Indiana State Sentinel.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 19, 1847.

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To Correspondents.

I. T. B. Richmond, Ky. We will endeavor to supply your order, but don't our ability as to the first, it not having been published in the Sentinel. A couple of days will tell whether we shall be successful.

NEW ALBANY DEMOCRAT.—The 38th number of the 3d volume of this paper comes to us under new auspices, and such as we have no doubt will be eminently profitable to the democratic party. Messrs. Bosworth & Norman have purchased the establishment from the late proprietors, Bradley & Lucas. With the new proprietors we are thoroughly acquainted. One of them served with us as an apprentice, and subsequently had charge of our office as foreman, for sometime. He performed his duties in both stations with great fidelity, zeal and ability. The other, also, has acted as our foreman for the past year, and though the station was very arduous and perplexing, he performed his duties with great faithfulness. We have reason therefore to believe, that as these young men have dealt faithfully towards us, they will be equally true to others. So far as their mechanical abilities are concerned, we know that no better printers can be found *any where*. We will guarantee that they will give ample satisfaction in this respect. We are confident also that they will sustain themselves *intellectually*. They have good *common sense*,—a much better quality for an editor than *genius*. If it don't exhibit as many *flowers*, it bears much better *fruit*. They have great *industry* also, which is a good substitute for, if indeed it be not better than genius. Our friends therefore in the vicinity of New Albany, and especially in the First District, will do a service to themselves, and the Democratic cause, as well as to these worthy young men, by extending to them a liberal and hearty support. We feel sure that they will prove themselves altogether deserving of confidence in every respect.

We have written these sentences not in the ordinary spirit of courtesy,—too often the basis of newspaper puffs,—but because we *feel* more deeply even than we speak. We know what it is to start out into the field of editorial labor with sanguine anticipations; and to drain to the dregs the bitter cup which awaits almost every youthful follower in the same path. Would that our young friends could gather the flowers without being pierced with the thorns! Such at least is our hope and our prayer. And whether it be fulfilled or not, depends very much upon those whom they in good faith propose to serve.

Come to the Court House, This Evening!

All who are in favor of making preparations to receive our brave volunteers in a proper manner. Let none fail. It must be done, and well done. Now is the time. Put this notice in your hat, that you may *not* forget it. If you do, we shall appeal to the *ladies*, for that which the men refuse. They will not refuse, we know.

WHIG CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—We learn that the whig convention held at Cumberland, nominated NICHOLAS MCCARTY, Esq. as their candidate for Congress. We regret this, because they might have put forth a less worthy man to be beaten. As a gentleman and an honest man, we esteem him highly; as a politician, we do not think he suits the people, and we are sure he does not suit us. However, being the second richest man in the township, (as per the tax list) we suppose his friends thought he could best afford it; and, perhaps, certain other aspirants thought this the best plan to keep him out of *their* way in future.

Gen. Howard's Remains.

Our friend, J. I. STRETCHER, appointed, under the law of last winter, to convey the remains of the lamented Gen. T. A. HOWARD, from Texas to this State, returned with them yesterday, on his way to Rockville, where they will be re-interred. Mr. S. has had a short and fortunate trip, and met fully the expectations of his friends and the public generally.

What arrangements are to be made here, we are not fully advised of at this present writing.

SOLDIERS.—Last week, Capt. Smith passed through our place with some hundred of the finest looking men we have seen embodied in one company. If we are correctly informed, this company was raised as a volunteer corps under the requisition of last year. Not being in time to be accepted, they kept up their organization; and when the ten regiment bill became a law, they offered their services and were accepted. They were mostly from Lake county. Woe be to the enemy they ever get their eye on! We'll back them, two to one, against all the "greasers" in christendom.

☞The St. Louis Union justly observes, that one of the most ridiculous instances of self-stultification ever witnessed, is now seen in the conduct of the whig press of this country. After denouncing the war with great vehemence, it seizes upon the fact of its unparalleled success as material for whig capital.

Political harpies have seized upon the fame of Gen. TAYLOR, and are appropriating it to their selfish uses—or rather are laboring to appropriate it to themselves. In this, they cannot succeed. The old hero will not suffer his laurels to be thus tarnished. His reply to the New York wire-workers, shows that he understands such movements, and cannot be *used* by such schemers. He has declared the present war to be *right*, and with what consistency can those who denounce it as "unjust and infamous" claim to be his champions and especial friends. On this important issue the Whigs and Gen. TAYLOR are in direct conflict. But what will not whiggery do for the spoils!

☞Brother Clarkson, of the American, and Bro. Semans, of the Lafayette Journal cannot agree as to who shall be the next President. We are sorry for this, they should agree by all means, but they are too far apart, we fear—one is for principle, the other for availability.—*Cambridge Reveille.*

To be "for availability" is, then, to be derelict to principle. So we understand our whig friend of the Reveille. He is as little complimentary to the majority of whig politicians as he is to the editor of the American.

RAILROAD SCRIP.—A few hundred dollars railroad land scrip wanted, for which the highest price will be paid in cash. Inquire of G. A. C.

Public Debt Bill.

NEW YORK, May 10, 1847.

DEAR SIR:—Mr. Butler, agent of a large number of holders of Indiana bonds, filed in the office of the Agent of State, in this city, on the 8th instant, the notice required by the acts of the General Assembly, that a subscription of $800,000 had been made for the prosecution of the Wabash & Erie canal, as provided in the laws of January 19, 1846, and January 27, 1847, arranging the Funded Debt of Indiana. The bonds *subscribed on*, amount, in value, to $5,508,000, being a million and a half more than the lowest limit of the law requires. Besides this $5,508,000 a very large number of bonds belonging to *non-subscribers* are ready for surrender (in the hands of proper persons here,) making an aggregate, up to this time, of not less than *six millions*, it is thought. Well informed persons here think that at least seven millions will be surrendered during 1847, and that *all* our outstanding bonds will follow shortly thereafter. Certainly the beginning is most auspicious, and will have the effect, it is to be hoped, of putting to rest the honest fears of those who dreaded its *partial* operation on our creditors. So far, a large majority of the *subscribers*, in this country, are persons who hold few bonds (from one to ten) though in the aggregate, these small sums make nearly one million and three quarters.

The election for two Trustees, on behalf of the subscribers, took place to-day in this city, after the notice required by the law, and Messrs. Charles Butler, of New York, and Thomas H. Blake, of Indiana, were unanimously chosen. The vote was full. In haste, yours,

THOMAS DOWLING.

☞The credit of the selection of the battle-field of Buena Vista is probably due to Captain George W. Hughes of the Topographical Engineers. In a letter which he sent to the "Union," dated March 5, he says:

"You will remember that in one of my papers I designated a position just in advance of San Juan de Buena Vista as the true battle-field for the defence of Saltillo. I had previously carefully examined the whole valley, and designated that locality to General Wool. I ought to say *suggested*."

The paper to which he here refers was dated Feb 18. After premising that the town of Saltillo is of itself indefensible, it being commanded on three sides by hills, he says—

"The true battle-field for its defence in front is just beyond the hacienda of San Juan de Buena Vista, about four miles beyond the town. On this approach is a narrow defile, occupied by the river, on the right hand of which rises a high bluff hill, and on the left is a wide, deep, and almost impassable arroya. This pass may be completely swept by a converging fire of artillery, and can be turned only by light infantry on the one hand, while on the other side of the ravine (in which is a running stream of water) no troops can pass without exposing their flank to the artillery within point blank range. To occupy the whole valley would demand about 4,000 men of all arms, with powerful batteries of field artillery, and it would probably require some 1500 more to hold the town, protect the depots, and guard the passes. This force could defend Saltillo in that direction from overwhelming numbers and superior guns."

WHIG TRAITORS.—Lieutenant Colonel Henry S. Lane, of Montgomery county, in an address at Matamoras, Mexico, on the twenty-second of February last, holds the following language:

"It does not become me in my present position to speak of the causes which led to the present unhappy conflict between the United States and Mexico, nor of the manner in which the war has been conducted; it is enough for us to know that we are here at the call of our country—that we came to defend a sister State—to protect the national honor—to avenge the blood of our slaughtered brethren. If the character of the war is changed, or shall be changed hereafter, we are surely not to blame for it. When our Territory is invaded, our citizens butchered, and our country is involved in a state of war, actual, real, terrible war, the citizen who then withholds his aid and stops coldly to calculate the causes and chances of that war, whatever his professions may be, HE IS AT HEART A TRAITOR."

What does the Indiana Journal say to this? Lane is a whig, yet he takes democratic ground in relation to the war, and asserts, justly, we think, that the course pursued by the Journal, is *traitorous*.

☞The following resolutions have been introduced by Mr. Nicholas (democrat) into the legislature of Louisiana and read the first time:

"*Whereas*, The ever-glorious victory of Buena Vista has filled the whole country with joy and exultation, and the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened feel called on to give expression to a feeling so universally pervading this State; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the legislature of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, tender their thanks to Gen. Taylor and his gallant army for their services in the ever-memorable action of Buena Vista, in which they have shown, what probably they alone could have shown, the possibility of their former achievements being surpassed.

"*Resolved, That the Legislature cannot refrain from expressing the hope and belief, that seems so rapidly laying hold of public opinion, that the services of the distinguished chief of this gallant little army may lead to his being called, by the acclamation of the* WHOLE *people, to the highest office in their gift.*

"*Resolved*, That the Governor of the State be and he is hereby authorized and requested to have struck, by a competent artist, a gold medal, with suitable devices, to be presented in the name of the State to Gen Z. Taylor.

"*Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to forward to Gen. Taylor a copy of these resolutions."

The Delta intimates that Mr. Nicholas wants to go to Congress, and thinks to pave his way there by this movement. There is no doubt but that the office-seekers of all parties are very willing just now to sing pæans to Gen. Taylor, and thus to partake of his popularity.

☞Puebla is one of the handsomest cities in the Mexican territory. The houses are lofty and in good taste, and the streets are wide and clean. About six miles from the city stood Cholula, which Cortes described "as having a population of forty thousand citizens well clothed, and, as it might appear, peculiarly devout according to their own style, for the conqueror counted in it the tower of four hundred idol temples." Of this city not a vestige remains but an immense mound of brick, on which now stands a Romish chapel.

☞Speaking of the recent call for a new regiment of volunteers, the Richmond Palladium says—

"Volunteers may be found; but we had hoped the people of Indiana, being convinced that the war with Mexico is designed alone to secure the annexation of territory upon which to establish the institution of slavery, would refuse to aid the President in his unholy scheme. We shall see."

This talk about additional slave territory is sheer nonsense If otherwise, why should Calhoun, and other slavery leaders oppose the war, and especially any further acquisition of territory? The fact is, that abolition, whiggery, and ultra slavery are now cheek by jowl, giving "aid and comfort" to each other.

☞A letter from Washington says:—Mr. Polk is sanguine of an immediate peace—but if the war is not closed before the meeting of the next Congress, should there be a whig majority in the House, the American armies will be withdrawn across the Rio Grande. That's certain.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

That is, hold on Mexico, make no peace with Polk. You shall lose nothing. We will soon have the power, and then we shall call our army back and let you alone.—*Lou. Dem.*

☞The late W. Tidd, the English barrister, well known as the author of "Tidd's Practice," died leaving real and personal estate which has recently been proved as worth £160,000 sterling. The late, and the present Lord Chancellor, together with other most eminent English statesmen, were among his pupils.

Latest from the Rio Grande.

We yesterday received through the Post Office the following letter from Camargo.—*N. O. Delta, 5th.*

Preparation of General Taylor for a march to San Luis—India-Rubber Water-Bags—Necessity for a speedy Reinforcement of Troops—Return of Volunteers—Stringent measures of Col. Belknap.

CAMARGO, April 16th, 1847.

Editors Delta:—In compliance with my promise, I seize the pen to address you a few lines, although I scarcely know of any thing that might be of interest to your readers, except that there is no longer a doubt of Gen. Taylor's intention to advance upon San Luis Potosi, so soon as he can obtain a sufficient number of men and means of transportation for the enterprise. I have satisfied myself of this by the General's requisition upon the Quartermaster's Department for a large number of India rubber bags, calculated to carry water. Several thousand of these were yesterday sent up in a train. Each one is capable of holding from four to six gallons. This seems to me conclusive evidence of a contemplated march through the waterless country between Buena Vista and San Luis.

On the other hand, the disbandment of the volunteers, whose term of service is shortly expiring will leave Gen. Taylor with but a very small force. Several regiments of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Kentucky, and one from Mississippi and Arkansas, will before long return home. You will perceive by this, that unless new forces are sent here, it is scarcely probable that any active operations will take place in this quarter.

Camargo is almost entirely deserted by the Mexicans. But few, and those in the Government's employ, are remaining.

To-morrow I start for Monterey. It is belived that Urrea, with a considerable force, is still in the neighborhood of Marin, a little village a short distance from Monterey. General Taylor's order is, that no smaller body than a thousand ought to travel between the two places. Your friend, H.

Battle of Sacramento.

INCIDENTS.—While the Missouri forces were advancing upon the Mexican entrenchments at Sacramento, a tall private in one of the companies called out to the captain to halt, and the officer supposing that he was faltering, and fearful of such a feeling at so perilous a moment, leaped in front and sternly shouted "*forward.*"

"Ho, Captain! hush, hist! keep shady a moment," said he, "that's a fellar peepin' over the bank at us; jest let me try my old shootin' fixin' on him."

"*Forward!* I say, sir," shouted the officer again.

"Well, but jest to try the thing, Captain, for it aint a right down sartin piece yet." said he; and levelling upon the peeping Mexican, he dropped him. "Good as wheat!" he exclaimed! "the old United States fixin' talks as if it had a real natral animosity against them fellars!"

During the fight a party of one company were, from their position, watching for chance shoots at those who showed themselves inside the entrenchments; and the Mexicans appearing to have little idea of the marksmanship of the men opposed to them, would expose their persons as they fired their pieces; those who did so were almost certain to fall by the fire of the Missouri sharp shooters; and so little did the latter consider themselves in danger from the return fire, that they kept up a fire of laughter, also, at the success of their shots. After several of the enemy had thus fallen, the others would place their guns on the entrenchment and fire at random, with no part of their person exposed. This musketry from the enemy was almost harmless. When the company was ordered to charge upon the entrenchments, one of the privates was laughing so heartily that the tears were rolling down his checks. A comrade enquired—

"What ails you Sam?"

"Why, I'm tickled with sech fightin' as this," says he; "I'll swar ef it aint as good as any turkey shootin' I've ever seed."

Anti-Rentism in New York.

The anti-rent excitement in New York is again manifesting itself in acts of outrage and violence. We give the following, from the Albany *Atlas*, as a specimen of the proceedings of this band of lawless men:

In April, 1846, Mr. Samuel Coons leased of Mr. R. S. Livingston a farm of 160 acres, in Taghanac, for $160 dollars a year, for five years. The property was formerly in the possession of Barent Van Waggenen. Soon after taking possession he found his horses had been tarred, blankets cut, and plough broken in the night time; but except this, he remained in undisturbed possession of the property for the year. That about midnight on the 21st instant, ten men disguised in calico dresses, caps, and masks, who afterwards were found to be armed with various weapons, guns, pistols, a tomahawk, and one with a wooden handled spear, broke into his house.

Mr. Coon's affidavit describes the outrages in these words:

"That just as the door was forced in, this deponent jumped from his bed on the floor, and immediately the leader of the disguised men, as this deponent supposed, quickly approached this deponent with a knife or other sharp instrument, and made a pass at him, cutting a gash on the face of this deponent, from about the middle of the right side of his nose to his chin. That this deponent complained that he had been cut, and spoke harshly to the leader; his reply was that Indians would not bear to have the dogs set upon them. That the leader of the disguised men then ordered his men to clear the house of the furniture. They all then engaged and did take out all the furniture and put it in the door yard—including the beds and bedding. That the chief then put it to vote among his Indians as he called them, whether the old people (the father and mother of this deponent) should remain till morning, or leave immediately, and the vote of the band was that they should leave immediately; and the order was accordingly given by the person acting as chief, that we all should leave immediately, threatening this deponent if he did not, they would visit him again.

"That after the house was cleared of the furniture and the order given for all of us to leave, the disguised men, or some three of them, went to the two horse team standing near by, and brought Barent Van Waggenen to the house with his hands tied, and put him in the house, some of them went to the team and brought a straw bed, some chairs, and the wife of said Van Waggenen, and put her and the furniture in the house. They then untied the hands of said Van Waggenen, and told him he must stay there and cultivate the farm, or they would give him a coat of tar and feathers. They then put the team of said Van Waggenen in the barn, and then again told us to leave, and told me if I did not leave in twenty-four hours and take all my furniture with me, they would visit me again. My father and mother, and hired girl, went to Mr. Ringsdorph, and myself and hired boy went to Hiram Wheeler's."

Van Waggenen, the former tenant, who (by the advice doubtless of some pettifogging counsellor) had thus been installed into the farm, with his arms tied and apparently against his will, was remaining in possession at the last accounts.

Other outrages of a similar character have been perpetrated; and their extent can be judged of from the fact that Governor YOUNG, notwithstanding his late political alliance with these depredators, has found himself compelled, by the force of public opinion, to move in the matter. Accordingly he has issued a proclamation offering rewards of $500 each for the first one of the depredators connected with this, and a like outrage committed in Columbia county, that may be arrested, and $100 for each subsequent arrest, in both cases; the reward to be paid upon the conviction of the parties.

But why convict them? It is only a mockery of justice; merely passing them through the forms of law, to become objects of executive pardon. Better to have kept the master spirits of this evil in confinement, when they were there, than to have turned them loose, to organize anew their bands of confederates, and plunge the State again into civil disorder and strife. It is a dear price which the people are compelled to pay for political victories, and honors of unscrupulous party leaders. Even his Excellency is like to find the fruits of his policy somewhat bitter to the taste.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

ANOTHER BREAK IN THE CANAL BELOW LEWISBURGH.—We learn by the Logansport Pharos that a new break occurred in the canal, at the bluff below Lewisburgh. The sand, which was put in to fill up the breach made a few weeks ago, was almost wholly washed out, making the breach nearly, if not quite, as large as it was before.

District Convention.

The Democratic District Convention for the fifth Congressional District met at Indianapolis on the 15th of May; when,

On motion of Mr. Lee of Bartholomew, Dr. JAMES RITCHEY, of Johnson, was chosen President, and B. F. JONES, of Bartholomew and N. BOLTON, of Marion, appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Chapman, of Hancock, the several counties composing the District were called, and the following delegates appeared and took their seats, to-wit:

Bartholomew—S. G. Lee, B. F. Jones, A. S. Hauser, B. F. Myers, M. D. Carter, R. R. Carter, J. D. Ferrell, and Thomas G. Ferry.

Brown—W. M. Mason, John Prosser, and Lewis Prosser.

Johnson—Dr. J. F. Peggs, Wm. Bridges, William Harter, William Allen, Dr. Schofield, George Botsford, Robert Dickey, J. M. Norris, Isaac Beason, John Low, Joseph Roberts, Reason Slack, John Shuck, D. V. Demaree, Mad. Vandivier, N. Hughs, Wm. Jennings, H. Shufflebarger, Wm. McClellan, Thomas Gaunt, Samuel Henry, D. McCalpin, M. G. Clark, and D. McConnel.

Shelby—E. Gird, J. F. Rule, S. H. Rhorer.

Hancock—R. Williams, J. S. Fitzpatrick, G. W. Sample, S. Shockley, N. Barnard, Dr. J. W. Harvey, William Philpot, J. Wright, J. Collins, D. W. Odle, J. Chapman, W. Shaffer, E. Drake.

Hamilton—Samuel Day, Joseph Messick, James Burchan, Jonathan Coleman, Anthony Hamble, J. S. Tyson, Jacob Madden, D. Dale, E. Van Buskirk, J. H. Dauthit, B. F. Ellis, Robert Criswell, Humphrey Irwin, William Irwin, Moses Kreag, Joseph Bolton, A. Hellins, T. Lackey, and J. Chitwood.

Madison—A. Reed, J. Downs, D. P. Hazletine, J. Harbugh, Capt. Nicholson, and A. Jackson.

Tipton—Newton J. Jackson, and George Tucker.

Marion—John Bishop, S. W. Norris, J. T. Roberts, Dr. Homburgh, A. G. Porter, J. Turner N. B. Palmer, Jas. Curry, Charles Garner, Aaron Wright, Merry McGuire, D. L. McFarland, B. Cuddington, H. Kratzer, D. Shilds, H. Brady, E. N. Shimer, James Davis, James Vansickle, T. F. Stout, Thomas Morrow, J. Harding, James Johnson, W. K. Johnson, William Swafford, James Webb, P. Bristow, H. P. Todd, James Snow, Morris Howland, Thomas Lewis, M. Webb, Jos. Johnson, John Perry, D. Ross, Lemuel Corey, N. B. Webber, Daniel Moore, N. Kemper, J. Springer, Wm. Powers, R. M. J. Duvall, D. Morris, sen., E. James, Jonas Huffman, Jacob Scott, C. H. Boatright, D. Z. Ellis, James Armstrong, J. D. Draper, Levi Allen, S. Austin, James Haynes, John Moore, and Emanuel Michael.

On motion of Mr. LEE, it was

Resolved, That all Democrats present from the several counties of the District, and not being delegates, be admitted to participate in the proceedings of the Convention, except in voting for the nomination of a candidate for Congress.

On motion of S. W. NORRIS,

Resolved, That a committee of one from each county in the District be appointed to report a preamble and resolutions, as expressive of the sentiments of the Convention.

Whereupon, the Chair appointed Messrs. Norris of Marion, Gird of Shelby, Myers of Bartholomew, Mason of Brown, Chapman of Hancock, A. Jackson of Madison, Dale of Hamilton, N. J. Jackson of Tipton, and Hardin of Johnson, as said committee.

On motion, a resolution was adopted that the delegates from the several counties now retire and separately determine the vote of each county, and appoint one of their number a committee to cast the vote of each of the counties respectively, under a ratio of three votes to Marion county and two votes to each of the other counties in the District, and that the Convention do now adjourn until two o'clock, P. M.

2 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention assembled.

Dr. J. H. Cook of Madison now rose and said, that since his arrival in Indianapolis he had become convinced that a majority of the counties in the District had instructed their delegates to vote for the Hon. William W. Wick as the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District, and in order that there might be entire unanimity, he would respectfully withdraw his name as a candidate for nomination, and would heartily unite in the support of the choice of the Convention.

Mr. Bridges of Johnson now offered the following resolution; which was adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That the Hon. WILLIAM W. WICK is nominated by this Convention as the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District.

Whereupon, on motion, Messrs. Chapman, Cook, and Bridges were appointed a committee to inform Judge Wick of his nomination.

Mr. NORRIS, from the committee appointed to prepare a preamble and resolutions, now reported the following; which were unanimously adopted, to-wit:

WHEREAS, It is right and proper, on occasions like the present, that the Democratic party should give an expression of public sentiment, we assume the task, feeling more than ever the value of the principles for which we have been for years, contending. It is grateful, alike to a party as to nations and individuals, that after contending for years for the successful establishment of great and cardinal principles, to find the measures of its choice adding to the general prosperity; not only so, but as is the case in the present instance, strengthening the perpetuity of our own Union and the bonds which bind together some of the greatest governments on earth.

Little over two years have elapsed since the inauguration of the present Democratic President, and we find some of the greatest and most vexed questions of the age have been settled, on a sure and permanent basis. The great tariff question, connected with the financial policy of the country, has been so arranged as to be met by a reciprocal feeling on the part of other nations. America is the granary and storehouse of the world, where the famishing millions of other countries will be sure to find food, in the darkest hours of famine and distress, and a plentiful supply of agricultural productions in the days of their greatest prosperity. The great designs of a bountiful Providence would be frustrated, in the intercourse of nations, were we again to saddle upon the country the now obsolete and exploded restrictive policy. The old song of our opponents, that *the producer pays the duty*, creates a smile whenever alluded to. A United States Bank, although still having many secret advocates, who would like to prosper at the expense of the great producing classes of the country, is rarely spoken of, and the public moneys are rendered safe from all depreciation and loss by the wholesome restrictions of the independent treasury system.

The Oregon question, which at one time assumed a threatening aspect, has been amicably adjusted, in a spirit of concession and compromise, since the last election of a member to Congress from this district. Texas has become an integral part of this Union, with her representatives and senators on the floors of our national councils, and but for the war now existing between this Republic and Mexico calumny and detraction would be compelled to be silent, in the midst of the general and growing prosperity of the country. War, in the midst of its glories and its triumphs, also carries along with it its horrors and distresses. But that day has not yet come, so ardently desired and foretold in prophecy, when the sword is to be turned into the ploughshare and the spear into the pruning hook. As men and nations are still constituted, there is a point beyond which, in the estimation of the world, forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and after meeting with delay and contempt from Mexico, in repeated instances, in our efforts amicably to settle our difficulties, our country was invaded and American blood was shed, by the hosts of Mexico, on American soil. Then it was that the hands of the President were promptly strengthened by Congress, with fifty thousand men and ten millions of money, by an almost unanimous vote, both Whigs and Democrats, at the time, uniting that war with Mexico was just, and should be prosecuted until the invader was willing to do justice. But since that period we have been sorry to find that moral treason has raised her deformed visage in the halls of national legislation, and aid and comfort has been extended to the enemy by some of the very men who solemnly voted that war existed by the act of Mexico. But notwithstanding the delays and discouragements that have been thrown in the path of the President, the cause of our country has moved onward, upheld by the brave hearts and strong hands of American soldiers. We have never been defeated on a single prominent battle-field, though our brave army has been opposed in every instance to an enemy of greatly superior numbers. The American arms have triumphed gloriously at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista, under General Taylor—volunteers and regulars exhibiting equal daring, intrepidity and skill, while at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo, the stronghold and impregnable fortress of San Juan de Ulloa has surrendered and Santa Anna routed from his strong positions, his army taken prisoners and dispersed, and himself barely escaping with his life—accomplished by the brave American army under Gen. Scott, assisted at Vera Cruz by the brave Com. Perry. It would consume too much time to give in detail, the daring achievements of the great American army, during the present contest, under her several heroic commanders. Stockton, Fremont, Kearney and others on the Pacific, and by Doniphan, Price, and a host of others in different part of Mexico, nor of Twiggs, Worth, Butler, Patterson, Hamer, Wool, our own Lane, Pillow, Quitman, the heroic Shields, Generals who assisted in the command at the great battles before enumerated; nor of the gallant Colonels and other officers, scores of whom gave evidence, with their lives and blood, of American valor and patriotism.

In view of these considerations, and others not enumerated,

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in our worthy Chief Magistrate, and have a heartfelt satisfaction in approving the acts of his administration, both civil and military, during the period he has administered the government.

Resolved, That, as Democrats, we hail with proud satisfaction the practical tests that have been afforded of the wisdom of the principles and policy of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the thanks of the nation are due to Major General Zachary Taylor, Major General Winfield Scott, Commodores Perry and Stockton, and the brave officers, soldiers and seamen under their respective commands, for their patriotism and love of country, which have added unfading laurels to the American name and American arms.

Resolved, That we most heartily reprobate the following sentiments of leading Whig papers of the Union, as being well calculated to give moral aid and comfort to the enemy, to-wit:

"To volunteer, or to vote a dollar to carry on the war, IS MORAL TREASON AGAINST THE GOD OF HEAVEN AND THE RIGHTS OF MANKIND. No sophistry can cover up its turpitude, or screen the actor, be he member of Congress or private citizen, from the guilt attached to the perpetration of crime."—*Haverhill (Mass.) Gazette*

"For our part, we hope that not one volunteer will go over his State line for any such purpose. THE WAR IS UNJUST, AND MORE THAN THAT, IT IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND UNNECESSARY."—*Lowell Courier.*

The Bostonian, a federal sheet published in Boston, thus vilifies the patriotic men who have volunteered for the war:

"THE VOLUNTEERS.—These jackasses are going off to loaf, prowl, murder and steal in Mexico, while the orderly, industrious, and moral part of the community, staying at home and attending to their business, are to take care of the wives and children which these lazy and valiant (?) fellows desert and cast upon the charities of the public! Bah! doff your blue breeches, dirk knives, and your vagabond propensities; go to work, and maintain your families."

The N. Y. Tribune, a paper always in high favor with the federalists, says, "the whole world knows that it is Mexico which has been robbed and imposed upon, and that OUR PEOPLE ARE THE ROBBERS!"

The Portsmouth Journal declares that "every victory which has or may be gained * * will only stand as a BLACK MONUMENT, in future ages, of OUR COUNTRY'S RECKLESS AMBITION."

John P. Hale, a federal abolitionist, says the war is "UNPARALLELED IN THE ANNALS OF INFAMY, and is popular only among the DEVILS OF THE BOTTOMLESS PIT."

The New Hampshire Statesman, speaking of the patriotic volunteers, says:

"The ordinary barbarisms of war are utterly insufficient TO GLUT THE RANKLING PASSIONS OF DESPERATE MEN. Powder and ball, pistols and swords are instruments of death too genteel for the FIENDS IN HUMAN SHAPE whom war brings from DENS OF POLLUTION and sends forth upon their bloody mission. The spirit created by such public exhibitions as the above [the presentation of a suite of side arms to a volunteer officer] is the spirit of the DEEPEST HELL."

The Louisville Journal, edited by Prentice, calls the contest with Mexico, to use his own impious language, "A WAR AGAINST GOD."

Resolved, That as a want of consistency in action or principle, in a political party, necessarily involves either a want of honesty or lack of intelligence, we cannot charitably believe, that that portion of the Whig press and of the Whig leaders who *profess* to advocate the election of General Taylor to the Presidency are sincere in such advocacy, and for the following reasons:

1. They have professed, for a quarter of a century to be opposed to the elevation of military chieftains to that distinguished station; and they only yielded to the exception in the case of General Harrison, on the ground, by them assumed, that he had filled various stations of civil employment, and was, like General Jackson, called from such employments by the exigencies of war, into the military service, at the head of volunteers, and was by his calling and in practice, identified with the farming interest; while, on the other hand, they admit that General Taylor has been bred and lived in the regular standing army, from early life, as a profession and means of livelihood.

2. They have uniformly professed to be opposed to the war with Mexico, denouncing it as *murderous*, as *unholy*, and against the laws of Heaven; they have lauded and bepraised those who, like Senator Corwin, have even opposed the furnishing of supplies to our suffering volunteers, to enable them to carry on that war with credit to themselves, to their relatives whom they have left behind them, and to their country; while, on the other hand, they profess a political friendship for General Taylor, over the slaughter of the foe, occasioned by whose brilliant victories, they have read homilies of reproach and shed tears of sorrow.

3. They opposed the election of General Jackson, whom, for his brilliant services in a war now generally admitted to have been just, righteous, and with a foe worthy of our prowess, they denounced as "THE MAN OF BLOOD;" and they now profess a willingness to elevate to the same office one successfully engaged in a war which they characterize as *unjust, unrighteous*, and, from the disparity of force, disgraceful to our arms.

4. During the last canvass for the Presidency, they professed a determination to make that the last instance in which they would ever support a slaveholder for that office; while now they are manifesting a disposition to support not merely a farming, but a plantation slaveholder for that distinguished station.

5. While they excuse themselves by saying, that General Taylor and General Scott are not responsible for the war; that while they are in the army, they are bound to fight and shed the blood of the innocent and unoffending in this war; yet it is manifest, that one of those officers felt aggrieved and disappointed that he was not selected at an earlier period to conduct it, and while it is equally manifest that both of them could have avoided all participation in it, probably by their simple request, and certainly by their resignation, and that too, in view of their previous achievements in war, without any imputation against their admitted courage. And we leave it for federal casuists to decide, whether it would not be their duty to resign, rather than to aid in the prosecution of a war, which they charge as being UNCONSTITUTIONAL, to say nothing of its being, in their estimation, unprovoked, aggressive, unjust, heaven-defying, and stimulated by the Prince of Darkness.

Resolved therefore, That we were not surprised to see that our opponents, at their recent Convention in Marion county, while they were evidently desirous of profiting in the present election, by the growing feeling in favor of a war which they have uniformly opposed, by suggesting the name of General Taylor by way of *inquiry* merely, they yet cautiously abstained from any distinct and positive recommendation.

Resolved, however, That if the whig party do sincerely harbor the intention of nominating General Taylor or General Scott for the Presidency, they thereby exhibit a shameless and reckless disregard for political consistency, an abandonment of principles which they have professed to believe essential to the welfare of the country, by professing which they have received essential aid from other quarters, and stand out openly and unclosguedly as stimulated alone by a reckless thirst for power and office without regard to means.

Resolved, That by the practice and creed of the Democratic party the rights, the welfare and the prosperity of the *whole* and *entire* Union are objects of equal and impartial regard, that party never having inconsistently regarded the *residence*, (whether north or south,) the *calling* or the *profession* of any citizen as an obstacle to his receiving their favor and confidence, for any station, if he possessed the requisite qualifications.

Resolved, That while the Democratic party takes this liberal ground, discountenancing geographical divisions, sectional differences and local prejudices, they will (until the proper time,) stand uncommitted as to the Presidency, regarding as they do, an agitation of that question, at present, as premature, but that, when the proper season arrives, they will be found, in accordance with their time-honored usages, battling shoulder to shoulder, as one man, under the broad banner of equal rights, for their cherished principles, essential as they are to the prosperity and glory of our country, if not to the existence of our free institutions.

Resolved, That the "Wilmot proviso," as a measure, was introduced out of season, as, in our opinion, no law for the government of any territory can properly be enacted until it belongs to the United States, inasmuch as all such legislation is subject to repeal by a subsequent Congress.

Resolved, That we solemnly protest against the daring attack upon the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS, by the Senate of the United States, in the person of the venerable Thomas Ritchie, the amiable, talented and indefatigable advocate of Democratic principles, by expelling him from the floor of that body, thus depriving him of a privilege always heretofore allowed, in times even of the highest party excitement, to the editor of every prominent paper published at the seat of government.

Resolved, That the failure of the measure, at the session of Congress before the last, for raising the pay of the twelve months volunteers to ten dollars per month—being only thirty-six dollars more for their entire term of service, than previously allowed by law, has operated most advantageously for that description of our forces, as it has secured to them, by the law of last session, scrip upon the Treasury itself of the United States to the amount of one hundred dollars, sure of being paid, and bearing an interest of six per cent. until paid; or, if the volunteer should prefer it, two hundred dollars worth of land, to be located at such place as he may desire, for a lasting and an independent home.

Resolved, therefore, That we approve of the course of our late Representative in Congress upon those questions, ending as they have, and as he intended and foretold, in a greatly increased advantage to our citizen soldiers.

Resolved, That we cannot harbor the idea, that any of the great Democratic family will prove recreant to their best interests, in view of the present and prospective prosperity of the country, brought about by the action of Democratic men by Democratic measures, by now supporting for office any other than the faithful advocates of their principles.

On motion of Mr. J. W. HERVEY,

Resolved, That we recommend the propriety of establishing a Democratic Club, to be organized in each county in this Congressional District, to meet at times by them agreed upon, to discuss and defend the principles of our party, that they may be presented to the public mind as fair as they are pure.

On motion of N. B. PALMER, Esq.,

Resolved, That the disinterested, generous, and conciliating course of Dr. J. H. Cook, manifested on this day, deserves the thanks, gratitude, and favorable remembrance of the whole Democracy of this Congressional District.

Judge Wick now appeared, and returned his acknowledgments to the Convention, in a handsome address.

Governor Whitcomb being loudly called for, responded in an eloquent and forcible manner, and urged the necessity of maintaining the great principles for which the Democratic party had been for years contending, and which were now so successfully adding to the general prosperity of the country. He warned the Convention that eternal vigilance was necessary to perpetuate those principles. The Governor sat down amidst the cheers of the Convention.

Dr. Cook being also loudly called for, now appeared, and in a few neat and appropriate remarks expressed his determination to do all in his power to support the nominee of the Convention. He had done so at the last Congressional election, and the Democrats in his portion of the District had given a good account of themselves. He thanked the Convention for the sentiments they had expressed in the resolution they had adopted in relation to his course on the present occasion. After a few general remarks he retired from the stand amidst the cheers of the Convention.

On motion of D. L. McFarland, a vote of thanks was extended to Dr. JAMES RITCHEY for the able manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the Convention, and to the Secretaries for the performance of their duties.

On motion,

Ordered, That the editors of this Congressional District be requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention.

The Convention having now concluded its proceedings,

Dr. Ritchey rose, and after some general remarks, urged upon all Democrats present the necessity of unity of action. It was impossible that every one should have his choice in a candidate, but the duty of every good Democrat was, to vote for his principles and this could only be done by voting for the regularly nominated candidate.

The Convention then adjourned, *sine die.*

JAMES RITCHEY, President.

B. F. JONES, N. BOLTON, } Secretaries.

CAMP WASHINGTON NEAR VERA CRUZ, April