

Indiana State Sentinel.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ETERNAL VIOLENCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE 20, 1846.

Democratic Nominations.

For Governor, **JAMES WHITCOMB.**
For Lieutenant Governor, **PARIS C. DUNNING.**

Our Terms.

The following will hereafter be the permanent terms of the *Weekly Indiana State Sentinel*:

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(Published three times a week during the session.)
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To Correspondents.

R. G. Morganston.—Yours of the 13th, containing the cash for twenty-two new subscribers, was duly received, for which we return our thanks.

R. G. Bode.—Yours of the 13th, was also received, and the papers forwarded. Thanks.

So many new subscribers are coming in, who desire notices of the reception of their kind letters, that we must say to all, that the reception of the paper by them is all the notice we want, it being proof that we have received them. We say keep the ball rolling.

"Stop the blood from running!"

Gov. WHITCOMB, in his stump speeches, boasts a great deal about reducing the State expenditures \$5,000 dollars per annum. Why does he not at the same time enumerate the items of retrenchment? Why not tell the people that in making such an estimate he contrasts the present expenditures with those which were incurred at the time a revision of the laws took place?

The above is an extract from the Indiana Journal of the 17th. The editor admits a saving or retrenchment during Gov. Whitcomb's administration of about four thousand dollars per annum and furnishes the items himself. Very well. We have now only time to furnish the amount of one more item (out of several) of this same retrenchment. If the editor will only cast his eye on the single item of the expense of the Legislature in one session, that of 1840, he will find there was appropriated for that object by that same Legislature, forty-six thousand dollars. And the laws were not revised at that session. The session lasted nearly three months. Now let him next look at the expenses of the Legislative session of 1843-4 (Acts, 40) and he will see that it amounted to twenty-five thousand dollars—all told—that is, just twenty-one thousand dollars less than these expenses were in 1840. Now put this to the four thousand admitted by the Journal to have been saved, and it makes just the twenty-five thousand dollars stated by Gov. Whitcomb "to a gnat's hair."

And that too without going into the other items! The fact is, Gov. Whitcomb full short of the mark. And this is the character of the man, as we can appeal to all acquainted with him. He never does opponents injustice. He always treats them as a gentleman should. If it becomes his duty to criticize or object to the official conduct of an opponent, he is so far from exceeding, that he generally falls short of the truth.

But how was this saving in legislative expenses accomplished? Why, at the same time Governor Whitcomb was elected, the Democrats secured a majority in the House of Representatives and the casting vote of the Senate. And let it never be forgotten that this was the first time in the history of Indiana, that the Democrats had the entire control of the three law-making branches, the House, the Senate and the Governor.

Here then, for the first time they were unchecked and unfettered; and what did they do? They cut down the salaries of officers, generally. They curtailed their own pay. They passed a law that if the Legislature remained in session longer than six weeks, the members' pay should be cut down so low as only to about pay for their expenses. The consequence has been that they adjourned at the end of six weeks at that very session, and so too at the following session; and so it is likely to continue, unless this whole law should be repealed by the Whigs. Under this law members will now get home in time to plant corn.

Here then is Democratic retrenchment proven by the Journal's own confessions and by reference to the laws themselves.

When did we ever hear of Whig retrenchment in Indiana? The great mass of Whig farmers and laborers, to be sure, are as fond of retrenchment as the Democrats themselves. But their leaders "who make politics a trade," and never had any other trade or means of living, never gratify them in that respect. They fasten on the body politic, and like leeches suck out the very life blood. It is strange then, that enough honest, unprejudiced laboring whigs were found with the help of the Democrats, to throw their faithless and selfish leaders overboard in 1843! They have followed it up ever since and the majority they will give to Gov. Whitcomb next August will be a caution. Such is the news from nearly every part of the State. Many patriotic Whigs will silently vote for him without noise or parade, and without any one being the wiser for it. They know their interests and will maintain them. Whig farmers and mechanics have pulled in the harness and aided reckless aspirants for office "who make politics a trade," long enough. They will now try "to help themselves."

J. D. Glass.

While Mr. Marshall is complaining of a single charge against his private character as to the Beck with affair, an individual calling himself by the above name, who is a relation of his, (we understand a nephew,) and who stated that he was a lawyer and resided in the same town with Mr. Marshall, has been traversing the State, and industriously engaged in retailing contemptible slanders against Governor Whitcomb of a personal character, and against which, being private, no chance is afforded of a defence. Mr. Marshall has at least the opportunity of a published charge against which to defend himself. Mr. Glass particularly distinguished himself not very long since, in this commendable employment, at the public house of William Clark, Esq., of Williamsburg, in Johnson county, a citizen of the first respectability, and where of course he got his labor for his pains. He was on his way to Mooresville. Can this be the J. D. Glass who some time since solicited and obtained from Gov. Whitcomb the office of Notary Public? If so, he must be a very magnanimous man!

"Camp Whitcomb."

The New Albany Democrat says that the above is the name given to the place where the volunteers for this State are to rendezvous. It is a beautiful spot situated on the Ohio river, about one mile above New Albany. Capt. Walker's company from Evansville, was the first from a distance to appear at the camp. They will have stirring times at New Albany for a week or two.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.—The following gentlemen have been nominated as the Whig candidates for Marion county: For Senator, ROBERT HANNA; for Representatives, SAMUEL HARDING, WILLIAM MOORE and S. V. B. NOEL; for Sheriff, ALEXANDER W. RUSSELL; for Commissioner, DAVID MARE; for Coroner, ANDREW SMITH.

Mr. Marshall's Circular.

The Indiana Journal asks as a matter of justice to Mr. Marshall, that those papers which have copied the Beckwith article in the Lagrange Democrat should publish his circular, and says that although they may wish to beat him for Governor, they cannot desire to rob him of his good name at the same time. Very well—fair play is a jewel. Suppose the whig papers that abused Gov. Whitcomb for pardoning the Rev. Mr. Weinzenpflein, who was clearly innocent, should set the example of restoring to both of those gentlemen the good name of which they cruelly and unjustly sought to deprive them, by publishing our article on the subject in the State Sentinel of March 6, 1845? If the Journal or any other paper will set the example, we will send them the article. We mention this as only one instance among many. Until it is done we think they can hardly prefer the above request with a good conscience. We especially commend this suggestion to the Cambridge Revere, which has thought proper to rescind that matter, although its whig co-laborer and editor, D. P. Holloway, with a majority of whig Senators, and many leading whigs throughout the State, who cannot be suspected of any partiality for Catholics, were yet so overpowered with the evidence of the innocence of the Rev. gentleman, that they united with the far greater number of Democrats in petitioning for his pardon. What says the Journal? If it will publish a refutation of slanders against Democrats, we will repay in the same way, and with heaping measure.

Speaking of Gov. Whitcomb's proffer of one thousand dollars from his own purse, without any security, to aid in raising the volunteers, the Madison Banner, (the domestic organ of Mr. Marshall) of the 10th inst. asks whether this was before or after the offer of the Bank. The Journal of yesterday (the regular organ) follows up this insinuated falsehood with the cool and direct statement that the Governor only declared that he would advance the amount should it become necessary, and that as the Bank had previously proffered a loan for that purpose, such an offer could be safely made. Now it was several days before the Bank made its offer, that Gov. Whitcomb not only made his, but pledged himself to go beyond the sum of one thousand dollars, and as far as any other man in the State, in proportion to his property, and stated that this was, he apprehended, the only reliable and effective way of raising means in time. This was frequently done. Soon after, news arrived here that certain public spirited individuals of Louisville had, in that way, raised money to aid the Governor of Kentucky. A large number of our most substantial and respectable citizens here, and respectable gentlemen who were then attending the United States Court at this place, can vouch for the truth of this statement. The Journal editor must have known this, for when Gov. Whitcomb adverted to this matter in his speech in the Market House, he did it only as repeating his offer which he stated was well known he had previously made. Has J. G. Marshall or any other anti-aggressive offered one cent? The Journal and the Madison Banner, Mr. Marshall's organs, understood all this, and they are afraid of Governor Whitcomb's growing popularity in consequence. They have commenced the business therefore of falsification by the wholesale, from sneaking insinuations up to cool and impudent falsehood. The word has gone forth from the old Junto that Gov. Whitcomb must be put down. Fortunately the people know he has taken care of their interests, without distinction of party, and who has shown himself the guardian of their treasury, and they will regulate this matter on the first Monday in August.

"Is it a fact that Gov. Whitcomb is secretly advising the Democrats not to volunteer for the Mexican war, on the ground that they will have a battle to fight at home next August of more importance, than all the battles on the Rio Grande?"

We find the above question in the Tippecanoe Journal of the 11th inst. When the Editor first saw this rumor floating out in his direction, he seems to have suspected that it was hardly of the right quality. Instead therefore of directly stating it as a fact, (which if not true, might subject him to be called by a rather ugly name,) he thought, it seems, that he could do nearly as well by insinuating it by way of asking a question—a very favorite mode of the Major's. Why Major? you might have been sure that if the Old Junto's organ here did not publish it, it could not be true. That paper will publish any thing, true or false of Gov. Whitcomb, provided it can only be varnished up into the appearance of truth. The grosser falsehoods that cannot bear the light, they send out by idle loafing political peddlers. The above April fool article, (which must have been carefully wrapped up, or any man not cut for the simples would have discovered its quality,) found its way, it seems, into your path through some such channel, and although you might have been pre-advised by at least two of your senses of its quality, yet in your anxiety to pocket a little political capital you disregarded all caution, and now look at your hands. Foul!

This reminds us of a dialogue we overheard between two boys.

PETE. Sam, did you steal mother's sugar?

SAM. No. Has she lost any?

PETE. Not as I know of—I only thought I'd ask you.

SAM. Then Pete I see you have been thinking about stealing it yourself.

Gov. Whitcomb must whisper very loud to secretly advise all the Democrats in the State not to volunteer. The difference is, that the whig leaders openly at the corners of streets, advised their rank and file to hold back. Ask them about Terre Haute. Fortunately there were many noble hearted young whigs who loved their country better than their party.

The Marion volunteers, under Capt. Drake, left for New Albany on Wednesday morning. Previous to departure a flag was presented which had been prepared for that purpose by a few patriotic ladies, boarders at Drake's Hotel. Mrs. Bolton made the presentation address, which was responded to by Capt. Drake. John H. Bradley, Esq., then made a very eloquent and appropriate farewell address, which was followed by a few remarks by Gov. Whitcomb. A large crowd gathered to witness the departure of the volunteers, and the exhibition of feeling on the part of their friends, male and female, was very affecting.

Hon. J. A. WRIGHT has been requested by a meeting of the citizens of Parke county, to deliver an address at Rockville, on the Fourth of July next, with an eulogy on the life and character of the late Gen. T. A. HOWARD. Since the receipt of the intelligence that a company of volunteers, of which Mr. Wright is a member, will not be called into service at the present, he has accepted the invitation.

By a resolution of the meeting the friends of Gen. HOWARD throughout the State are invited to be present.

A public dinner is in preparation, suitable to the occasion.

COUNTY CONVENTIONS.—In another part of this paper we have noted the action of conventions in several counties. We are requested to copy the proceedings in full, but the pressure of matter just at this time, renders it impossible for us to do so, without neglecting to notice many other matters of public interest. We accommodate our friends to the extent of our ability, and that we hope will be satisfactory.

The Oregon Boundary.

On the subject of the offer recently made by the British Minister, and the result likely to occur, the Louisville Democrat has the following sensible remarks:

"Since the passage of the notice our claim to the whole of Oregon is practically obsolete. The country is solemnly committed, after mature discussion, to compromise by the action of both Houses of Congress. No other interpretation can be put upon the preamble and resolution giving the notice. It was an offer to compromise with Great Britain, deliberately made. The terms of the division of the territory are not stated in the official act, but they were well understood from the opinions given during the discussion. According to our correspondent, these terms are virtually offered. Our government would stand in a very unfavorable position before the world, if the offer was not now accepted. We believe that Great Britain obtains by this treaty what she has no title to, and we believe that our representatives in Congress misrepresented the sentiment of this country when they offered a compromise; but certain it is they would misrepresent it, if after they had given an implied pledge of settlement, they should not now redeem it. However important our claims be to Oregon north of forty-nine, they are but a drop in the bucket when compared with our character for sincerity and good faith in our foreign relations. We hope every forty-fourth man in the Senate will vote to ratify the treaty."

We take it that the President will submit the offer of England to the co-ordinate branch of the treaty-making power. His own views of the title of this country, or the individual views of Senators, are not now the question. The point is, what is this government bound by its own acts to do? It is obvious to all that the bargain is already made substantially. We have virtually told England that we do insist upon the whole of Oregon, without acting absurdly. The action of Congress and of the President is the action of the nation. They have given away, we believe, a part of our territory, which we have a clear right to, but it can't be helped.

England is doubtless sincerely desirous of peace—it is her interest. She has conceded all that this country required, and would have conceded fifty-fourty, if there had been any necessity for it, to avoid war. She has doubtless gained more than she expected, and much less than she has uniformly demanded.

Gen. Hanna—Courage—Patriotism.

As we predicted to our friends, Gen. HANNA is to be the Whig candidate in this county for the Senate. The signs stuck out "pretty considerably" at the Market House, in delivering his very short speech there, a few weeks ago. After covertly endeavoring to excite the prejudices of the Democrats against the Secretary of War, for issuing the regulation that no volunteer should be received under 18 or above 45 years of age (although such has always been the law,) he lamented that he was beyond the age allowed for service—intimating that he could fight like a Trojan, if he was only permitted. He reminds us of a character (of which we yet occasionally see a specimen) who threatens his adversary, knocks his fists together, and boasts of what he will do, if he only gets a chance, but then looks round, and whispers his friends to hold him. It seems strange that the General didn't know that the limitation only applies to the rank and file, and not to officers. No doubt, if he had tried, he might have raised a company and commanded it,—perhaps been elected to a higher office. He was well apprised of that, we presume, for while he was up he thought he might as well give a charitable stab under the fifth rib to Gov. Whitcomb. So he proclaimed at the top of his voice, that if the Governor would, like the Governor of Texas, march to the seat of war at the head of his troops, he (Gen. Hanna) would come along close after him. Well, that's particularly brave, sure enough! Especially as the Constitution of Indiana, unlike that of Texas, prohibits the Governor from commanding "personally in the field, unless he shall be advised to do so by a resolution of the General Assembly." The General forgot this, though we understand he helped to make the Constitution. Is it possible!

Moral.—General Hanna don't intend going to Mexico, but does intend going to the Senate. We don't think the people will permit him to do the latter. He has held office long enough.

Open the Doors!

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce justly observes that the country has a right to demand that the debate in the Senate, on the Oregon proposition of the British government, shall be with open doors. He says further that a Democratic Senator will propose it, and hopes the whigs will not resist it. We hope so. These secret sessions are entirely counter to the spirit of our institutions, and should only be resorted to on very extraordinary occasions. We should like very much to see the evil reformed, both in Congress and in the State Legislatures.

Doctors.—This eminently useful class of citizens are no where more patriotic and humane than in this State. The love they bear their fellow citizens, and their desire to alleviate their sufferings should they be killed by Mexican pills, is plainly exhibited in the fact that some four hundred have applied for the purpose of joining the regimental staffs of this State. But three, or at most six, of these brave men can be appointed. Pity. It has been insinuated, that a regiment of them, sent among the Mexicans, would end the war at a much less expense than killing the poor d—ls with gunpowder and lead. This is decidedly slanderous, for none can tell what may be his fate.

Mr. J. Y. BURNETT, formerly of Maury county, Tennessee, who was to have been executed by the Mexican authorities in the castle of Perote on the 25th of December last, says the Nashville Whig, contrived to make his escape the preceding night by means of a Mexican lady, who became interested in his behalf. Our boys must take good care of the Mexican ladies, on this one's account, as well as on account of their own gallantry. Many of them are marriageable; remember that; and "none but the brave deserve the fair."

NAVAL RESUME.—We approve most heartily, says the Louisville Democrat, the suggestions of the Secretary of Navy. They are just what they ought to be. We have seen nothing but mere slang against him—just what some old superannuated nuisance who lives on a pension, under the name of a sea captain, would prefer or procure to be written. Any one who reads Bancroft's late report will see that the cant about his wishing to reduce the Navy, is all false. He does not want more than half a dozen officers to one private; and these officers to flourish on shore, as sea captains for fifteen or twenty years, without seeing service—but drawing pay.

See Judge Wick's letters for information as to the Oregon question, &c. The Senate sits with closed doors, so that we have nothing on the subject of Oregon in the reported proceedings in the Washington papers. Mr. Allen moved to open the doors, and we hope it will be done.

A daughter of the Hon. Mr. G. Penn, of St. Tammany, La., aged fourteen, is delivering patriotic addresses to the volunteers at that place. "Go!" said she in a recent address, "go and teach men how to conquer, or die!" Rather spirited for so young a lady.

Latest from the Army.

The Union copies the following from the New Orleans Picayune, and observes that it will be read with interest, as indicating the probable design of General Taylor in his next movements.

We understand that the next destination of General Taylor will be upon the city of Monterey. This place is about 90 leagues from Matamoros, and is approached by a difficult road running through an arid and ill-watered country. It is the principal city of the province of New Leon, and the entrance of the table lands, or the interior of Mexico, through the passes of the Sierra Madre.

To make the operations of the army upon Monterey more secure, if not absolutely certain, Gen. Taylor decided upon occupying the town of Camargo, about 250 miles by water, above Matamoros. To do this securely, it is necessary for him to have transports of a draft suitable to the navigation of the Rio Grande. Camargo will be the basis of his operations upon Monterey, and this point must be first made the depot of supplies, and entrenched in a style capable of sustaining a siege.

It was the design of Gen. Taylor, as we learn, to be at Monterey by the first of July; but the want of transports to convey his stores to Camargo, has compelled him to delay further progress in the enemy's country till this deficiency is removed. Camargo is situated on the Rio Grande, and presents an admirable foundation for a display upon the interior, and from Camargo to Monterey is about 40 leagues, or 120 miles. The country lying between that town and Monterey is more fertile than that between Matamoros and Monterey—consequently it is altogether better for the army to proceed from Camargo upon Monterey than from Matamoros.

With a view to expediting the march of the army, Captain Sanders, who has distinguished himself in the admirable defenses he has constructed about Point Isabel, has been dispatched to the city to procure the necessary transports. He now in the city of New Orleans, and has proceeded up the river immediately to supply the deficiency in transports which his purchases here may leave. From the mouth of the Rio Grande to Matamoros vessels drawing four feet water can run without obstruction; above that point up to Camargo, there are not more than three feet water in many places. Steamers of the proper draft can scarcely be got in sufficient numbers here to answer the purposes of an invading army, and therefore Captain Sanders will go west to find them.

Before reaching Camargo, the army will have to take the town of Reynosa, which is between Matamoros and Camargo. It is not expected, however, that any defense will be made of such villages.

General Taylor designs now to be at Monterey as soon in July as possible. At that place, it is believed, the Mexicans will make a stubborn stand if at all during the war. If the troops under General Taylor occupy Monterey, the whole of Mexico this side of the Sierra Madre, will be in the possession of the United States, including the mining districts of New Leon, New Mexico, Santa Fe, Chihuahua, &c. &c. This calculation is based somewhat upon the idea that the United States will order an expedition from the Missouri river upon the northern provinces. If this be done the whole of North Mexico will be in our possession. Such a disposition of the forces of the United States would end the war at once. But if it did not, our army would hold the key to the whole of South Mexico, and the gates of the capital would, speaking in a military sense, be in the possession of Gen. Taylor.

THE CHASE.—A letter dated Fort Brown, May 23d, gives the following facts in regard to the pursuit of the Mexicans after the last battle:

"Col. Garland, with all the disposable mounted force, (350 dragoons and rangers,) pursued the retreating enemy 60 miles. They had a brush with the regulars, killing 3, capturing 22, and taking one wagon with ammunition, clothing, &c. They returned to Matamoros with their prisoners, and we now have them in the Fort. Their horses gave out and obliged them to return. They pursued 66 miles, and from that point for 21 miles there was no water. The enemy held possession of the point and water, with 11 pieces of artillery, and are 4000 strong."

Further from Mexico.

The New York "Courier Des Etats Unis" has some information from Mexico, by the way of Havana, which has not been published elsewhere. It will be seen that Santa Anna and Almonte await in Havana the progress of events, and expect important results from the yet unsuppressed, and, as they think, significant revolution of Alvarez.

To complete the list of the disasters with which unhappy Mexico is afflicted, our Havana letters of May 26th inform us that the insurrection proclaimed in the South by Gen. Don Juan Alvarez in favor of Santa Anna, and pure republicanism, has not been suppressed, as reported; and that on the contrary, this conflagration is destined to extend over the face of the whole country. Santa Anna watches its progress from the depths of his retreat at Havana, all the while enjoying his spectacles; and on the day when this skillful player believed that the time has come, he will only have to appear for the power of Paredes to fall into ruins, undermined on all sides. Gen. Almonte remains at Havana, watching events with Santa Anna. In a letter to a person in New York, Gen. Almonte expresses his indignation at the brutal arrest of his secretary, whom, as he says, he sent to Mexico for the purpose of consulting with his government.

On hearing of the strange proceeding, and on reading the calumnies which President Paredes and the Minister of War have caused, or allowed to be published against him in a ministerial journal, he immediately sent on his resignation as Minister Plenipotentiary, and will not probably return to Mexico until another government shall have taken the place of the present party in power. General Almonte is a man who by his experience and talents, as a statesman and a soldier, can be one of the most efficient in saving Mexico, if it can be saved; and it is in the hour of danger that they banish and slander such a man! There is reason to say, with the ancients, that whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad."

MEXICAN ITEMS.—A reduction has recently been made of one-fourth of the salary from 1st inst. of all the employees under Government, for one year, military men of all descriptions, in active service, excepted.

Persons attached to the military bureaus in the field of operations. Heads of the Custom-houses and their clerks, on sea-coast and inland. All appointments not exceeding three hundred dollars per annum. All the departments are to furnish the Administration with \$30,000 monthly, until the end of the war. The Diario gives a most mendacious account of Captain Fremont's expedition to California, stating that he approached Monterey at the head of a number of dragoons, but that on the valorous Mexicans going out against them, they fled precipitately.

An Embargo declared by Mexico.

The bark Texidore, Capt. Major, arrived at New Orleans on the 5th, from Tampico, whence she sailed on the 28th ult. Great excitement prevailed at Tampico among the resident Americans, in consequence of the reception of an order for an embargo on all American vessels. An attempt was immediately made to capture Capt. Major's vessel, and at the same time 50 Mexican soldiers were placed in charge of a New Orleans schooner. There were 400 Mexican soldiers in Tampico. Capt. Major was guarded to his vessel by 20 of his friends, and the soldiers were afraid to make him prisoner. The steamer Ventura was ordered to fire up and give chase to Capt. Major. His vessel had one gun on board, which was cut up in small lengths for shot "to smash the Ventura's coffee mill," as the Captain says. She did not, however, venture out.

CASTLE OF SAN JUAN D'ULLOA.—What is certainly a singular fact, says the New York Courier & Enquirer the stone of which this fortification is now constructed was obtained from one of the quarries among the Highlands on the Hudson. A large number of English gunners, some of them Parisians, have been mounted; a force of about 3000 men is there; competent and skillful English and French engineers have the direction of the works, and the whole is under the command of Gen. Bravo, one of the ablest and bravest generals in the Mexican service. The President of the United States, says the United States Gazette, has a perfect model of the castle, with all its appendages, to an American officer for him, by the very engineer that superintended the work for Mexico.

THE frigate Brandywine and sloops-of-war Decatur and Truxton are being rapidly fitted out at Norfolk.

Democratic Review.

We have received the June number of this valuable publication. The annexed table of contents will show that it is well filled with interesting matter. It contains a very excellent likeness of the Hon. Edward A. Hannegan, U. S. Senator from Indiana. The articles are as follows:

History of Constitutional Reform in the United States.—(Continued.) New York.
Is it the Policy of England to Fight or Trade with the United States? By Henry Wikoff.
Mexico—Exploration du Territoire de l'Oregon, des Californies, et de la Mer Vermelle, execute pendant les annees 1840, 1841 et 1842, par M. Duflot de Mofras. Attache a la Legation de France a Mexico: Ouvrage publie par ordre du Roi, sous les auspices de M. le Marquis Soult, Duc de Dalmatie, &c. By Caley Cushing.
Brazil—Sketches of Residence and Travels in Brazil, &c. &c. By Rev. D. P. Kidder, A. M. 2 vols.
The Favorite.—Translated from the German of Johanna Schopenhauer. By Nathaniel Greene. Concluded.
Sonnet—Student's Night-Watch. By the author of "The Yemassee," &c.
Papers of an old Dartmouth Prisoner.—Edited by Nathaniel Hawthorne.
Andruval's Wife. By W. H. C. Hosmer.
Monthly Financial and Commercial Article.
Tales of the South and West—"Western Clearings," by Mrs. Kirkland; "The Wilderness and the War-Path," by James Hall; "The Wigwam and the Cabin," by W. G. Simms; "Prairie Land," by Mrs. Farham.
A Brief Review of the late Occurrences in Poland.
Notices of New Books.
Political Statistics—War Bill, and vote thereon.

INDIAN TREATIES.—Col. M. G. Lewis, commissioned to treat with the Indians, and 41 Chiefs from the Camanche and other Indian tribes recently arrived at New Orleans. Peace with thirteen Indian tribes bordering on Texas, is now guaranteed. The treaties with all these have been made by Colonel Lewis, in connection with Judge Butler of S. C., and the delegations are taken to Washington, both with the purpose of having the treaties ratified, and to acquaint these "men of the wilds," with the extent of our country, and the number of its inhabitants; on which subject they have at present very obscure ideas. They represent at least 50,000 souls, all of whom will be peaceful, at least during the absence of their Chiefs, and we hope "for all time." The various tribes represented are the Camanches, Lapan, Tonkawa, Waco, Wichita, To-wack-a-nie, An-no-dor-rol, Caddo, Kichi, Delaware, Pannahow, Bede and Bur-lux-ee.

Rev. H. Slicer of the Methodist Episcopal Church, preached for the Baltimore volunteers at the marine barracks, a few days since. He exhorted them like one of the patriarchs of the Revolution. He exhorted them to fight, and to fight like men, and to behave, above all things, of being shot in the back. He said that it was a leading principle of christianity to be ready to stand up, life or death, for our country. He had been himself a soldier, and, though past the vigor of youth, he felt a strong desire to be one again. The man who would not fight for his country was hardly to be trusted in the chances of saving his own soul. In brief, the "boys" said he spoke like a "book."

We'll bet a thousand dollars that Bro. Slicer is no Whig.

An Industrial Congress was recently held at Boston. It recommended, among other things, the formation of Workingmen's Unions, composed of members pledged to endeavor to obtain, through the influence of political action in the election for members of Congress and State Legislatures, laws embracing the following provisions:

1. A reasonable limitation of the quantity of land that any individual may acquire possession of hereafter;
2. The exemption of the homestead from debt or mortgage hereafter;
3. The freedom of the public lands to actual settlers;
4. A limitation of the hours of daily labor for wages in all establishments authorized by law, to ten hours.

THE MAILS AGAIN.—The Springfield Register, (Illinois,) lately complained about the non-reception of its eastern exchanges, and supposed they were stopped at this place. This we know was a wrong supposition. We can inform the Register that there is wrong between here and Springfield, because that paper has reached here for the last six weeks by the way of Madison. There is gross neglect or ignorance somewhere.

The Cincinnati Chronicle, alluding to the Democratic Administration, says: "These political mice must be driven away from the political crib." No doubt the Chronicle would like to have the "mice" driven away that an army of Whig rats might get their noses in. "Farmers" know which they "lose" most by.

A PURCHASE.—Pakenham, the British Minister, has bought a suit of chamber furniture now in the National Fair, at an expense of \$8000. The correspondent of a Baltimore paper thinks that this furniture is destined for the British Court as a specimen of Yankee ingenuity and the mechanic arts of this country.

The Great Southern mail bag which was stolen from the mail boat while lying at the Cincinnati wharf, has since been recovered, and delivered at the Post Office in Cincinnati. It was found that all the letters had been broken open and rifled. The thieves had not been arrested.

U. S. SENATOR.—John P. Hale was elected, on Tuesday, June 9th, U. S. Senator from New Hampshire for six years from March next. This was accomplished by a union of the abolitionists and whigs.

There is one mean rich man in New York city whom the Daguerrians have tried three times to get the likeness of, but failed, as he was too stingy to leave his shadow!

Ninety trains of cars leave Boston every day for twenty-five different stations,—about one every ten minutes for sixteen and a half hours each day—Sundays excepted, of course.

Maria Perkins was fined one dollar and costs, at St. Louis, recently, for walking the streets in men's clothes. What a shame!

There has been a tremendous slaying of Dogs in our market, during the past week.—Madison Courier. We presume that sausages are plenty with you!

Twelve privates belonging to the St. Louis Legion failed to pass inspection at New Orleans—six in consequence of physical defects, and six in consequence of intemperate habits. The number thus rejected will be sent home at the expense of the government. The number rejected is remarkably small, when we consider the haste with which recruits were collected together.

ONE OF THE KILLED.—Charles Marshall, of Germantown, was killed in the battle of Palo Alto. He was a Sergeant-Major, an Englishman by birth, and died fighting the battles of his adopted country.

CASE OF DESERTION.—A private letter from a young man in the U. S. army, opposite Matamoros, says: "The cause of so many soldiers deserting, was bad treatment by some of the inferior officers."

MARION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

For Senator, WILLIAM STEWART.
For Representatives, JOSEPH JOHNSON, DANIEL MOORE, THOMAS V. COUNSEL.
For Sheriff, BANNER LAWHARD.
For County Commissioner, JESSE PRICE.
For Coroner, JOHN THOMPSON.
For Prosecuting Attorney, EDWARD LANDER.

Candidates.

For Prosecuting Attorney of the 5th Circuit, EARL S. STONE. For Sheriff of Marion County, ALEX. W. RUSSELL.

P. C. Dunning.

A Candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Will address his fellow citizens on the leading questions that agitate the country, at the following times and places:

At New Albany, Floyd co., Tuesday, 1 p. m., 23d.
At Charleston, Clay co., Wednesday, 1 p. m., 24th.
At Lexington, Scott co., Thursday, 1 p. m., 25th.
At Salem, Washington co., Friday, 1 p. m., 26th.
At Paoli, Orange co., Saturday, 1 p. m., 27th.
At Mount Pleasant, Martin co., Monday, 1 p. m., 29th.
At Washington, Davies co., Tuesday, 1 p. m., 30th.
At Bloomfield, Green co., Wednesday, 1 p. m., July 1st.
At Spencer, Owen co., Friday, 1 p. m., 3d.
At Bowling Green, Clay co., Saturday, 1 p. m., 4th.
At Greencastle, Putnam co., Monday, 1 p. m., 6th.
At Crawfordsville, Montgomery co., Tuesday, 1 p. m., 7th.
At Lebanon, Boone co., Wednesday, 1 p. m., 8th.
At Nashville, Hamilton co., Thursday, 1 p. m., 9th.
Further appointments will be made in due time.

Candidates.

The following list contains the names of candidates for the Legislature as far as we have them. We shall be obliged for further returns as candidates are nominated.

SENATE.

Senators standing over, are Democrats 10, Whigs 14.

County.	Democrat.	Whigs.
Cass, &c.	Cyrus Tabor.	
Clay, Sullivan, and Vigo,	Jas. H. Henry.	
Dearborn,	Jas. P. Minkin.	
Decatur,	J. M. Talbot.	
Floyd,	J. B. Winstantly, J. S. Davis.	
Franklin,	George Berry.	
Jay, Blackford, and R.,	W. H. Smith.	
Laporte, Fort, and L.,	J. M. Lemon.	A. L. Osborne.
Madison,	John H. Nelson.	
Montgomery,	M. R. Green.	
Ohio and Switzerland,	J. S. Berryhill.	G. S. Orth.
Tippecanoe,		

REPRESENTATIVES.