

# Indiana State Sentinel.

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INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY 8, 1848.

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See first page Semi-Weekly.

## THE GREAT MATCH.—Tipton fairly in the Field!

TIPTON, TIPTON COUNTY, IND.,  
Dec. 30, 1847.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN & SPANK.—The Democracy are anxious to take the premium offered by you of one year's subscription to the State Sentinel free, and in order to enable us to act accordingly in the matter, I propose the following question, to-wit:  
In deciding the question, will you count from where the subscriptions are sent, or to where they are sent, and not to where they are sent. Our reason for so thinking is as follows: there are three post offices in our county, and as a matter of course a portion of our citizens are remote from any P. O. situated in this county, and closer to some P. O. in an adjoining county. Such especially is the case with the southern, south-western and north-western portions of our county.

## Congress

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JAN. 3.

SENATE.—The bill providing for the clothing of the Volunteers was read the third time and passed.

The bill to raise to ten regiments laid over from Friday being the next in order, came up.

Mr. Crittenden moved its postponement, to hear Mr. Calhoun on his resolutions, which provoked an animated debate.

The bill was laid over till Wednesday, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A resolution was submitted by Mr. Hudson, of Mass., advising the withdrawal of the troops from Mexico, relinquishing indemnity, providing the convention settle old claims. Motion to lay on the table was negatived by 54 to 125. The resolution was killed by a vote of 41 to 135.

Mr. Houston's amendment to the resolution of thanks to General Scott, declaring the war unnecessary and begun by the President, was adopted—yeas 85, nays 81. Resolution lies over amended.

Adjourned.

## Correspondence of the Indiana State Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 28, 1847.

On the 20th inst., Mr. RICHARDSON, (democrat) of Illinois, offered in the U. S. House of Representatives the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the existing war with Mexico was just and necessary on our part, and has been prosecuted with the clear purpose of vindicating our national rights and honor, and of securing a honorable peace; and that the rejection of our repeated overtures of peace, leaves this government no alternative but the most vigorous prosecution of the war in such manner, consistent with the law of nations, as will make the enemy feel all its calamities and burdens, and until Mexico shall agree to a just and honorable peace, providing satisfactory indemnity, in money or territory, for past injuries, including the expenses of the war.

Resolved, That the amount of indemnity must necessarily depend upon the obstinacy of the enemy, and the duration of the war.

Subsequently notice was given that, when it might be in order to do so, the following would be offered, as substitutes for these resolutions, viz:

By Mr. STEVENS, (whig) of Georgia:  
Whereas, it is no less desirable that the interests and honor of our country should be cordially sustained and defended so long as the present war with Mexico continues to exist, than that the conflict should not be unnecessarily prolonged, but should be terminated as soon as an honorable peace can be obtained; and whereas it is believed that a diversity of opinion prevails to a considerable extent as to the ultimate aims and objects for which the war should be prosecuted; and it being proper that this matter should be settled by the clear expression of the legislative will, solemnly proclaimed to the world:

## Fifth. That, so soon as a treaty of peace shall have been made and ratified by and between the two governments, the army of the United States shall be withdrawn from every portion of the territory of Mexico now or at that time in its possession.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States will guarantee to the Government of Mexico that all persons, now citizens of Mexico, who possess property within the territory thus proposed to be ceded to the United States, shall continue to hold and enjoy the same under the laws and institutions of the United States.

By Mr. TOMBS, (whig) of Georgia:  
Resolved, That neither the honor nor the interest of this republic demands the dismemberment of Mexico, or the annihilation of any portion of her territory to the United States, as an indispensable condition to the restoration of peace.

By Mr. VAN DYKE, (whig) of New Jersey:  
Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, the order of this Government that General Taylor with his army should take position on the bank of the Rio Grande, which resulted in the blockade of that river and the pointing of the guns of the United States upon a Mexican town on the other side, was unnecessary and unwise, was an act of aggression in itself, and the immediate cause of conflict between the two nations.

Resolved, That the invasion of the territories of Mexico south and west of the Rio Grande, either by sea or by land, and the storming and capturing of her towns and the slaying of her people within such territories, were acts of injustice, cruelty, and wrong; and that the repudiation of Mexico, the nullification of her national existence, and the entrance into treaty negotiations with her, while her country is surrounded by our army, her capital and chief towns in our possession, her country subjugated and her people crushed, are a protest against our power, and with our restless ambition following upon her, and our conquering sword gleaming above her, is unbecomingly and unfair towards Mexico, as one of the contracting parties, and unbecomingly and unbecomingly in its character.

Resolved, That the present war with Mexico should not be prosecuted any further for any purpose whatever; that the whole of our forces in the Mexican country should be withdrawn as speedily as possible, and placed on territory which belongs to this country; and that the Administration be furnished with all the men and money necessary to protect our troops in Mexico, and to accomplish such withdrawal in the most practicable way, without harm or danger.

Resolved, That, after the withdrawal of our troops as aforesaid east of the Rio Grande, the President of the United States be requested to send a commissioner as plenipotentiary to Mexico to settle the question of boundary between this country and Mexico, together with such other questions as may properly come before them.

I submit, without remark, this plain statement of facts, which I take from the journals of Congress, to the eye and understanding of such whigs in Indiana and elsewhere, as retain in their souls even an atom of response to the sentiment of the gallant, patriotic Democrat—“Our country: always right—but, right or wrong, our country!” I submit the statement, I say, without remark; but they must excuse me for asking them, after they have read and pondered upon it fully, two honest, serious, and frank questions: to which I ask as honest, as serious, and as frank answers:

1. Do you need any further evidence that the whig party of 1847, the federal party of 1842, and the tory party of 1776, are identical—one and the same?
2. Who are now on the side of our country? the whigs with Messrs. Stevens, Bots, Thompson, Tombs and Van Dyke; or the democracy with Mr. Richardson, who, I am credibly informed, sealed his faith in the justice of this war on our part, upon the sanguinary field of Buena Vista, at the head of a company of Illinois volunteers, that was proudly compared, in the reports of that bloody conflict, with the veterans of Austerlitz?

## To Ireland.

Why cold is thy heart? why cold to thy gladness  
The song of thy children, O! Erin the fair?  
Where is the misery, thy sorrow, thy sadness?  
O! why not the woe of the wretched decay?  
See, see on the cheek of Helena's beauty,  
Oppression's fell reptile veins to slay—  
See, see but the patriot, dauntless in duty,  
Like Erin's past glory, he is doomed to decay.

There is still by the hovel, the cheerless mountain,  
The hamlet, the cottage for famine is here,  
We seek then the Angel, afar on the mountain,  
And bear with oppression his people to bear,  
He will join to the indignity of Erin,  
And his greenly clad, and his pure azure skies,  
He will teach the how lavish kind nature has been,  
In bestowing her blessing, her needful supplies,  
And yet of these blessings so freely bestowed,  
He surely might claim of reflection aught,  
And will might he ask, though thy freedom be fled,  
If his people forever, by hunger, must die?  
How faded thy glory, how faded thy fame?  
Shall the light of thy genius survive not the tomb?  
Shall the night of thy winter forever destroy  
The flowers that, living, in grandeur bloom?  
Lebanon, land!

## State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention will meet this day at the State House.

The whig papers are blackguarding Mr. Walker, the Secretary of the Treasury, because he remitted the tariff duties on the iron, brought over as ballast in the frigate Macedonian, on her return trip from Ireland. She was one of our national ships, which had been loaned by the government to carry provisions to the Irish poor, who are starving under British whig rule. The facts, as the Journal of Commerce says, are few and simple. The ship must come home, and must have ballast, if she was to get home right side up. It was quite as well to bring something worth bringing, as to ballast with mere stones or gravel. A Glasgow vessel offered to ballast the ship with pig iron, paying freight and duty as if it had come by any other vessel. The Secretary of the Treasury thought it was right that Com. Lecky should have the benefit of both, as some remuneration for his disbursements; or rather perhaps, that it would not be honorable, or according to any law, to exact duty on the ballast of a national ship. The Collector of New York, therefore, by order of the Secretary, gave a free permit for landing the goods, and the amount of duty, \$3,354, was paid to Com. DeKay by Boorman, Johnson & Co., consignees of the iron, the freight having been paid at Glasgow.

## Bank Failures.

The Banks of the State are swindling character, having during the past season of prosperity been able to thrust upon the community large amounts of their fraudulent notes, are now beginning to smash up rapidly. Strange that people will tolerate these legalized robbers, as they dot Here is a list of the latest failures.

The "Susquehanna county Bank" in Pennsylvania; the "Delaware Bridge Company Bank" in New Jersey; the "James Bank," at Jansville; the "Commercial Bank," of Friendsville; the "Security Bank," of Huntsville; the "Merchants' Bank," of Canandaigua; and the "Franklin Bank," of French Creek all in the State of New York, are reported to have broken.

We shall soon have a general smash among the rotten and swindling concerns of Ohio. Don't keep any of these worthless rags on hand.

## ONE SLANDERER AGAINST GEN. LANE ADMITTED.

There is hardly a general officer domestic politics in the field, who has not been more or less slandered by the Mexican Division of the whig press. Our General Lane, has braved a man as yet enrolled in the army, had to stand his fair share of abuse; and many of our whig editors, though State pride ought to have operated as some restraint, have assisted to circulate slanders against him. The State Journal, however, has at last had the magnanimity to admit that one of the statements made against the General is false. The Journal of the 3d inst., has the following paragraph, which explains itself:

"We are happy to find a contradiction of the report in reference to Gen. Lane's leaving Vera Cruz with barely sufficient ammunition to last him to the National Bridge, and having to detail a portion of his force to send back after more. We could never bring ourselves to believe this report, reflecting so much dishonor upon the military capacities of Gen. Lane, although it has gone uncontradicted until the present time.

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Upon this course of the Whig Governor, the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer a whig paper, remarks as follows:

"Here, then, we find Gov. Young, elected to his office through a tampering with crime in our own State—making ready to set at naught the Constitution of the U. S., as unbecomingly as he did the laws and Constitution of N. Y., and all in furtherance of crime.

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Upon this course of the Whig Governor, the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer a whig paper, remarks as follows:

"Here, then, we find Gov. Young, elected to his office through a tampering with crime in our own State—making ready to set at naught the Constitution of the U. S., as unbecomingly as he did the laws and Constitution of N. Y., and all in furtherance of crime.

## COUNTERTREASURY NOTES.—The first fraud upon Treasury Notes made its appearance in N. York on Saturday.

It purports to be a Treasury note of \$200, and was received by Messrs. Coning & Co. from their correspondent at Nashville. It was known some months since by the Treasury Department that a spurious note was in preparation, but the information was too vague for action. The above note is altered from a plate engraved originally for the Eagle Mining Co., of Indiana, and was engraved at New Orleans for Mr. J. C. Newman. It bears no resemblance to any of the issues of genuine Treasury Notes, and is not even an attempt at an imitation, excepting in the lettering and filling up. The words "Eagle Mining Company" have been taken out, and "The United States" inserted. The original notes are nearly covered on the back with original dye work printed in red ink, while the spurious note has only the denomination in red figures. The serial number is nearly identical, and a quarter of an inch wider than the genuine, and the red ink used is of a lighter color. It is signed R. A. Gillet, Register and dated 20th August, 1847, whereas Mr. Gillet was not Register after June 1, 1847. The signatures are exceedingly well imitated and well calculated to deceive a casual observer. The total number of such notes, however, is so entirely different from the genuine that no one in the habit of handling Treasury notes would be deceived.—N. Y. Tribune.

## By Mr. TOMBS, (whig) of Georgia:

Resolved, That the existing war with Mexico was just and necessary on our part, and has been prosecuted with the clear purpose of vindicating our national rights and honor, and of securing a honorable peace; and that the rejection of our repeated overtures of peace, leaves this government no alternative but the most vigorous prosecution of the war in such manner, consistent with the law of nations, as will make the enemy feel all its calamities and burdens, and until Mexico shall agree to a just and honorable peace, providing satisfactory indemnity, in money or territory, for past injuries, including the expenses of the war.

## By Mr. VAN DYKE, (whig) of New Jersey:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, the order of this Government that General Taylor with his army should take position on the bank of the Rio Grande, which resulted in the blockade of that river and the pointing of the guns of the United States upon a Mexican town on the other side, was unnecessary and unwise, was an act of aggression in itself, and the immediate cause of conflict between the two nations.

## By Mr. TOMBS, (whig) of Georgia:

Resolved, That neither the honor nor the interest of this republic demands the dismemberment of Mexico, or the annihilation of any portion of her territory to the United States, as an indispensable condition to the restoration of peace.

## THE "SASQUEHANNA COUNTY BANK" IN PENNSYLVANIA;

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