

The TEI-WEEKLY JOURNAL is published on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at \$4.00 per annum, in advance.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL is published on Thursdays, at \$2.00 per annum, in advance.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1847.

WANTED—A lad 14 to 16 years of age is wanted at this office as an apprentice.

We have received a report in the case of state vs. Daniel Blougher, for kidnapping, which was tried in the Warrick Circuit Court last week. It will appear in our next.

There are 58,585,000 spindles in operation in the world, of which 2,500,000 are in the United States, and 17,500,000 in Great Britain.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The late Massachusetts and Connecticut democratic conventions, both recommended the 4th Tuesday in May next as the day, and Baltimore as the place, of holding the National Convention.

GREEN, the reformed gambler, was lecturing at Lawrenceville last week. From his peculiar knowledge of the vices of the day, no one is better prepared, or under more obligations to expose them.

"DEMOCRATIC REVIVAL," is the epithet bestowed by the Boston Post on the nomination of Mr. Cushing for Governor and Mr. Cushman for Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts by the Locos. Two apostate Whigs to revive democracy!

The newly proposed constitution of Illinois includes a section disqualifying for all offices of honor or profit in the State either a principal or accessory in a duel, or any preliminaries for a duel; and also another which practically destroys the veto prerogative of the Governor of the State.

WHIG CONVENTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.—We learn from the Louisville Journal that this body nominated the Hon. George N. Briggs and Jno. Reed as the Whig candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieut. Governor.

After these nominations had been adopted, a motion was made in favor of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, which was laid on the table by a vote of 213 to 232.

The Hon. Daniel Webster made a speech and defined his position on the Mexican war and slavery questions. He was in favor of the Wilmot proviso, and also of Congress voting supplies to the army and for the war.

The resolutions of the convention, which were adopted unanimously, were strong against the Mexican war and slavery. The last two related to Mr. Webster; the first speaking in his praise, and the second recommending him to the Whig national convention as the first choice of Massachusetts for President of the United States.

The Hon. John G. Palfry offered the following as an additional resolution:

Resolved, That the Whigs of Massachusetts will support no man for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, but such as are known by their acts, or declared opinions, to be opposed to the extension of slavery.

This was discussed in a spirited and able manner, and finally rejected.

Seven hundred delegates were present at the convention, representing a large majority of the towns of the Commonwealth; and the proceedings were characterized by the utmost unanimity and good feeling.

LAW AGAINST SEDUCTION.—The Pennsylvania law for the punishment of seduction makes it necessary for the offence to be committed under the following circumstances:

- 1. There must be an actual seduction of the female by the male.
2. The female must be under the age of twenty-one years.
3. She must be of good reputation.
4. The seduction must have been accomplished by means of a promise of marriage; and,
5. Such promise of marriage must be proved by other witnesses than the female so seduced.

This law appears to be well guarded, but we imagine it will rarely take effect. A public sentiment which should brand the seducer as the present does the seduced, would be worth a hundred such laws.

Capt. C. C. DANLEY, one of the American prisoners in Mexico, writing home, says: "In the event of this country being annexed to the United States, the trade of gallows-building will be a good one; for there are certainly in this Republic more and fitting subjects for a hangman than any place in the world."

POPULATION OF PITTSBURGH.—Mr. Isaac Harris, the publisher of a Director, makes the population of Pittsburgh 102,500 souls.

From an editorial article in the Washington Union, of Friday night, we make the following extracts:

The propositions said to be made by Mr. Trist must be grossly misrepresented. He could never have stooped to ask for the privilege of establishing two factories in Upper California for eight years. He could never have assumed the responsibility of stripping off his official powers, and departing from his direct instructions. He could scarcely have asked 45 days for any purpose—much less to consider a proposition to limit our boundary to the Nueces. No agent of the government would have dared to entertain such a proposition for one moment; and we hope that no American would listen to such a demand. He might as well have listened to a proposition to cede a portion of the old thirteen United States, or of any other sovereign State of our confederacy, to the Mexican government. All this, of course, is out of the question. They are all idle speculations and bungling blunders. We say add, however, that if Mexico still has the folly to claim to the Nueces, we hope there is not an American who will not now, and for all time, repel it with indignation.

The armistice being thus ended, and hostilities recommenced, no man can mistake our duty or our policy. We must put forth all our strength. The administration have not relaxed for a moment, but they are sending on fresh reinforcements to Gen. Scott. He will soon have a formidable force under his banners. We must now change the character of the war.—We must bear down upon Mexico with all our force, and wage a war that is more like a war and less like a peace. We must cause it to be more felt by Mexico, levy requisitions upon her, and make it her interest to sue for peace. In a word, we must go on, and the energies of the country are to be exerted to a greater degree than ever.

The same number of the Union contains extracts of letters from officers at Vera Cruz, which tell, however, the same story as that previously published. The Union makes these remarks upon the accounts:

Notwithstanding the apparent objections which were made to the accuracy of the Mexican accounts received last night and this morning, and the evidently gross blunders of many portions of the Mexican statements, we have seen letters and Vera Cruz papers, by this evening's mail, which confirm the extra of the mobile Tribune, giving accounts received by the brig Oceola.

[Extracts from a private letter received at Vera Cruz.] A continuance of the war is urged by the inhabitants remote from the American forces; those in their vicinity seem much more quiet, and appear to wish to submit without resistance.

On the 3d inst., a council of war, at which Gen. Santa Anna presided, was held in the capital. He represented the distressed state of the country, and requested the opinions of the rest of the council. Gens. Bravo, Alvarez, and Tornel expressed their approbation of the manner in which Gen. Santa Anna had, up to that time, conducted the war; and declared, that if he thought proper to enter into a treaty honorable to the nation, they would sustain him in it. But if, on the contrary, the conditions of the treaty were in their opinion, burdensome, they were determined to oppose them.

[From the Arco Iris of Vera Cruz, Sept. 16.] Protest of the Representatives of the States of Mexico, Jalisco, and Zacatecas, to his Excellency the President ad interim of the Republic.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR:—The deputies who assembled on the 10th of this month had agreed to suspend their meetings in the capital. Under these circumstances, the undersigned have to day learned that the minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday summoned the deputies for the purpose of discussing an arrangement with the invading army, and there was a meeting, but not enough to constitute a quorum.

The undersigned deem it their duty to declare, that existing circumstances in the city of Mexico would not allow the legislative body the necessary freedom in its discussions and deliberations if it should assemble in that city; and that it would not comport with the dignity of the republic that its representatives should deliberate there on this matter. This opinion is the same as that which the Congress itself entertained when, under less pressing circumstances, it passed a decree for removing its sessions to Queretaro—a decree which was not fulfilled in its other provisions, owing to unlawful proceedings, which are not a secret, and which resulted in a determination not to repair to that city.

But as it is absolutely beyond doubt that any arrangement which may be made with regard to external relations, without the ratification of Congress, will, besides being indecent under existing circumstances, be entirely null, as being unconstitutional, and will bring him by whom it may be made within the case of treason, declared by article 5th of the law of 20th April, the undersigned are willing to repair to the city of Queretaro as soon as your Excellency shall issue the necessary summons to them for that place.

The undersigned protest before the whole nation, and particularly before the States of Mexico, Jalisco and Zacatecas, their constituents, that this resolution on their part, which, as the proceedings of Congress show, is concurred in by a majority of the deputies, does not imply the abandonment of their duty, or a resignation, tacit or express, of the legislative power, but is the result of the indispensable necessity of having that freedom of discussion and deliberation which does not now exist in the federal city, and of saving the republic from the ignominy which would inevitably attach to a treaty concluded and ratified under the guns of the enemy, and on the day succeeding unlooked-for reverses.

All which we have the honor to communicate to your excellency, availing ourselves of the occasion to offer the assurances of our respect and consideration.

God, liberty, and federation. VALENTINE COMEZ FARIAS. JOSE MARIA DE LACUNZA. LUIS DE LA ROSA. PASCUAL GONZALEZ FUENTES. MARIANO ORTEGO. COSME TORRES. MANUEL ROBSEDO. JOAQUIN NORRIEGA.

To his Excellency, the President of the Congress of the Union. Toluca, Aug. 22 1847. The foreign protest was enclosed to the min-

ister on foreign affairs in a communication from the governor of State of Mexico, dated at Toluca, (the capital of that State, and about 40 miles southeast of the city of Mexico,) Aug. 26. The governor enlarges on the sentiments contained in the protest, speaks of the efforts made by the people to raise and equip an army, which, had there been a chief worthy to command it, would have been victorious; and finishes by declaring that the war must be continued till peace can be made with dignity and honor, and such peace as will be approved by just and generous men throughout the world.

Then follows an address, from the same governor, exhorting the people to continue the war, reminding them of their ten years war with Spain, and under more adverse circumstances, and telling them that a war for another ten years, or for one hundred years, would be preferable to ignominy.

MOSAIC GLASS FLOORING—New Invention.—Mr. P. Hewins, of New York, has made a highly important discovery. It is a composition cheaply obtained, with which he makes glass plates for flooring—a substitute for marble, being stronger and more beautiful, and full fifty percent cheaper. He has made a discovery in the process of coloring, by which the plates are made to partake of every variety of color, which forms part of the glass, and can never be eradicated or lessened in freshness.

The Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says:

The Massachusetts Whig Convention has nominated Mr. Webster for the Presidency, I perceive. It is to be hoped that there will not be too many nominations for our party to succeed. The Whigs, on this great and vital question, ought to be of one mind, and ought to support one man.

The resolution, logging the question of Slavery at the South into the Convention, was ably and eloquently opposed, I am glad to perceive, by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, the leading friend of Mr. Webster in Congress, and was voted down! Mr. Winthrop, it is very extensively believed, will be the next Speaker of the House of Representatives—and a splendid presiding officer he will make too.

Vice President DALLAS was out to Pittsburgh a short time since, at which place he made a speech. Among other topics he discussed the subject of internal improvement by the General Government, and strange to say went directly opposite to Mr. Polk's vetoes of rivers and harbors, and the assumptions upon which they were founded.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Johnson and Crane have removed their Wholesale Dry Goods Store to Main Street, near the corner of First, where they are now opening a large and splendid assortment. Their goods don't stand in need of puffing, but their prices may be bragged on for cheapness.

Those who don't chose to take our word for the above can call and see for themselves.

We have been requested to publish the following proceedings of a meeting held in Centre Township in this county:

At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of Centre Township in Vanderburgh County held at the meeting house in Mechanicsville, on Friday evening, October 7, 1847, pursuant to notice given, Samuel McCutchan Esqr., was called to the chair and Wm. Whittlesey appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated to be the wish to ascertain the sense of the people as to who should be the proper person to be recommended to the Legislature, for the appointment of Canal Trustee.

On motion the sense of the meeting was taken by ballot when it was ascertained that Willard Carpenter had a large majority of the voters present—whereupon.

It was resolved that their meeting recommend Willard Carpenter as a suitable person for the appointment to said office.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn. SAMUEL McCUTCAN, Chairman. WM. WHITTLESEY, Secretary.

The last thing written by the lamented Col. Butler of S. C. who fell in the late battles, was a letter to Gen. Worth, asking for himself and his regiment "a place in the picture"—a station, "nearer the flashing of the guns."

The Rev. J. N. MAFFIT, who was lately driven from the pines of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as unworthy of the association of christian men, has commenced delivering locofoco lectures in New York, upon the subject of the Mexican war. His last was in favor of annexing all Mexico!

Gen. TAYLOR has been nominated for the Presidency by two large and enthusiastic meetings, held last week, by the PEOPLE of Woodford and Boyle counties, Kentucky.

It is said there is an amount of lead, now lying upon the wharves at Galena, to the amount of twelve millions of dollars.

The Emperor of Brazil has announced the birth of his tenth daughter, in very handsome terms to President Polk. There will therefore be no war with Brazil.

The New York Express dresses its columns in mourning, in memory of the fallen under the walls of Mexico.

A man has started a paper in the State of Maine, to be issued occasionally; which is a great deal oftener, the editor says, than he will be able to get his pay for it.

GREAT NAME.—The democratic candidate for Governor in Georgia, is named George Washington Napoleon Bonaparte Towns.

CHAMPAIGNE will be scarce this year. The apple crop in New Jersey has failed.

"This is a world of business and bustle," said a minister in a sermon. "Yes, but more bustle than business," whispered a pretty little girl. She knows.

Setting a man-trap is the title given to a picture of a very pretty young lady arranging her curls at a mirror.

General FLORES, President of the Republic of Ecuador, is in Baltimore.

STOOD ON HER POSITION.—The following circumstance, which occurred recently in our community, is the greatest example of an assertion of position that we have ever heard of. A divine—we need not say who, suffice it that he is an eminently good man of our city—called recently to see a sick lady belonging to his church. Said lady had been very kindly attended, during her illness, by a female cousin, who was also a member of the same congregation. The minister prayed with the afflicted one, and being cognizant of the kindness of the cousin, he besought the Lord, in his prayer, to bless his servant, who had, in so kind and Christian a manner, watched over the afflicted lady. The cousin withdrew, forthwith, from his congregation, asserting, at the same time, that she would let him know she wasn't anybody's servant!—St. Louis Reveille.

THE CATHEDRAL AT MEXICO.

The gold and silver wasted in the enormous buildings is as follows: Golden Alter Service:— 6 large golden candlestick, 50 inches high. 6 large golden branches with vases of the same size. 4 smaller candlesticks of gold, 16 inches high.

2 golden censers. 2 golden utensils to sprinkle holy water, (Navetas.) 1 golden cross, set with very precious stones with pedestal and front pieces also set with precious stones.

1 Cross of gold, filagree work. 2 golden ditto, Atriles. 2 golden ditto, Palaberoi. 2 Portapares of gold.

The weight of this alter service is not less than 460 pounds, and its value not less than \$125,000.

The image of the ascension, (the title of this Church,) is of solid gold, adorned with very rich jewels; the weight of the image is 6864 gold castellanos, or \$18,700. Its value, including jewels, is not less than \$30,000.

The image of the Conception, is of solid silver and weighs 39 pounds—value \$625.

The silver lamp which adorns the front of the Presbytery, weighs 2186½ pounds of silver, 855 pounds of which is gilded with pure gold. Its appearance is magnificent. It has 54 burners; its height is 22 feet, circumference 30 feet, and is suspended by an iron chain and bolt, weighing 1650 pounds. The cost of the lamp was \$71,433,374 and its value of silver and gold alone is over \$45,000.

The principal "tabernacle," or case in which the sacred species are preserved; is 37½ inches high and weighs 44 pounds, of pure gold. Its front is covered with 5872 diamonds, its back with 2655 emeralds, 545 rubies, 106 amethysts, and 25 sapphires. Its cost was upwards of \$150,000; which it is now richly worth.

The large Cibrium is of pure gold, of 9 pound weight and has 1676 diamonds set in it. It is worth \$10,580.

The Chalice, of pure gold, weighs 54 pounds and half set in it 122 diamonds, 1400 emeralds, 850 pearls, and it is worth about \$4,000.

The jewels of these cups were the gift of the Emperor Charles V.

In addition to these cups there are 20 chalices of gold, mostly richly adorned with diamonds and precious stones—6 large golden plates with their incense boxes and bells of gold. The united value of these cups and plates is not less than \$20,000.

The silver service of the Cathedral is very beautiful, and extremely valuable;—among the pieces are 12 chandeliers, 12 incense boxes, 12 large branches, 7 feet high each; 72 silver cups and incense burners; 97 silver candlesticks and a multitude of branches, 3 silver statues; 1 very large silver Closet, beautifully engraved; for the deposit of holy things; 2 lamp standards, with each 4 clusters of branches; 2 large standard candlesticks, each 6 feet high, 20 silver candlesticks, very large in the aisles of the Cathedral. Value of silver utensils, in silver, 30 to 40,000 dollars.

The robes and garments of the Priesthood are of the richest and most costly description. The more expensive were gifts of the Emperor Chas. Fifth.

CURE FOR A HEAVY HEART.—The following method of "driving dull care away," was recommended by Howard, the celebrated philanthropist:—"Set about doing good to somebody. Put on your hat, and go to visiting the sick and the poor; inquire into their wants and minister to them. Seek out the desolate and oppressed, and tell them of the consolations of religion. I have often tried this medicine, and always find it the best antidote for a heavy heart."

The whole American force in the field in the late battles was from 13,000 to 15,000; but they were scattered to make different attacks, and they presented only about 6000 to meet the Mexican masses at one point. Worth, with 6000 men, attacked Santa Anna, with 20,000 on the second day's fight, and drove him from the field.

GEN. SCOTT'S SPEECH TO HIS ARMY.—THRILLING AND EXCITING SCENE.—A letter from an officer of the Army, published in the Journal of Commerce, referring to the desperate battle of Churubusco, which finally routed the enemy, gives this thrilling scene.

When it was over, the General-in-Chief (Scott) rode in among the troops. It would have done your heart good to hear the shout with which they made the welkin ring. Several old soldiers seized the General's hand with expressions of enthusiastic delight. Suddenly at a motion from his hand, silence ensued, when in the fulness of his heart he poured forth a few most eloquent and patriotic words, in commendation of their gallant conduct. When he ceased, there arose another shout that might have been heard in the grand plaza of Mexico.

During this thrilling scene, I looked up to a balcony of the Church that had been so bravely defended. It was filled by Mexican prisoners. Among them Gen. Rincon, a venerable old soldier, was leaning forward, his countenance glowing, and his eyes sparkling with every manifestation of delight. I verily believe that the old veteran, with the spirit of a true soldier, upon beholding a victorious General so greeted by the brave men he had just led to victory, forgot, for the moment, his own position,—that he was defeated and a prisoner,—and saw and thought only of the enthusiasm by which he was surrounded.

"Young women," says the Rev. Dr. Beecher, "whenever you see a young man nibbling at cloves or nutmegs on his entering a church, you may safely say 'that man has just taken a drink.'"

A TERRIBLE SCENE.—In passing through Constance street, in the Third Municipality, says the last New Orleans National, we were startled by cries emanating from the rear of a house, which we happened to be passing; they were of so painful and heart-rendering a nature, that we rushed through the passage to the spot—years can never eradicate the scene that presented itself. On the balcony of the house stood, or rather struggled, a man, nearly naked, held by two interesting young girls from twelve to fifteen years of age. He was delicious and evidently in the last stage of that dreadful malady, "Yellow Fever." To rush upstairs and prevent the unfortunate victim from throwing himself over the balcony, was but the work of a moment. His struggles were dreadful, but they were the last efforts of expiring nature, and did not last long; he gradually sank upon the floor, and reason for a moment seemed to return as he held the hands of his daughters, gazing at them with a countenance in which mental and physical agony seemed terribly blended. Hard, indeed, would it be to say which were the greater—the painful contention of the strong man with his last failing breath, or the mental suffering created by the black and gloomy forebodings of the fate awaiting his now innocent and friendless girls. One conclusive struggle shook his frame from his seat, and with one long drawn sigh his spirit fled. He was a corpse—leaving nought behind save the dead and ghastly expression of countenance, so indicative of pain. Thus the two young creatures were left at the mercy of a cold world (their mother having died the week before) "strangers in a stranger land," with none to stretch out the hand of true friendship towards them; a prey, perhaps, to the wiles of the profligate, or the deceitfulness of pretended friends.

While Raymond and Waring's caravan was being exhibited in the West, a gawky, long-legged Jonathan from the country, who had never "seen the elephant," either literally or metaphorically, was stalking along carelessly in the pavilion, alternately staring at the caged animals and cranning a sheet of gingerbread into his mouth, when suddenly he came bump against Columbus. "Thunder and spikes!" exclaimed he, staggering backwards about twenty paces, while his eyes stuck out like letters on a sign—"what darn'd critter with two tails have we got here."

POSTHUMOUS WIT.—Dr. Jasper Main, who lived in the reign of James I. of England, was celebrated as a scholar and a wit. He displayed through life a strong propensity for innocent railery and practical jokes. Just before he expired, he told a servant with a grin, who was sadly addicted to intemperance, that he had bequeathed to him something that would make him drink. The servant, as soon as his master was dead, immediately opened the legacy, expecting, of course to find a heap of treasure; but, alas! his disappointment was great at finding nothing but a red herring.

THE LIP AND THE HEART.

BY J. Q. ADAMS. One day between the Lip and Heart A wordless strife arose, Which was expertest in the art His purpose to disclose.

The Lip called forth his vassal Tongue, And made him a vouch; a lie? This slave his servile anthem sung, And braved the listening sky.

The heart to speak, in vain essayed, Nor could his purpose reach; His will, nor voice, nor tongue obeyed; His silence was his speech.

Mark thou their difference, child of earth? While each performs his part? Not all the Lip can speak, is worth The silence of the Heart.

JOHN INGLE, JR. . . . . ROBERT Q. WHEELER INGLE & WHEELER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, SUCCESSORS TO BATTLE & INGLE, General Collection and Real Estate Agency. Office on First street, below Main. N. B. H. Q. WHEELER, Notary Public. [oc94f