

Indiana State Sentinel.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, JULY 21, 1847.
In this paper are published the Laws, Treaties, and other public Acts of the United States, by authority of the Government.

Our Terms.
The following will hereafter be the permanent terms of the Weekly Indiana State Sentinel:
Payments to be made always in advance.
One copy, one year, \$2.00
Three copies, one year, \$5.00
Ten copies, one year, \$15.00
Twenty copies, one year, \$20.00
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(Published three times a week during the session.)
One copy, one year, \$1.00
Three copies, one year, \$3.00
Ten copies, one year, \$10.00
Twenty copies, one year, \$15.00

Public Meetings.
Several of the Democratic candidates, who have been nominated by regular conventions, will endeavor to meet their fellow-citizens as follows, and they would be especially gratified to see many, of all parties, as can make it convenient to attend.

In Pike, Thursday, 22d, at Augusta.
Friday, 23d, at McCurdy's mills.
In Wayne, Saturday, 24th, at Miller's mill.
Monday, 26th, at Bridgeport.
In Deater, Tuesday, 27th, at DeLind's.
Wednesday, 28th, at E. R. Wilson's.
In Perry, on Thursday, 29th, at Mrs. School House.
The meetings, except where otherwise specified, will generally be about 1 o'clock, P. M. It is expected that one or more of the Whig candidates will also attend.

We are requested to state that J. L. Ketcham, Esq. withdraws his name as a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney.

The Returned Volunteers.
A public dinner and other services in honor of the returned volunteers was given in Franklin county on the 13th inst. John M. Johnson, Esq., delivered an address, which was responded to by Col. McCarty, G. B. Tingley and others also made short addresses.

The Democrat says—"At the dinner table, where things were done up right, good humor seemed to be the order of the day. The drinking of toasts, the roaring of cannon and the music by the band, all plainly told that it was a day of rejoicing."
A similar celebration was had in Sullivan county on the 19th, an account of which we have in the Vincennes Gazette. It is estimated that not less than 5000 persons were present—2000 ladies. The Hon. John W. Davis was the orator of the day. A patriotic ode, composed for the occasion, was sung by its author, Judge John S. Davis. Responses were made to the oration and ode, by Capt. Briggs and Lt. Col. Hadden. The Gazette concludes its account by saying—

"The reception given by the people of Sullivan, was one worthy of the brave soldiers who had gone forth to battle under the Stars and Stripes, and those who spilt their blood in the service of the country, and were not permitted to receive the kindly welcome of kindred and friends at home, were held in dear remembrance, and the big tear rolled down many a cheek as allusions were made to the gallant dead. Braver soldiers than the Sullivan county Guards never gathered under the folds of the American flag."

A letter dated Columbus, Ia., June 12th, says—
"The volunteers all returned, and are 'right side up'—every man. Next Saturday we have a meeting to make arrangements for a dinner for the whole 3d regt. Indiana volunteers, to be given by the Haw-patrol farmers."

In Shelby county a festival in honor of the volunteers of that county will take place on Friday, July 23d.

At various other places public festivals have been or are to be given for the same purpose. Everywhere indeed, in this and in other States, something has been done to demonstrate the feelings of the people towards those brave men who enrolled themselves as common soldiers, and encountered peril and death in a hundred shapes for the defence and glory of the country. Everywhere, we say, except at Indianapolis. Here, *Corwinism* appears to be the predominant sentiment among the "leaders," though it may not be confessed; and of course those who think the volunteers nearly allied to "robbers and murderers," cannot be expected to regard them as worthy of any demonstration of respect either public or private.

Mr. McGaughey, a Whig Representative in Congress for the seventh district, says the Evansville Journal, voted against increasing the soldiers pay to ten dollars a month, and the Whig party in his district has evinced their appreciation of his course by quietly laying him on the shelf by nominating another man. All very good. But how much better did they do by nominating R. W. Thompson, who did all in his power to discourage the enlistment of volunteers last year, and who, for his unparliamentary conduct was then denounced as a Tory by Col. T. H. Blake, one of the Trustees of the Walsh and Erie Canal, and an unwavering Whig! Don't they at the same time support Gale Smith in the 4th district who voted just as McGaughey did, not only not to pay the Volunteers ten dollars a month, but against paying them any thing at all? *Corwinism* is a little more popular in the eastern than in the western part of the State, and that explains the different attitude assumed by the Whigs. Here, in the centre, they play on both strings,—praise Corwin, but hurrah for Taylor.

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NOBLESVILLE, July 13, 1847.
The prospects of Judge Wick in this county are very flattering. He will lose none of his old supporters. His position in relation to the war, bank, tariff and other questions, were now before the country, are so candidly and fairly stated, that no one can be mistaken in them, or in his course if elected, and for this his enemies are compelled to give him credit.
In this the Judge differs with his opponent, Mr. McCarty. He attended all of the Judge's appointments in this county last week. Mr. McCarty must have a great deal of fault with the Judge's course, and has but little else to talk about. Take the Judge out of his speech, and there was but little left in it. The war, so far as anything by him shown to the contrary, was all right; and the President doing every thing that was honorable to the nation in the prosecution of it. He is non-committal as to how the war should be prosecuted. There are a great many who would get the abolitionists to vote for Mr. McCarty, but I think the abolitionists have talked so much about *dark faces*, that they will not let the whigs make good faces of them and wheedle them into the support of their candidate, and thereby give their support to the wrong party who have nominated a slave-holder for President, yet pretend to be *Wilmot Proviso* men.
Yours, &c.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—Just as our paper was going to press, we were informed by a gentleman in whom we have every confidence, that a report from a respectable source, reached this city from the city of Mexico, last night, that a battery of our troops at Puebla, and that it believed the Mexican articles of milk, pulque, liquors, etc., poisoned those with which a certain poisonous vegetable, which grows in the neighborhood. We believe the rumor entitled to credit, and hope Gen. Scott will hear of it in time to prevent any more of the diabolical plot.—*Missouri Post, June 25.*

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July 21.—Wheat at Indianapolis mills, 40 cents per bushel.

GEN. TAYLOR'S WILMOT.—We copied recently a paragraph from the Louisville Journal, based upon Gen. Taylor's letter to the editor of the Cincinnati Signal, in which the editor of the Journal stated that—"Within the last three days we have seen a letter from Gen. Taylor, in which he twice declares, unequivocally and in so many words, that he is 'A WHIG.'"

This statement has been generally regarded as a falsehood, or the pretended letter a forgery,—for the reason, we suppose, that the editor of the Louisville Journal being such a notorious liar, is suspected of falsehood even when occasionally telling a truth.

The editor of the Journal in reference to these suspicious, after a customary display of blackguardism, repeats his former statement in the following terms:

"The letter of Gen. Taylor, to which we referred, was addressed to the Hon. W. J. Graves of this city, by whom it was shown to us on the 27th of June ult., and by whom we were authorized to make the use of it that we did make. In regard to that letter we now reiterate our statement. Gen. Taylor twice declares in it that he is 'A WHIG'—he declares this directly and unequivocally. At the same time, as we remarked before, he disclaims all partisan bitterness and avows his anxiety to see his beloved country delivered from the disastrous consequences of violent partyism. In one paragraph he says, that, 'although himself 'A WHIG,' yet, if he had the power to make a President of the United States, and if he knew who, in the high office of President, would administer the government in the greatest purity and do most toward restoring it to what it was in the earlier days of the Republic, he would make that man President, no matter to what party he might nominally belong.'"

This Graves is the man who was the principal actor in the 'Cilly murder, which occurred under the direction of Mr. Clay, at Washington, a few years ago. He is a virulent whig, and we have no doubt, if Taylor did write to him, as we suppose he did, that the sentiments conveyed were such as those described by the Journal, for whose information perhaps, the letter was written. The way to settle the matter positively, would be to publish the letter, together with the statement of some decent person, of ordinary reputation for veracity, that it is genuine. If it is honestly written, let its possessors give the whole of it to the "public eye."

The Cincinnati Enquirer of a late date has the following interesting information relative to one of the public whig officers of the regular army:

JUST LIKE THEM.—It appears from some intercepted letters, that the Assistant Quartermaster HUNT, at New Orleans, has been writing letters to Vera Cruz, complaining of the Administration not furnishing them with requisite means. The Mexican papers are in a state of glorification on the subject, judging from the statements of this whig officer-holder that our army would soon have to be withdrawn for want of funds.

We have heard of this Major Hunt before, from those who have been in New Orleans. The St. Charles of that city is familiar, we should judge, with his diatribes against the administration and the war. Such men are not to be trusted; they will make as much expense as possible,—their relatives being the greatest gainers,—and then abuse the administration for not furnishing means. We have too many such officials in the Quartermaster's Bureau. They ought to be routed. This Major Hunt, we believe, has been removed. We hope his place will be filled with the right sort of a man—one who feels an interest in the success of the war, and who will act with proper vigilance, energy and economy.

The same paper of a day later contains the announcement by the N. O. Times, a whig paper, of the transfer of Lt. Col. Hunt to Washington, and testifying to his *left hand* and *acceptable* discharge of duty. The Enquirer adds:

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Letter from an Irishman.
Messrs. CHAPMAN & SPANG: Gents.—In your paper of the 19th inst., furnished me by a friend, I find the following:

"Judging from the boasts of Mr. McCarty's whig friends, we are compelled to admit to our friends abroad, that in Marion county, a good many foreigners, and laboring democrats, now heretofore in the employment of Mr. McCarty, or of his satellites, will be kept so close as to hear no word of warning, and be so enojled and flattered by those who formerly derided them, as to be induced to cast their votes for the whig candidate for Congress."

With all due deference to your opinion and the boasts of Mr. McCarty's friends, I beg leave to differ from your conclusion. Can it be that any foreigner would vote for a whig? Can it be that my countrymen are so lost to every feeling of patriotism and duty as to vote for any man belonging to the whig party—thus endorsing the slanders of that party upon themselves? It cannot be. I cannot believe that they have forgotten the foul aspersions that have been cast upon them by the highest and best member of that party, from the highest and best priest to the meanest subaltern who does the dirty work of whiggery. What! an Irishman vote for a man whose political creed comports with that of the party who, in 1811, not only burned their churches and demolished the Catholic convents in Philadelphia, but after these outrages upon the rights of liberty and conscience, leagued themselves together as a political desperado, under the "holy alliance" cognomen of "Native Americans," and sought to exclude, and still seek to exclude from the rights of suffrage altogether, the "old Irish and Dutch." Will my countrymen vote for any member of this party—a party that have invariably advocated the extension of slavery throughout the country, and who have been the principal actors in the most heinous crimes that have ever been committed by man? Will they vote for a party that have always been the sworn enemies of foreigners—a party that have always been the advocates of tyranny—a party that uttered and published such libels upon them as the following from the Louisville Journal, one of the leading whig papers in the Union, a few days after the election in 1844.

"We admit that they (the whigs) have many and powerful reasons for being so unpopular as a class of foreigners in our elections. They have seen one of the greatest men of the age, at a crisis when his services at the head of affairs were peculiarly important, defeated by votes of BRUTAL and DISGRACEFUL FOREIGNERS, LED ON, OR DRIVEN LIKE SO MANY CATTLE, by a handful of the basest Irish demagogue."

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Canal Meeting in Wayne Township.
Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting was held at James Griswold's on Saturday, the 17th inst. (Chas. J. Rhoads was called to the chair, and Edwin Jones appointed secretary.) The objects of the meeting having been discussed, on motion, a committee of five was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the opinions of the meeting. Whereupon the following persons were appointed said committee, viz: Wm. Rainsback, J. Griswold, C. S. Rhoads, Jonathan Foulz, Edwin Jones. Which committee subsequently reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the citizens of Marion county, not less than twenty thousand in number, and at least an equal number from the surrounding counties, are greatly damaged as we conceive, by the neglect and tardiness of the repairs on said canal, causing perhaps not less than fifty thousand of us to pay more for the amount we should pay for our breadstuffs, had the ordinary diligence been used to prosecute the repairs on said canal.

As experience and facts are convincing and stubborn things, and especially so when they bear honorably upon our pockets; and whereas, all experience in this community, under ordinary circumstances, is to the effect that when wheat is forty-five cents per bushel, which is now the current price, flour is sold at one dollar and fifty cents per hundred pounds; but the fact is, flour is now sold at two dollars and 25 cents per hundred pounds, one third higher price than it should be, and the cause of this is, the neglect and tardiness of the repairs on said canal, causing perhaps not less than fifty thousand of us to pay more for the amount we should pay for our breadstuffs, had the ordinary diligence been used to prosecute the repairs on said canal.

Resolved, That we look upon this state of affairs as a most serious injury to this community, and not tending to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the present contractor for the main repairs on Central Canal is the owner of one of the most profitable flouring mills in our county, and that said contractor keeps back the repairs on said canal, so as to reap a benefit of more than twenty dollars per day over and above what would be a fair profit with the ordinary competition. This should wake up every farmer, every mechanic, every head of a family, and every man of business in this community. The contractor should see that the present contractor for repairing the canal, by receiving such enormous profits for his flour, is actually paid a premium of not less than twenty dollars per day for repairing the canal, and that the longer he can keep back and repairs, the greater will be his profits, and all to the damage of this community; therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting does see the inquiry pressed upon us by our State officers and the engineer, who let the work to the present contractor, knowing at that time that those who received the most important contracts for the canal, were not to be completed for the designated time, viz: the 1st of August; and as to enforcing that provision contained in the notice of letting, of twenty dollars damages for each and every day that the work should remain unfinished after said date, in the opinion of this meeting, a contractor, intended to deter enterprising and responsible men from holding it as low a price as they would have done, had not this contingency entered into their calculations.

Resolved, That the object of this meeting that the necessary repairs on Central Canal in the vicinity of Indianapolis, have already been completed by a fair and honest contractor, and that the contractor, the engineer and those in authority, forthwith to annul the contract, and to let the said repairs to prompt individuals, who will efficiently prosecute the same to completion.

Resolved, That we, the people, irrespective of party politics, will not vote for or support at the coming election, any candidate for the General Assembly of Indiana, who will not pledge himself to use all his influence and power to procure a better state of things in regard to that part of Central Canal connected with the milling interests of this county, and use his best endeavor to ensure the proper kind of engineers and superintendents to be employed on the same.

The resolutions having been read and unanimously adopted by the meeting; and, on motion of Hiram Rhoads, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the State Sentinel and State Journal.

C. S. RHOADS, Chairman.
EDWIN JONES, Secretary.

HANCOCK COUNTY, July 6, 1847.
Friend Editors.—You will please let the old Sentinel apprise the literary world that Mr. DeFrees has recently delivered of a very able editorial—comment on Dr. J. W. Hervey and his April communication in the Sentinel, in regard to the rights of man of the quill pen, in the habit of casting his brethren on such delicacies from the storehouse of intellect or not; if so the growth of mind will certainly create the necessity of a different physical structure; hence our prophecy in relation to the transformation of Cops into Donkeys is not so rough as you might suppose.

It is only since we have had access to the editor's exhausted magazine of thought that we have been introduced into the world of fancy, and our dull capacity forced beyond the limits of ordinary comprehension. It is therefore not strange that we should be introduced to a new race of beings—not discovered in the world, but fancied, as the gentleman presumes—not by the aid of his optics, it was purely a mental operation—borne on the wings of his prolific imagination, were carried to where the race of beings luxuriate in boundless exuberance, and as the gentleman gives us the honor of the discovery, we recognize the favor by acknowledging him the best specimen of his kind we can now refer.

We will not take to the gentleman's charges, although we always thought "crud" and "hamper" insects with a good will. He first asserts that Mr. Hervey was a Whig until 1844. This is an infamous falsehood. We charge it upon him, and demand the proof. If he gives none, he has none to give. The public will not recognize him in a Whig's high, but they will recognize him in a Whig's low, and we will not be his first to vote that he ever gave, and is now seven years since.

The gentleman then diverts himself with the word "coarct." We charged that upon no man; but the gentleman is so afraid that it means him, that he commences an immediate attack upon us—no doubt on account of his being introduced into notice in terms so denunciations. Mr. DeFrees' conduct is a hypocritical old lady of our acquaintance who imagined herself laboring under the influence of hydrophobia, and was snapping at every thing that she saw; but the old lady committed no very serious injuries, nor having any teeth; we, therefore, far from being very destructive to Grizzly DeFrees.

We welcome the coming of the gentleman's information; but we have recently learned, by the most recent accident, that a young man of Greenfield, who would like to go to the Legislature, with long shirt sleeves, and who has experienced the transportation, was seen bearing off the trophy of his Hancock enterprise; and how many sets of marble are missing, and how many eyes have been destroyed is not yet known; and a more recent accident, which we have recently learned, by the most recent accident, that a young man of Greenfield, who would like to go to the Legislature, with long shirt sleeves, and who has experienced the transportation, was seen bearing off the trophy of his Hancock enterprise; and how many sets of marble are missing, and how many eyes have been destroyed is not yet known; and a more recent accident, which we have recently learned, by the most recent accident, that a young man of Greenfield, who would like to go to the Legislature, with long shirt sleeves, and who has experienced the transportation, was seen bearing off the trophy of his Hancock enterprise; 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