

FOR GOVERNOR, JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, OF PARKE COUNTY.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, JAMES H. LANE, OF DEARBORN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS—FIFTH DISTRICT, WILLIAM J. BROWN.

Democratic State Central Committee. A. G. PORTER, DR. A. GALL, DAVID RAYMOND, C. G. WERBE, DR. L. DUNLAP, N. BOLTON, WM. H. MORRISON, F. J. AUSTIN, GEO. A. CHAPMAN, GEN. J. P. BIRKE.

Congressional Conventions.

The following times and places have been agreed upon by the Democracy in the districts named: 5th District—Saturday, June 12, at Lafayette, Tippecanoe county.

10th District—Wednesday, May 23, at Fort Wayne.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

William Herod and William J. Brown, candidates for Congress in the 5th Congressional District, will address their fellow citizens at the following times and places:

At Pleasant View, Shelby county, on Monday, June 4, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At Palestine, Hancock county, on Tuesday, June 5, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At Morrisport, Shelby county, on Wednesday, June 6, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At Charlestown, Hancock county, on Thursday, June 7, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At Corries Mill, Hancock county, on Friday, June 8, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

At Lewisburg, same day, 4 o'clock, P. M.

At Greenfield, Sunday, June 9, 2 o'clock, P. M.

At Cumberland, Marion county, Monday, June 11, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At Bethel, Marion county, Tuesday, June 12, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At Greenwood, Johnson county, Wednesday, June 13, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At Franklin, Thursday, June 14, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At Williamsburgh, Johnson county, Friday, June 15, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At Edinburgh, Saturday, June 16, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Further appointments will shortly be made. Papers in the different counties in the district where the appointments are made, will please publish the above notices. The friends of Messrs. Herod and Brown will confer a favor on them by putting up notices of the appointments in their respective vicinities. (Journal copy.)

MARION COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Many of the distinguished men of the State have been in this city during the past week, in attendance upon the U. S. Circuit and District Courts, Judges McLane and Huntington presiding. During the same time some very important movements on the political chess-board have been attempted by the Free Soil and Whig leaders. Mr. CRAVEN, the Free Soil Candidate for Governor, and the Central Committee of that party, have held frequent private sessions, and freely discussed matters of interest to themselves and others. It is determined that Mr. CRAVEN shall remain upon the track, notwithstanding the very strong efforts of the Whig leaders to induce his withdrawal. Our time and attention has been somewhat occupied out of doors, in attending to these movements, and therefore we must content ourselves with this brief allusion to them at present. We shall soon notice them at greater length, and make some suggestions to the people, which we deem of importance. The quietude which has heretofore existed, will soon be succeeded by a little more activity, which we have no doubt will be beneficial.

THE PROVISION MARKET.—How much difficulty have we all had about our market regulations, for years past? The laws enacted by the Council have been changed various times, with a view of remedying evils, but without much success. Nor can any thing be devised of this kind that will do much good. Two causes of difficulty and dissatisfaction exist, one difficult to remedy, the other easy.

In the first place there is a scarcity of animals fit for slaughter; or rather the demand is greater than the supply for home consumption. The reason of this is, that so many cattle are driven to markets where a better price is paid. The other is that our butchers have always been in the habit of charging the same price for all kinds of meat, and for all sorts of "pieces." Perhaps this last circumstance alone is the true cause of all the difficulty in our market. It is a violation of the true laws of trade, and ever so many civil enactments which fail to correct this custom, will be as likely to increase the evils as to lessen them. But it is not necessary that the Council should attempt a remedy. It can only be done successfully by the butchers themselves, and that to their own benefit as well as the benefit of community. The price of meat should be regulated, as the price of almost every thing else is fixed, and that is, according to its real or assumed value. We mean that good meat should bring a better price than poor meat, and good pieces more than poor pieces. Will not every body admit that a sirloin or a round of beef is worth more than the flank or the shoulder? But our butchers have always charged the same price all round, and the consequence has naturally followed that a race had to be run every morning by the inhabitants, to see who should win the best pieces. Our market morning hours have by this process been made to commence at 12 o'clock at night! The hotel-keepers, especially Browning, who will live well, don't go to bed at all, in order to be up early enough for market! The business is made a "zany game" among all hands, leads to numerous difficulties—and much ill feeling, and is especially annoying to young married people. Now we say the best meat being worth the most, and the best "pieces" more than poor ones, the butchers should regulate their prices accordingly; and every body should say amen. Let those who desire the best pieces be made to pay a cent or two more on the pound, and so regulate the price for different parts of a carcass, as they do in all other well regulated markets. In this way, the butchers could be made to see the propriety of killing fat cattle instead of "lean kine," and competition among purchasers would be put upon pecuniary grounds instead of fleetness of feet, or ability to do without sleep. Is not this proposition just? can any one fairly object to it? can any one doubt that it would do more to regulate our markets properly, than all the laws which the Council can make? Let the experiment be tried, and we have no doubt of the result. The butchers, as we have frequently told them in conversation, will profit by it, and the community will just as certainly be the gainers by it. Fair trade benefits every body; unfair trade most frequently injures all engaged in it.

The St. Joseph Valley Register and the LaPorte Whig are abusing E. A. Sherwood, the democratic candidate for Representative in St. Joseph county, because he is a freesoiler and has the misfortune to be blind? And yet both these papers pretend to be in favor of free soil: in this they are inconsistent and hypocritical, as usual. There are none so hopelessly blind as those who will not see.

A short paragraph of ours, published on the 26th of last December, and extensively copied by others, had some influence, we think, in stimulating Congress to order the gold dollar coin,—and we hope this paragraph will induce somebody to send us one of the little fellows.

California.

The news from California is of a very interesting character. The people have performed the duty which Congress neglected, of establishing a government in that territory. It is said that Gen. Smith's authority has been discovered by them, but whether only so far as to suspend his order against the right of foreigners to work in the mines, or an entire denial of his authority, does not appear, from the imperfect advices. This order of General Smith, it always appeared to us, was a very impolitic one. The country will be vastly more benefited by emigration, than its interests will suffer from the loss of the gold accumulated by foreigners.

A letter dated at Mazatlan, April 9, 1849, states that sometime in March one of the boat's crew belonging to the U. S. flag ship Ohio ran away with boat and all. They were pursued, captured and brought back. Shortly after, the crew being called to perform some duty, they refused to turn out or obey the orders of the officers; in consequence of which about thirty of the leaders were confined in irons—a court martial was being held on board the Ohio, and it was the opinion that Commodore Jones would hang a number of the conspirators. All the officers of the sloop-of-war St. Mary's had been tried by a court martial, save two.

The U. S. propeller Massachusetts arrived at San Francisco on the 25th March. Owing to the immense number of people arriving at San Francisco, the country is in a very insecure state—a great want of an effective military force, and the extension of the laws of the United States over the territory.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Dale was to sail for the U. S. in the last week of March.

ANOTHER FIRE!

The city of Fort Wayne, Ind., was visited on the morning of the 21st inst., by a disastrous fire. It broke out in the rear of Conrad & Klopffer's toy store on Calhoun street, at about 3 o'clock. In spite of the prompt and energetic exertions of the firemen and citizens, the following business houses, dwellings and shops were burned: Fink's cabinet shop; Wolf's store, partially insured; Bowen & Worthington's shoe shop and Blain & Dalmon's meat market under same, nothing saved; B. Saunders's grocery store, insured; Conrad & Klopffer's toy store; Guernsey's bakery, Blossom's tailor shop; Foellinger's shoe shop; T. K. Brackner's and Co's store, insured; Reynolds & Putnam's blacksmith shop; and the dwelling occupied by Mr. Thayer. The Fort Wayne Times, extra, from which we gather these particulars, estimates the loss at \$30,000.

A CASE OF PROSCRIPTION IN VIOLATION OF LAW.

The whigs are determined to have all the spoils, not only in spite of Gen. Taylor's pledges, but also in defiance of law and contract rights. Messrs. W. & J. C. Greer, printers, of Washington, held a contract, duly entered into by the proper authority, under the provisions of an act of Congress of the 26th of August, 1842, for executing the printing of the post office department for four years. When the notorious Warren came into power, he sent the post office printing to a whig office. His attention was called to the fact that the Messrs. Greer were entitled to it by contract, and that said contract had yet two years to run. He said he acted in the matter by the express orders of Mr. Collamer. Appeal was made to Mr. Collamer; he was informed that the contract was made under authority of a law of Congress, and that it had not expired. He made no answer. A respectful note was then addressed to Gen. Taylor, in which the case was stated, and he deigned no answer either! This is the way Gen. Taylor stands by his pledges to the country. He was to execute the laws of Congress, and not to interfere with the making or unmaking of them; and this is the fulfillment of the pledge! We were prepared for and expected a very general system of removals, but we did not look for such outrageous and insulting rascality as this case exhibits, even from the leading whig politicians.

Mr. WASSON, in retiring from the office, will carry with him the good wishes of his fellow citizens. He has been a faithful public servant, in spite of his strong political predilections; and he has too just a sense of public propriety to complain that so staunch a Locofoco as himself is to be succeeded by an equally devoted Whig.

So speaks the Albany (N. Y.) Evening Journal of the retiring postmaster of that city, who has been removed to make room for a whig. Now how about those pledges? If this man was a faithful public officer, as he is acknowledged to be by the highest whig authority in the country, what was he removed for? For political reasons, of course. It is proved then, by their own admissions, that all the whig anti-republican lies which they made those anti-republican pledges. Some of them are lying straight ahead to get out of the dilemma, while a few own up, with commendable frankness. The latter is much the best way.

The people will be slow to trust the whigs with power again. They have been too grossly deceived to be caught soon.

LOUISIANA.—The democratic State convention of Louisiana, which met at Baton Rouge on the 7th, nominated Gen. Joseph Walker, the present treasurer of the State, for Governor, Gen. J. B. Plache for Lieutenant Governor, and Zenon Ledoux for auditor. The ticket is said to be a strong one. The N. O. Courier does not remember the time when any State nominations gave such deep and general satisfaction.

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It is rumored that Gen. Taylor will appoint Mrs. Dartington as his private secretary and confidential adviser. He is continually bothered with matters which he cannot understand, and can't guess why our "early presidents" had no children.

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THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The New York Tribune, whig authority, speaking of the political complexion of the next Congress says:

"The sum and substance of the whole matter is, that the House is rendered dubious by the extraordinary results of the Connecticut and Virginia elections, and that one or two more such would demolish the Whig majority and perhaps give an adverse Speaker."

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The Whig Candidate's Biography.

A correspondent of the State Journal takes some exceptions against the biographical sketch of the Whig candidate for Governor, recently furnished by a person at Brookville. It seems that the sketch is as little satisfactory to democrats there as it can be to the whigs, as witness the following from a distinguished democrat at that place. The Whig candidate is evidently of very poor stock, when it appears at a detail of the incidents of his life is so entirely unsatisfactory to all parties!

By the way, we are not personally acquainted with the writer of the Biography.

BROOKVILLE, IND., May 19, 1849.

Editors State Sentinel: Your paper of the 16th inst. is just received in town, containing a letter from this place signed G. L., dated May 5th, 1849, professing to give a biographical sketch of Mr. Matson. A great deal of the letter is strictly true, but the demerits of this piece are above bringing the ladies of politicians into any political views. This is a glory which belongs only to the old demerits of Gen. Jackson and his estimable lady.

The letter was evidently written by some of Mr. Matson's friends to make capital from, and most probably dropped from the same pen that sent to the world a few weeks since, a forged democratic circular. The statement that "Mrs. Matson was the daughter of a Dutch butcher," is intended as an offset to the open abuse of the Germans, thrown out by Mr. Matson in one of his public speeches in this place, and is untrue. Neither is it true that "during his absence at Indianapolis, he was blessed with a son," or if he was, it is unknown heretofore.

Mr. Matson's friend has guessed what would best divert the public eye, from what is yet obvious, to him, in the memories of many honest voters, and has thus deceived you, by becoming your correspondent. Such is the opinion of all of the democrats in this place and of some of the whigs.

I am respectfully, yours, &c., X.

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The Smuggling Affair.

We have received another series of papers from Stockholm, in Sweden, in reference to the charge of smuggling made against Mr. H. W. Ellsworth, U. S. charge d'affaires at that court. These papers give a complete history of the matter, and embrace the facts in the letter which we published last week. They entirely exonerate Mr. Ellsworth from the imputations made against him, and show that the Swedish government never for a moment suspected him of anything disreputable in the premises. We should be glad to copy the whole of these papers, but in the crowded state of our columns, must content ourselves by copying the following official notes. These alone are enough to satisfy impartial persons of the falsity of the charges made against Mr. Ellsworth by a personal enemy.

BROOKVILLE, IND., May 19, 1849.

THE REVOLUTION OF LETTER RECEIVED FROM BARON MANDERSTROM, Chief Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, under date of March 29th, 1849.

The letter was evidently written by some of Mr. Matson's friends to make capital from, and most probably dropped from the same pen that sent to the world a few weeks since, a forged democratic circular. The statement that "Mrs. Matson was the daughter of a Dutch butcher," is intended as an offset to the open abuse of the Germans, thrown out by Mr. Matson in one of his public speeches in this place, and is untrue. Neither is it true that "during his absence at Indianapolis, he was blessed with a son," or if he was, it is unknown heretofore.

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FOREIGN ITEMS.

The London paper recommends that the Duke of Wellington, Arch Duke of Austria and Mr. Disraeli, the American Minister, be a triumvirate to settle the Peace of Nations.

Mr. Locke, a Roman Catholic member of the British Parliament, has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill into that body, requiring all railway companies to run passenger trains on Sundays. The proposal, as might be expected, meets with decided opposition.

INSURANCE FRAUD.—Some oil casks from Holland were examined recently at the London Custom House, which proved to be snuff. As there were sixty tons, and as the duty on snuff is now six shillings sterling a pound, the government would have been defrauded to the amount of £10,000.

THE GRENDA GREEN BLACKSMITH.—Mr. Henry Collins, who, until the abolition of the former immoral Scotch law relating to marriages, has united so many couples in spite of their parents, recently died at Lambeth-Till, in Scotland, at the age of 70. He exercised his singular office for more than 23 years, and during that time he had celebrated more than seven thousand marriages, making nearly three hundred and fifty a year. He charged a fee of from ten to twenty guineas for every marriage, according to the means of the parties, and left a very considerable fortune, the exact amount of which, however, is not known.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.—There seems to be in the public mind of Germany a firm determination to hold to the Assembly and the new Constitution, and the question of the German Empire is now at a very critical point. Twenty-eight German governments have already declared their unconditional acceptance of the constitution, and their readiness to acknowledge the King of Prussia as Emperor of the Germans. Bavaria, Hanover, Saxony and Wurttemberg have not yet given in their definite decision, and it is doubtful if the three latter will. A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, writing from Frankfurt on the 16th ult., says all parties in the National Assembly are now united with the exception of the Austrians. Right and left have embraced, and the result is a stand or fall together. The most ardent republicans have vowed faithful allegiance to the entire constitution, hereditary Emperors and all, and provided the Princes accept and carry it out, and the most conservative monarchists have in return pledged themselves to stand by it as it has passed the Assembly, demanding its unconditional acceptance by the government, with the respective veto, and universal suffrage, even though it should be necessary to fall back upon the people, and call in the aid of revolution. Either the Princes, prudently yielding to the necessity of the times, will submit unconditionally to the decisions of the National Assembly, or, blind to the requirements of the age, they will attempt to oppose the inevitable progress of events, and thus seal their own doom.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—This intrepid navigator sailed from England in May, 1845, with the ships Erebus and Terror, and 138 men, in search of a north-west passage. Nothing having been heard of the expedition for several years, it is apprehended that the vessels are either ice-bound or have been lost, together with Sir John Franklin, his officers and crew. Various expeditions of recovery have been sent from England, but so far have had no success, and the British government has offered a reward of £20,000 to the individual or individuals of any nation who may discover and assist the exploring party, and Lady Franklin, wife of Sir John, has addressed a letter to the President of the United States, in which she feelingly solicits the influence and aid of this government in the recovery of her lost husband. To this appeal the Secretary of State has replied, giving her the assurance of the sympathy of the President, and a willingness of the government to contribute all in its power to the object in view. The attention of American navigators will be invoked, and no doubt every effort will be used by our whalers to find the lost ships.

Sir John Ross was ice-bound for three years in the Polar sea, whilst on a similar voyage of discovery, and finally left his ship, his crew and himself escaping with great difficulty. As the vessels under command of Sir John Franklin were provisioned for three years, there is some hope that the officers and crews may yet be alive, unless the vessels have sunk. We have no doubt that enterprising American navigators will engage in the search for the lost expedition, with their characteristic promptness and intrepidity; and for the sake of humanity, we hope that they may be successful.