# Indiana State Sentinel.

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**INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 17, 1848.**


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**Semi-Weekly.**

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**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.**

SENATORIAL.

ROBERT DALE OWEN, of Posey County.
EBENEZER M. CHAMBERLAIN, of Elkhart county.

DISTRICT.

1. NATHANIEL ALBERTSON, of Harrison county.
2. CYRUS L. DUNHAM, of Washington county.
3. WILLIAM M. McCARTY, of Franklin county.
4. CHARLES H. TEST, of Wayne county.
5. JAMES RITCHEY, of Johnson county.
6. GEORGE W. CARR, of Lawrence county.
7. HENRY SECREST, of Putnam county.
8. DANIEL MACE, of Tippecanoe county.
9. GRAHAM N. FITCH, of Cass county.
10. ANDREW J. HARLAN, of Grant county.

☞See first page Tri-Weekly.

## The Indiana Journal.

Since our article was written, in reference to the presentation of the flags of the Indiana Regiments to the State, which took place on Saturday last, we have opened the Indiana Journal of yesterday, expecting to see some account of the ceremonies, inasmuch as *three prominent whigs took a conspicuous part;* but we looked in vain, either in the editorial or reported proceedings of that paper, for even a passing notice of an event, which created such a thrilling interest on the part of the crowd of ladies and gentlemen that were present. Last spring and summer, previous to Corwin's speech in the Senate of the United States, that print, it will be recollected, in order to operate on the State elections, week after week was out in the praise of General Taylor and our brave volunteers—but, since that period, a blighting mildew has fallen upon its pretended patriotism. As soon as that tory speech made its appearance it was immediately asserted, in that print, as a fixed fact, that Corwin would be the next President, and every effort has been since used to bring odium upon the war. It now refuses even to give a passing notice of the presentation of flags, in which three out of the four that took a part in the ceremonies were whigs, one of them, Davis of Floyd, who has heretofore been the right hand man of the editor of the Journal. Mr. Porter, the whig Speaker of the House, also took a part, and it may be the intention of the Journal to punish him for beating, with the assistance of the democrats, their Corwin friend Meredith for Speaker. We do not wonder at their failing to notice the patriotic speech of Captain Sullivan, because they hate Oliver H. Smith too much to bring his son-in-law into notice.

P. S. Since the above was written, the *speeches* have appeared in the Journal, but not one word in their favor. The people will soon learn where whiggery stands.

*Correspondence of the Indiana State Sentinel.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1848.

A question of much interest has arisen in the House, which will be likely to create much discussion and some feeling. The question is, whether Congress will recognize slaves as property, and pay for it when it shall be lost or destroyed in the service of the United States? Property in Slaves for certain purposes, is frequently recognized by law; and it has been very recently proposed in the House, to impose a direct tax upon slaves as personal property. But, singular as it may seem, Congress though frequently asked to pay for slaves lost in the military service, has never complied with the request, except in one single instance. In the year 1828, this question was discussed very fully and with great warmth in the House. The case presented was a very strong one, to-wit: That of a slave who was impressed into the military service, and without the sanction of his master, and was killed while in the service during the late war with Great Britain. But the House refused to pay for the slave even in that case.

In the case now presented, a slave was hired as a servant to an officer in Maj. Dade's command. He deserted to the enemy, or, at all events, runaway and was the cause of much perplexity to our forces. He was retaken, and the officers fearing that he might do a great deal of mischief by joining the Seminoles, refused to give him up to his owner upon his owner's demand. What became of the man afterwards I don't know; but his owner never got him. The majority of the committee have reported a bill to pay the estimated value of the slave to his owner, and the minority have made an argumentative counter-report, several thousand copies of which have been ordered to be printed.

I understand by the way, that the negro of this city, who was the subject of Mr. Giddings's preamble and resolutions of inquest, has returned to the city and paid the full price of his freedom. D.

WASHINTON, Feb. 10, 1848.

Mr. Vinton, in opening "the budget," has represented our financial prospects as very dreary, and not likely to improve. He thinks that the Secretary of the treasury lacked foresight, and might have avoided the present emergency by asking for a plenty of money last January, when money was abundant. And that he also erred in issuing treasury notes for the last loan, when he might have issued stock, which would have been readily taken. The consequence was that the government receipts were now chiefly in those notes, and the amount of them outstanding was equal to half the revenue for the year. Mr. Vinton makes out that a loan of twenty-five millions will be wanting for the present fiscal year, ending on 30th of June next, and a loan of thirty-eight millions for the next fiscal year. According to Mr. Walker, on the other hand, a loan of sixteen millions is wanted for the present fiscal year, and of twenty and a half for the next. Mr. Vinton estimates the expenditures of the next year at sixty-five millions, and the receipts at twenty-eight millions; whereas Mr. Walker estimates the expenditures at sixty-two millions, and the receipts at thirty-five millions.

The "Union" seems to admit that a loan cannot be procured at par. That remains to be seen. But it is the opinion of well informed financiers that, if the state of the money market should be such as to render it difficult to negotiate the loan at par, nothing better could be done with the treasury notes. D.

☞The Small Pox is prevailing again at Indianapolis. Over 20 cases are reported, some of them very dangerous; also one death. The papers as usual do not say any thing about it.—*South Bend Valley Register.*

This is about the usual style of the notices which we find in our exchanges. That the editor of the Register has been mis-informed, we do not doubt. That the State Sentinel, as one of "the papers" alluded to, will give early and correct intelligence on the subject, brother Colfax should not have doubted. And as the *latest* intelligence on the subject may not only be interesting to him, but to the people at large, we will state, that the "official" bulletin of the Board of Health, (published in bills and stuck up in the streets, for the reason, perhaps, that the information is of no importance beyond the limits of the city corporation,) states that "no new cases have occurred." There are, so far as we can learn, but five cases in town, and they are all on the mend; and we have heard of no new ones for the last week. It is the general belief that the disease will soon disappear from among us.

REJECTS IT.—The Virginia Senate have laid upon the table the proposition passed by the House, to receive Virginia's portion of the proceeds sales of the public lands.

## Late from Mexico.

The *Delta*, of the 29th, has the details of the news by the "Edith," an abstract of which we received on Saturday, by Telegraph. We extract from the columns of that paper:

By the steamship Edith, Couillard, which left Vera Cruz on the 20th instant, we have papers and letters to the day of her sailing from Vera Cruz, and letters from Mustang, from the city of Mexico to the 13th instant. We are unable to give a third of the letters brought us by the Edith.

A train arrived on the 18th instant at Vera Cruz, from the city of Mexico, under command of Captain Chase and Lieut. Whitcomb. They left the city on the 3d inst. The Government train was to leave the city on the 6th instant, but it was thought that it could not do so until the 9th. They met Col. Dominguez's Spy Company at Amazuca, near Puebla. This company had had an engagement, in which he lost some fourteen, killed about one hundred of the enemy, and took Gen. Torrejon and two Colonels prisoners.

Gen. Marshall was met at Perote, which place he left on the 11th inst. Col. Miles and his train were going to Perote on the 12th.

When Captain Chase was three days from Mexico, one of his men, who had been left behind, joined him, and reported that a great quantity of wagons were in the Plaza, and that they were to accompany an expedition which was to be sent against Queretaro.

The train which arrived at Vera Cruz on the 18th, was a private train, and Lieut. Whitcomb furnished the foregoing information.

There was a rumor at Tampico on the 13th that Guadalajara had pronounced in favor of Santa Anna and the Dictatorship. We find this in a private letter, for which we are indebted to an obliging friend.

Col. Hughes, Governor of Jalapa, had prohibited certain "Mexican gentlemen" from assembling in front of the hotel called "Posada de Diligencias," where they have been in the habit of insulting ladies passing by.

The Edith experienced strong north-easterly winds during her whole passage, and was detained by the fog two days.

The edith brought over the remains of twenty-three officers of the army.

From "*Mustang*:"—

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 12, 1848.

By General Order.—Maj. J. L. Gardiner, of the U. S. 4th Art., is appointed Superintendent of direct and indirect assessments to be levied for the support of this army for the part of the Republic of Mexico called the Federal District. He will accordingly open an office in the National Palace and enter upon the duties assigned him.

A Mexican officer has been detected in endeavoring to induce the soldiers to desert. A military commission, of which General Smith is President, and R. P. Hammond, Judge Advocate, his now in session trying him for the offence. If he is found guilty as I expect he will be, he will either be shot or hung.

The improper conduct of some of the Mexican officers on parole, has rendered it necessary to issue strict orders for their observance.

Col. Dominguez, of the Native Spy Company or contra-Guerrillas, arrived yesterday, with a letter mail from Vera Cruz. On his way up, he made a haul among the Guerrillas infesting the road. The following account of it, from the Star of this morning, is the correct report. Dr. Kenney also comes up with the escort, as bearer of despatches from Washington to Gen. Scott.

A little towards the left of Santa Fe, Col. Dominguez ascertained that there were some fifty or sixty Guerrillas, under Col. Zenobia, hovering in the vicinity. He charged upon them, and they dispersed without firing a gun. On the 6th, on the plains of Salan, between Ojo de Agua and Nopalucan, the proprietors of the haciendas of St. Gertrede, Santa Clara, &c., requested aid of Col. Dominguez in their efforts to liberate themselves from the robberies of Torrejon and and his party, composed of 150 cavalry and two American deserters. The Colonel, with his escort of 70 men, charged upon them, and, after a slight brush, put them completely to rout, taking Gen. Torrejon, Gen. Minon, Gen. Gauna, and five other officers, prisoners, 50 Mexican cavalry, and the two American deserters. These were all placed at the disposal of Col. Childs at Puebla. It appears that Torrejon, when captured, was on his way to San Andras to join the forces in that place, and march thence to Orizaba. Pursuing his course towards the city, the Colonel, upon entering the Final, perceived a party of Guerrillas on both sides of the road, but was not attacked. On the 10th—that is the day before yesterday—near the Venta de Chalco, Padre Jarauta was seen with some 200 Guerrillas.

A few days since, Gen. Lane went out some six or eight miles from the city, when a guerrilla party endeavored to pay their respects to him, but they "couldn't come it, quite." Several other parties have been seen in this vicinity lately, and Padre Jarauta is known to be about. Col. Jack Hays and his comrades have been out two days, and have not yet returned. His attention is especially directed to the venerable priest. Woe be to him if Jack rolls across him.

A conspiracy has been set on foot, in Puebla, to assassinate the Mexican Governor of the State of Puebla, Don Raphael Izunsa, by Gen. Rea and some of his worthy associates. Their letters were intercepted by Col. Childs, from which it appears that their first object was to get Gov. Izunsa out of the way, by assassination, and then murder some of the peaceably disposed citizens of Puebla, seize the reins of government, and proclaim to Rea Dictator. Gov. Izunsa is known to be a strong advocate of peace.

Col. CHILDS has issued an order, proclaiming that all Mexicans corresponding with the guerrillas, shall be held in the light of spies, and will be treated accordingly.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 13, 1848.

EDS. DELTA.—The city of Mexico is rife with rumors in reference to peace: some have it that peace is made; others have it that Commissioners have gone on to Washington, &c., &c.; and thus we have it up and down every day—peace and war alternately. Believe nothing you hear from this city at the present time on this subject, for I assure you no one, unless it is Gen. Scott or Mr. Trist, knows any think more about it "than the man in the moon." And these gentlemen are exceedingly cautious in everything relating to the movements in the army, and everything connected with it. The nearest that I can come to the present state of affairs, is from my correspondent at Queretaro, who informs me that there has been no treaty concluded, but he adds: "The whole subject rests with the United States—the Government of Mexico is willing to make a treaty, and are prepared, and are strong enough, to sustain it." Many of the most influential men in the Republic, who have heretofore been violently opposed to making a treaty, are now advocating it strongly. Those persons, who formerly belonged to the army and have been discarded by the Government, are perfectly prostrate: their influence is nothing on either side of the scale. The Congress had not yet met at Queretaro at the latest dates, but it was expected there would be a full meeting by the 15th or 20th inst.

The brigade of Col. Riley is still at Tacubaya, and the brigade of Gen. Cushing at San Angel. No movement of troops for San Luis can take place before the 1st of February, even if General Scott most ardently desired it. The command, before it starts from here, must be fully appointed for five or six months, as it will take that time at least before they would be able to make a road from San Luis to Tampico, by which they would be enabled to bring supplies from the latter place. At present they are without one of the most necessary articles, clothing, for such an expedition. Capt. McKinstry, of the Quartermaster's Department, has now about 1000 men and women engaged in making clothing for the soldiers, and I understand they will be at least until the 1st of February before a sufficient quantity will be ready.

P. S.—11 o'clock.—Col. Jack Hays has returned: he routed Padre Jarauta from one of his dens—killing some 10 or 12 of his men and wounding about 15 others. One of the men shot at the Padre, whether they killed him I am not informed; they brought in his horse, saddle and bridle, and cloak and other trinkets belonging to the Rev. Father.

Yesterday the Police Guard discovered about a was gon load of muskets concealed in a convent in this city. Mr. Trist does not go home with the train going down to-morrow. The gallant Capt. Walker, of the 16th Infantry, so severely wounded at El Molino del Rey, will be sent down; he goes in a litter—still being too weak to travel otherwise.

The correspondents of the *Picayune*, under date of the 12th, from the city of Mexico, says:—"A bearer of despatches from Washington arrived yesterday with Col. Dominguez, and it is possible that an onward movement may be ordered. If it is ordered soon, there is little, if any, probability of resistance being offered to our progress. There is not at and one point that I can learn sufficient men and military supplies to resist one thousand of our soldiers.

I regret to say that there is a great deal of sickness among the four volunteer regiments from Kentucky, Tennesse and Indiana, which Gen. Butler commanded to this city. The measles, the mumps and the diarrhœa are the prevailing diseases, and on an average one-half the men in the four regiments are unfit for duty.

We have news to-day from Queretaro. Anaya, who was elected President after Santa Anna's resignation, has gone out of office, the term having expired, and Pena y Pena, by right of his office as Chief Justice, at present fills the vacant chair, or has been elected President—I cannot positively learn which, but I am inclined to believe the former. He has declared that he will pursue the policy of Anaya, who is supposed to be favorable to peace. The letter which brings this news is dated on the 8th inst., and says the Cabinet has been recognized by the appointment of Sr. Rosas as Minister of Foreign Relations and temporary Secretary of the Treasury, Riva Salacio as Minister of Justice, and Pedro Maria Anaya as Secretary of War.

The *Noticioso*, of Jan. 12, contains the proclamation of President Anaya, dated at Queretaro Dec. 16, relative to the organization of the Mexican army. The several levies amount to 16,000 men, exclusive of the troops already raised, whose ranks are to be filled up. The new levies are to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged. They are not to consist of malefactors or invalids, they must be at least five feet in height and their age not to exceed forty years.

The disaffected population of Huasteca had made pronunciamento against the Mexican army, laws and government, and valorously threatened to march against the city of Mexico, in order to wrest it from the Americans.

A pronunciamento was put down at Queretaro, by President Anaya, on the 19th ult., by a display of military force which overawed the disaffected. They, however, threatened to rise, after Anaya's term expires, which occurred on the 8th inst.

The small sum allowed the Mexican officers and soldiers had disgusted many of them, according to the *Noticioso*, and a great many of the officers had petitioned for permission to resign.

The *Antejo*, of Durango, hopes that peace will be soon be concluded, or the war renewed with vigor.

The Legislature of Durango had joined its vote to that of Jalisco, in favor of authorizing the Mexican Congress to take measures to form a coalition between all the Hispano-American governments on the continent.

## The Rio Grande.

We have received the Matamoras *Flag* to the 19th, by the U. S. steamship *Telegraph*, Captain Folger, from Brazos the 22d inst. It contains nothing of interest, except the assurance, which we derive from the following extracts, that every thing is tranquil at the several military posts, occupied by our troops along the upper line of the Rio Grande.

OPIUM EATING IN ENGLAND.—The *Lincoln Mercury (Eng.)* says:—"The practice of taking opium, laudanum, ether and morphia, has increased, and is increasing, amongst the population of the fens of Cambridgeshire and Lincoushire to a a frightful extent. It gains ground amongst the aged, the infirm, and the young, and it is confined to neither sex—old men, old women are equally its victims. It may be safely averred that every second customer who visits the druggist's purchases opium, laudanum, or some other opiate or narcotic, whilst every second customer of the grocer is a purchaser of tobacco. It is common to see the man or woman of 20, 30, or 40 years with cadaverous countenance, tottering frame, and palsied step, daily going for his or her sixpennyworth of poison; and we have heard of yearly bills of £20 in one family for opium and laudanum! In the town of Wisbach alone there are 400 gallons of laudanum sold and swallowed every year; eight gallons of laudanum per week, one small shop actually verding two gallons of this quantity! The apothecary's practice is thus a lucrative one in the fens. Take away the laudanum retail trade, and the druggist's occupation is gone—it is the staple of trade. Added to this frightful consumption of laudanum, there are 1,128,780 gallons of beer, and 20,500 gallons of spirits, consumed annually in Wisbech.

☞As an evidence of the sound views entertained by the democracy of Indiana, upon the Wilmot proviso, we copy from the State Sentinel, the following resolution recently adopted, with entire unanimity, by a large democratic meeting in Parke county. Taken in connection with other indications we have, of a determination on the part of the northern and western democracy, to stand by the constitution and its compromises, the emphatic declaration of our Indiana friends must be highly acceptable to every southern man. It adds confirmation, also, to the position we have assumed, that in any struggle involving the political and constitutional rights of the south, our only reliance for support from the north, must be upon her democracy. In any whig meeting in one of the northern States, such a resolution as the following, instead of meeting with favor, after full discussion, (which we are informed this received,) would have been scouted out, with every mark of embittered and implacable opposition.—*Mississippian.*

Francisco Jackson, of Boston, president of the Abolition Society, Maria Chapman, Lloyd Garrison, Rev. Theodore Parker, ["Rev.!"] Edmund Quincy, and a troop more of the sort are to hold an Anti-Sabbath convention, in Boston, on the 23d and 24th of March next. Their declared object is to abolish the obligation to observe the Christian Sabbath, which the call denounces as "of Jewish origin and design," having "no holiness, in any sense, attached to it, more than other days." The penal enactments on the subject are declared to violate the rights of conscience.

☞The New York *Herald* has a horrible story, yet we presume a true one, of a poor, friendless girl of sixteen, who recently came to that city from Bridgeport, Conn., in search of employment, and who there fell into the company of a clerk, who, professing a fervent zeal for her welfare, inveigled her into a den of infamy under pretence of taking her to his aunt's, and by administering chloroform, accomplished his diabolical designs. His victim has since become a raving maniac. Outrages of that character have become a daily occurrence in that great Babel.—*Enq.*

CHEAP POSTAGE.—A public meeting has been held in Boston in reference to cheap postage, and the meeting came to the conclusion that the rates of postage ought to be as follows: Two cents on each half-ounce letter, if pre-paid, and double postage if not pre-paid; one cent on all newspapers, and a like rate of postage on other printed matter. That as the system of free letter delivery is an invaluable adjunct to cheap postage, favoring promptitude in business, punctuality in public and private engagements, and the saving of an incalculable amount of time now wasted in Post-office calls, and, at the same time, as it would diminish the internal expense of the Post-office itself, it is highly expedient that a free letter delivery should be established in all populous localities throughout the country.

THE CAUSE OF THE WAR.—Gen. Pierce, in his remarks at the reception given to him in Boston, stated that while in the city of Mexico he conversed daily and freely about the war with Mexico of all professions, and did not find one who attributed its commencement on the part of Mexico to any question of boundary. The army was raised and sent forth for the purpose of reconquering the whole of Texas. Intelligent Mexians laughed at the discussion in the whig papers about the boundary, although they furnished good material for proclamations to be sent among the ignorant portion of the Mexican people.—*Ledger.*

PROFESSOR MORSE MADE PACHA.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from Constantinople, says that "a decoration in diamonds of a Turkish Order of Honor, such as is given to Pachas of two tails, is actually in the hands of our Legation, for Professor Morse, from the Sultan, in return for the *view* of his telegraph. It will arrive in America with a royal diploma at the same time."

A GOOD MOVEMENT.—A bill has been introduced into the New Jersey Legislature "for the preservation of newspapers," which authorizes the clerks of counties to subscribe and preserve in a bound form all the newspapers published in them. No better general or local history can be found than the newspapers, and in future years as matters of reference they are invaluable.

## Presentation of the Flags of the Second and Third Regiments.

The ceremony of presenting and accepting the Flags of the Second and Third Regiments of the Indiana Volunteers took place before a numerous auditory, in the Representatives' Hall, on last Saturday.

The flag of the Second Regiment was presented by Hon. JOHN S. DAVIS, who remarked:

MR. PRESIDENT:—I am charged by the Spencer Greys with the high duty of presenting this honored and tattered banner, through you, to the State of Indiana.

Sir, in looking upon this flag, and in the performance of the duty of presenting it, associations crowd upon my mind, tending much to embarrass and overpower me. Under its folds, and in defence of it, fell some of my best and most valued friends. Under this flag fell ROBISON, GOFF, STEPHENS, BAYLEY and other noble spirits. I pray, Sir, that I may not be overcome by my feelings in the performance of this solemn duty.

Every stitch upon this banner was placed there by the fair hands of the accomplished and patriotic ladies of my own town, (New Albany,) and was presented to the Spencer Greys, a company of gallant young men from that city and vicinity. In consequence of the beauty and elegance of this flag, it was adopted just before the battle of Buena Vista, as the Battle Banner of the second regiment of volunteers, to which the Spencer Greys belonged. And, sir, during that battle, this flag was regarded as the beacon star of their hopes, and the inspiring watch word of their fate as it waved amid the smoke and hurricane of battle on that bloody field.

Just before the Spencer Greys left New Albany, this flag was presented by the lovely ladies of that city, and accepted by the company through my friend Lieut. CAYCE, with the pledge that it should never be dishonored. Nobly—most nobly was that pledge redeemed. Redeemed, sir, by some of the best blood of our State.

May heaven bless those who gave, and those who defended this glorious banner.

Much, Sir, has been said against the second regiment of Indiana volunteers; but examination, and the list of the gallant dead, has shown that they did their whole duty.

This banner, then, Sir, surrounded as it is with associations so patriotic and holy, I now place in your hands on behalf of the Spencer Greys. Receive it then, Sir, and place it among the archives of the State, a memento of the daring valor of her sons, and the transcendent beauty, virtue and patriotism of her daughters.

Hon. PARIS C. DUNNING, made the following reply:

SENATOR DAVIS:—I have been deputed in behalf of the State of Indiana to accept this beautiful flag, presented through you by the patriotic and chivalrous "Spencer Greys."

I highly appreciate the distinguished honor conferred upon me, in thus acting as the organ of the State.

Permit me to assure you and the gallant volunteers whom you so honorably represent, that to the people of Indiana, and especially to the representatives present, it is a most solemn and deeply interesting occasion.

This flag as you have just stated, was made and presented to Captain Sanderson's company of Spencer Greys, by the fair hands of the ladies of New Albany, than whom, I must be permitted to remark, that no community of American ladies have shown more patriotic devotion, or rendered more effective encouragement to the cause of their country, or have higher claims to our admiration and gratitude. I render but a just tribute of respect to female character, when I declare that the mothers of the revolution, and the ladies of all our subsequent wars, have proven themselves in the hour of peril to be always right, always united, and always upon the side of their country, its honor, and its free institutions.

This beautiful flag was received from the hands of its fair donors, with a solemn pledge that it should never be dishonored. How nobly that pledge has been redeemed, its present tattered condition will better tell than any language I can express.

In consequence of its beauty and elegance, this flag was adopted a few days before the battle of Buena Vista, as the Battle banner of the second regiment of Indiana volunteers; in that capacity it was borne aloft upon that memorable day by the brave and patriotic Lieut. KUNKLE in the thickest and hottest of the fight. It was the "beacon star of the hopes," and inspiring watch word of the brave, but much slandered men of the second Indiana volunteers, many of whom yielded up their lives willing sacrifices upon the altar of their common country, and whose bones now bleach upon the battle-field in a foreign land.

This flag thus consecrated to the cause of our common country by the blood of many of Indiana's noblest sons, has returned amongst us, *blenched, warworn and tattered*, to tell its own mournful, yet eloquent story. It speaks of the toilsome march in a distant land in the enemy's country; it speaks of privation and peril; it speaks of bloody strife, of heroic achievements, of unparalleled bravery, and of the glorious triumph of our arms; it speaks of the mournful, yet glorious death of Warren Robinson, Apollos Stephens, Charles Goff and Francis Bayley, members of the company of the Spencer Greys; it speaks of the distant plain; it speaks of the compact and advancing columns of Santa Anna's Mexican cohorts; it speaks of the comparatively small force of General Taylor, the hero of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista, "who never surrenders;" it speaks of the murderous fire to which the brave men of the second Indiana regiment were exposed; it speaks of the manly resistance of our citizen soldiery against the attack of the Mexican legions; it speaks of the lamented KINDER whose youthful form and elastic step are familiar to many who are now within these halls; it speaks of his manly bearing whilst rushing to the thickest and hottest of the fight; it speaks of his prostrate form, of his cruel and inhuman death by a perfidious foe—intent upon glutting their savage and thrice refined vengeance upon his helpless form; it speaks of the melancholy death of the heroic Captain WALKER, the fires of whose patriotic heart the frosts of more than sixty winters were unable to abate. Sir, my feelings will not permit me to dwell longer upon this part of the picture—the horrors of war are not always to be avoided, such was the case in the present war with Mexico.

Sir, in the name of the State of Indiana, I thank you, Captain Sanderson and the Spencer Greys, for this invaluable present. It will afford me much pleasure to place it in the State Library to be preserved as a relic and memento of the general and interesting events with which it is associated, and which it is good to keep alive, and cherish in the memory of present and future generations.

Future generations will look upon this "Battle Banner," and by the aid of concurrent history, will regard it with the same lively feelings of admiration for the deeds of glory in arms, and the same deep devotion to country which prompted those who so nobly rallied around and defended it upon the sanguinary battle-field of Buena Vista.

The flag of the third Regiment was presented by Captain THOMAS L. SULLIVAN, who remarked:

MR. SPEAKER:—I have been requested by the officers and soldiers of the Third Regiment of Indiana volunteers, to present to you and through you to the people of the State of Indiana, the standard of that Regiment. It is with pleasure I assume the task, for I know there is no present I could make you of which you could be more proud, or which would excite in your breast more lively feelings than the presentation of this torn and tattered relic.

The flag was originally presented by the ladies of Madison to the company which I had the honor to command, and being adopted by Col. Lane as the standard of the Regiment, it was borne as such throughout the entire campaign. Time will not permit, nor indeed would it be in place for me to speak of the events, of the recollections and associations which endear that flag to all those who, weaving their fortunes with its destiny, followed it beyond the border. Some of those events are yet to be written on the pages of your country's history, and future generations will read them as a page of living romance. Let these old relics, then, be preserved; let the mementoes be gathered up, and let them be laid among the archives, the trophies, and the monuments of the State. Let this old banner, around which Indiana gathered at the first sound of arms, around which they fought, and under which they died, find a resting place on the walls of Indiana's Capitol.

Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to speak boastingly, but the history of that standard is the history of the campaign of 1846. Among the first to be unfurled on the sands of Brazos Island, it was among the last to leave those inhospitable shores. Suffice it for me to say, that on the heights of Buena Vista, that flag was always in the path of honor; suffice it to say, that on that field, whose thirsty soil smoked with the best blood of the nation, that standard was perhaps the only one that never was turned from the enemy. It is enough to say, that in that hour, when twenty-three thousand Mexicans, drilled and disciplined in the camp, the hardy veterans of twenty years of war—an army that had fought France with glory around the walls of San Juan de Ulloa—an army that had driven the legions of Old Spain from the soil of Mexico—an army, the glancing of whose banners had been a terror to their foes, and whose tread in the annals of Mexican war, was but the tramp of victory; suffice it to say that, when that army fought for two tedious days, against five thousand of your citizen soldiery, the third regiment from Indiana preserved its honor intact, its integrity unsullied. And when, in the changing fortunes of the fight, regiment after regiment faltered in the unequal contest, when it was no disgrace to have been defeated, that gallant regiment still made head against the storm, and others rallied behind its unflinching ranks.

And even in the last struggle of that desperate contest, when all was doubt and apprehension, when a column of two thousand lancers, followed by a long file of infantry, with gleaming arms, and streaming banners, with the song of triumph on their lips, like the last struggle of the guard at Waterloo, came rushing down upon them, as if to wrest victory from fate itself, when

"In even scale the battle hung;"

when the hearts of veterans trembled for the result, and the cheeks of brave men grew pale; when a General of our army, who is above suspicion, and whose name is beyond reproach, might stand behind this standard, and with pale lips ask, Will they stand! will they stand! Again they proved themselves equal to the emergency: and when the shock came, amidst falling men and flying steeds, and routed squadrons, when horse and rider, lance and banner, went down

"In one red burial blent,"

amid the shout, and din, and smoke, and hurried tramp, high, high over it all, waved Indiana's victorious banner—her bright stars flashing in the sun, her gorgeous folds rustling like the wings of Eagles.

That banner, Mr. Speaker, I now present to you, and it is with no feeling of diffidence I part with it, for I know, I assure you, there is not one fact connected with its history of which you may not be proud. True, the staff is broken near the foot, but that was done by a shot from a Mexican battery, while it was advancing to the rescue of a faltering regiment; true, the staff is cut and splintered overhead, but that was done while the banner was planted as a barrier between advancing Mexico and retreating Mississippi: true, the silk is torn to ribbons, but that was done while the regiment fought, hand to hand, twenty-five hundred men; a spot is upon it, but it is the stain of blood, not of dishonor. Twenty-three times was it smitten in that fight—twenty-three honorable scars are upon it.

Go, take it then, and place it where such a relic deserves to be placed. Go, write the name of Buena Vista on its folds, as France wrote Austerlitz, and England Waterloo. Go, place it within the Pomærium, where Sparta keeps her jewels. Go, hang it where the old man can see it, and tell his battles o'er again. Go, place it where the boy can find it, and let it teach him high lessons of honor and patriotic devotion. Go, greet it with such a greeting as Rome gave her Eagles, when they were brought back from the banks of the Danube. Go, welcome it with such a welcome as becomes the republic welcoming home her standards from the banks of the Bravo.

Mr. Speaker, I have done; the brave men who bore that flag, have accomplished all they promised, and now leave it in your hands. Let me however, before I sit down, mention the name of WILLIAM F. STEWART, of the county of Jefferson, as the man who bore it in the field. And while I may bear testimony in his favor as a citizen, let that standard bear witness to his bravery as a man.

On accepting the flag on the part of the State, Hon. W. A. PORTER replied as follows:

CAPT. SULLIVAN—SIR: It is with feelings of just pride, and with a heart overflowing with grateful emotion, that I, as the organ of the representatives of the people of Indiana, receive from you this valuable relic. And those feelings of pride are increased from the fact that I know I receive it in the name of a people who are noble, brave and grateful. The sight, Sir, of that flag, tattered and torn by the balls of the enemy, in one of the hardest fought battles, and most splendid victories recorded in the history of modern warfare, an elegant and correct description of which you have just given us, cannot fail to excite in every American bosom, and still more, in every Indiana bosom, the most lively emotions. It is true, it is also associated with melancholy recollections, the recollection of the noble dead that fell in its defence. But when, after doing due honors to the memory of the dead, we turn our minds to the splendid victory obtained by the valorous and almost superhuman achievements of the survivors, our hearts are elated with the proud thought that this victory was won by the valor of our countrymen.

The battle field of Buena Vista will long be remembered by the civilized world; it is an event which future historians will delight to describe; which future generations will peruse with admiration, and with which the history of Indiana is identified. Its glory is part and parcel of the heritage of Indianians and they will claim it as an invaluable legacy.

This flag, Sir, like the fair hands that made it, and the pure hearts that gave it, is unsullied. It is a fit recipient of the purest archieves of our State. In the varied vicissitudes of that memorable battle, when almost every flag of our country was compelled at some time or other to make a temporary retreat either from the force of overwhelming numbers, or from other causes over which our brave men had no control, the course of this flag and of the gallant officers and brave men over whom it floated, was always onward. It was always conspicuous, its stars and stripes continued through all the vicissitudes of that memorable conflict to float proudly in the breeze. To it, the gallant Indianians of the third regiment would always look and say, the flag of our regiment still floats in defiance of the enemy. Its posts was the post of honor and of danger, and Sir, as you have already informed us, in the last fearful hour of that bloody struggle, when the contest was doubtful, when bold hearts and brave men trembled for the result, the third Indiana regiment, "the steadfast third," followed this banner, and boldly rushed against ten times their number of well disciplined troops, flushed and stimulated with hopes of certain victory, and routed them with immense slaughter, and secured the fortunes of the day.

The events of that day, if they stood alone, are a sure guaranty to our beloved country, that it will always be safe under the protection of our citizen soldiery; and we have other abundant evidences that when the trumpet sounds to the battle, thousands of bold hearts are ready at the first sound, to rush to the standard of their country. And Sir, the universal burst of feeling throughout the country, assures us the warmest feelings of our country's gratitude accompany them.

Sir, in the name of the State of Indiana, I receive this flag, and doubt not but that it will be placed among her most cherished archieves, that will be deposited in some conspicuous place in the capitol of our State, that when our citizens visit the capital, they can look on it and with feelings of pride, say under this banner our sons, our brothers or our fathers fought in the battle of Buena Vista.

Mr. Hull offered the following resolutions:

*A Joint Resolution accepting the Colors of the Third Indiana Regiment of Volunteers.*

*Be it Resolved, unanimously, by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That with feelings of just pride we receive the Colors borne by the Third Regiment of Volunteers from this State in the battle of *Buena Vista.* That we appreciate in the highest degree the distinguished services rendered by that gallant Regiment, upon the occasion alluded to; and while we remember that it won for itself in that bloody contest the proud appellation of the "*Steadfast Third*," we have no hesitation in declaring that it contributed as much to the success and triumph of our arms as any other Regiment there engaged. That this flag will be cherished by the people of Indiana, for "upon its once fair and beautiful face, is now depicted the horrors of the strife it witnessed in the service of its country. Its soiled and tattered appearance speaks for itself, and is its best history;" and that this once glittering Banner, "the gift of Beauty to Honor, torne by the tempests, bleached by the sun and sleet, tattered by the bullet, shot and shell, but dishonored, never!"—shall be preserved as a priceless memento of the heroic and glorious achievements of our patriotic and noble sons.

*Be it further Resolved, unanimously,* That in behalf of the people of the State of Indiana, we hereby return our heart-felt thanks to the Officers and Privates of the Third Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, for the inestimable gift which they have this day presented to their State; and that these mutilated but honored Colors be now deposited in the State Library, there to be carefully preserved, that our children's children may look upon them and say, "under this ancient Banner, fought our heroic fathers."

*Be it further Resolved,* That the State Librarian be, and he is hereby empowered and requested to procure a plate of silver to be attached to the standard poll of the Third Regiment, with these words engraven upon it: "*Third Regiment Indiana Volunteers; Buena Vista; 22d and 23d February,* 1847.

*Be it further Resolved,* That the thanks of the people of this State are hereby tendered to Ensign WILLIAM F. STEWART, who bravely unfurled this Banner above the heads of his gallant brothers in arms at *Buena Vista*, and bore it triumphantly throughout that sanguinary battle field.

*Be it further Resolved,* That the Officers and Men of the First, Second and Third Regiments of this State, upon every occasion, and throughout the time they were in their country's service, have been unexcelled in devotional patriotism and heroic action, and while we especially return to them the thanks of the people of this State, we claim for them the gratitude and admiration of their countrymen.

*Be it further Resolved,* That while we return our gratitude to the living, we will not forget the honored dead; and that this General Assembly in common with the people of Indiana, deeply mourn the loss of her brave and patriotic sons who have fallen beneath the Flag of their country upon the field of battle, or by the stroke of disease in a foreign and pestilential climate; and that we hereby express our deepest sympathy with their relations and friends.

*Be it further Resolved,* That these Joint Resolutions be spread upon the Journals of both Houses of this General Assembly.

Which resolutions were unanimously adopted.

When the Senate retired to their chamber.

## Indiana University--Law Department.

At a meeting of the law students of the Indiana University, held on the 10th day of February 1848, the following resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted.

*Resolved,* That we regard the law department of the Indiana University as an honor to the institution, and that in our opinion young men of this state desiring to enter the legal profession need not resort elsewhere to gain the highest advantages of legal instruction.

*Resolved,* That in the election of the Hon. William T. Otto as a professor, the University has acquired the services of an accomplished gentleman and scholar; and the law department an instructor who is a worthy associate of the Hon. David McDonald by whose distinguished abilities the department has hitherto been conducted.

*Resolved,* That while we sympathize with Judge Otto in his severe affliction under which he has labored during a part of the session, we have also to regret our loss in his absence as an instructor.

*Resolved,* That Judges Otto and McDonald be furnished with a copy of these resolutions, and that a copy be sent, to the offices of the Indiana Tribune, Indiana State Sentinel, and Indiana State Journal for publication. D. M. C. LANE, Prest.

C. A. DARNALL, Sect.

RANDOLPH AND THE CLERGY.—In a debate in the Virginia Convention of 1829—30, on a proposition to exclude ministers from being elected to the legislature, John Randolph said—"Figure to yourself, sir, a minister of the gospel of peace about to reprove for his sins, a man of wealth and influence in his county, having at the same time a desire to represent that county. This is no exclusion of any occupation, incompatible with the discharge of the duties of a member of either branch of the legislature. The task of legislation is at war with the duties of the pastor. The two are utter