

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 16.

Mr. Sol. Smith.—Our friend Sol. returned yesterday on the Missouri, in such a hat! and in such spirits, and with such sore to's!—But then he is such a man for never minding things! He brought us full files of New Orleans papers and a Mexican one over, besides another first rate story, which he hasn't written yet but which he means to.

THE MORMONS.—Riot and Conflagration.—Passengers on board of the Boreas, yesterday, report that an attack, for some reason or other, was made by the Mormons on the 9th inst., on a school house near Carthage, wherein were gathered some Anti-Mormons. Fire arms were used, but no one killed. In revenge, the Anties attacked a Mormon settlement, the inhabitants of which fled to Nauvoo: thirty or forty buildings, it is said, were burned.

When the Boreas left large parties were gathering on each side, and great excitement existed. That part of the country is in such a "peculiar position" that reports are eagerly caught at. We hope the present may be an exaggeration.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Messrs. Wilson, Barr and Colt were yesterday sentenced to ten days confinement in the County Jail, for sending and accepting challenges to mortal combat.

A German named Philip Williar, committed suicide last Sunday night, by cutting his throat. He had been mentally deranged for some time prior to committing the deed, which is presumed to have been occasioned by the decease of his wife.

Rev. Joy H. Fairchild.—The new Congregational Church recently organized at South Boston, have given this gentleman, who lately had such a deal of trouble with his serving woman, an invitation to become their pastor, and he has accepted the invitation.

Charles Dickens has returned from Italy. It is rumored that he will immediately bring out "Letters from Italy."

Switzerland continues to be in a very unsettled state, and further ruptures are expected.

The correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser writes from Pensacola that the Potomac cannot be repaired without going into one of the Northern dry docks.

There were four feet six inches of water in the canal at Louisville, on the 12th inst.

FROM FORT WILLIAM.—The Independence Expositor contains a letter from Fort William, on the Arkansas, dated July 27th. The writer says: "The present company for Santa Fe have chosen this route in preference to that of the Cimaron, in consequence of the extreme dryness of the season, and supposed scarcity of water on the other route—it is also said that the whole Comanche nation are on the western route.

The New Mexicans, we are told here, are still amicably disposed to our people. Whether there is really a declaration of war on the part of the Mexicans, these northern people are equally in the dark with ourselves. I do not anticipate any trouble with them in any event.

The stopping at the fort is a most delightful interlude in our journey. Nothing can exceed the kind and hospitable treatment of Messrs. Bent & St. Vrain, and the traders and clerks in their employ."

YUCATAN.—An arrival at New York brings letters from Merida to the 9th ult. The correspondent of the Sun writes: "The declaration of war will be the signal for a declaration of independence here, and, with the adjoining State of Chiapas, the liberals of Tabasco, and the presence of one small United States sloop-of-war, the Yucatanese will set on foot a counter wave in favor of free government that will sweep all before it, until it unites in fraternal embrace with the great northern wave now sweeping over the plains of California and Santa Fe."

It is said that Prince Albert will die very wealthy—as he lays by a sovereign every night.

The French brig Griffon attempted to go to sea from Pensacola on the 2d instant, but head winds prevented her from getting out.

INHUMAN PARENT.—The train of cars were about to run over a basket three miles on the other side of Waterford, Conn., on Sunday morning week, but the engineer stopped them in time enough to prevent the basket from being crushed, and upon getting out to examine it, it was found to contain a lovely baby about five or six months old! What a fiend must be the parent who placed it there to be crushed to death.

OUR COUNTRY AND HER FUTURE.

Without being smiled at as a rhapsodist, it is a bright thought, that every American may take a personal pride in contemplating his country's inevitably glorious destiny. Review the history of the past, and look forward into the bright colored future. The first but induces the latter, and to study the philosophy of history, is but to make preparation for further achievements. The matter of national pride—of patriotic feeling—of love for one's country, sinks in to comparative insignificance—nothingness, if it comprehends naught else than the mere idea of "birth place." The country must be identified with the individual and the individual with the country. The object, end and very existence of its government must be for humanity—for the elevation of the down-trodden of the whole world—the relief of the oppressed—the declaration and maintenance of human rights. When such is the character and history of a country, no wonder that the heart warms with love, and pours out its very life-blood in defending it. The love of country, then, rises to be the noblest of human passions—next to the love of God.

Seventy years ago, but thirteen confederate States—the *New World*—with a population of three million souls, struggled in desperate battle with the old world for liberty and independence. The Atlantic on the East, the Lakes on the North, the Mississippi river on the West, and a foreign power upon the South—the Gulf of Mexico, were the boundaries of the country: with the out-let of our great river in the possession of a powerful monarchical government.

Look at the present. What a magnificent change! Steadily have we moved onward and upward to a point of national greatness unparalleled in the history of the world. Upon the East and North our boundaries remain unchanged, on the South, however, by peaceful purchase, the waters of the gulf-stream now lave our own soil; there remains no foreign power to dispute with us the right to navigate the mighty Mississippi, whose richly productive and populous valley now forms the grand centre of the country; upon the West we have crossed the Rocky mountains, unfurled our starry flag upon the plains of Oregon, and claim the Pacific Ocean as our natural Western boundary. The thirteen States have grown to a confederation of twenty-eight, with a population of upwards of twenty million. Texas is ours, Oregon is—shall be, by right of peaceful occupation, we hope—if not by the last but necessary other way.

The present is but a term of a still more glorious future, for "coming events cast their shadows before," and we find upon our own age the indications of those brilliant days which are further to illumine the page of American history. Mexico seems disposed to provoke a rupture;—let it occur, and the southern limits of the United States shall extend to the Isthmus of Darien. The rich and salubrious Californias—the mineral wealth of New Mexico shall be ours, in trust for the benefit of humanity. Canada is heaving and struggling with the repressed spirit of liberty; as soon as the time comes—and it must, inevitably, for it is a thing of fate—she will rush into our embrace in spite of the armed power of all Europe, and become a glorious member of the great family of Republics. Our northern boundary the Arctic Sea, what colossal proportions will our country then present! Not unwieldy or in danger of dismemberment from its size—the day has passed away when such thoughts were entertained, for speed of communication has already done much towards annihilating distance, bringing the most remote sections of our country in close proximity and familiar intercourse. What more may we not hope for from the wonders of our century—the grand inventions and brilliant discoveries—the use and application of steam power—the rail road and the locomotive—the magnetic telegraph, to spread, with lightning speed, the momentary occurrences in all portions of the country!

Do not all these seem given by Heaven for the extension of our country and the expansion of republicanism?—to work out the redemption of the human race?—to re-image man in his godlike lineaments?

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—The New York Express of Thursday week says: "Private letters from Europe do not tally with many of the newspaper accounts taken from the English papers. It was supposed from published statements, that flour would have declined, instead of which, the article has been in active demand. Genesee flour to the extent of several thousand barrels has been sold at \$4 75, a price that could not have been readily obtained yesterday."

The Charleston Courier, one of the most distinguished literary papers in the country, alluding to the poems of Amelia, says that Moore himself never conceived a more exquisite fancy than the following:—
[*Lou. Jour.*]

The twilight hours like birds flew by
As lightly and as free;
Ten thousand stars were in the sky,
Ten thousand on the sea;
For every wave with dimpled face,
That leaped up in the air,
Had caught a star in its embrace,
And held it trembling there.

THE CHEROKEES.—The Arkansas Intelligencer of the 30th ult. says: "We learn that some thirty Cherokees, perhaps more, will leave the Nation this day, or early next week, with a view of exploring the uninhabited parts of Texas, west and southwest of Arkansas.

The plan of settling the Cherokee difficulties, by opening an emigration to the dissatisfied, is at once practicable, and perhaps the only remedy for long existing evils produced mainly by the precipitate action of the United States.

The placing a portion of the civilized Indians between the Texian settlements and the Comanches, would be the best security to the frontier."

THE DOME OF ST. PETER'S.—The dome of St. Peter's at Rome, is in so dangerous a state, that iron arches have been erected to prevent its fall.

EVE.—There is a discussion going on in Cincinnati as to the exact complexion of Eve.

Du Solle says that *eve's*, nowadays, are generally *dusky*.

We understand, says the Boston Atlas, that the old frigate United States went into the dry dock at the Charleston navy-yard, on Saturday last, for repairs. The United States was built in 1796, and has seen long and eventful service. We learn that she has never, or at any rate very rarely, been beaten in sailing, and that she is now so sound as to require but slight repairs.

INDIAN CORN.—Mr. E. Escott has given notice in the British Parliament, that early next session he will move a resolution that maize or Indian corn be imported into that country free of duty.

NEGRO NEWS.—*St. Domingo*.—We learn from a recent arrival at New York, from Port au Platt, that the Haytien army, 15,000 strong, had surprised a small village belonging to the Dominicans, about sixty miles from Port au Platt, in the night, and murdered all, men, women and children. The Dominicans had proclaimed martial law over all their part of the island. Ten thousand Dominican soldiers had already arrived at Santa Auga, and 1,000 had been sent from Port au Platt to that place, and the army would march immediately to meet the Haytiens. The inhabitants at Port au Platt, on account of this news, were in a state of great excitement.

JUDGE STORY.—This distinguished man has been extremely ill, at his residence in Cambridge, Massachusetts. His disease is "internal strangulation," and, though his life had been despaired of, hopes of his recovery were entertained at the latest dates.

Royalty and Etiquette.—The King of the Netherlands was in London at last dates, and Willis and he went to the opera. Willis says: "He (not Willis) was received first in the box of the Duke of Cambridge, all the ladies in the box standing till he was seated. The Duke talks very loud, and makes the audience smile several times every evening, with some remark audible all over the house." W. also says that this Dutchman was at one time thought of as a husband for the unfortunate Princess Charlotte, but that calling to see her once while very drunk, he was dismissed by the Princess, in disgust. "How like a radish he looks!" exclaimed the lady as she looked at his red coat and green feathers.

THE CASTNER FAMILY MURDER.—The widow of Peter Parke has declared that her husband, Abner Parke, and Joe Carter, were at the scene of the tragedy on that dreadful night, with two other persons whose names are not given—and that neither of the Parkes inflicted the death wounds, but that Joe Carter was the principal actor.

It was currently rumored in Philadelphia, recently, that a man named William Runyan, well known in the upper part of the country as a horse dealer, had been arrested in Montreal and brought to the State of New Jersey, on the charge of being the principal actor in the murder of the Castner family. Runyan, it is said, was a relative and heir of the Mr. Castner who was murdered.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 17.

"Such a Treat!"—There are few, we fancy, who know our friend Harry Morgan of the *Laclede*, who have not stored in their minds more than one agreeable instance of his friendship. For our own part we bear Harry in our minds—and stomachs, also—witness the most magnificent pike ever dressed, which, fresh from the rapids, the *Laclede* brought us down yesterday. Peter Sanberg himself never was in a better humor than we were, while discussing it.

STEALING.—Joel D. Kennedy was committed to jail on Monday, on a charge of stealing eighty dollars in money. The "John Brown" stole a watch on Monday evening, from his employer, who resides beyond Manchester, after which Brown sloped.

CRIMINAL COURT.—In the case of Geo. Parker, charged with grand larceny, the jury, yesterday, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Our new acquaintances of the Louisville Times must not think the absence of our "exchange" was intentional. Their paper is every way a desirable one. These good people piously say that on the arrival of the *Reveille*, they "felt very much like a Millerite, and can now appreciate what their joy would be at the accomplishment of their hopes."

We are glad to see by the Cincinnati papers, that Mr. Cist's poems will go to press next week. The book will be printed in handsome style, "such as to do honor to the West," and will be sold at the exceedingly low price of 75 cents.

OHIO RIVER.—At Louisville, on the 13th inst., there was four feet two inches water in the canal and falling. Pittsburgh, Sept. 9, 2 feet nine inches water in the channel and falling.

A STATE SENATOR SENTENCED.—Jefferson K. Hickman, State Senator of Northampton and Lehigh counties, Pa., charged with an assault and battery on M. H. Jones, Esq., Deputy Attorney General, was tried a few days since in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Easton, Northampton county, and found guilty. The court sentenced him to pay a fine of \$300.

RE-ARRESTED.—Maxwell, the reputed husband of Mrs. Costello, was re-arrested at New York on Friday week, and held to bail in \$2,000, for an assault on one of the witnesses against his wife.

SUSPECTED MURDER.—The Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal has a long account of the mysterious disappearance, in June last, of Mrs. Ruloff, the wife of Edward Ruloff, of Lansing, and her child. Suspicions were increased by his recent departure for the West. He was pursued, and is now in prison in Ithaca.

DEATHS ON BOARD.—There were two deaths on board the steam ship *Caledonia*, on her trip from Liverpool; one that of a passenger, name not given, whose body was committed to the deep; the other the stewardess, buried at Halifax.

COPPER GRANT.—It is stated that the Canadian government have granted to Col. John Prince, of Sandwich, the privilege of selecting 21 miles square at any point on the north side of Lake Superior, for the purpose of exploring for copper. The grant is for 21 years.

NAVAL.—The United States sloop-of-war *Marion*, commander Lewis E. Simonds, sailed from Boston, on the 4th inst., for the Gulf of Mexico.

GREEN.—Much has been said in the eastern prints about the lectures of this reformed gambler. In most all the cities he has visited, many have been found who expressed doubts of his honesty of purpose—who supposed that he would fall back upon his old tricks again. If such be his ultimate motive, what possible reason can he have for making those very exposures to which he says gamblers resort to maintain themselves? We never heard him lecture, nor have we read his book, but judging from the tone of feeling which has been spoken through the papers in those places he has visited, he must have effected a great deal of good, be he honest or not. He lectures this evening at Wesley Chapel, so that those who are curious can hear, and then form their own opinions.—[*Cin. Eng.*]

We have never "heard him lecture, nor have we read his book," but we have no idea of people effecting any real good without a really good motive, and we may well question that man's every act who, in one, has shown that he can be atrociously malicious. As this person is on his travels, he will remember that he owes an explanation here, in St. Louis.

Patent Revolver.—Macfarland, one of Welsh's circus performers, threw sixty-eight consecutive somersets at Syracuse last week!

THE ANTI-MORMON OUTBREAK.

The Quincy Morning Courier of the 14th inst. contains a letter confirming the news of fresh outrages in the Mormon district. On Tuesday night, the 9th inst., an Anti-Mormon meeting was held at a school-house about two miles north of Lima, for the purpose of adopting measures to protect property from theft. While the meeting was in session, the house was attacked in the rear with stones and fired upon in front. Four balls were shot into the door. The Anti-Mormons charge it upon the Mormons—while the Mormons allege it was all a trick of the Anties.

The next morning (Wednesday) the alarm was given, and a company collected, who went to several Mormons and gave them notice to leave with their families and property, against evening, for they did not wish to injure them, but would then burn their houses; some left and some did not. The company, before dusk, visited the houses of those they had warned off, and set them on fire. On Thursday the same scene was enacted over, and several houses were burnt during the day and night. On Friday evening three houses were burned. About 10 o'clock this day a committee of Mormons came into Lima with a flag of truce, and desired to treat with their enemies. Thereupon, the committee submitted the following:

"ADAMS COUNTY, Sept. 12, 1845.
"We, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the Morley and Hancock settlements, (a branch of the Mormon Church.) Whereas, as there seems to be some difficulty between said body and the Anti-Mormons, we, as representatives of said body, wish to make some propositions so as to make peace. We wish to sell our deeded lands, as well, also, as our improvements, as low as it could be reasonably expected—reserving to ourselves the crops now on the premises—and will take in exchange, working cattle, beef cattle, cows, sheep, horses, wagons and harness, store goods, and any available property, and give possession as soon as our crops can be taken off, and receive the pay for the same, the whole of which may be purchased from the undersigned, acting as committee, or from the respective owners.

"DANIEL TYLER,
HORACE S. RAWSON,
MARCELLUS MCKOWN,
SAMUEL ALGER."

It is useless to add that the interview amounted to nothing, and the work of destruction commenced again that evening. On (today) Saturday, several more buildings were burned. In passing along a road, I saw the smoke and flames of two rising upon the air. Up to Friday morning as near as I could ascertain, twenty-three buildings were burned. During last night and today the number is probably swelled to thirty, or perhaps more. The party engaged in the work go undisguised, in broad day light and apply the torch.

The Mormons are encamped about three miles from the scene of destruction. Their number on Friday was variously estimated, from one to three hundred. Both parties are well armed.

Although the firing upon the school house may be the immediate cause of the present outbreak, still the real cause may be traced to the elements of society in Hancock. Law is prostrate and cannot be enforced against either party. Yours, &c., B.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.
Still Later.—Various reports are coming in; we have just heard that about sixty houses were burnt near our county line. It is reported that the Sheriff of Hancock county is leading a party from Nauvoo to arrest the Anti-Mormons, who have been engaged in the work of destruction.

The editor of a Utica paper has received a hen's egg, measuring six and two-eighths inches in circumference one way, and seven inches and five-eighths the other. We'd like to see the hen this way.—[*Ex.*]
We'd like to see the egg, any way.

Forty Years Since!—In a New York paper of 1807, says the *Gazette* of that city, after a description of the *City Hospital*, it is remarked, that the site of the Hospital is one of the most elevated, airy, and healthy spots on the Island. The water drawn from the well is excellent. From the cupola there is an extensive view of the North and East rivers, Greenwich, Rose-Hill, and other beautiful villages, rising between!

The Hospital is three squares above the Park.

A fine vessel called the *Prince de Joinville*, has been added to those that ply between New York and Marseilles.

Before Another Judge.—Miner R. Deming, formerly Sheriff of Hancock county, Illinois, and under indictment for the murder of Dr. Marshall, at Carthage, two or three months since, died at Carthage on the 10th inst., of congestive fever.

Capt. Hiram Gray, tried in the U. S. District Court at New Castle, Delaware, on a charge of aiding in the transportation of slaves from the Coast of Africa, has been acquitted.

Bold Manner.—The man who preaches what he feels, without fear or diffidence.

Self Confident.—The man who goes by nobody's judgment but his own.

Rambling.—A man who says all that pops in his head without any connection.