

The TRI-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:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1847.

☞ We were not present at the meeting last night and do not therefore know what was done. We suppose the Secretary will report.

☞ Several of our citizens have enquired of us what amount of Stock our citizens are expected to take in the Telegraph to secure an office at this point. We cannot answer the question, but Mr. O'Reilly will be in this place one day this week, and then no doubt we shall learn all the particulars. We cannot think the amount of stock required of us will be very large, but whatever it is we hope it will be subscribed. Our merchants and business men have commenced to build up a city, and they will not of course be frightened off by trifles. The Telegraph of itself may not increase our population 100 per cent. in a year, but it will do its share towards it; and we must take the chances as they are offered.

☞ MESSRS. FOSTER & JOHNSON are opening their stock of fall and winter goods, which, judging from a hasty glance we were able to get at their establishment on yesterday, we should say is large and well assorted for this market. These gentlemen are old merchants and well known to the back counties, and what is gratifying to them and their friends, highly esteemed in their business by the trading community. Those who want cheap goods should not fail to give them a call, and see if they cannot be saved a trip up the river.

"MURDER WILL OUT."—We see in a recent number of the Philadelphia Sun, a most extraordinary exemplification of this adage. It will be remembered that the body of a female was found in Camden county, N. J., with marks of violence upon it, which left no earthly doubts that the deceased had been murdered. A merchant of Philadelphia, suspecting the remains to be those of a female named Mary Ann Williams, formerly a resident of Indiana, wrote to the Governor of this State, and has recently received a letter in reply, disclosing the following facts, which may eventually lead to the detection and conviction of the murderer: It appears that a murder was committed in Indiana, some three years since, and the individuals suspected of its commission tried and acquitted. In the examination of the witnesses, residing near the spot, it was observed that one, a Mrs. Williams, manifested by tears and otherwise, signs of deep feeling; and of this, which was attributed to timidity, no particular notice was taken at the time. It is now supposed, that it resulted from cognisance of the crime. It also appears, that a man named Williams, a laborer employed by a farmer residing near the above place, frequently exhibited evidences of distress of mind, and had casually remarked that he dreamed that he had murdered his wife, and buried her in a garden. A few days after the publication of the letter from the merchant in Philadelphia, in the papers of the place, this man suddenly disappeared and has not since been heard from. From this chain of circumstantial evidence, Gov. Whitcomb writes that there can be no reasonable doubt, that Williams committed, or was connected with, the original murder in Indiana, and having left the State, afterwards murdered his wife to prevent a disclosure of his participation in the crime. Measures have been taken for the pursuit and arrest of Williams, and if conviction results, we can say, that there is not a more extraordinary illustration in the annals of crime, of the certainty of justice.

☞ The Union of Monday, says that Major General Wm. O. BUTLER of Ky., has so far recovered from the wounds which he received at Monterey, that he proposes immediately to join the army in Mexico.

VERMONT.—The new Senate of Vermont will stand Whigs, 21; Locos, 9. The House will be Whig by, perhaps, a still larger majority.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing on the 19th and 20th is 1,066, of whom 13 are officers: 122 rank and file were killed. The Mexican loss in killed, wounded and missing is at least 15,000.

☞ Col. Doniphan's Regiment consisted of 1000 men. When they returned home, each of them received \$650 for his pay, horses, &c, and his land scrip besides, so that the expedition costs in these particulars, \$750,000, three-fourths of a million of money.

PATRIOTISM.—The Richmond Whig says that Gen. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, whom the Union has recently been glorifying, required, as a *sine qua non*, before he could go to Mexico, six months pay and rations in advance.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.—We stated on Saturday the probability of the election of Tweedy, whig, over Strong, loco, in Wisconsin.—We have now the satisfaction to announce that he has succeeded by an overwhelming majority. We rejoice at this because of the utter bad character of Strong, who is pronounced by his party to be "a rowdy, a drunkard and gambler." Strong was too strong for the strong stomachs of the locofocos themselves, and since his defeat they are now throwing hot shot at him with a hearty good will. Hear what the Racine Advocate says of him:

The nomination of Moses M. Strong was most unfortunate—he ought not to have been our candidate; for whatever may be his real qualities, (and we are not among those who think ill of him,) his CHARACTER WAS BAD.—A very general—an almost universal—impression prevailed that he was a rowdy, a drunkard and gambler, and that he had proved himself untrustworthy, in pecuniary matters, as a public officer. And this being the case, it was natural, and indeed proper, that the Democracy who entertained this belief should reject him.

☞ A monster in human form by the name of Harker, residing in this county, was arrested on Friday night last at the mouth of Green river, on the charge of committing a rape on his own daughter, a girl of about thirteen years of age.

He was brought to town and tried on Saturday, found guilty and sentenced to twenty-one years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The daughter was in Court and gave evidence against him.

Three persons confined in our jail for some time on the charge of larceny, confessed their guilt. They have not received their sentence yet.

CALIFORNIA.—The St. Louis Republican of last Thursday says, "A letter was received in this city, yesterday; from Monterey, in California, dated on the 19th of July—a little more than two months on the way. It represents the country as perfectly quiet. The weather was so cold at that date, that it was impossible to sleep without one or two blankets, and large fires were necessary in the evening. As we said yesterday, in all our recent accounts from California, there is every thing to deter emigrants from leaving our own fine country, to cast their lots in so miserable a land as California or Oregon. The statements of this letter, in regard to California, confirm our impressions, and represent a life there, as any thing but agreeable."

☞ The flags were hoisted and a salute was fired in Washington City on the 18th, by order of the President, we suppose, in honor of Gen. Scott's late victories. The Baltimore Patriot says the Marine Band played National airs in the President's grounds for the pleasure of Mr. Polk! What an occasion for deep and sad reflection! Who brought on the war, willfully and against the express requirements of the Constitution? The man to whom the Band was playing pleasing airs! To whom is justly chargeable the death of the thousands of gallant and noble spirits which this war has prematurely sent into another world, leaving widows, orphans, sisters and mothers, and brothers and fathers to mourn their loss in heart-stricken sorrow? The man before whom the Band was making merry music! "Nero fiddled while Rome was burning." If Mr. Polk had dressed the White House in mourning for the gallant dead, and requested the Band to have played solemn airs to correspond, people might have given him credit for feeling something of the great national bereavement which he had caused, and for evincing some sympathy for those whose weepings and wailings are the result, in part, of the unconstitutional manner in which he brought on the war and the imbecile manner in which he has conducted it! But what cares a stoic, a stock or a stone, or the personification of either, for the weepings and wailings of the human and the bereaved?

The St. Louis Reveille has the following hit at the copper-mining mania which exists in certain sections:

"A snake of the copper-head species was killed a few days since near Princeton, New Jersey. We understand that a company was immediately formed upon the spot for mining purposes."

PEACHES.—We see it stated that the "Reybold Farm," which Mr. Clay visited during his late visit East, will net to the family \$40,000 from the sale of Peaches in Philadelphia, this year. This is certainly a fair business transaction.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.—Among the remarkable occurrences happening daily in our midst was one of a most cheering character that took place yesterday. It will no doubt gladden the hearth of all those who pledge themselves on paper that they will not drink liquor when they want it. A barrel of whiskey was found without an owner or a claimant at the corner of Camp and Thialio streets. Some dogs are so cunning that they would eat poisoned sausages that are thrown daily into the streets for their destruction. Can it be from the same instinct of self-preservation, that this forlorn barrel of whiskey is found without any one to do the honors of ownership?—N. O. Pic.

☞ The potato rot has made its appearance in Grafton county, New Hampshire.

MEXICO.—Below we copy an extra issued from the office of La Patria, the Spanish paper published in New Orleans, late on the evening of the 15th. It will be seen that the writer of the letter from the city of Mexico states that the commissioners on the part of the U. States have consented to relinquish the Californias to Mexico and the establishment of the boundary of the Rio Grande! The Louisville Journal thinks the writer was imposed upon by a mere rumor or a hoax, and says: We do not believe that any such treaty has been agreed on, because we do not believe that Mr. Trist was empowered to consent to such terms and because the commissioners on the part of our Government would not have assumed the responsibility of such terms without specific instructions from Washington.

By the arrival here, yesterday, of the schooner Charan, from Tampico the 15th inst., we have received most interesting intelligence from the capital, contained in our usual correspondence from the former city.

Treaty of Peace—Principal Articles.
Our fellow-citizens will learn with the highest satisfaction, that, contrary to predictions freely made here, PEACE WILL POSITIVELY BE THE RESULT of the present negotiation between the Mexican Government and Mr. Trist. We learn that the utmost harmony prevails between the high functionaries deputed by Santa Anna and his cabinet to listen to the proposals of our Government through the commissioner at Gen. Scott's headquarters.

The outlines of a treaty of peace are said to have been drawn, and agreed to, by the agents of the contracting parties, of which the two most important are the following: 1st. The United States shall restore to Mexico the Californias: 2d. The United States shall forever keep Texas, whose boundaries shall be extended to the left bank of the Rio Grande, or Rio Bravo del Norte, including Matamoros, which shall be brought into the United States territory, by means of a canal to be constructed forthwith.

Our correspondent has been assured that the above are facts, which certainly prove an unusual magnanimity on the part of the United States, who thereby consent to abandon her conquest without scarcely a visible indemnity—conquests which cost her so much blood and treasure. But we give the public the letter, so that due judgement may be passed thereon:

TAMPICO, Sept. 5, 1847.
I have just received a letter from Mexico, which arrived here by special express via Huejutla, and I take advantage of the departure, almost at this very moment, of a vessel bound to your port, to transmit you a copy of it. It is to this effect:

Mexico, Aug. 29, 1847.
Esteemed Friend: I have already informed you that Gen. Scott proposed a suspension of arms on the 21st, and that it was followed by an armistice agreed to on the 22d inst. A negotiation was forthwith opened with Mr. Trist, and I have just been assured that up to yesterday it had progressed very satisfactorily.—Very shortly a treaty of peace, it is expected, will be concluded. The principal articles are the following:

"The United States shall restore to Mexico the Californias together with all the ports, cities, and towns which the American forces occupy in our territory.

"The United States shall forever retain the State of Texas, whose limits shall extend to the left bank of the Rio Bravo del Norte, comprising Matamoros, by means of a canal, which shall be made for that purpose."

In respect to this latter point, it appears that nothing definitive has been agreed upon. It has been found impossible to assemble Congress, consequently, a junta of "notables" will be formed, for the express purpose of revising the treaty. There are other articles, but as they are of secondary importance, they are not given.

General Valencia marched to Toluca where he publicly declared that he would not recognize Santa Anna as President of the Republic, nor as commander-in-chief; and he proposed to assemble troops for the purpose of attacking the capital. Subsequently, however, it appears, he surrendered himself to the Government, by whom he has been sent prisoner to Guadalupe, where he is to be brought before a court martial.

General Alvarez is announced as intending to re-assemble his troops, for the purpose of attacking the Americans on the first favorable opportunity.

Gen. Paredes, it is stated, is marching on the capital with a respectable force, which he has succeeded in bringing together, with a view to assist his countrymen. This he persists in doing, notwithstanding the order that has been transmitted to him from Santa Anna to quit the country—to return again to the place of his exile.

GEN. SALES.—I have just seen a communication from Gen. Sales, dated from Coahuacan, where he remained a prisoner. In this he declares that it was by the unskillfulness of Valencia and the cowardice of Torrejon that the battle of Contreras was lost. Torrejon, instead of obeying the order of Sales, which directed him to charge the Americans with his cavalry, pusillanimously fled, and in this manner brought ruin and destruction on our infantry.

This is positively the latest news from the capital but I expect at every moment the receipt of more of still greater interest, which will enter more into detail.

The above news, which we have given to the public the moment it came to hand, is really of a character which is calculated to produce strangely conflicting feelings among Americans. The abandonment of California, after all that has been said, is a great sacrifice to be made to the Genius of Peace—peace for which we are all anxious.

☞ It is stated by the Washington correspondent of the Ohio Statesman that the mission to Naples has been tendered to Col. Wm. Medill, of Ohio, now Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

☞ The notorious MADAME RESTELL, of N. York, was bailed out of jail, on Saturday last, by a Mr. Day, who swore that he was worth 28,000 in real estate, that he was indemnified against lost and that he received a compensation for becoming bail. Mr. Day was secured in Treasury Notes to the amount of \$10,000; and received \$1,000 bonus.

FROM GEN. TAYLOR'S ARMY.—The latest intelligence we have seen from Gen. Taylor's army is contained in the following copied from the New Orleans Picayune of the 12th.

We learn with regret that Brigadier Gen. Hopping died at Mier on the 1st inst. The brigade under his command at Mier has been broken up; the 10th infantry garrisoning Matamoros and Camargo, and the 16th infantry Cerralvo and Monterey.

Gen. Lane's brigade was at the mouth of the river, expecting to embark about the 8th inst.

Gen. Cushing arrived at Matamoros on the 3d, accompanied by Lt. Col. Abbott. Gen. C. is concentrating his brigade, as the several detachments come down, at El Sabinito, near Palo Alto. Deas's battery, which was to have accompanied Gen. Cushing, has been ordered to remain with Gen. Wool, at the express request of the latter.

Despatches have passed through Matamoros for Gen. Marshall, at Monterey, to proceed to Vera Cruz without delay.

Col. R. E. Temple arrived at Matamoros on the 1st inst., with four companies of his regiment, the 10th infantry.

The Flag says that Col. Tibbatts, who was proceeding from Mier to Monterey with six companies of the 16th infantry, escorting a train, was attacked by a large party of Mexicans near Ramos, and succeeded in driving them off with a loss of two wounded. Col. Tibbatts and his men were under fire for some time, and conducted themselves with great intrepidity. Intelligence was received at Buena Vista on the 20th of August, in a letter from San Luis Potosi, by the way of Parras, that Gen. Scott's column had marched from Puebla, and two days afterwards a rumor reached there of the capitulation of the city of Mexico.

The Flag says that Mr. E. B. Lundy and Mons. Montilly, who were taken prisoners some four weeks since by Carvajal, have been set at liberty, and arrived at Matamoros on the 3d inst. They state that they were liberated by representing they were not Americans.—They were taken as far as Tula. Mr. L. says that Gen. Urrea left that place a few days since, with 1,200 men, for the purpose of taking trains or goods between Camargo and Monterey.

The Picayune, of the date from which the above is taken contains several letters from its correspondent at the headquarters of Gen. Wool, at Buena Vista. We extract the following:

The mutiny in the North Carolina regiment has been effectually quelled. A number of the officers of the regiment signed a petition to the Colonel to resign, which he very properly refused to listen to, but laid it before Gens. Cushing and Wool. It was considered by the commanding general that there was a participation in the mutiny, and two of the signers were dishonorably discharged from the service. As soon as this was known, 17 officers tendered their resignations, but, after 24 hours, thought better of it, and begged leave to withdraw, expressing all due contrition, and leave was granted. The three regiments have all been separated; the North Carolina ordered to the rear and the Virginia to the front. The soldier who was wounded by Col. Paine at the time he shot at the mutineers, was a Virginian, and has been dishonorably discharged from the service.

Gen. Wool received intelligence from good authority, authentic source, it is supposed, announcing that there were 2,000 troops at Mazapil, and reiterating the same reports that had previously been received. Stating further that Urrea and some of his engineers had been down to Buena Vista in disguise reconnoitering, and that it was intended to surprise us by a night attack. At nearly the same time a report was received from the Palomas Pass announcing that there were about 2,000 troops at San Antonio about twenty-five miles from the Palomas. In view of all these reports, although no great confidence was placed in them by Gen. Wool, he considered it proper to adopt all precautionary measures to guard against any sudden movement.

An express was sent down to Gen. Taylor to apprise him of the reports—the North Carolina regiment were ordered to Arispe's mill, on the hill two miles from Saltillo, with an order to throw out a proper guard in Minon's Pass, on the left of their encampment. Capt. Rucker, with one company of dragoons, was also ordered on picket duty in the neighborhood of the town, and Capt. Prentiss was ordered out on the hill commanding the town, with his heavy battery of two iron 18-pounders and two brass twelves. Everything was perfectly quiet last night, however, and no new reports have been received this morning.

GEN. URREA has issued the following address to the "American Invaders:"

Soldiers and Volunteers of the American Army! The war that you carry on against Mexico is the most unjust and barbarous that can be conceived. Civilized nations do not—it—they do not see in you the defenders of the rights of an injured country, but merely the tools of a man without foresight, without calculation—who, to obtain an unfortunate celebrity, has not feared seriously to compromise a great people. Do not doubt it. Every sensible American will consider this war one of the most atrocious nature—sent by Polk to Mexico, and essentially iniquitous, because it is vandalic, and belies the severe republican principles that you all profess, because it serves to convert the children of Washington and Franklin into robbers and assassins.

Sons of America! Let the world see you in a better light than the miserable and odious character you now represent. Do not serve any longer the caprice of a man destitute of virtue or good feeling. Abandon his lines, because they are not those of honorable men—throw yourselves into the arms of the Mexican nation, who, magnanimous and forgiving, will forget the injuries you have committed. Here you will find ground to cultivate, an honest occupation whereby to gain the necessities of life without great fatigue. You will find the sympathies of a generous people, and the tranquility of conscience otherwise not to be obtained; because the man who attacks and destroys the principle of Universal Moral, which brings together nations as it does individuals, cannot obtain it.

Soldiers and Volunteers! Come to us, and abandon the cause of crime—I wait your appearance and will receive you as brothers.

JOSEPH URREA.
Tula de Tamalipas, Aug. 12, 1848.

☞ We annex a few additional items of foreign news by the Britannia, which came to hand by this morning's mail. Gen. Armstrong and Hon. Mr. Winthrop were among her passengers:

The wreck of the barque Canton, of Hull, with the loss of 300 emigrants, is reported to have taken place upon the west coast of Scotland.

The British islands have, within the last week or ten days, been visited by a succession of disastrous hurricanes, which have caused incalculable damage to the shipping.

Notwithstanding the speech of Lord Palmerston, on the subject of Spanish bonds, there is but little fear entertained in England, that an appeal will be made to the ultimatum.

The overland mail from India had been received. The general state of the country was satisfactory.

Trade was depressed at Calcutta and Bombay, but brighter prospects cheered the merchants, from the favorable state of the crops. The Britannia also takes £120,000 in specie. The Sarah Sands sailed from this port yesterday.

Notwithstanding that the funds have continued tolerably steady since the departure of the last steamer, a fearful pressure has been felt in the money market, deeply affecting, if not entirely paralyzing every branch of trade and manufactures. This distressing state of relaxed monetary circulation has been followed by several heavy failures, many of which, from the character and position of the houses, have spread the utmost alarm among the whole trading community.

Whatever may be the immediate causes which have produced this state of things, the Bank of England has not escaped its share of blame, and there will be a general despair of amendment until it displays a spirit of improved liberality and accommodation.

Among the manufacturers, the difficulty of obtaining money has been felt with peculiar severity, and several large mills have been compelled to stop. Were the evil believed to have reached the climax, the sanguine might indulge in something like retreating confidence. But while improvement seems remote, deeper despair continues to usurp the place of hope.

The funds opened firmly on Thursday morning, and remained without alteration until the breaking up of the Bank Court, when they advanced to 87½, at which they stood until the announcement made at the breaking up of the court, that loans would be granted, until the 14th of October, upon stock exchequer bills of exchange, at the reduced rate of 5 per cent, has been confirmed by the later reports, and is hoped the measure may produce a generally useful effect. Last evening there was an improvement of ½ to ¾ per cent in Consols, the quotations being 87½ a ½ for money, and 88¼ a ½ for account.

The Bullion of the Bank has decreased during the month £540,618, the amount now held being £9,239,618.

ANOTHER BRITISH OUTRAGE ON THE AMERICAN FLAG.

The whaling bark Popmunnet, Capt. Tilton, of Sippican, arrived at that port on Friday, from the Indian Ocean, put into St. Helena in distress, 27th May, 1846, where the immunities of the American Flag were grossly violated by an officer and boat's crew of H. B. M. steamer Styx. The particulars, as related by Perry W. Hall, the officer in command of the American vessel at that time, and corroborated by the protest of Captain Tilton, are as follows:

Upon the arrival of the Popmunnet at St. Helena, Capt. Tilton and his first officer went on shore, leaving the vessel under the command of Mr. Hall, the second officer. Several of the crew were also on shore for medical aid, and among them a boat-steerer named Edward Marsh, a native of New York, as appears by the shipping papers, who had been shipped before the U. S. Consul at Fayal. Shortly after the departure of Capt. Tilton, a boat's crew from the Styx, under the command of a British officer, armed and in uniform, and accompanied by Marsh, the boat-steerer above named, came along side the Popmunnet, when the officer came on deck and stated to Mr. Hall that Marsh had shipped on board H. M. steamer Styx, and demanded his clothes and bedding. Mr. Hall declined to comply with the request, stating that the vessel had been left in his charge, and that he could not consent to have anything taken from her without an order from Captain Tilton. The British officer then ordered his boat's crew to come on board the Popmunnet, accompanied by Marsh, when the officer and Marsh went below, took possession of the clothes and bedding which they placed in the boat, and returning with it to the Styx, immediately put to sea. Mr. Hall protested to the last against these proceedings, and forthwith reported the facts to Capt. Tilton on shore, who immediately entered a formal protest before the U. S. Consul at St. Helena, against this flagrant outrage, and representing the detriment that must in consequence result to the voyage from the loss of the services of the boat-steerer, at a time when several of the crew were reduced by sickness. We learn that the facts have been officially communicated to the government at Washington, and we trust that a prompt investigation and satisfactory reparation will be demanded by the proper authorities.—New Bedford Mercury.

A NOBLE ACT.—Col. Louis D. Wilson, of the 12th Infantry, who lately died in Mexico, bequeathed to the "chairman of the county court of Edgcomb, (his native county,) in North Carolina, and to his successor in office; forty thousand dollars, to be applied to the support of the poor of said county."

☞ The Telegraph between New Orleans and Montgomery will be in operation in a few days, and the whole line between New Orleans and Washington City in about a month.