

THE JOURNAL.

Not Caesar's seal, but that of Rome.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1845.

NOTICE.—W. K. HAY is our authorized agent for collecting moneys due this office, and for receiving for new subscriptions. He will visit the neighboring counties in a few days and we hope all those indebted to us will make it their business to settle with him.

THE TWENTY-SECOND.

Saturday next, being the Anniversary of the birth of Washington, C. BAKER, Esq., will deliver an Address before the Evansville Lyceum, appropriate to the occasion! We are requested by the proper officers to say that for the remainder of the series of lectures the public are invited to attend free of any charge, whatever; but we must add that it speaks but little for the taste of our town, that the small sum necessary to defray expenses should be an obstacle in the way of obtaining audiences. The gentlemen who formed the Institute did so with the hope of giving it a permanent and stable character, and of making it the *unclaus* for every literary and educational effort hereafter—but we regret to say that they have received so little encouragement in the way of audiences, that it is doubtful whether the enterprise will not fail altogether. If they are willing to undergo the labor of preparing lectures, the public should at least have taste and public spirit enough to hear them.

It will be seen from the notice of the Lyceum in our paper, that Wm. Newton, Esq., will begin a series of Lectures at the next meeting, on Phenology and Mesmerism.—From the well known attainments both Scientific and Literary, of the Lecturer, we have no doubt the course will be very able and the examinations and experiments, particularly instructive and entertaining to the Public.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—We desire to call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. W. & C. FELLOWS, & Co., in to-day's Journal. The very liberal patronage they have heretofore bestowed upon the Press throughout the West, we are glad to know, has paid them back an hundred fold. Their stock at present offered is said to be unusually large, and will be offered without reserve.

NEWSPAPER AGENCY.—To Mr. V. B. PALMER, Agent for Newspaper Subscription and Advertising, we are under obligations for favors heretofore received. He is our authorized Agent in Eastern Cities, and any business intended for us by merchants and others in the East, will receive his strict attention. Having a very general circulation throughout the South-western portion of Indiana, Southern portion of Kentucky, Illinois, &c., we offer inducements to advertisers second to no establishment in this region of country. Mr. Palmer's offices are: No. 16 State Street, Boston.

S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert Street, Baltimore.

Coal Office, No. 160 Nassau Street, New York.

Real Estate and Coal Office, No. 59, Pine Street, Philadelphia.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—The Bill to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands, was laid upon the table of the House of Representatives, on the 5th inst., by a vote of 103 to 95. Many of the demagogues in the House have, as usual, made this bill the excuse for speeches to please the people, and to acquire popularity, without feeling at heart one particle of the concern they profess for the interests of the poor man.

We are extremely anxious to know whether the persons who left this place for Evansville expecting to meet the President elect there, had their wishes gratified? Do tell us, somebody.—*Vincennes Gazette.*

They did not. The gentleman from Duck River was in a mesmeric sleep during the whole trip from Nashville to Louisville, and his loving friends from Vincennes had no opportunity of boring him before reaching the falls. They were after him, though, like a thousand of brick.

INEQUALITY OF THE POSTAGE SYSTEM.—A writer in the National Intelligencer states that he observed, a short time since, in a book-store in New York, a package of pamphlets, weighing sixty-six pounds, addressed to a bookseller in Illinois, who being also a postmaster, his merchandise went postage free. This addition to a mail in mid-winter, to be sent a thousand miles, is a fair illustration of the present operation of the postage law.

No news from our Canal Bill since our last. Nothing from Hon. R. D. Owen, the last heard of him, he had undertaken the job of building a rail road from some where in the United States to China, and was busy remodeling his Oregon speech to suit that project. The mails will be full of them in a few days, so look out, ye faithful.

TEXAS IN THE SENATE.—We find the following in the National Intelligencer.—“A movement took place in the Senate yesterday on the subject of ‘An annexation,’ not less important in itself than it was for the indication of sentiment which it drew from several Senators in regard to the joint resolution of the House of Representatives, and the light which was thereby shed on the probable fate of that measure.

“The bill heretofore introduced by Mr. BENTON touching the annexation of Texas was, at his request, taken up *pro forma*, to enable him to offer a substitute for that bill. The substitute itself will be found in the proceedings of the Senate under the proper head. The introduction of this substitute the honorable mover prefaced with some remarks, in which he enumerated various objections to the joint resolution of the House of Representatives, and stated clearly, and we may say forcibly, the reasons why he could not concur in that proposition. Mr. RIVES also, in the course of a short debate which arose on a motion to refer the substitute to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, very clearly indicated his opinion that the measure of annexation was one which could only be effected by the treaty-making power.

“After a brief debate, Mr. BENTON's bill was laid on the table to wait the general discussion of the subject, which is expected to come up next week.

“The Globe is out decidedly in favor of Mr. BENTON's proposition, and regards it as ‘not only a proposition of conciliating to all parties favorable to the admission of Texas, into the Union in the two countries, but a proposition tending to harmonize their position forever, by removing, at the threshold, every ground of discontent.’

Mr. BENTON's proposition now is to appoint Commissioners to negotiate with the Texas Government for the settlement of the terms upon which the annexation shall take place, which terms, when agreed upon, shall be submitted in the form of a Treaty to be ratified by the Senate, or in the form of Articles to be laid before Congress.

This says the correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, will probably be the last effort to put the matter into a form to make it acceptable to all classes of annexationists. Mr. BENTON's sagacity is not at fault in one particular; he sees that the Joint Resolutions of the House are not the entertainment the Texasites were invited to, and he also feels that while it is scarcely probable they will pass the Senate, it is still less likely that Texas will accede to their terms. The bill introduced by him to-day, evidently took the whigs by surprise, for, with the exception of one feature, it has at least the merit of constitutional form. The appointment of Commissioners to settle terms ‘to be submitted in the form of a Treaty’ is, as he said, the mode of procedure which has always been adopted when foreign nations are concerned; but his alternative—‘or in Articles laid before Congress’—is the very thing against which the Committee on Foreign Relations have just reported. If the Constitution is not to be laid aside as obsolete, or of no force when it stands in the way of popular will or caprice, then must Texas be annexed by Treaty alone; and the annexation even by Treaty of foreign territory is of doubtful right. It has been properly said that, that the Senate may originate money bills with just as much propriety as the House may legislate upon Texas.

The question on referring Mr. BENTON's bill to the Committee on Foreign Relations was negatived by one vote.

The rail road to China, by the way of the Sandwich Islands, is to cost \$25,000,000, Mr. Owen, it is said at Washington, is positive the work will be done, and has offered his services—which insure its completion—to the projector. Our canal might cost \$1,000,000, but that is ‘small potatoes’ compared to the other work.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

We received the following communication through the Post Office a few days since, and lay it before our readers. The Democracy seem to be in earnest about this matter:

EVANSVILLE, FEB. 14, 1845.
Sir: I have the infinite pleasure to inform you that the Democracy throughout Vanderburgh, so far as I know, cordially and fully approve of the proposed Democratic Convention to be held at Booneville, Warrick Co., on Saturday the 19th of April next, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate, an honest individual who is a true Democrat, and who would be acceptable to the majority of the Democratic party—will represent the best interest of the whole people, without making so many of them Texas and Oregon speeches, for Congress in this District and effect a more thorough and efficient organization in the Democratic Party.

CANAL LETTING.—The Tippecanoe Journal says:—We understand that the Jobs below us on the Canal, which were taken from the contractors and worked by the State last season, are to be re-let, at Terre-Haute, on the 17th inst., (last Monday)

AUGUST ELECTION.—That the importance of the election to take place next August throughout the State, may not be overlooked by the Whig party, we again allude to it. It may seem rather early to some of our friends to stir the matter just now, but we can tell them there is nothing like commencing the business in time. We have every thing to gain by an early and efficient organization of our forces, and the want of such organization may lose everything. We shall say more upon this subject next week; the following from the Wabash Courier, will answer our purpose this week. The Couriersays:

“Are our Whig friends aware of the importance of the next election? Members of Congress to be chosen; of which it is greatly desirable that good Whigs should be elected from every practicable District.—The election of numbers of both branches of our Legislature also assumes a very important aspect the coming season. By the next Legislature the State is to be apportioned into Senatorial and Representative Districts. Should the Locofocos have a majority, no one can calculate the gerrymandering that may take place in the apportionment. The only way to secure equitable and fair districting is to hold a Whig majority in both Houses. And besides this, it is indispensable if possible, to have Whig majorities in both Houses in order to secure the election of a good Whig, to the United States Senate.

PRINTING OFFICE DESTROYED.—Our Eastern papers by Wednesday's Mail bring accounts of a very destructive fire which broke out in the New York Tribune Office on the night of the 7th inst. Every effort was made by the fire companies to master the raging element, but to no purpose, and in the course of a couple of hours after the first notice of the blaze, the Tribune newspaper concern, the periodical depot of Mr. W. H. Graham, the bookseller and stationers' establishment of Jansen & Bell, the liquor store occupied by Mr. Kennedy, and the German establishment of the *Deutsche Schellpost*—a German journal published in that city for the last three years, with a large stock of books, &c., were totally consumed with all they contained. Mr. Graham lost not only his stock, but \$400 in cash and his gold watch, and narrowly escaped with his life by leaping out of an elevated window upon the deep snow beneath.

The Germans, who had a ball in Tammany Hall, which adjoined the burned buildings in the rear, were alarmed in the midst of their revelry, when all was going on ‘merry as a marriage bell,’ and we understand that the rear of old Tammany got a severe scorching. Some insurance is effected upon these buildings, but nothing like the actual loss. Kennedy had no insurance, and the *Deutsche Schellpost* very little. Jansen & Bell's loss is over \$10,000. Greeley & McElrath at least as much. The origin of the fire is attributed to the negligence of a boy who, in kindling a fire in one of the rooms of the Tribune establishment, made use of a newspaper to promote the draught which not only took fire, but took wing to some other apartment, and set fire to a mass of papers, and as the partition walls in the interior were composed of wood, the progress of the flames was rapid in the extreme. Not a brick remains upon another, at the moment we write, so thoroughly did the work of destruction go on. We are happy to state that no lives have been lost, although several persons slept in the building where the fire broke out.

There is an insurance of \$2,000 on the Tribune Buildings, and \$8,000 on the Tribune printing materials.

ONDITS IN WASHINGTON.—That Chancellor Walworth of New York, and Judge King of Philadelphia, nominated to fill vacancies in the Supreme Court will not be confirmed by the Senate. That Mr. King, our Minister to France, is about to return to take a goat in Mr. Polk's Cabinet. That Senator Buchanan of Pennsylvania, will certainly be offered the Department of State, and Mr. Calhoun a Foreign Mission,—this Mr. C. will decline, but his friends will prevail upon him to again take a seat in the Senate, which, after some demurs, like King Richard, he will most graciously accept.

A FLARE UP.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:—A very unpleasant difficulty occurred at Mrs. Wilkins' closing party last night, to which I should make no allusion, were it not for the common notoriety attached to the circumstances and the sort of semi-public position occupied by the persons concerned. It appears that John Tyler, Jr., second son of the President, offered some indignity to Lieut. A. V. of the Navy, whereupon the latter, without regard to those present, or to the station which he represented, knocked him down upon the spot. It is reported that a meeting is to be arranged forthwith, unless some effectual interposition is made.

U. S. TREASURY.—The Secretary of the Treasury announces that the receipts of the Treasury in the quarter ending on Dec. 31 last, were

From customs, about	\$1,100,300
From lands	600,000
Miscellaneous	45,000
	\$1,745,300

The expenditures during the same period were \$1,357,595 31.

ANOTHER ROW IN CONGRESS.—During the discussion in the House of Representatives at Washington on the 10th inst., of the Bill making the annual appropriations for the support of the Indian Department, a very unpleasant affair took place between Messrs. BLACK, of Geo., and GIDDINGS, of Ohio. It commenced in a very warm and angry personal altercation, and was near ending in blows. Mr. G. in opposing one of the amendments to the Indian Bill, took occasion to denounce Slavery, as he always does when he has a chance, which led Mr. Black, in replying to him, to make some severe personal reflections upon him. Mr. G. rejoined, and among other things noticed something Mr. Black had said about knocking persons down. Mr. G. was understood to ridicule the idea that any body should be afraid of Mr. E.'s knocking them down. Whereupon Mr. B. who was standing near him became very much excited, and exclaimed he would knock him down and made a movement as though he were about to rush at Mr. G. with the view of striking him with the cane he held in his hand. Several persons were between them, one of whom, Mr. Hammett, seized M. Black and lead him out side of the railing, in the rear of the Speaker's stand. In the meantime there was considerable confusion on all sides, but after a few moments, Mr. Giddings resumed his remarks and the confusion subsided. When he finished Mr. Black made a very few inaudible remarks, when the whole disturbance ended.

OUR COUNTRY.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine indulges in the following bold strain of prophecy, in regard to the progress of our glorious country. To see what the editor predicts, would be scarcely less wonderful than it is to reflect on what our country is now, compared with what it was 20 years ago:

“There is but little doubt that the United States are destined ultimately to command all the trade in the India and China seas. The supply of cotton in the United States, including Texas, is far beyond what the wants of Europe require. The wants of China are, however, such as will absorb almost a limitless quantity. The cotton goods manufactured in the United States already supersede those of all other countries in those markets, and American lead has entirely supplanted English. The English Government hope, by commanding the exclusive route to China over Egypt, by the way of the Nile and the Isthmus of Suez, (to effect which, a negotiation is now pending between that power and the Pacha,) to obtain news several weeks earlier than it can be had in the U. States; an advantage which will give her merchant's control of the markets. The diplomacy may succeed temporarily in this, but the march of events will ultimately give the U. States the mastery. Her population is pushing, with a vigorous, rapid and unceasing march, along a line, 1,200 miles in extent, westward, towards the shore of the Pacific.

The occupation of the vast territory known as the Oregon, is already going forward, and twenty years will not have elapsed, before a powerful State will have sprung up on the shores of the Pacific. The great tract of the Oregon is drained by the Columbia river and the San Francisco, which debouch upon the ocean at a point six days, by steam, distant from the Sandwich Islands—a group, the independence of which is guaranteed; whose population is 100,000, mostly American; the surface, 3,000 square miles; of a soil the most fruitful, and a climate unsurpassed in salubrity. These islands are situated in the middle of the Pacific, on the great highway from Oregon to China. The great whale fishery of these regions is conducted mostly by Americans, numbering 200 vessels, whose annual productions are about \$5,000,000. The fleet, in the summer months, cruise between the islands and the coast of Japan for sperm whale and carry on a trade in furs, &c. which are now sold in China and the proceeds in tea sent home to the United States. The whole of this vast trade, and that of China, via the Sandwich Islands, will be commanded by the State of Oregon. Those persons are now living who will see a railroad connecting New York with Pacific and steam communication from Oregon to China. For the last three centuries, the civilized world has been rolling westward; and Americans of the present age will complete the circle, and open western steam route with the east.”

A MORMON CONFESION.—Mr. Brigham Young one of the leading men at Nauvoo, published some time since an epistle to the elders abroad, of which the following is an extract:

“Elders who go abroad and borrow horses or money and run away with it, will be put out of the church without ceremony; and they need not look for that lenity which they have had heretofore!”

A letter from Red river to the editor of the Washington (Texas) National Register, says that not less than 1,000 wagons have crossed Red River into Texas within six weeks.

An enumeration of the white male inhabitants over 21 years of age, in Indiana, is to be taken by the several county Assessors by the 1st of June.

Alexander Dumas, one of the most celebrated literary characters of France, is a full mulatto, his father being a complete negro, from one of the West India Islands. He was nevertheless a General of the Artillery, and his son is deemed second only, in literature, to Victor Hugo.

SUFFERING IN ENGLAND.

It is next to impossible for the people of this country, to form any opinion of the suffering condition of the immense masses of the hopeless poor in England. We learn from an English paper that a public meeting of the inhabitants of Leeds, was held a few weeks before the sailing of the last steamer, to investigate the condition of the unemployed poor—and a report carefully drawn up from detailed accounts, was read to the meeting. The extent of destitution, as represented in this report, is indeed frightful. It appears that there are twenty thousand individuals in Leeds who are living on 114 pence a week each—about twenty cents!

The most harrowing descriptions were given by some of the visitors of the scenes they had witnessed. ‘The cases of distress,’ says Dr. Smiles (editor of the Leeds Times), ‘of extreme distress, that had come under his notice that morning, had harrowed up his very soul. (Hear, hear.) There was one case which he would particularly mention.—He had noted down the name, and he was sure, if any doubts existed, individuals might satisfy themselves as to the correctness of the statements. At the end of Brooke street there was a small cellar dwelling, nine feet by twelve into which they were introduced by the enumerator.

The dwelling was so considerably beneath the street that only half of the window was above it. It was a damp, disagreeable, ill-lighted, ill-aired den. [Hear, hear.] In that apartment they found three families, consisting of sixteen individuals, nine who slept in it every night. [Sensation.] There were four adults, and twelve children. Six individuals constituting one family, slept upon a litter of straw, buddled together not like human beings, not even like animals, for their situation was nothing to be compared to the comfort of our dogs and horses in our stables. [Hear, hear.] Other four or five slept on a bed of shavings, and the remaining five slept on another miserable bed in the apartment. When they entered, the poor mother was weeping, her infant was on her knee in the last stage of a fatal disease, dying without any medical assistance. [Sensation.] The family were entirely destitute, no means of subsistence, no weekly earnings, no parish relief. [Hear, hear.] That was one instance. We fear Leeds may stand for a sample of nearly every town in the manufacturing districts. Winter is rapidly advancing on a population without employment, and without property, what they had having been parted with in order to supply their most pressing wants. It was stated, too, by Dr. Smiles, that the small grocers were failing and becoming bankrupts in large numbers. Many were not able to pay their debts. This, again, acted on middle class men in a higher condition of life; and he could state, what most of them perhaps knew, that a large number of the first class tradesmen have recently become bankrupts.

Another paper, the Liverpool Mercury of the 30th ult., says:

“The winter is not yet commenced, yet the general distress throughout the country has arrived at such a point, that nothing but a wholesale famine can carry it further.—From Paisley the accounts are frightful—so frightful that even Sir Robert Peel, although he still adheres to his non-intervention as a Minister, declares his readiness to forward a private subscription for its amelioration as an individual. In the Potteries, famine stalks abroad; thousands are starving; and those who would cruelly attempt to delude the sufferers into the belief that machinery is the cause of their distress, may read in the general destitution there, the refutation of their foolish falsehood. In the Potteries, there is no other machine worked but the potter's wheel mentioned in Scripture. In the metropolis we have a specimen of the general destitution in the fact that even printers, usually the most prosperous of the classes who live by labor, are appealing to private benevolence, with the appalling fact that twelve hundred compositors and pressmen are unemployed, and many of them with large families, are actually in a starving state.”

The following is an extract from a letter giving an account of the distress among the working classes, prevailing at Stockport.

“All the other trades are equally suffering. Such is the extreme starvation point to which they are reduced, that their wives are to be seen begging from door to door, or gathering the disgusting offals that are to be met with in the streets. Meat and water are a luxury which few can boast of, and as for fire, whole houses are without a spark. Last week upwards of two hundred fresh men turned out for wages; and there is every reason to fear that, ere long, that number will be frightfully increased. The constant cry of men is,—‘Are we to die of starvation, or see our children fall before our faces from hunger, while plenty abounds in the land?’ The situation of the female beggars all description—naked, shivering with cold, and faint from hunger, they are parading the streets, and imploring with tears and supplications, assistance for themselves and their famishing children.”

EDUCATION.

Every body should have his head, his heart and his hand educated: let this truth never be forgotten.

By the proper education of his head, he will be taught what is good and what is evil—what is wise and what is foolish—what is right and what is wrong; and by the proper education of the hand, to add to the comforts, and to assist those who are around him.

The highest objects of a good education are to reverence and obey God, and to love and serve mankind. Every thing that helps in attaining these objects, is of a great value and every thing that hinders us is comparatively worthless. When wisdom reigns in the head, and love in the heart, the hand is ever ready to do good; peace smiles around, and sin and sorrow are almost unknown.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

The following is an abstract of a bill reported to the House of Representatives, at Washington, by Dr. Saunders, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary:

First. The person naturalized is to make known his intention before the Supreme, Superior, District or Circuit Court of the State or Territory where he is two years before his admission to the privileges of citizenship, that it was his *bona fide* intention to become a citizen of the United States.

An alien, two years after he shall have made a declaration of intention to become a citizen, and shall have resided five years within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States preceding his application, shall be a citizen of the United States upon taking an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

The persons claiming the privileges of citizens are to swear that they are the *bona fide* persons naturalized.

The resident is to be one year in the State or territory before voting, but this is to be one of the five years.

Aliens in a minority may have their time counted as in a majority, if they arrive at 21 years before asking to vote.

Every Court of Record having common law jurisdiction is to be regarded as proper for naturalization.

The expense of naturalization is to be three dollars.

Six months' imprisonment or a fine is to be the price of fraudulent swearing. The District Attorney is authorized to prosecute persons for fraudulent voting.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION.—The largest collection of gigantic animal remains ever discovered in the United States is now in the central glass cases at the Patent Office in Washington. They are the property of T. U. Bryan of Missouri, who in the summer of 1813, at great expense, and with incredible perseverance and labor, had them sought for and disinterred from an alluvial deposit in Benton county in that State in consequence of indications of their presence, accidentally observed by a farmer in digging a well.

The National Intelligencer suggests that they must have remained thus inlured centuries upon centuries, if not thousands of years; for it is not a conjecture by any means too extravagant to say that they are altogether ante-deluvian in their characteristics.

MEXICO.

Confirmation of the capture of Santa Anna.—The schlr. Water Witch, which sailed from Tampico on the 26th ult., arrived last evening with papers up to the 22d ult. from Vera Cruz. The Minister of Exterior Relations announced to Congress on the 17th January, the capture of Santa Anna.

(Official Note.)

Head Quarters of Constitutional Militia at Jico.

His Excellency Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna has just been brought in by four of our men, and is now in our power. I am in too much haste to write the particulars before to-morrow.

JALAPA, 16th Jan. 1845.

5 o'clock, A. M.

PEDRO LERA,

To his Excellency the Minister of Exterior Relations.

The Minister further informs the Government that Santa Anna would be conducted to the fortress of Perote to wait the decision of Government.

It appears that Santa Anna committed the most outrageous barbarities on the inhabitants of Puebla, killing, pillaging and burning until he was met by the Constitutional army, which defeated him. His army, before he committed depredations amounting to 12,000 men, being disgusted of his conduct, abandoned their ranks and joined the Constitutional troops.

The conflict, however, was not without bloodshed and several hundreds were reported as killed on both sides.

When Santa Anna was taken he had scarcely a friend to accompany him.

Genl. Ampudia, governor of Tabasco, was superseded by Martinez and ordered to Vera Cruz. He exhorted himself of having done any thing illegal or resisting the popular will, and throws all the blame on Santa Anna's orders.

Government had ordered all the properties of Santa Anna to be seized and confiscated.

The general belief was that Santa Anna would be condemned by the government and executed.

Public tranquility was re-established in Mexico and public festivals had been ordered throughout the Republic to celebrate the glorious event of the downfall of the tyrant Santa Anna.

Government has issued orders for the disbandment of the army, and invited the absent to return and resume their occupations.

The papers were filled with eulogiums on the bravery and patriotism of the militia, and recommended government to erect monuments and distribute rewards to those who distinguished themselves in the field and grant pensions to the bereaved.

SENSIBLE REPROOF.—A certain minister not long since paid a visit to a female of his acquaintance, who was newly married, and who was at the time attired a la Elester. After the usual compliments he familiarly said:—“I hope you have a good husband, madam?”

“Yes, sir,” she replied—“and a good man, too I think.”

“I don't know what to say about his goodness,” added the minister, “for my Bible teaches me that a good man should clothe his wife, but he lets you go half naked!”

The Halifax Post says:—“Olives came from Greece, citrons from Media, cherries from the shore of the Propontis, figs from Mesopotamia, chestnuts from Libanus (in Asia), peaches from Persia, oranges from Tyre, plums from Syria, artichokes from Sicily, apricots from Armenia, cabbages from Cyprus and melons from Persia.”