

THE EVANSVILLE JOURNAL,

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FOR PRESIDENT: ZACHARY TAYLOR.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1847.

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

See first and fourth pages for miscellaneous matter.

TELEGRAPH TO EVANSVILLE.—We were informed several days ago by a gentleman from Leavenworth, that the workmen were very busy on the Telegraph line to St. Louis, and that it was contemplated it would pass through this city and an agency be established here.

To the Editor of the Evansville Journal: Sir—I have this morning received a communication stating that Mr. Henry O'Reilly would visit our Town about the 28th of this month for the purpose of making an examination of a Telegraphic line from this place to St. Louis, with an agency here.

The importance of the undertaking to every Merchant and Farmer of our country cannot for a moment be questioned, and I trust that they will not, for lack of energy, permit this great work to fall through.

The Ohio State Journal has received a telegraphic notice from Pittsburgh, dated 17th inst. 11 o'clock, A. M., which states that—"A copy of the New Orleans Delta has been received, containing the news that ARTICLES OF PEACE have been signed by Mr. Trist and the Mexican Commissioners."

The Diario del Gobierno, a paper published in the City of Mexico, of the date of 27th August, admits that result of the late battles was most unfortunate for the nation, but ascribes the defeat of the Mexicans entirely to the marked disobedience of Gen. Valencia.

The correspondent of the N. O. Delta learns from intercepted letters in possession of our army, written on the evening of the battle—the Mexican loss to be 5,000 in killed and wounded; and by them also learns that out of 30,000 men they had but between 6 and 8,000 men left and they in confusion, without leaders—the balance killed, wounded, prisoners, or totally dispersed.

The Louisville Journal says that Captain Philip Kearney, who had his left arm shot off in the recent battles, is one of the most enthusiastic of soldiers. He raised a company of cavalry, in doing which he expended his own private means over three thousand dollars, and marched them to Mexico.

VERMONT ELECTION.—The returns from the whole State are not yet received. There has been no choice of Governor, the constitution requiring a majority of all the votes given.—The Legislature will be Whig by a decreased majority. The New York Tribune says: "Rum and Locofocoism formed an alliance in many towns with a view to repeal the license law, while the liberty party and some exciting local questions had the effect to divert some Whig votes into the wrong channel."

A correspondent of the New York Herald writes from Washington that the President intends recommending extensive sales of the U. S. copper lands for cash for war expenses.—Between this and some other expedient the tariff bill of '46 may be saved another year. But nothing will save it beyond the present Congress. It will have to be modified.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

The jobbers and retail dealers of our city are now opening their fall and winter stocks of goods, and we are rather below the truth than otherwise, in stating the amount of goods in our market to be three times greater this year than at any former season. This is obvious to all who visit the stores, or even take a glimpse at the crowded side walks, filled with boxes and packages, and the counters and shelves stored with admirable and most attractive assortments. Besides our old merchants there are many new comers, with entire new stocks, preparing for a brisk competition with those before them as well as those yet to come. All this gives token of a large and prosperous fall business. There is no longer any reason why country merchants and traders should continue to visit Louisville and Cincinnati to replenish their stocks, when they can do so here at a better advantage and at the cost of less time and risk. The amount of goods brought to this market this season, as we are assured by the merchants themselves, is sufficient to supply a very large portion of the interior, and the advantages which our merchants possess over those of larger cities in cheapness of living, rents, and expenses generally, will enable them to sell lower than the same goods can be purchased in those cities. These are facts which every one visiting this market for the purpose of purchasing will be compelled to admit, and when we add the justice of keeping the money at home which has heretofore gone to enrich the cities of other States, to say nothing of the benefit to be derived by the building up of a home market for the surplus products of the country, we think we may safely claim a larger share of trade than has heretofore fallen to us.

We received on yesterday from our young friends Messrs. E. & W. Lewis, a present of a most splendid and costly vest pattern with trimmings to match. It is the most beautiful article of the kind we ever saw, and we think it will become us well.

By the way, we may as well mention the fact that the Messrs. Lewis are opening not only one of the largest but one of the richest assortments ever offered in our city, and they are not afraid to say so. See their advertisements.

Messrs. J. H. Machee & Co., have retired from the retail trade and will hereafter confine themselves entirely to the jobbing business. Their stock is unusually large and selected with great care expressly for this section. We call the attention of purchasers to their advertisement.

We must not forget to call attention to LEIGH, who has just arrived from the eastern cities with a large and splendid stock of dry goods, &c. He is one of our most accommodating merchants, takes great pleasure in showing his goods and will sell as low as can be purchased in the market.

An Iowa paper comes out in favor of a railroad from Keokuk to DuBaque to "aid in carrying off the interior of that State." Only the "interior." The Iowa chap don't go quite as far as some of our papers. The Vincennes, Terre-Haute, Indianapolis, and other papers we could mention, have come out for a railroad which will "carry off" our whole State to St. Louis—remove it entirely—trade, enterprise, CAPITAL, ALL.

ANOTHER MOVEMENT.—The New York Commercial says that a scheme is projected by some Texas politicians to effect a sale of the Texas public lands to the United States—with the burden of her debts attached, of course, inasmuch as, if we buy the lands, we must take them under the encumbrance upon them—they being pledged for the payment of the public debt; while no good would result from the sale, to any body, save the "greedy speculators" whom it would enrich.

A Vera Cruz correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, speaking of Com. Perry, says: I received news here a few days ago, that on Com. Perry's return to the squadron at Alvarado, he found that two sailors belonging to the squadron had been killed on shore by some Mexicans; without, however, waiting to enter into any explanation with the authorities on the subject, the commodore immediately went to work, had the alcalde arrested, and informed him that he would be held responsible for all such acts in future; but, in the present instance, he would merely require the payment of \$2,000, for the use of the widows of the two men who were murdered. It is needless to add that the money was immediately paid over, and will be forwarded at once to its destination. Com. P., being informed that the jail had been broken into and a quantity of cotton—some 50 bales—which was seized at, or a short time previous to the time of the bombardment of this port, was taken out of the stores belonging to the United States Government, immediately sent word to the authorities that, if the cotton was not at once forthcoming, he would set fire to two Mexican ships lying there, and, if that was insufficient for his object, he would raze the town forthwith.—The cotton was soon produced and shipped for Vera Cruz.

S. of T.—GRAND DIVISION.—We find the following in the Quincy Whig. We hope for the good of the cause there is some mistake in this matter, and that the charges here made will prove to be without foundation:

A writer in the Philadelphia Bee, over the signature of "X," is writing numbers for that paper, in which he professes to be acquainted with certain iniquities practised in the National Division of the Sons of Temperance—in appropriating something like \$10 to \$18,000 annually, for purposes with which the subordinate Divisions of the country are not acquainted.—A portion of the fund is stated to have been squandered in salaries for officers of the Grand Division, contrary to the objects and intention of Order. The writer alleges that "corruption exists in the Order—that there is a deficiency in the treasury, not accounted for by the lame reports of the officers." That the Division is "governed by a clique, so well contrived that they can operate in and control the whole Order throughout the United States," and promises in a future number to reveal the names of this clique. He says he is one of the oldest members of the Order—has never ceased to labor for its good and advancement—has been present at almost every meeting of the Grand Division—and has "witnessed the extravagant waste of money; and the frauds practised upon the Order, with pain and regret"—and one object in writing the numbers, he says, is to "caution brothers of the danger—that a canker worm is in our midst, praying upon our vital parts."

If there is no foundation for these charges, the Grand Division owes it to its own character—to the subordinate Divisions—and particularly to the cause of Temperance—to make it manifest at once. There should be no mystery or secrecy among brethren in relation to the disposal of any fund in which the whole Order is interested—all should be as open as the day—lest doubts arise, and thus impediments thrown in the way of the onward progress of the Order and the Temperance Cause with which it is connected.

The following brutal attack upon Henry Clay, is from a vile sheet published at Fort Madison, Iowa. We publish it to show the extent to which political malice can be carried by the mercenary starveling, that hang upon the skirts of the locofoco party. Henry Clay is now a private citizen—in expectation of no office—and is certainly beyond the reach of such creatures as this Iowa libeller—who, with all his sanctimonious professions of purity and morality, is undoubtedly one of the most depraved of his class, and who if he had his deserts would long since have been an inmate of the State House located in his neighborhood.

"And then might Henry Clay well exclaim, 'My soul is wearied of life.' Then let him know—let him be assured—that they are no other than the just judgements of God overtaking him for his vices and iniquities. His complaint of misery was entitled to no compassion—his source from a mind broken and debauched by luxury and corruption. He is, therefore, the author of his own misery, by having thrown away upon the vices and follies of the world, that power of mind which God had bestowed upon him for nobler purposes."

AN INTELLIGENT VIEW OF MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—A correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, who writes from the city of Mexico under date of June 28th, remarks as follows:

According to my opinion, we have no prospect of a speedy peace. The whole length and breadth of the land is, and will be, overrun with bands of half soldiers, half robbers, and the Americans will yet have to make many heavy sacrifices before they can attain dominion here, or even an appearance of having their power acknowledged by the Mexicans. This resistance, the *vis inertiae*, is the only one of which the Mexican is capable, but it is a powerful one, and in it, he is great. Not one of them has been induced to join the Americans. They do not look upon the Yankees with rage, but they keep entirely aloof from them, they even admire the courage of the enemy in marching boldly into the very heart of their country, but they regard them as savages, entirely devoid of all finer feelings. In fact, the Mexicans consider that courage is quite excluded to civilized minds, and is merely an animal, and, therefore, an objectionable disposition.

A very clever caricature has been published and sold here during the last few days, representing Santa Anna laid upon a table of the anatomical theatre, an enormous Yankee amputating his second leg, while Polk applies the ether apparatus; but instead of the sponges containing the ether, you see a number of money bags marked three million of pesos.

The annual report of the commissioner of patents has just been published. It contains, in addition to other valuable matter, a tabular estimate of the crops for 1845. The aggregates are thus given:

Table with 2 columns: Crop and Value. Includes Bushels of wheat (106,548,000), Barley (5,160,600), Oats (163,208,000), Rye (27,175,000), Buckwheat (10,206,000), Indian corn (417,809,000), Potatoes (83,332,000), Hay (14,065,000), Flax and hemp (37,500), Tobacco (157,422,000), Cotton (236,088,000), Rice (89,765,000), Silk (496,530), Sugar (226,037,000).

The commissioner, in giving this statement, says that while no pretension is made to complete accuracy, the best sources of information have been consulted.

ANOTHER CONTESTED SEAT.—Col. James Monroe, of New York City, intends to claim a seat in the next Congress, on the ground that he was fairly elected, and unfairly deprived of the certificate, which was given to Mr. Jackson, L. F.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The Armistice—Official Correspondence.—To the proper elucidation of the spirit with which the recent armistice was entered into between Gen. Scott and Santa Anna, we annex several important documents.

The following was the letter addressed by Gen. Scott to Santa Anna tendering an armistice: HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY U. S. AMERICA, Coyocacan, August 21, 1847.

To His Excellency the President and General-in-Chief of the Republic of Mexico.

Sir—Too much blood has already been shed in this unnatural war between the two great Republics of this continent. It is time that the differences between them should be amicably and honorably settled, and it is known to your Excellency that a commissioner on the part of the United States, clothed with full powers to that end, is with this army. To enable the two Republics to enter on negotiation, I am willing to sign, on reasonable terms, a short armistice.

I shall wait with impatience until tomorrow morning for a direct answer to this communication; but shall in the meantime seize and occupy such positions outside of the capital as I may deem necessary to the shelter and comfort of this army.

I have the honor to remain, with high consideration and respect, your Excellency's most obedient servant, WINFIELD SCOTT.

To this letter a reply was returned by the Mexican Secretary of War, of which the following is a hasty version:

MINISTRY OF WAR AND MARINE, Mexico, August 21, 1847.

To His Excellency Gen. Winfield Scott, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the U. S. America.

Sir—The undersigned, Minister of War and Marine of the Government of the U. States of Mexico, is instructed by his Excellency the President, commander-in-chief, to reply to your communication in which you propose to enter into an armistice, with a view to avoid the further shedding of blood between the two great Republics of this continent, for the purpose of hearing the propositions which may be made for this purpose by the commissioner of his Excellency the President of the United States of America, who is at the headquarters of the American army.

It is certainly lamentable, that in consequence of the disregard of the rights of the Mexican Republic, the shedding of blood has become inevitable between the first republics of the American continent; and your Excellency with great propriety qualifies this as unnatural, as well on account of its origin as the antecedents of two people identified by their relations and their interests. The proposition of an armistice to terminate this scandal has been received with pleasure by his Excellency the President, commander-in-chief, as it will enable the propositions to be entertained which the commissioner of the President of the United States may make for the honorable termination of the war.

Accordingly, the President, commander-in-chief, directs me to say to your Excellency that he accepts the proposition to enter into an armistice, and for this object he has appointed the following commission: D. J. ... at the time and place which may be designated.

His Excellency also instructs me to communicate his satisfaction that the army of the United States should occupy convenient and fitting quarters, trusting and hoping that they will be out of reach of the fire of the Mexican fortifications.

I have the honor to be with high consideration and respect, your Excellency's most obedient servant, ALBERTA.

The same day Senor Pacheco, the Secretary of State, issued the following summons for the assembling of Congress:

MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AND FOREIGN RELATIONS, Mexico, August 21, 1847.

Most Excellent Sir:—All Mexicans, but especially the inhabitants of this capital, have been witnesses to the extraordinary exertions which have been made by his Excellency the Provisional President to collect an army capable of meeting that of the United States, and restoring the lustre of the arms of the Republic. They are witnesses also that he has fought with intrepidity, exposing his own life, until the moment when the victory was lost and the enemy was at the gates of the capital.

In these circumstances, and when the numerous inhabitants of Mexico have made every kind of sacrifice to carry on the war, it is one of the most imperious duties of the First Magistrate to prevent the calamities inseparable from an assault, and to avoid all the consequences of a violent occupation of the city. To this end, and in the exercise of his constitutional powers, and in conformity with the wishes of Congress communicated to him on the 16th July last, he has determined to hear the propositions which Mr. Nicholas Trist has to make on the part of the United States, and to consent that in the meantime there shall be a suspension of hostilities.

As this question is of the utmost interest to the Republic, his Excellency desires that the National Congress should take their appropriate part, and accordingly he directs me to notify your Excellency that you may take measures diligently to summon the Deputies to assemble at 12 o'clock to-day.

I reiterate the assurances of my distinguished consideration. God and Liberty. JOSÉ RAMÓN PACHECO.

An officer, writing from Tacubaya, states that Gen. Scott did not ask a surrender of the city of Mexico, as it was virtually under his control; and to have taken the army into it, would have been productive of some trouble, as it would be next to impossible to control the troops.

Table with 2 columns: State and Election Date. Includes Georgia (Oct. 4), Michigan (Nov. 1), Arkansas (4), Mississippi (1), Florida (4), Louisiana (1), Maryland (6), Texas (2), South Carolina (11), New York (3), Pennsylvania (12), Massachusetts (8), Ohio (12), Delaware (9).

WHAT NEXT?—A man in Cincinnati has lately discovered a plan by which he says he can send a person from that place to New York, let him transact business and get him back again in less than 2 hours and a half. He can by the same discovery transact four hundred tons of merchandise from Cincinnati to New York, at a cost not exceeding the usual rate, and all in 10 hours! The plan is to stretch 4 wires, two for a platform for a vehicle to run over, and two overhead to steady the lightning vehicle, and then propel by electricity. If this can be done, railroads will be at least one age behind the times! Oh! think of travelling with the speed of lightning instead of the old fashioned and ridiculously slow way of railroads!

THE THING IS A NUTSHELL.—Mr. D. Pratt of Alabama, thus briefly illustrates the way in which manufactories make cities:

"Cotton is certainly the article with which we ought to commence manufacturing that will bring all the other branches along in regular train.—Should \$1,000,000 capital be invested in a village in manufacturing cotton, it would employ only about 1,600 operatives; those belonging to their families who did not labor in the factories, would make their number amount to 2,000. This would bring in 1,500 more in other small branches, such as merchants, machinists, boot and shoe makers, tanners, saddlers and harness makers, silver smiths, tinners, paper makers, &c. In fact, almost every branch of manufacturing would follow. Thus it appears that \$1,000,000 capital invested in cotton manufacturing would give employment to 3,500 persons; but this is not all. The village of 3,500 would create a market for all the provisions made to spare from 10 to 20 miles around, encouraging and enriching all our small, industrious farmers. In would give a healthy aspect to business through the whole neighborhood. Money would circulate freely during the whole year; whereas now we think we are doing pretty well if we get a sight of or handle a little, once during the year, or at most a small portion of the year."

EVANSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

Mrs. C. S. STONE, Principal of the Evansville Female Seminary, takes pleasure in announcing to the public that the Fall Term of this Institution commenced on the 6th inst., with a corps of Teachers, in the building on Water street, hitherto occupied by Messrs. Heberd.

It is deemed proper to say that we fully purpose conducting the Institution in its extended course so as to answer the present demand of those who would enjoy the distinction and benefit of a finished education. The order of studies have been arranged with much care and proved to be judicious by happy experience; in the execution of which it will undergo no other change or modification, but such as the exigencies of the case demand.

Teachers whose ability and fidelity have been successfully evinced will be employed by the Principal, and will devote their time exclusively to the object of imparting a thorough knowledge of the studies. The most approved modern methods of instruction and discipline will be adopted in the management of the school, while vigilant attention will be paid to the comfort, health and happiness of the pupils, omitting no feasible efforts that can contribute the well proportioned development of the intellectual powers of the establishment of such habits as enter essentially into the constitution of every accomplished female character.

We do not intend that anything shall be wanting either in facilities or efforts to give as thorough an education in the useful branches of study, as can be desired. As to ornamental they will hold the preference equal to their relative merits—being held subservient and auxiliary to more important studies.—Provision will be made for accommodation of young ladies in good families with one or more of the teachers where they will be subject only to parental government. What reason, affection and moral suasion fail to do towards securing proper application and deportment will not be attempted by other means. It will be considered a duty to get such into the hands of parents and guardians—avoiding the immorality of squandering time and money, as education in this school, in every point of light, is professed to be based on a christian principle. Religious instruction will be daily imparted with the Bible for our text book—embracing the broad principles of the gospel, without sectarian bearing. We wish it understood that the primary department will occupy the first place in the attention of the Principal, as it is our aim to train the mind to patient and independent investigation. And this end is secured by great thoroughness in first principles, commencing with the simplest forms of elementary truth.

Vocal Music and Linear Drawing as a system of graphics, will be taught both as a science and an art, without extra charge. As the community are unacquainted with the Principal it is presumed that the references given with the testimonials will be satisfactory, as our dependence for patronage is not to be placed on "circulars, professions, promises, or pretensions"—but simply on making the Institution what it ought to be and what the community demands. All opportunity will be afforded for those who wish to continue the elementary training in the preparatory and advanced departments, during the vacation.—The pupils in music will receive instruction also.

The course of instruction will embrace a Primary, Preparatory and Advanced Department. Besides the Elementary branches, instruction will be given in History, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Composition, Logic, Botany, Chemistry, Mathematics, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Vocal and Instrumental, Drawing. Special attention will be given to the morals and manners of the pupils. The year will be divided into two sessions of 32 weeks each, or four quarters of 11 weeks each.

Tuition in the Primary Department per Quarter \$2.00 Preparatory 4.00 Advanced 6 to 8 according to the advancement of the pupils. Extra charges will be made for ancient and modern Languages Music and Painting. The Trustees take pleasure in commending the school to the patronage of all the friends of Education, and trust that an institution so well calculated to meet the wants of our rising community, will be vigorously supported. Mrs. S. brings letters of commendation from Rev. N. H. Hall, of Lexington, Ky.; Rev. W. W. Hill, and W. H. Bulky, of Louisville, Ky.; Rev. Mr. Pratt, Paris, Ky; references also may be made to Rev. Bishop Smith, of Ky; to Rev. H. H. Bascom, of Transylvania University, and others. Evansville, Sep. 16. C. E. STONE, Principal.

ADMINISTRATORS Sale.—Will be sold at public auction at the House of the late Gustavus Copley in Texas, all the personal property of the said decedent, viz: Household Furniture—a complete set of Carpenter's Tools, Cows, Hogs, one 2 Horse Wagon, entirely new, a quantity of Brick, &c. &c. A credit of six and nine months will be given upon all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving note and sufficient security, also waiving all relief from valuation or appraisement laws. The above sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on Saturday the 25th of Sept. 1847. D. CHUTE, Adm'r.

POCKET Book Found.—A pocket wallet containing a few dollars and some papers, which owner can have by describing the same and paying for this notice. sep 23.

STONEWARE.—A few 1,000 gals. still on hand at a reduced price by [j26] C. M. GRIFFITH.