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FOR PRESIDENT:
ZACHARY TAYLOR.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE:

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1847.

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

We are greatly indebted to Mr. J. B. Hannah for a copy of the N. O. Picayune of the 5th, from which we copy highly important intelligence in to-day's paper.

We return thanks to the Clerk of the packet *Atlantis* for late Louisville papers.—The *Atlantis* has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and is now one of the handsomest and fastest boats on the river.

Messrs. Taylor & Harvey have our thanks for late papers.

WHEAT.—Our merchants are now offering eighty-five cents per bushel for Wheat, and at this price we have little doubt it will be brought in quite briskly. The prices at other prominent points in the State are below this mark. At Madison it is bringing 80 cents; at Lafayette 80; at Logansport 75; at Indianapolis 72; at Bristol 68, and at South Bend 65.—Eighty-five cents for wheat pays the farmer well for his labor, and it is always safest to take advantage of the market whenever a good price is bid. It is not always safe to wait for a better. More persons are "bit" who hold their produce back than there are of those who sell early, and there is no telling how long 85 cents may continue to be bid. The highest price given in our State for Corn, so far as we can learn, is at Lafayette, where it is quoted at 33a35 cents.

DE MORTUIS NIL NISI BONUM.—The inclination of all men to adhere to this long received maxim was never more palpably exhibited, nor its propriety better exemplified, than upon the recent rumor of President Polk's death. We perceive by our exchanges that the hoax took universally in this State; there was scarce an Indiana editor who did not put full faith in it for a day or more, and these papers are consequently just now pouring in upon us, clothed in "customary suits of solemn black," any quantity of ink has been wasted in obituaries, condolences, et cetera, and to the eternal honor of those who have penned them, nothing but good has been spoken of the dead, and, as our friend J. B. would say, devilish little of that.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.—Full returns from the State have not been received, yet we have the satisfaction to announce that the Whigs have a majority in the Legislature, and have elected four members of Congress, the locofocos two—last year the locos had four and the Whigs two.

The Louisville papers of Tuesday announce the Whig majority in the Maryland Legislature to be six in the Senate and ten in the House. Thomas, the locofoco candidate for Governor, is believed to be elected.

OHIO ELECTION.—The annual election for State officers took place in Ohio on Tuesday.—There is no election for members of Congress or for Governor this year. It is not likely therefore that the vote in the State was a very large one.

A letter to the editors of the Louisville Journal, dated Cincinnati, Tuesday, October 12th, says:

The election returns from Montgomery county, in this State, are favorable to the Whigs by increased majorities. The Whig majority in Dayton is 443.

The returns are nearly all in from Franklin county. Perry and Taylor (Whigs) are elected to the Legislature. The report is that the whole Whig ticket has succeeded by about 350 majority—a Whig gain of 200 on last year's vote for Governor.

9 1/2 o'clock, P. M.
The Democrats have carried this city by 154 majority.

The Democratic ticket in Hamilton county has succeeded by probably 1,500 maj.

From Muskingum county, five townships only have been heard from. The average majority in these is 317. The reported Whig majority in the county is 750.

11 o'clock, P. M.
The vote in this (Hamilton) county is very small. Owing to the bad condition of the roads, only two townships, besides the city have been heard from. In Mill creek township the Locofoco majority is 315 and in Green 100.

FASHION BEATEN.—The New York Express, of Thursday, says:

The great race at the Union course yesterday, between Fashion and Passenger, resulted in the defeat of the former, to the great disappointment of many of the sporting world. Before the race the betting was two to one in favor of Fashion. A large amount of money changed hands. Only two heats were run, the first in 7:45, and the second in 7:45.

MORE TROOPS.—The President has ordered a call for eight regiments of volunteers, to be made as soon as the necessary documents can be prepared. The States from which they are to be drawn have not been designated.

We copy the following from the Cincinnati Gazette of Monday:

"Despatches to Mr. O'Reilly, from Pittsburg, dated 12 o'clock this morning, represent that great damage has been done in the Allegheny mountains by the late storms and floods. Another storm of tremendous violence, swept away several bridges and other structures along the streams, causing such damage as delayed the mail several days. Up to Saturday night no Philadelphia mail had reached Pittsburg for 48 hours."

Passengers from Philadelphia report, at Pittsburg, that the Susquehanna rose suddenly to a great height, overflowing the banks near Harrisburg, and damaging the telegraph and railroad in that vicinity. This second extraordinary storm, like the one experienced in the same region about ten days before, accounts for the difficulties with the telegraph.

The equinoctial storms of this season, of which there have been two during the last fifteen days, have proved very severe—the first causing great damage along the railroads as well as in the mountains. Other despatches mention that the Cumberland valley railroad, near Harrisburg, as well as the Lancaster and Harrisburg railroad, was somewhat injured by the storm and floods.

Other accounts say that great apprehensions were entertained respecting serious breaches in the Pennsylvania canals, and a consequent delay to transportation business.

SPECIE.—A New Orleans letter, published in the National Intelligencer, says:

The steamer New Orleans took out to Vera Cruz \$400,000 in gold for the army; \$200,000 more went last week; and now that the flow of specie has ceased from Europe this constant drain of specie for the army will be seriously felt. The above, with previous shipments, make \$1,800,000 that the public prints have announced as having been sent from this port since the first of last month, exclusive of a large amount of bills drawn on Mexico by the quartermaster here.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 6, 8 P. M.

NEW YORK WHIG CONVENTION.—The Whig convention, in session here to-day, have unanimously nominated

Hon. Hamilton Fish for Lieut. Governor.
Hon. Millard Fillmore for Comptroller.
Christopher Morgan for Secretary of State.
Alvah Hunt for Treasurer.
Ambrose L. Jordan for Attorney General.
Charles B. Stewart for State Engineer.

The best feeling pervaded the convention, over which the Hon. Washington Hunt presided, showing a marked difference from the noisy and quarrelsome locofoco meeting.

ANECDOTE OF STEPHEN GIRARD.—The following anecdote, illustrative of the peculiarities of the late Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, is from the New Bedford Bulletin; we have not seen it published before:

Mr. G. had a favorite clerk, one who every way pleased him, and who, when at the age of twenty-one years, expected Mr. G. to say something to him in regard to his future prospects, and perhaps lend him a helping hand in starting him in the world. But Mr. G. said nothing, carefully avoiding the subject of his escape from minority. At length, after the lapse of some weeks, the clerk mustered courage enough to address Mr. G. on the subject.

"I suppose, sir," said the clerk, "I am now free; and I thought I would say something to you as to my future course. What do you think I had better do?"

"Yes, I know you are free," said Mr. G., "and my advice to you is, that you go and learn the cooper's trade."

This announcement well nigh threw the clerk off his track, but, recovering his equilibrium, he said if Mr. G. was in earnest, he would do so.

"I am in earnest," said Mr. G.; and the clerk rather hesitatingly sought one of the best coopers, agreed upon the terms of apprenticeship, and went at it in earnest. In process of time, the young cooper became master of his trade, and could make as good a barrel as any other cooper. He went and told Mr. G. that he had graduated with all the honors of the craft, and was ready to set up his business; at which the old man seemed much gratified, and told him to make three of the best barrels he could get up. The young cooper selected the choicest materials, and soon put in shape and finished his three barrels, and wheeled them up to the old man's counting room. Mr. G. said the barrels were first rate, and demanded the price.

"One dollar," said the clerk, "is as low as I can live by."

"Cheap enough," said his employer, "make out your bill and present it."

And now comes the cream of the whole.—Mr. G. drew a check for \$20,000, and handing it to the clerk-cooper, closed with these words:

"There, take that, and invest it in the best possible way, and if you are unfortunate and loose it, you will have a good trade to fall back upon, which will afford you a good living at all times."

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

We copy in another column, from the N. O. Picayune of the 5th, details of the news from Mexico, brought by the steamship Alabama.—Although we have by this arrival no direct intelligence from Gen. Scott, still the news is highly important and interesting. Since the publication of the news by the Picayune, that paper has been placed in possession of further details, and upon reflection the editors say they are induced to attach additional importance to the accounts. The following is the additional summary by the Picayune:

"Beyond dispute, the most satisfactory feature in the news touches the loss sustained in the recent actions by the army of Gen. Scott and its present position. Our news is rather of a negative nature, but it is hardly less satisfactory than if it was more definite. We have ample ground on which to deny the painful reports brought by the James L. Day of the deaths of distinguished American general officers.—Our information is positive that Gen. Smith has not been slain, but that he has anew covered himself with glory. Gen. Worth has been appointed Governor of the city of Mexico, and was acting as such as late as the 24th of September, letters of which have been received by commercial houses at Tampico. We have not been able to learn anything definite of Gen. Pillow and his wounds, but from the total silence of letters in regard to him which make mention of our losses, we are persuaded that he has not been killed, and we hope not wounded. We cannot learn that either Gens. Worth or Smith have been wounded, but Major Capers, an intimate personal friend of Gen. W., who came passenger on the Alabama, is entirely satisfied of Gen. Worth's safety. In this connexion we may mention that Maj. Capers is the bearer of despatches from Tampico to Washington. He has with him, also, letters, private and unofficial, from various sources in the city of Mexico, which make incidental mention of public affairs, which letters will be communicated to our Government. It is from this gentleman we learn such information as we possess of the loss of our army in the recent engagements, which is unexpectedly small. The Mexican accounts make it exceed 1000 men in killed and wounded, while more authentic accounts from English sources set it down at 470 or 480, all told. The number of American officers killed is said to be 27, and the number wounded 45. The only individual mentioned among the killed is Capt. Albemarle Cady, of the 6th Infantry, an accomplished officer, a graduate of West Point and a native of New Hampshire. It is somewhat singular that so little should have transpired in regard to our loss, but with all diligence we have been unable to learn anything more. The Mexican loss is set down in round numbers at 3005 killed and wounded. We do not mean to attach much credit to this estimate. The accounts from Tampico confirm the death of Gen. Bravo, killed fighting bravely, but our Vera Cruz correspondent discredits the report that Santa Anna was wounded, though it is reiterated by the *Patria's* advices, which say that he also lost his horse in the retreat by the route of Tulancingo.

"From the circular which is given in another column to the commandants of the different States of Mexico, announcing the abandonment of the capital by Santa Anna, we are persuaded the fighting for its possession ended on the 13th of September. From the moment that Santa Anna fell back upon Guadalupe, the position of Gen. Scott became assured, so far as the Mexican army was concerned. The same considerations which influenced Santa Anna not to prolong the defence of the city, would restrain him from molesting Gen. Scott in its quiet occupation. But if we are thus relieved from all apprehension in regard to Gen. Scott's army from this source—and we have not thought the alarm felt for him in some quarters well founded—we have to deplore the calamities which have overtaken the city of Mexico from another source; and which are much more formidable than could have resulted from our occupation; nor do they fail to excite alarm lest our army has suffered from the same cause.

"According to the *Arco Iris* of Vera Cruz of the 26th ult. received here by *La Patria*, letters from Jalapa and Orizaba announce that immediately after Santa Anna abandoned the capital, and as soon as the populace found themselves relieved from the restraint of his bayonets, the Leperos commenced the work of sacking the city, plundering the houses of citizens as well as foreigners and committing all species of excesses. During this pillaging these accounts say that a division of our army entered the city to restore order—verbal accounts say that their aid had been solicited by the magistrates. A conflict ensued between these troops and the rabble, in which some accounts say that the whole division was cut off, while others that one portion was driven back to the gates and the citadel, and yet another took refuge in the convent of San Francisco, abandoning two pieces of artillery to the Leperos.—The accounts go to say that Gen. Scott was then compelled to bombard the city from the citadel and other commanding points to reduce it to submission. Such in brief are the rumors we derive from the *Arco Iris* and *La Patria*. From Tampico we have another version of the same story. The following we translate from a letter with which we have been courteously favored by a Spanish house:

TAMPICO, September 25.

We have news from Mexico which announce the taking of Chapultepec by Gen. Scott, who the same day attacked the capital by the *garitas* of *San Cosme* and *Nino Perdido*. He succeeded in routing the forces of Santa Anna who fell back upon Guadalupe. Then Gen. Scott took possession of the citadel, and immediately sent 1500 men and four pieces of artillery to the plaza of the palace. They immediately occupied the palace, blowing down the doors with their artillery, but the hurrahs with which they planted their national flag caused an insurrection among the populace, and in their fury they in a moment despatched the 1500 Americans. When Santa Anna was made acquainted with this occurrence, he immediately returned with 10,000 men and 25 pieces of artillery, and the news we have this morning announces the firing of guns, and we believe that every thing was in confusion in the capital.

"We could add other versions of the above news which we have received in abundance from different sources, but from the various contradictions between the different stories, and some comparison of facts, our impression is very decided that the rumors are grossly exaggerated, and that they all grow out of the excesses of the *leperos*, whom, very possibly, Gen. Scott found much difficulty in reducing to order. This class of vagabonds, corresponding very nearly to the *lazzaroni* of Naples, is extremely numerous in Mexico. Ward estimated the number in the city of Mexico as high as 20,000 in 1823, and their number is probably very much larger now. These recent excesses committed by them are by no means unexpected; the true character of the wretches and the necessity of keeping them entirely under military restraint have long been known. Intelligent foreigners living in Mexico and men of property there have long feared this identical calamity. As at present informed, we are willing to believe that the destruction of property by them has been very great—possibly the Mexican estimate of two or three millions lost may not be exaggerated; but we are not at all prepared to believe that Gen. Scott has sustained any such loss as is pretended, nor upon the evidence thus far advanced do we think that he probably bombarded the capital after Santa Anna abandoned it. He would avoid such a measure if he could possibly do so.

"The next feature of importance in the news is the rumored resignation of Santa Anna. It is mentioned in the letter of our Vera Cruz correspondent in another column. This confirmed by *La Patria*, which says the instrument of resignation is dated from Guadalupe, the 10th of September. Senor Pena y Pena, on whom, with two associates, supreme power is devolved till Congress makes an election, is President of the Supreme Court of Justice.—There is particular mention made of Santa Anna's proclamation, and we have heard it is in town, but have not been able to find it.—There is nothing improbable in Santa Anna's resignation of his civil authority. He is proverbially fond of this *coup d'etat*, nor is there at present anything attractive in the exercise of civil authority in Mexico. But *La Patria's* letters say that Gen. Herrera is now in command of the army, and will proceed with 14,000 men to station himself at Queretaro, where it is intended that the Mexican Congress shall reassemble. Among other rumors it is said that Santa Anna has moved towards Puebla with 2000 horse, and that Paredes is raising troops with some success in the great State of Jalisco. We have little faith in these details.

"One of the *La Patria's* rumors is that Gen. Rea had entered Puebla with 6000 men, that the American commandant has been compelled to bombard the town from the heights by which he commands it. We shall not yield credence to this rumor till we have it confirmed.

"A few words now in regard to the *guerrillas* and we have done. We look with no kind of apprehension upon the alleged stand of the Mexicans at Cerro Gordo. We believe that Gen. Lane will promptly disperse them. As the guerrillas, however, will continue to avail themselves of the natural strength of such positions upon the road as will best enable them to harass our trains, we believe it will be found advisable to occupy the most eligible of these permanently. We hope this may be done at once, as contemplated originally by Col. Hughes. We have further accounts of the attacks of guerrillas upon trains and detached parties, but we believe that already sufficient has been said about them. We have seen a letter from Lieut. Waters, of Capt. Besancon's company, dated from Jalapa the 15th ult. It confirms previous accounts of the repeated attempts made upon Major Lally's train.

"The steamer Fashion arrived at Vera Cruz on the 36th ult. She would probably await there the arrival of the English courier, who was expected down last Thursday or Friday. We think the Fashion may now be looked for hourly, and we sincerely hope with full and authentic advices.

Capt. Phil Kearney, who lost an arm at Churubusco, is a nephew of Gen. Kearney, and a native of New York. His private income is \$30,000 per annum, and, like Taylor, he follows the wars for the love of the thing.—*N. Y. Globe*.

The Albany Evening Journal says that Captain Kearney, when on a mission to Europe, some years since, examining cavalry tactics, gave a banquet to the French officers, which cost him \$50,000, said to be one of the most magnificent ever offered by an American in Paris. The Captain felt himself the representative of the American Army, and determined the feast should be worthy the American name.

THE PRICE OF GLORY.

A great deal is said, nowadays, about the excellent prospect of an immediate peace; and as the people evidently desire it, the extra newspaper folks are busy manufacturing and selling rumors to that effect. We see at present no reasonable ground for such anticipations. The situation of the Mexicans in regard to their ability to maintain the contest, at this moment, is analogous to that of the Americans after Gen. Howe had captured Philadelphia, our capital and seat of government. Our forefathers were not beaten, nor had they any thoughts of being beaten. They moved their Congress to Lancaster, rolled up their sleeves, and went at the work anew. The British spent the winter dancing, frolicking, and performing plays and *Meschantzas*, till they had run their government in debt to a most alarming amount—an amount which staggered even the money-spenders of the British Parliament. The country people about Philadelphia, meanwhile, were paid in guineas for whatever they sold to the enemy.

The parallel between this state of affairs and the present state of affairs in Mexico, is not quite complete; but it bids fair to become so. Already we hear that Congress will assemble in some provincial town. Gen. Scott will enter gloriously in the "*Halls of the Montezumas*." They will pay gloriously for all they buy with Brother Jonathan's golden eagles and hard dollars; and the result will be a glorious national debt of about five hundred millions of dollars, at the least.

Mr. Polk, no doubt, is sick of the war; a great deal sicker than the Mexicans. The fact is, when he least expected it, he has caught a Tartar. We all remember the story—"Captain, I have caught a Tartar." "Fetch him along then." "He won't come." "Come along yourself and leave him." "I can't—he won't let me." It is an awkward predicament for a President to be in; and he has the compassion of all Christian people. "But the war," says its advocates, "has brought us so much glory!" True, Whig captains fight well. There is no denying that.—But glory is an expensive article, and the people are beginning to regret that their President had not regarded the following prudent piece of advice given us in the *Edinburg Review* some time ago:

"We can inform Jonathan what are the inevitable consequences of being too fond of glory—TAXES upon every article which enters into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot—taxes upon every thing which it is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell or taste—taxes on every thing on earth, abroad, or is grown at home—taxes on the raw material—taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man—taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite, and the drug that restores him to health—on the ermine which decorates the judge, and the rope which hangs the criminal—on the poor man's salt, and the rich man's spice—on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribbons of the bride—at bed or board, couchant or levant, we must pay. The school-boy whips his taxed top—the beardless youth manages his taxed horse, with a taxed bridle, on a taxed road—and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine, which has paid 7 per cent., into a spoon that has paid 15 per cent.,—flings himself back upon his chintz bed, which has paid 22 per cent.—and expires in the arms of an apothecary, who has paid a license of a hundred pounds for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is then immediately taxed from 2 to 10 per cent. Besides the probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the chancel; his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble; and he is then gathered to his fathers to be taxed no more. In addition to all this, the habit of dealing with large sums, will make the government avaricious and profuse; and the system itself, will infallibly generate the base vermin of spies and informers, and a still more pestilent race of political tools and retainers of the meanest and most odious description; while the prodigious patronage, which the collecting of this splendid revenue will throw into the hands of government, will invest it with so vast an influence, and hold out such means and temptations to corruption, as all the virtues and public spirit, even of republicans will be unable to resist."

"Every wise Jonathan should remember this."

What England is America may yet become, if the lust of conquest is cultivated by her rulers, and sanctioned by her people. This war has already cost over a hundred millions of dollars, and its expense will go on increasing, as long as it continues, in a quadrupled ratio.—Standing armies are to be maintained at an immense cost—thousands of military and naval officers must subsist on the public purse, and crowds of contractors will drain the public treasury. We ask the people of Pennsylvania—the tax-paying people—to think of this, and to determine whether they will encourage that state of things which the Review so graphically describes.

DEB.—On Sunday night last, of consumption, Mr. JOHN JOHNSON, of the firm of Foster & Johnson, Merchants of this city. In the short time Mr. Johnson had resided in our city he had greatly endeared himself to all who were honored with his friendship, and his loss will be deeply felt and regretted.