Indiana State Sentinel.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST 28, 1847.

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
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Semi-Weekly.

(Published three times a week during the session.)

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Bounty Lands for Volunteers.

The undersigned has received the forms and specific instructions from Washington City, for procuring the Land Warrants or Scrip for Volunteers entitled to the same; and having printed forms, he is enabled to attend to the same on short notice, and at a low fee.

GEORGE A. CHAPMAN,
Sentinel Office.

To Correspondents.

E. M., Franklin. Can't vindate the terms for any one.

TO POSTMASTERS.—As we yet frequently receive letters under the old regulation, 549, drawing on the P. M. here for money deposited in other offices for subscribers, we would request all such, postmasters to read chapter 34, of their new instructions, which repeals said regulation, 549, authorizing persons to subscribe for newspapers, by depositing the money with postmasters, &c. Said order went into effect from and after the first of July last.

☞A paragraph appeared in our semi-weekly of the 25th, (last Wednesday) which concluded thus:

"Suppose our county had taken the [Railroad] stock proposed some three years since! At this time, scarcely one cent would need to be collected for all county purposes. Let us not be so short-sighted again."

It is very seldom that any editorial paragraph appears in this paper, in the sentiments of which its editors do not coincide in full. The above is an exception. The writer of this opposed and voted against the proposition that the county should take stock and borrow money or assess taxes to build the road; and thinks he did right in so doing, and would do so again. It may now appear that it would have been a successful speculation for the county; but we imagine the *results* we now witness would have been very different from those we *should* have witnessed had the course alluded to been adopted by the people. In the opinion of the writer of this, the work has progressed *slowly* and badly enough under the present management. It was a piece of folly ever to have issued the land scrip; and the profits of some of the contractors and other persons interested, appear to have received rather too large a share of favor from the directors, at the expense of the public welfare. The road ought to have been completed a year or more ago, and might have been had its managers gone the right way to work about it. This they did not appear to know, however, and are perhaps entitled to put in that want of knowledge, or of *faith*, as a plea of justification. But at the same time, the writer of this has *no doubt* that the result, such as it is, is as favorable, if not much more so, that it would have been had the work been done under the auspices of either State or County patronage; and that the interests of the people will be just as much subserved as the matter now stands, as they would or could have been, were the stock owned by the county instead of being the private property of its citizens.

KELSEY'S BEE-HIVE.—Attention is requested to the advertisement of this Hive, which appears in another column. In reference to its qualities the Cincinnati Daily Times has the following:

BEE HIVES.—Mr. Albert Kelsey, who is stopping at the Gilt House, commends to the public one of the best models of a bee hive that we have ever seen, various as those contrivances are. It affords positive and complete protection from the bee moth or miller, and is so arranged as to admit of a free circulation of air through it at all times. The honey can, *at any time*, be removed from the hive without disturbing the bees, or more can be added for the sustenance of the swarm if necessary, while the bees are kept healthy by *living in new comb*, all the time. This hive embraces several other improvements, which we are not apiarian enough to detail, but which are readily appreciated on inspection. We refer to the advertisement in another column.

The New Albany Democrat of the 24th inst., recommends the same hive. It says—

KELSEY'S ALTERNATING BEE HIVE.—Mr. Albert Kelsey, son of the patentee, has been for several weeks in this city, for the purpose of introducing the valuable invention to apiarians. Judge Sinex, Thomas Collins, Esq., and several other gentlemen of this city and vicinity have purchased these hives, and pronounce them superior to any heretofore introduced here; and we have abundant evidence that this hive is all that it is represented to be by the patentee. We have been shown a hive in which a swarm has been at work about two weeks, and they have already nearly filled one box with honey. It is so arranged as to afford a complete protection from the bee-moth or miller, and to admit a free circulation of air through it at all times. The honey can, at any time, be removed from the hive without disturbing the bees, or more can be added for the sustenance of the swarm if necessary, while the bees are kept healthy by living in new comb all the time. It is Mr. Kelsey's intention to visit Indianapolis in a few days, and from the satisfaction his hives have given here, we have no doubt if a fair trial be given, they will prove to be a source of profit and convenience to the bee culturists of Central Indiana.

THAT CIRCULAR.—From all the facts which we have been able to gather up to this time, it appears probable to us, that the flagitious circular, issued in the 6th district, on the eve of the election, and circulated by whigs for the purpose of defeating the democratic nominee, and which it appears *accomplished* that purpose, was printed if not concocted in the office of the *Vincennes Gazette*. If this be true, it should damn that concern, and its managers, in the estimation of every honest man, whig and democrat.

☞The following resolution was passed at "the colored people's Educational Convention," recently held in this city:

"*Resolved*, That the white people of this State ought not to reproach us with being ignorant, degraded, and poor, while they tax our property to support their own poor, and their own blind, deaf and insane, and educate their own children, while denying to ours the benefits and blessings conferred by this taxation."

Pungent—to say the least.

☞An Indianapolis correspondent of the N. York Tribune calls Mr. Owen "the most talented and gentlemanly locofoco in Congress from this State." How does this agree with the imputation recently copied by the Journal, that Mr. O. is "an open reviler of all that is considered sacred!"

☞The triumphs claimed by the whigs in the recent elections, will no doubt make the Mexicans still more stubborn in the rejection of the peace offers of our goverament. They rely upon the help of the whigs in our Congress.

MURDERER SENTENCED.—Aaron Knight was recently convicted, in Knox county, of murder in the second degree, upon the person of Hezekiah Embree, and was sentenced by the jury to confinement in the penitentiary during the term of his life.

WRONG.—The State Sentinel says that Gen. Taylor censured the conduct of Major Gaines, in surrendering his force at Encarnacion, in the severest terms, and represents the old General as using the most profane language in speaking of the matter. We regard the publication of the language attributed to General Taylor by the Sentinel, as very wrong. If it be true that he used such language, he is justly censurable for his profanity. It is certainly not necessary, however, in order to merit out that censure, to put the curses from his lips into the mouth of every one, both old and young, who reads the public journals of the country. If he did not use the language attributed to him by the Sentinel, it is certainly the greatest injustice to publish such things to the prejudice of the old General. And the conductor of a public journal who would publish such, knowing them to be unfounded, and with a view to poison public opinion against a man so worthy as Gen. Taylor, who is in a foreign country, fighting like a hero, is cursed with infinite *meanness of soul*. We have too high an opinion of the candor and fairness of the editors of the Sentinel, to believe they would act thus. We think, however, in either event, whether true or false, (and we have no doubt of its falsacy) a newspaper is not the place for detailing conversations notoriously profane.—*Wayne Co. Record.*

☞We kept the paragraph alluded to on our table for several weeks before we published it, in order to see if it should be contradicted by any one. The Warsaw Herald kept the paragraph standing in its columns during the congressional canvass in Kentucky, and it was copied by many other papers as authentic. Under such circumstances we thought it right to copy it for various reasons, more particularly because it professed to give Gen. Taylor's opinion of the surrender of the Americans at Encarnacion. We thought it no more than a matter of propriety to give that opinion as repeated to be expressed in his own words, only that *he* might not be misunderstood, and *we* misrepresented. If his language is improper, that is not our fault; and if he is to be censured for the use of it, the public can only justly apportion censure, after knowing the precise nature of it. Our whig friends do not think it at all improper to impute certain objectionable speculative opinions to their opponents, and to obtain their defeat by such means, if they can; and we do not see why they should be so very *sensitive* when others speak of the *practices* of certain personages whom, for the time being, the whigs may think it expedient to represent as immaculate in all respects.

This is the second time we have been censured for publishing language attributed to Gen. Taylor by his own friends. The first grew out of an anecdote which was fabricated by the Picayune, immediately after the battle of Buena Vista, for the *benefit* of Taylor and the Kentuckians. It was copied by the Indiana Journal and many other whig papers, with approbation. We afterwards copied it for the purpose of showing our readers what kind of clap-trap Taylor's friends relied upon to create for him political popularity among the people. We at the same time exonerated Gen. Taylor by saying that we *doubt'd* the authenticity of the anecdote and the language imputed to him. Not a word of censure had been expressed by the whig press up to that time; but *then*, the Cincinnati Chronicle, in the most abusive and scurrilous style thought it proper and expedient to impute to us base designs in copying what the whigs themselves had thought to be a first rate joke from a first rate man. The Evansville Journal and others of the *small fry*, "followed suit" after the Chronicle. They all charged us with *slandering* the General, and as being instigated by the wickedest designs. Our purpose was accomplished,—the *anecdote* was *killed dead*. We therefore said nothing, though we could afterwards have shown, on the authority of the Picayune, that Gen. T. *did* use the language originally ascribed to him. That paper, in answer to the objections of the Chronicle, positively asserted that the language *was* that of Gen. Taylor, and that it could substantiate its assertion by direct proof. It furthermore justified its use upon the occasion, and ridiculed the Chronicle for its apparent fastidiousness in regard to the use of profane language by a "great man."

Our whig friend of the Record *is right* in supposing that we have too much candor and fairness to publish such things "with a view to poison public opinion against so worthy a man as Gen. Taylor." Our remarks on both occasions were sufficient to show that we had no such purpose in view. It is true that we do not, by any means, consider Gen. Taylor superior to all other officers in the field, though he has been very fortunate and successful in battle, if we judge of success by victory alone. We are quite willing to give him all, and more than all the credit which is his due in these respects. But that does not blind us to the fact that he is still *human*, and may err as other men sometimes do. His treatment of the Indiana volunteers especially, we think exceedingly unjust and ungenerous, and not only proves that he can err, but that he can adhere to error after it has been manifested to him.

☞The senior of the Sentinel denies coming out for Gen. Taylor for the Presidency during the recent canvass in this county for Representative. We made the statement on the authority of one who heard him. The facts, as detailed to us, which we are persuaded, upon reflection, the Editor will not deny, are these: His oppenent, Mr. Brown, put the question to the senior, as to who *he* was for as a candidate for the Presidency. The senior replied, that he was for the nominee of the Democratic Convention, whoever he might be. Mr. Brown then asked him, whether he not he was in favor of the nomination, by that convention, of Gen. Taylor, to which he unequivocally replied, he was. This occurred at one of the appointments for stump speaking, and before the people, which will be remembered by them.

The above is in part true, and part not true. Now we will state *the* facts, and confidently appeal to all who heard us, if we do not state them correctly.

At the commencement of every speech, (Mr. Brown following us) he began by saying that he owed no apology for being present, as it was by invitation of the democratic candidates, &c., and that if he were not there, they might say he was afraid to meet them! He would then declare himself a whig, and, probably fearing that he would not succeed without somebody's popularity to ride in upon, he straddled Gen. Taylor's shoulders, by declaring himself in favor of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency; and almost invariably adding, that "Chapman was opposed to him." This assertion, its object being so palpable, was suffered to pass unnoticed in several instances, till we checked him. He then asked, "who are you in favor of?" We replied, "the nominee of the Democratic National Convention, whoever he might be; that when the people, through their delegates had made their selection, we should fight for him, and *elect him too!*" Mr. Brown then asked, "are you not opposed to Gen. Taylor *personally?*" Our reply was, "No!" We never said that we were in favor of his nomination by that convention, and hence the matter stands contradicted. It was not so cunning a trick as it was supposed to be, to make it appear on the stump, that we opposed Gen. Taylor. It was too stupid a device, to be used by any but a demagogue. And as our sentiments are generally known to the people of this county on that subject, we had no desire to controvert it on the stump.

One word now: Mr. Brown has so unequivocally pledged himself on the stump to go for Taylor, "without a why or wherefore," we desire the whigs of Marion to mark how he carries out this, as well as many other pledges made.

As these matters are of little interest to our numerous readers, we shall hardly notice them at length again.

Colonel Jefferson Davis has been appointed by the Governor of Mississippi, United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of Senator Speight, or until the Legislature fills it by an election.—*Nashville Gazette.*

Good News for the Canal Land Purchasers in the "Seven Mile Strip," and elsewhere.

Considerable uneasiness was felt by a number of our citizens who had purchased lands from the State, especially in the "seven mile strip," on the appearance of the President's recent proclamation for the sale of public lands in this State, from a fear that, as some townships were named in it which, or parts of which had been already sold by the State, that they would be again sold by the United States.

The attention of the General Office (where the proclamation was prepared) was called to the subject by Gov. Whitcomb, in a letter dated on the 5th of July last, as soon as he was apprized of the fears of the purchasers in relation to the subject, and we are gratified to find, by the Commissionsr's reply, which we subjoin below, that the whole ground of alarm originated in mistake, as was confidently predicted by the Governor to those citizens who called here to make the matter known to him. It is true that divers tracts were named in the proclamation, portions of which had been previously selected and sold by the State; but, as the Commissioner remarks, in his letter, these portions, so previously sold, will be found to be "*expressly* excluded from the sales by the last part of the proclamation," and that to prevent all uneasiness, they will be entirely excluded even from being named, in the received proclamations, which will be issued before the sales. These sales, it will be remembered, have already been postponed by the President until in May next.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
August 5th, 1847.

SIR:—In answer to your communication of the 5th ultimo, I have the honor to state, that in preparing the proclamation of the 25th May last, for the sale of the lands within the recent Miami cessions in Indiana, several townships were included in which the State had made selections under the laws granting land to aid in the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal; but the portions belonging to the State, under those laws, you will find expressly excluded from the sales, by the last part of the proclamation. You have been apprised by this office, of the order for the postponement of the sales of those Miami lands, till May next; and in order to prevent any uneasiness on the part of those who hold by purchase from the State, all the lands belonging to the State will be excluded, in revising the publications of these proclamations, before the contemplated sales.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
RICHARD M. YOUNG,
Commissioner.

His Excellency, JAMES WHITCOMB, Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis.

Post Office stamps can now be purchased at the Post Office in this city. This will be a great convenience to all who wish to pre-pay their letters, and will only cost them the usual postage.

The following is the section of the law authorizing the issue of these stamps:

"SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That to facilitate the transportation of letters in the mail, the Postmaster General be authorized to prepare postage stamps, which, when attached to any letter or packet, shall be evidence of the payment of the postage chargeable on such letter, which said stamps the Postmaster General may deliver to any deputy postmaster who may apply for the same, the deputy postmaster paying, or becoming accountable for the amount of the stamps so received by him; and if any of said stamps shall not be used, but be returned to the General Post Office, the amount so returned shall be credited to such deputy postmaster; and such deputy postmaster may sell or dispose of any stamps so received by him, to any person who may wish to use the same; but it shall not be lawful for any deputy postmaster to prepare, use, or dispose of any postage stamps not authorized by and received from the Postmaster General; and any person who shall falsely and fraudulently make, utter, or forge any postage stamp, with the intent to defraud the Post Office Department, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction shall be subject to the same punishment as is provided in the twenty-first section of the act approved the third day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, entitled 'An act to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the Post Office Department.'"

The stamps are of the denominations of FIVE and TEN cents, and sold for the face of them.

AN ENGLISH FREETRADER.—The National Intelligencer recommends that those who quote the example of Great Britain to justify the removal of all protection, should read the following extract from a speech made to his constituents by Mr. Smythe, one of the most efficient co-operators with Sir Robert Peel in his recent free-trade measures:

"I cannot, however, quit this subject of Free Trade without expressing my opinion on the abstract principle. I by no means hold that the principle of free trade is absolutely true, nor that it is of universal application. *If I were an American, the citizen of a young country, I should be a protectionist.* If I were a Frenchman—the native of an old country with its industry undeveloped—I should equally be a protectionist."

Well, we have read it for one; and we think it only proves that the Englishman is just as ignorant of the true interests, the resources and the capacities of America, as many of our domestic whigs undoubtedly are. If he should live ten years he and they may learn how ignorant they have been.

☞In a recent address to the people at Philadelphia, Mr. Clay concluded by saying:

"That it was the duty of every American to give the government all his aid and influence, so as to enable it to bring about peace between the two countries."

The whig editors and politicians are pursuing a course the very reverse of that here indicated. Mr. Clay's remark is a severe rebuke to them; but we suppose they will attribute it to the circumstance that the Mexicans brutally murdered his son, for which he feels a desire to revenge himself upon them, as perhaps Mr. Crittenden felt for their imprisonment of his son three years ago. They of course will not attribute it to a patriotic motive; for by so doing they must condemn themselves.

☞That Gen. Taylor recommended the employment of bloodhounds, is proved by the following extract from his official letter, dated at Tallahasse, August 20, 1838, written to Gov. Call, of Florida:

"Under this state of things I have suggested to the Department the propriety of employing the *bloodhounds of Cuba, with several Spaniards accustomed to manage them*, to aid us in ferreting out the enemy, to be used alone as trackers, to enable us to come up with them, and I would be glad to have your opinion in regard to this measure, and if approved, your influence in carrying the same into effect, in the first instance barely as an experiment."

This is one reason, we suppose, why some of the whigs are so strongly in favor of the General's election to the Presidency. They *admired* the bloodhound suggestion very much in 1840!

"THE ARK, and Odd Fellows' Western Monthly Magazine," is the title of a periodical, published at Columbus, Ohio, by Alex. E. Glenn, Esq. It is devoted especially to the cause of Odd Fellowship; but while it contains a good deal of matter of particular interest to that order, it also embraces much of a general literary and miscellaneous character. We confess that we are not prejudiced very much in favor of publications of this kind, for several reasons not necessary to state; but the "Ark," does not come within the category of our objections; on the contrary, we believe it to be worthy of the liberal patronage and support of those to whose interests it is especially devoted, and it may be read with profit by all. It is very cheap at $1 per year.

The daily expense of France under the Emperor Napoleon, was 2,100,000 francs, under the Restoration, 2,800,000, and under Louis Phillippe they are 4,200,000.

The Baltimore *Argus* announces the death of Col. PHILLIP F. THOMAS, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maryland.

Extract of a letter from an American in Mexico to a friend in Indiana, dated Monterey, Mexico, July 11, 1847.

"I suppose that Gen. Zachary Taylor is decidedly *the* lion of the States now. For that one thing, if for nothing else, I should hate now to be in the States. Gen. T. is undoubtedly a *good* man—but that, though a great deal, I think is *all*. I don't know what your opinions are concerning him, but mine are decidedly "NEGATIVE." And if there is *one* man in Indiana, who has any pride of feeling for his State, and those of her unfortunate citizens who were out here, who *can*, consistently, be a *Taylor* man, I should like to see him. He (Gen. T.) has been extremely fortunate in all of his battles—but it does not, in my opinion, follow that he will make a good President. Yet such seems to be the opinion of the people. They seem to pay no attention to *talents*, ACTUALLY, but "go for Taylor, therefore, without a why or wherefore."

"If he is, or should be *the* candidate for President, and Indiana gives him anything *like* a *respectable* vote, she deserves *all* he has said about her, which I think was entirely uncalled for—and I believe, had not some *secret* motive been at the *bottom* of it, it never would have come forth. But so it is; it has gone forth, that the 2d regiment of Indiana volunteers were cowards—all except *Col. Bowles*, and he was a brave and *gallant* officer—and —— could not make some people believe anything else—because *Gen. Taylor said so!!!* But it should be recollected that Gen. Taylor is *flesh and blood*—and therefore as likely to err as any other man. It vexes me to think about it.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH TO INDIANAPOLIS—HURRAH!—We find the following gratifying announcement in the Cincinnati Enquirer of Aug. 23d:

GOING AHEAD.—The Telegraph is at length here, and we have seen what immense advantages can be derived from it. The builders are satisfied with their work, and well they may be, for it operates beautifully. The Messrs. O'Reilly have informed us that the line from Louisville to Nashville will be commenced to-day, and from Louisville to Lexington at the same time. In the latter line the stock is already taken, and the stock from Nashville to New Orleans is guaranteed, so that the company will progress with it immediately. Mr. O'R. contemplates finishing the line to New Orleans a little before the first of next January, and as he has fulfilled all his engagements so far, we can readily believe that he will not fail in this.

Captain O'Reilly leaves this morning for Chicago, to make arrangements for extending the line from there to Indianapolis, and from thence to St. Louis. The Lake line is also building from Buffalo to Detroit, and so *en route* to Chicago. Our citizens, and all those interested in the progress of the Telegraph, at the different points we have named, can form some idea with what expedition the whole will be accomplished, from what the Messrs. O'Reillys and their associates have already done. Mr. Henry and Capt. John are both go-ahead men.

ABDUCTION.—A singular case of abduction took place in this city yesterday morning, which, as it created some notoriety, may require a public exposition. A man named Hart, lately, as we understand, connected with the Theological School in this city, had some difficulty with his wife, whose fidelity he suspected, and they lived in a separate state some time. About three weeks since his wife was confined and had a child, for whose expenses Hart was sent a bill a day or two since, and finding himself liable for the expenses determined to possess the child. Accordingly, at an early hour yesterday morning he repaired to his wife's residence, a house in Martin st., and suddenly and rudely seizing the child, ran off with it in the direction of Broadway, where stopping under a horse-shed, he wrapped it in his own coat, and again starting off, followed by a number of persons, made his way through a corn field to the back of the burying ground, and thence to the residence of Prof. Silliman, where he stopped and claimed protection. Being known to Mr. Silliman as a former member of the college, he gave him a temporary asylum, and relieved him from his pursuers. What the result is or has been in regard to the mother and child we do not know.—*N. Haven Jour.*, 13th.

Immense Importations of Specie.

The New York Herald, speaking of the immense importations of specie into the country, this year, says:

"There has been an importation into this country, according to Custom House returns, since the 1st of January last, of about twenty five millions of dollars in specie, and the arrivals of specie in the country, in the possession of emigrants, within that period, have been at least five millions of dollars more, making about thirty millions of dollars in specie, added to the gold and silver currency of the country in about six months."

THIRTY MILLIONS *of Gold and silver*, imported into our country in about *six months!* This is about *double* the amount the United States Bank ever had in circulation at one time! This large amount of gold and silver was mostly sent here to purchase the farmers' produce, except what was brought by emigrants. But how much of it has ever been seen by the farmers? How much of it ever got into the pockets of the people, for whom it was designed! Let every man who handles money in the State answer the question for himself. And why did he not get his portion of it? That is just as easily answered.—*Ohio Statesman.*

STEP LIGHTLY.—The Washington Union of a late date stated, that "troops (and a peculiar species) are about to assail and overwhelm the guerrillas and restore the line of communication between the capital [Mexican] and the coast." Upon this the Louisville *Journal* asks, whether these troops of a "*peculiar species*," that are to be employed against the Mexicans, are "*Cuba bloodhounds!*" We can't say whether General TAYLOR has recommended to Mr. Polk to employ Cuba bloodhounds to hunt down the guerrillas in Mexico, as he did to President Van Buren, to hunt the Seminoles in Florida, but this we will say, that if old Zac has made any such recommendation, and Mr. Polk should adopt it, the *Journal* will be among the first to laud the "wisdom and humanity" of employing this "peculiar species" of troops, maugre its former professions.—*Cin. Enq.*

☞The Washington correspondent of the Ohio Statesman says—

LT. COL. Lane of the Indiana volunteers has tendered a new regiment already organized and standing prepared to start at a day's notice. I think it will be accepted in the course of forty-eight hours. Indeed it is believed in Washington that the Executive designs calling out all the men the law will still permit him to send to the seat of war. These are the balance of the 50,000 one year men, you will recollect. I hear that the Adjutant General has been busy with estimates &c., to enable the President to judge of the number he can bring into service, and by what time they may be mustered. Information from our commanding generals advising against further reinforcements, will of course change his determination, if it has been entered upon, as supposed.

A PILL FOR FEDERALISM.—Col. Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, a talented whig, who has recently returned home, from Mexico, delivered an eloquent and patriotic speech at Crawfordsville, a few days ago, to a very large concourse of citizens. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the speech of Senator Corwin, of Ohio, upon the Mexican war, in the following language:

"It is the emanation of a master mind, but the eloquent language in which it is clothed cannot conceal its *damning treason!*" In speaking of the men who refused to vote supplies to the war-worn soldier, he said, "disgrace would follow their posterity, and infamy hang over their graves!"

KENTUCKY.—The complete returns show that the Kentucky House of Representatives is composed of 59 whigs and 41 democrats. The vote for a convention is overwhelming, reaching about 90,000, or at least three to one of the vote polled, and not less than 50,000 majority over the entire vote of the State. The members of the Legislature, classed as convention and anti-convention men, stand 90 in favor of, and 10 against it.—*Cin. Enq.*

☞The Wayne Co. Record nominates SOLOMON MEREDITH of Wayne county, as a candidate for speaker of the House at the next session. It thinks that Sol. would be the *tallest* speaker that ever filled the chair. Probably: for he measures, we believe 7 feet 4 inches in height. We should hate to *run* against him!

The Cambridge City Reveille, also speaks in favor of Mr. M. as speaker.

Latest from Mexico.

New Orleans papers of the 13th publish further important Mexican documents; among which are two circulars, bearing date on the 9th and 17th of July, from Puebla, the new Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Governors of the different States, which are considered by the Picayune as the latest and best exposition of Santa Anna's views.

The first abounds in fulsome Panegyrics of Santa Anna, and declaring his whole antecedent life a continued scene of glory; and that his name is indissolubly connected with the history of this war. It denies that he has any understanding with the Americans or any plan of preparations for making peace; but that he is listening only to the dictates of the peace party, and the wishes of the Legislatures and Governors of States, before encountering the enemy—that they may all have their share of the honors of a victory.

The second circular intimates that the whole civilized world is favorable to the side of Mexico; and that an almost equally general opinion in her favor prevails in the United States; that our army cannot triumph, except by intrigue and dissentions among the different portions of the Mexican Republic; that her Britannic Majesty's Government still maintains friendly relations with Mexico; that they are pledged not to recognize any revolutionary government, but only that legitimately established when a President is named; and that should the chances of war compel the government to leave the capital, letters from Lord Palmerston, which accompany the document, assure the Mexican government that the English resident minister will consider it his duty to follow the government, and maintain friendly relations with it, whatever part of the Mexican territory the said government may fix upon for its residence.

By way of Havana, the N. O. *Picayune* has accounts from Mexico, which although no later as regards dates, is hugely important so far as the question of peace is concerned. The news was brought by the "Mary Kingsland."

The Mexican Secretary of foreign affairs transmitted a communication to Congress, urging that body to assume the responsibility of answering Buchanan's despatch,—a responsibility which he declined. Neither was Santa Anna willing to take that responsibility. The Executive did not consult Congress to know whether he could take the initiative in making propositions for peace, but desired to know if Congress wished him to entertain the overtures proffered by the United States government.

The dignity of the Mexican nation required some answer to Buchanan's letter. The Executive did not undertake to make that reply, but desired to make such answer as would expose the views of Congress.

In conclusion, the Secretary says that the MEXICAN GOVERNMENT IS PREPARED FOR WAR, AND CONFIDENT OF A TRIUMPHAL DEFENCE OF THEIR CAPITAL;—but "as to the prelude, God only can determine."

The Mexican Executive insists that Congress shall make express declaration whether the Mexican nation shall listen to any proposition from the United States. The action of Congress upon this communication is not known.

The N. O. Bulletin publishes a letter from Jalapa, bearing date of the 3d of August, the writer of which says he has seen the Diario del Gobierno, (the Government journal) published at the Capital on the 31st of July. The official editor of that journal holds that though peace may in due course be concluded on some proper basis, he is of the opinion ☞THAT PEACE CAN NEVER BE MADE WITH THE UNITED STATES UNTIL THE MEXICAN ARMY IS VICTORIOUS.

The official editor also strongly favors the REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Santa Anna is violently opposed to the removal of the seat of government, from which some infer that he is scheming to make the fate of the capital produce a crisis in Mexican affairs. If the capital falls, it is thought by those who hold these opinions that Santa Anna will favor peace. Should it result that the capital is successfully defended, and Gen. Scott's army overwhelmed, (and the Mexicans entertain great hopes of totally destroying the American army in the great battle which is to be fought before the capital,) the power and influence of Santa Anna will be immeasurably increased.

The N. O. Bulletin understands that a division of the Mexican army has been withdrawn from the capital to operate near Vera Cruz, in cutting off entirely, the communications of the American army. The same paper mentions that extensive preparations are making to harrass the trains, which left Vera Cruz on the 6th, with supplies for the American army.

The N. O. Delta, has a letter from Monterey, dated on the 27th of July, which says that all departments connected with Gen. Taylor's forces, were actively preparing for a movement on San Luis Potosi, on the 1st of September, the time designated for the intended movement against that city.

GEN. TAYLOR AGAIN.—With all the perspicuity claimed for Gen. Taylor as a writer, and although he lets no occasion for writing pass without improving it, it seems impossible to tell what his real opinions and positions are. He has several times said that he would not be a candidate of any party, and yet the Chronicle insists that he does not mean any such thing. In his letter to the Signal, he approved the views of an Editorial, which urged the approval of the wilmot Proviso, as one of the conditions on which alone he could be made President. On the authority of the Washington Correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, it is stated, that Bailie Peyton has written to Dixon H. Lewis, on the subject of General Taylor's opinions, which has highly delighted the Alabama Senator, who on the strength of it, has declared that he will be supported by all the Southern States.

It strikes us that those who consider the nomination and election of Gen. Taylor, as settled matters, will be disappointed. There's many a slip between cup and lip. We do not believe he can be elected in any other way, if he can be at all, than as the candidate of a party.—*Cincinnati Herald.*

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.—MORE RUIN.—We have been in the habit of importing nearly all our parchment from England. But an establishment has been recently erected in the city of New York, by Mrs. S. Maverick and Mr. Reynolds, which supplies the Land Office of the United States with a very superior article of American manufacture. This bureau receives at the rate of 60,000 or 70,000 parchments per annum, and the land patents of the United States will be made out upon them. They are printed in blank at the same establishment, and these blanks are thereafter filled up at Washington.

The superintendents of this new manufactory have not however, been able to obtain the necessary number of sheepskins at home, and they have been compelled to import the most of them from abroad.

Now, it is to be hoped, that they will be able to obtain a home supply from the backs of our own sheep, as a market is thus to be had for the raw material at our own door.—*W. Union.*

DEATH ON A STEAMBOAT.—A Welsh woman, the mother of nine children, died on board of the Empire, yesterday morning, between Cleveland and this port. They were with a party of immigrants, on their way to seek a western home in Wisconsin. It was a scene that would have moved the strongest heart, to watch the anguish of the bereaved husband, and hear the lamentations of the motherless children, as they gazed for the last time upon the face of her who had so tenderly guided their steps from infancy, and now far away from their native home, in a strange land—among strangers—with no familiar voice to breathe into their ears the tender words of consolation and sympathy. They were called upon to follow to their final resting place, the remains of all that was dear to them on this earth—a mother!—*Detroit Free Press.*

IRISH RELIEF.—The editor of the American Almanac wishes to place in the next number, a list of contributions for the relief of Ireland. Those who have had charge of the contributions, at various places, are desired to write the particulars to Francis Bowen, Boston, Mass.

In Constantine, Michigan, a gentleman was shooting birds with a rifle, when one of the balls glanced, and, entering a window at the distance of fifty rods, struck a young lady on the cheek, split her tongue, and knocked out seveaal teeth; but she will probably survive the wound.

The Memphis *Enquirer*, of the 11th inst., says: "Farmers' and Merchants' Bank paper, we understand, has declined to 30 cents on the dollar. The *statement* of its condition has not made its appearance, and we have ceased to expect it."

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—The following statement by the *New York Tribune*, will illustrate the operation of the whig mode of paying debts in 1841 and 1842. That law was one of the system of measures growing out of the whig triumph of 1840:

"The aggregate amount of debts given in by applicants for the benefit of the Bankrupt Act of 1841, in twenty-seven States and Territories, was $440,934,615. The amount of property surrendered was $43,697,307. The number of applicants was 33,739; number discharged 28,291; number whose discharge was refused 766. Aggregate number of creditors 1,049,603. Costs of judicial proceedings, $602,322, or nearly 15 per cent. on the nominal property surrendered. The average per centum paid on the debts cannot be ascertained from the statement, but it is very small. The largest recipient of the benefits of this act was the Southern District of New York, where the amount of debts was $120,580,415—The next was the Northern District of New York, $51,556,405; the next the Southern District of Mississippi, $46,156,540; next, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, $31,965,723; next Southern District of Alabama, $25,022,243; Massachusetts, $24,752,932; New Jersey, $17,811,203; Kentucky, $16,241,171. Michigan, $16,731,685; Illinois, $14,298,396; Connecticut, $10,459,273. The Southern District of New York, with $120,000,000 of debts, returned only $140,000 of property, of this the judicial proceedings swallowed up $110,000. The largest amount of property, in proportion to the debts, was returned by Massachusetts and East Florida.

PUT TO FLIGHT.—When the new Indiana regiment was on its way to Camargo, a few weeks ago, it evinced no disposition to obey the officers of the steamer, although prompt to yield submission to its military superiors. As the steam-boat was breasting the current under full head of steam, the volunteers placed themselves on the shady side, listing the boat so as to make her rather unmanageble. The Engineer called out: "trim boat," but no one answered. The request was repeated, but the volunteers stood their ground, determined to meet the danger of "bursting boilers" or "collapsed flues" rather than forego the comfort of the moment. The Engineer thought that if the volunteers would "keep shady," he might as well test their courage, and at the same time force them to "keep cool." As the *lead* showed that there was only four feet water in the channel, he suddenly raised the *mud valve*, and let loose a current of steam upon his military heroes, who were, in an instant, overboard and up to their arm pits in the river. The herd of steam had routed nearly a whole regiment, which fled ingloriously at the first charge.—*N. Louis Union.*

☞A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On the 23d of July, we are informed that a Mr. John A. Johnson, of Clarence, in this county, a cooper by trade, aged about 63 years, went into a swamp about three fourths of a mile from home, to cut some timber for truss hoops. He cut a tree, so that it fell lengthwise of a log and lodged against another tree. He then stepped onto the log for the purpose of cutting the tree off. On striking the second blow, the tree fell, knocked the axe out of his hands, and throwing it some four or five feet, knocked him down, and caught his left leg between the log and the tree, and broke it in three places, between the knee and the ankle—crushing the ankle as low as the heel of the boot would permit. He lay in this situation some time, crying for help, but none came to his assistance. At length, reaching out his hand, with much difficulty, he got hold of a stick, and with that succeeded in getting his axe within reach. With one hand he cut the tree in two, and liberated himself. He then crawled to the top of the tree, and cut a limb for a crutch, and with that and his axe he hopped nearly half a mile, when his cries brought assistance and he was carried home. great doubts are entertained of his recovery.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

☞The Cleveland True Democrta, a leading and influential whig paper of the west, avows openly its hostility to Taylor as a candidate for the Presidency; and it gives its reasons in justification of its course. It says:

"TAYLOR IS NO MORE A WHIG THAN SILAS WRIGHT. HE REFUSES TO RUN AS THE WHIG CANDIDATE. *He never has been identified with the whig party.* HE NEVER CAST A WHIG VOTE. THE LAST VOTE HE EVER GAVE WAS FOR GEN. JACKSON. Why then should the whigs support him in preference to Silas Wright? But we do not expect to vote for either. 'Sink or swim, live or die,' we mean to vote for no one who does not openly and fearlessly maintain our sentiments, and is willing to stake his all upon their success, let the result be what it may."

GREAT INVENTION!!—A gentleman in this city has discovered a plan by a which he can send a man from this city to New York to transact buisness in two and a half hours, by a railroad which will not cost more than three times as much as the Telegraph, including viaducts and other cicceteras. He can also, he says, transport from Cincinnati to New York, in a day of ten hours, four hundred tons of merchandise, and at a cost not exceeding the usual rates, and that without steam or horse power. In short, the plan is entirely practicable. For further particulars we refer all interested to Mr. Horace Wells, of the Cincinnati Type Foundry, who is ready to explain the plan and give answers in relation thereto.—*Cincinnati Times.*

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The New Hampshire Statesman says—"No man who votes for the abolition of the gallows will ever commit a murder. It is the coward spirit that hates humanity enough to hang it by the neck in cold blood, that will murder under temptation. I will trust my life implicitly with the ten thousand in this State who went for the abolition of the gallows. Men too tender of human life, to hang a murderer, will never commit murder. Murderers never think of the gallows till after they have killed, and then they are more afraid of themselves than of that. They often run to the gallows for relief from themselves and from a murderous community around them."

The New York True *Sun* says, that "in a few weeks a colony of emigrants, numbering some forty or fifty, at present residents of Brooklyn, will take up their line of march for the western part of Virginia, where they have purchased several hundred acres of wild land, near the banks of the Ohio river, about two hundred miles from Cincinnati, with which place there is an easy communication by water. These lands, which are represented to be remarkably fertile, were recently in possession of Mr. Clark, and several gentleman of Brooklyn, and have been disposed of to these actual settlers at the price of $1. 12 1-2 per acre."

HOW IT WAS DONE.—The Louisville Courier says—"The democrats have gained one congressman, and the whigs have not lost all their districts. They should not have lost Todd's and Waddill's, for they have not lost them by the increased popularity of democracy, so much as by the suicidal course of Todd and Waddill upon the war question. Instead of planting themselves firmly on the principle enunciated by that sterling statesman, J. J. Crittenden, when he declared it *was his purpose to go for a vigorous prosecution of the war, they adopted the doctrine of doing nothing more towards prosecuting the war.*

By the official vote, published in the Indianapolis papers, George G. Dunn, whig, is elected