Taylor demonstration, and the result shows that the "game is up."

Correspondence of the State Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1847.

In such times as ours, when politics constitute so large a portion of the public thought and public expression, it may be strange, at first blush, that an election, not for President, nor for members of either branch of Congress, but simply for Governor of a State, should be regarded, and that too, afar off, as an event of the most momentous consequences; one that is to have a weighty bearing, for well or for woe, upon the political destinies of the Republic. Yet it is even so. The Philadelphia North American, the editor of which always arrests my attention, when I am casting around for the very "beau ideal" of a federalist, in allusion to the late election for Governor of Pennsylvania, uses the following words:

"We went into the contest with an almost perfect expectation of success—an expectation founded upon our belief that the people of this great commonwealth were not utterly insensible to their own interests as to sustain an administration which had assailed each and all of those interests—administration which acquired power by a fraud upon their rights, and has abused that power to inflict upon the severest injuries—an administration which in its whole conduct has shown imbecility, profligacy, and wickedness—an administration which has made its entire career a series of extravagant blunders; an expectation founded upon the repeated assurances of intelligent friends in all parts of the State, who, without exception, considered a Whig victory, as the only chance of the country. All these expectations have been in operation of which no man could appreciate the force, or even the existence, and certainly no one could anticipate the effect; and these have been sufficient to give us the strength of our own friends, but even the disaffection which existed in the locofoco camp."

With this acknowledgment, made by the very opposition itself, and that too, after the exciting scenes attendant upon a canvass, have passed by, the Whigs, stated to have been, what is the verdict of the jury? Let us open it, and read, count by count:

1st. When politicians, of either party, said we did not know, in 1844, who and what we were voting for, they spoke without our authority; and when we heard them speak so we made up our minds that upon the very first suitable occasion, when we could do so, we would let such a fellow know that we were in the democracy is the same in Pennsylvania that it is in New Hampshire and Alabama.

2d. When another effort is to be made to impress upon our minds a conviction that an administration of our making—State or National—has assailed each and all of our interests; has abused its power to inflict upon us the severest injuries; has in its whole conduct, shown nothing but imbecility, profligacy, and wickedness; made its entire career a series of extravagant blunders, it would perhaps be advisable not to send the very identical newspapers and the very identical men to work out our conversion that were sent to tell us, in by-gone days, that Jackson had ruined the country by putting down the United States Bank; that Van Buren was usurping the liberties of the people by raising a standing army; and if Texas was annexed the Union would be dissolved the very next day. When false gods impose upon us once that is their fault; if they do it twice that is our fault.

3d. Our government never made war upon Mexico. Mexico made it upon us. We have never stolen from her citizens their ships, money and other property; the boot was on the other leg; she stole property and money from our citizens, amounting in the aggregate to \$45,000,000. After years of protraction and evasion we succeeded at last in obtaining an acknowledgment and acknowledgment of about one third—\$15,000,000,—of what was actually due. The claimants felt most acutely its injustice; but considered it that or nothing, and accordingly agreed to accept it. Then she had no money to pay even this pittance with, and begged for time. She alleged that she could pay the full amount in 15 years—\$250,000 every three months. The claimants, still seeing that it was that of nothing, agreed to it. She paid, under this agreement, two instalments; and then swore that if we made a certain treaty with one of the independent powers of the earth she never would pay another cent. Have we ever thus wantonly and grossly violated our plighted faith with Mexico, or with any other nation? Never! We have never invaded Mexican territory and spilt the blood of her citizens; she did this to us and ours. It had certainly come to a beautiful pass that we had not the right to move our army when and where we pleased, so we kept within our own limits, for fear that Mexico might take it in audacity; for although a very serious effort is made by her friends in this country to make us believe that our army, when between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, was occupying disputed ground, Mexico herself has never yet admitted that the strip of country alluded to, was a bit more disputed than all the rest of the State of Texas; she did not stir a stick, claim a single acre, or insist that we who never received it from her must either pay her the money for it, or give it back. This difficulty between us and Mexico has finally assumed the character of a suit at law; and he who is cast must not only pay the principal, but also the interest and costs.

4th. When the people, in any region of country within the jurisdiction of the United States, but not within the limits of an existing State, see fit to meet in convention and form a Constitution and State government for themselves, they have an inherent right to make just such a constitution as they think proper; it is for their government, and for the government of no one else; it is for their good or their evil alone; and consequently no one else has a right to meddle with it. We here in Pennsylvania, have abolished slavery, because a large majority of us thought it at the time, and doubtless still think it, an evil. We claimed the right to do so, and questioned it, when we wished to exercise it, of abolishing slavery; and, if ever a majority of us should think proper, we shall not only claim the right, but exercise it, of restoring slavery; and holding such to be our own rights, the same rule requires us to award it to others. It is true that Congress is bound by the Constitution of the United States to secure to the citizens of each State a republican form of government; but we have never heard a judge of any regular say that a slave State had not equal rights with a free one, or at least that slavery constituted the difference, if one existed.

A most righteous verdict! and sensibly drawn up, withal. I think I hear the court directing the clerk to enter up a judgment upon it.

This election in Pennsylvania carries with it a moral and an influence of great moment to the Democracy of the whole country. The short paragraph that I have taken pains to text, clipped, as it is, from the special organ of the whig party in Philadelphia, shows not only what their expectations in the State were; but of what incalculable importance to their party elsewhere, they seemed aware that their triumph would be: from which, together with the editor's acknowledgment (unintentional I presume) of the assistance they received from *Possum Democrats*, we may estimate the immense amount of secret means used by them in the contest. And what a monument to the result of the unapproachable probity of the stern, untrifled democracy of the KEYSTONE STATE! How proudly do I associate the graves where rest in peace the ashes of my maternal ancestors—on the Dutch side—with the politics of Westmoreland, and the legendary valley of Ligonier.

This brilliant democratic victory, as the one in Maryland and the one in Georgia, is attributed by the opposition to the amount of money spent in the canvass by the Administration. This stale old crank is worn out long since. It is no longer a productive or anticipated effect. It proceeds as the people have learned to their entire satisfaction from men who measure other people's corn by their own half bushel.

WHITE WATER VALLEY CANAL.—The Connersville "Spirit of the Valley," of the 21st says—
The canal is now full of water through to the city, and boats have been sent their freight on the wharf of the White Water Canal Basin in Cincinnati. The surplus freight at this place is very nearly all on its way to the western emporium. Indeed our town has put on the same business-like garb which was its wont. Our pork packers are all ready for operation, and a few of the "grunters" will be served up for the smoke house and barrel.

Eight prisoners were jailed at Clarksville, Tenn., on Friday night, Oct. 1st, and among them Moon, who some time ago murdered Rev. Mr. Jackson, a clergyman in that town. He was retaken, however, an hour after his escape, not being able to travel fast, in consequence of his long confinement. The others are still uncaught.

From Mexico.

To the Editor of the Union: PETERSBURG, October 20, S. A. M.

Your express from the south brings the following important news from General Scott, giving particulars of the late battles. The New Orleans Delta extra of the 13th instant says:

At a late hour last night the steamship Fashion, Capt. Vey, arrived from Vera Cruz and Tampico, having left Vera Cruz on the 7th and Tampico on the 9th instant. By this arrival we are placed in possession of letters from our correspondent Mustang, from the city of Mexico, as late as the 28th of September, and files of the American Star, a new paper, published by Messrs. Peoples and Barnard, at the capital. Our correspondence, both from the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz, is very voluminous. The lateness of the hour at which we received it, precludes the possibility of our giving more than one of the graphic letters of our correspondent Mustang, content this morning with a brief synopsis of the interesting news hastily gleaned from the mass of documents in our possession. We have full details of the killed, wounded, and missing, copies of the general orders issued by the commander-in-chief, from the time of the capture of the city up to the latest date, the manifesto of Gen. Bravo, addressed to the Minister of War and Marine, descriptive of the operations of the Mexican forces at and about Chapultepec on the 12th of September; resignation of the Presidency by General Santa Anna, et cetera—all of which we will endeavor to lay before our readers to-morrow. Our loss has been severe—the previous rumors of Generals Pillow, Worth, and Smith being killed, we are gratified to learn, were without foundation. Among the wounded, we regret to see the name of our cotemporary, Mr. Kendall, of the Picyaune. We trust, however, his wound is but a slight one. The American prisoners