

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

Washington Township, Marion County. At a meeting of the Democrats of Washington Township, March 11, JONAS HOFFMAN, Esq. being called to the chair, stated the object of the meeting. On motion JAMES ARMSTRONG, Esq. was appointed Secretary.

The following were appointed delegates to the County Convention: Jonas Hoffman, James Armstrong, Elijah James, Wm. Bacon, Daniel Ellis, John Johnson, Daniel McDonald, Dr. Shaw, James McDonald, Jacob Scott, Owen Scott, Robert Earl, Nelson Ellis, George Smith.

Hanover Township, Shelby County. At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Hanover township, Shelby county, Indiana, held on Saturday, the 11th inst., at Morristown, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Convention of the Fifth Congressional District, to be held at Pleasant View, on the 15th of April, the meeting was organized by the appointment of JAMES BROWN, President, and ALEXANDER COVY, Secretary.

The object of the meeting being made known by Gen. Rezin Davis, the meeting proceeded to appoint a committee of three to draft resolutions.

Messrs. W. Silvester, Wm. Woodruff, and M. C. Zuerch were appointed said committee, and they retired.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the assumption of the State debts by the General Government.

Resolved, That the leaders of the Whig party in 1840, in promising the people "that if Van Buren was defeated public confidence would be restored, money would be plenty and the price of produce and wages high," were guilty of gross fraud, and deserve our severest censure.

Resolved, That we unqualifiedly disapprove of the lately passed tariff bill, which taxes most of the necessities of life, and especially articles used by the poorer classes—Farmers and Mechanics—extravagantly high—from one to two hundred per cent.—and admits luxuries and extravaganzas, which are used only by the rich, either free, or for a nominal duty. We consider a law to tax the farmers, laborers, and mechanics, for the benefit of the capitalist, intended and well calculated to make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

Resolved, That we approve of the conduct of William J. Brown, in the last session of the Legislature, and that he is our first choice for Representative to Congress from this district.

Resolved, That if William J. Brown should not receive the nomination at the Convention, Judge Jas. Morrison is our next first choice, and we do hereby instruct our delegates to support him as such in the Convention.

Resolved, That if neither of the above should succeed in receiving the nomination, we hereby instruct our delegates to vote for N. B. Falmer.

Resolved, That the Democrats of Hanover township do unanimously agree to support the nominees of the Democratic State Convention for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Resolved, That the Democrats of Hanover do unanimously agree to support, and use all honorable means to secure the election of the nominee of the Convention of the Fifth Congressional District.

Resolved, That we, the Democrats of this township, do unqualifiedly disapprove of the conduct of FLETCHER TEVIS in our State Legislature, and in disobeying the instructions of his constituents, and then acting as Chairman of the Whig meeting which expelled the Hon. Mr. Kelso from the Whig ranks because he had obeyed the instructions of his constituents.

Resolved, That this meeting appoint ten delegates from this township to attend the District Convention.

In pursuance of the last resolution, delegates were chosen, viz: Gen. Rezin Davis, R. Rutherford, Alexander Covy, A. C. Hays, Joshua H. Hays, Geo. W. Davis, James T. Reed, James Hays, Wilson Silvester, and William Woodruff.

Then, on motion, it was unanimously adopted that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Indiana State Sentinel.

JAMES BROWN, President. ALEXANDER COVY, Secretary.

Indiana Palladium. We have before us a neat and well filled sheet with the above title. Messrs. STEVENS & SIMMONS are the editors and proprietors. It gives us more than ordinary pleasure to greet our old friend Stevens once more as a fellow laborer in the good cause; and well we know his ability to do it justice. They have our best wishes for entire success and such a reward as we feel certain they will merit.

Before we stop we must say a word as to their title. We would have suggested a different one far too reasons. First, there is another paper in the State called Palladium; and second, the disgrace attaching to the name by the sheet which has borne it.

"SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.—A Chronicle of the Turf, Field Sports, Literature, and the Stage." This large and excellent publication, standing at the head of all the Sporting Magazines in this country, and not inferior to the best European, has just entered upon its 13th volume. It would be superfluous to make a lengthy notice in favor of a work so favorably known; but we will take occasion to say that now is an excellent season to commence subscriptions. Our club ought to have at least half a dozen copies. Specimens may be seen at this office, and directions given as to the best mode of remitting.

THE GERMAN PAPER.—We have placed the prospectus for friend Tigar's German paper in the hands of our German friends. Several have signed, and will remit on receipt of the first number.

The Washington papers announce the death of John Douglas Simms, Esq. of that city. This gentleman had, for several years past, officiated as Chief Clerk in the Navy Department, and at intervals as acting Secretary of the Navy. In all the relations of life, private and public, Mr. Simms had enjoyed the highest reputation as a man of sterling integrity. The important place thus vacated, has been filled by the appointment of Thos. Smith, Esq., the late capable and efficient head of the corresponding bureau of the department.

WHAT 'S IN A NAME.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, a Whig paper, speaking of the Relief Law, says the proper title of such an act would have been, "An act to impair the obligation of contracts, and to legalize swindling." What would that journal propose as the title of the great Coon Bankrupt Law?

EXTENSIVE DEALING.—White, late Cashier of the Manhattan Bank, has gone into Bankruptcy. Within five years his private transactions have amounted to THIRTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

INDICTED.—The persons connected with the mismanagement of the Phoenix Bank, at Boston, have been indicted for embezzlement and conspiracy, and will be soon tried.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COVINGTON, March 13, 1843. Messrs. CHAPMAN—Gentlemen—Democracy is flourishing in this county in the vigor of immortal youth. It is cheering to see the healthy revision of sentiment which has occurred within the last 12 months. We were yesterday favored with a speech from JAMES WHITCOMB, Esq., in which he displayed his usual ability. A prevailing sentiment of honesty pervades all he says. His language is terse, vigorous, and argumentative. He displayed in a most logical manner the ill results of a U. S. Bank, and the unjust operation of the present tariff. May success crown his efforts! So note it be! Yours, B. C.

HARRISON COUNTY, March 10, 1843. The Democracy in different parts of this district are beginning to move with reference to the convention to be held at Booneville on the 10th of next month, to select a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress. It is understood that R. D. Owen, Esq. declines a nomination. Amongst the names spoken of as candidates before the Convention, are Dr. Bowles of Orange, Mr. Sawyer of Pike, and Mr. F. E. Goodsell of Vanderburgh. The last named gentleman has many certificates of his Democracy, from the abuse he has formerly received from the Whigs; and though his personal acquaintance may not be very general through this part of the district, his name and Democracy are well known. I have never known before so much tameness and indifference amongst the Whigs, as there is at this time; at least so far as my acquaintance goes.

You may rest assured that the nominations of Whitcomb and Bright will be well responded to, on the first Monday in August next, in this part of the State. Yours, very Respectfully, S. C.

EVANSVILLE, March 14, 1843. DEAR CHAPMAN—I hope my letters may at all times give pleasure to more valuable matter, whenever you think they are not sufficiently interesting or of other matter may be of more importance to the numerous readers of your excellent paper.

Politically, there is little of importance hereabouts that would interest you or your readers, save perhaps, that of the preparation making by the Democrats for the Convention to be held at Booneville on the 10th of next month, for the nomination of a candidate for Congress for this, the first District.

Amongst the Whigs, there seems to be some ill blood getting up, whether the upper or lower end of the "240 mile" district shall have the honor of presenting a candidate for this party.

Our latest dates from New Orleans are up to the 8th inst., and the prices of produce generally, remain much the same as for some time past, save a slight advance on corn and other articles, caused by a slight falling off of freights to the eastern and other markets. From no one cause has the West suffered more than from the high price of freights out from New Orleans. This has fallen particularly severe upon the owners of wheat, and freight on wheat and corn has cost at least forty cents per bushel, to any one of the eastern markets, so far, this season, which is about ten cents over the usual or average rates.

Therefore every cent taken from the freight is so much added to the price the article is worth at home. Thus, if corn is worth fifty cents at home, (which is not about the quotations) and forty cents is the cost of getting it to market, ten cents is of course the worth at home, but if thirty cents per bushels will get it to market, it would be worth twenty cents at home. Thus the home value of one of the greatest staples is reduced one hundred per cent. in consequence of the exorbitant freights out from New Orleans, and the home value of wheat is reduced at least twenty-five per cent. by the same cause; for if wheat (worth 80 cents east) costs forty cents to get it to market it is worth forty cents at home; but if thirty cents it will get it to market, it is worth fifty cents at home.

The same may be said of flour, pork, and every other article of produce, and the matter of freights, which is a high price of freight continue, it will be enough to show that our State will suffer from this cause alone, at least half a million of dollars in the present crop now going on to market.

What causes these high freights at this time of general depression in almost every other kind of business, throughout the whole country? This is a question of no small moment, and one that is not an easy matter to answer it. No doubt the reason may be found in the fact that vessels are freighted both one way. They carry out our produce, but get no return freights, and must consequently get paid for in and in passage, from the produce they carry out.

This is the result of the high tariff on freight, and the duties of common and general consumption. A high and prohibitory tariff must, as a natural consequence, greatly lessen the number of vessels needed in our commerce; and if we have but a small number of vessels that can be employed, and they only in taking off our surplus produce, and then only for a part of the year, it follows as a matter of course, that high freights must be charged, in consequence of the want of return freight and constant employment, as most of our produce reaches the sea board in the course of a few months of each year. It is thus the tariff operates upon the farmers of the West. They must in the first place pay the high freight on their produce, and then they must pay the high price of freight on the produce they receive in return for their produce.

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SLANDERS REFUTED.

From the Lafayette Free Press, March 2. It is true, that Mr. Van Buren sent Mr. Whitcomb out to the West in 1840, for the purpose of trying to arrest the progress of Harrisonism? It is true, that he became so much alarmed by the time he reached Cincinnati, that he determined not to visit Indiana until after the August election? It is true, that he remained in Cincinnati in great consternation, until he found a friend who consented to give him an introduction to "Old Tip"? It is true, that, upon being very cordially received by the General, and being invited to call upon him at North Bend, he most gladly accepted the invitation, and spent a week or ten days there, making fair weather for himself—forgetting all about Mr. Van Buren?

It is true, that he effected great admiration and friendship for the General, expressing a desire that he might be elected? It is true, that, upon receiving what he regarded as equivalent to an assurance that he should not be turned out of office without good cause, he returned to Washington, feeling disgraced, as a reason why he did not reach Indiana?

It is true, that one of the first things he did, after getting home, was to attend the meeting of a Tippecanoe Club, and give in his address? We ask, emphatically, are these things true?

From the Lafayette Advertiser, March 10. It is not our purpose to notice all the misstatements, the dexterous suppressions, or the skillful exaggerations of the Journal of the 8th inst., in relation to Mr. Whitcomb's late address to his fellow citizens of the county. They afford a but too common specimen of a political Editor whose business it is "to manufacture public opinion," and whose maxim is that "all 's fair in politics." We believe with Mr. Whitcomb, that "the time for reflection has returned," and that the people cannot be longer deceived by such artifices.

The Journal admits that Mr. Whitcomb remarked that he had not seen the article in that paper with the caption "Is it True," when he made his speech, and yet it complains that he did not then deny all the charges in that article. How could he do it, when he was unacquainted with them?

We are now authorized to say that Mr. Van Buren did not, nor did any other person send Mr. Whitcomb out to the West in 1840, at any other time, for the purpose of trying to arrest the progress of Harrisonism, or for any other purpose.

It is not true that he became so much alarmed by the time he reached Cincinnati, that he determined not to visit Indiana until after the August election; for he was not in Cincinnati that year before the August election.

It is not true that he remained in Cincinnati in great consternation, until he found a friend, or any body else, who consented to give him an introduction to "Old Tip." He never went to Cincinnati or elsewhere in 1840, or at any other time, for the purpose of "making friends" with General Harrison, or of soliciting of him a continuance in his office, or of any other advantage, public, official, or personal.

It is not true that "upon being very cordially received by the General, and being invited to call upon him at North Bend, he accepted the invitation and spent a week or ten days there, in making fair weather for himself." He was never in the General's house at North Bend, or at any other residence of Gen. Harrison, in his life.

It is not true that, at the time he expressed himself favorably to the election of General Harrison, or that he expressed a desire that he might be elected.

It is not true that he ever asked for, or solicited, or obtained an assurance, or what he regarded as equivalent to an assurance, that he should not be turned out of office, without good cause, or that he ever feared sickness as a reason why he did not reach Indiana.

It is not true that he ever attended the meetings of a Tippecanoe Club in his life, or that he ever gave in his address, as stated in the Journal.

It is not true, as stated in another paper, (we believe the Northern Indiana) that he ever wrote a letter on any subject to Gen. Harrison in his life.

It is mortifying—it is degrading almost, to be called on to deny charges of such a character, and so utterly untrue. Did the editor of the Tippecanoe Journal believe them to be true? We hope, we believe, that he does not. In this case, we shall expect to see him take another tack hereafter.

Mr. Whitcomb went to Cincinnati in the fall of 1840, on matters not connected with his continuation in office, but on his own affairs, strictly personal to himself, part of them being to appear as an applicant for no less occasion by his having been an applicant for the Northern Indiana, in connection with the duties of his office, charges, or imputations of the Journal. And he returned to Washington when his business was finished. He had intended on going on to Clinton to attend to his private business there, which required his presence, but which the delay of his business at Cincinnati, and the near approach of the winter, prevented him from doing so.

At no time while he was here was he ever in company with General Harrison, excepting when one of Mr. Whitcomb's own political friends, a democrat, was present, and on such occasion there was not any conversation having the remotest connection with the charges of the Journal. Mr. Whitcomb sought neither of these meetings, nor was he present at either of them, in connection with Gen. Harrison, the Surveyor General at Cincinnati, who is and always has been a Democrat, and the other was a mixed company of some fifteen or twenty gentlemen, nearly equally made up of both political parties of whom Gen. Harrison was also one.

But who makes these charges? A democrat? No. Mr. Whitcomb's political friends do not doubt his political consistency or integrity. It is the Whig Editors. And if they really believed what they say, would their objections to Mr. Whitcomb be quite as strong as they seem to be!

Now contrast the course taken by Mr. Whitcomb in his speech. Did he descend to personalities? Did he abuse any person? Did he speak of persons by name? Did he mean to do as fairly by him? It is because they are conscious of their weakness, and cannot afford to be just or magnanimous. They fear his success, and we tell them that, unless we greatly mistake the high-minded Indianians of all parties, and the signs of the times, every such attempt at misrepresentation will only increase his majority.

Respectfully yours, &c., Q.

WE have received a communication from Winamac, concerning certain propositions in relation to a convention and naming a Candidate for Congress in the 9th Congressional District. It is signed "Many Democrats," but as no name is attached, and as we are indisposed to assume the responsibility of appointing conventions or nominating candidates, for that or any other district, we cannot consent to publish it.

The editor of the Courier, Newswater, says that the Whigs of the "6th" district are about to hold a convention to nominate a candidate for Congress, and that "Messrs. Cravens, Gregg, Matson, Duan, Hackleman, and others are spoken of as candidates." Is he not a sensible fellow? Neither the individual named, nor the district, nor the District, nor the Whigs, nor the Democratic—Lancasterburgh Beacon.

Why Grubbs? who would have thought you would have perpetrated such a tall? You ridicule Col. Hutchen most unmercifully for a similar mistake on his part. Suppose you should consider your own blunder a fair offset? Eh?

MARYLAND STATE TAX.—The bill which has been passed by the Assembly of the Maryland Legislature to levy a tax for paying the interest on the State debt, has likewise passed the Senate, by a vote of 12 to 8.

GOOD.—A trial for breach of marriage promise was closed on the 28th ult. at Itasca, N. Y., and \$800 damages given to the plaintiff.

A MOTTED POINT.—The Pittsburg American has a lady in that city who wishes to know whether a female, who robs a mail, is a mail or female robber.

THE COMET, OR ZODIACAL LIGHT.—The learned have not denied whether the phenomenon in the heavens which illustrates the western twilight is a comet or zodiacal light. The latter—certainly the safer—opinion seems to be that which calls it a zodiacal light. It makes brighter the greater part of the zodiac; and if it be a comet, it will come under the description of a zodiacal light. But the shape of this train of spires is said to be that of a tail; that the tail of a comet, being diminished at both ends and as no comet is discoverable by the glasses and none has been foretold by the calculations of the learned, the presumption is that the light is not the train of a comet.—Globe.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The following correspondence between a number of the democrats of Evansville and Robert Dale Owen, on the subject of the latter gentleman becoming a candidate for a seat in the 25th Congress, has been handed to us for publication. It will be read with interest by the democrats of Indiana.—Ind. Statesman, Feb. 4.

EVANSVILLE, Jan. 30, 1843. ROBERT DALE OWEN, Esq. DEAR SIR—From a letter received from Mr. Burns by a gentleman of this town, we are glad to learn of your arrival home from the South in excellent health and spirits.

It is true, that you cannot leave your affairs, and that you must positively decline being a candidate for Congress next August. To this your friends will hardly listen; business, of course, should command one's attention over other matters, but your friends from one end of the district to the other expect—nay, we might say demand—your services in the Councils of the Nation. They know that you have been shamefully treated in a former political canvass, and they insist upon redressing those wrongs, by elevating you to a seat in the next Congress.

The voice from old Warrick will be in peals of thunder, and we are satisfied that Pike and other counties will speak in the same tone. Now you know of course, the situation of matters; you know that your friends are numerous and strong; and that for you to decline, would be regretted by every true democrat. Very many of your friends here cannot feel satisfied until that election is accomplished. The democracy of not only the whole State, but many throughout the Union, feel interested. If your religious opinions have heretofore been assailed, and the "second sober thoughts" have heretofore, and will always, prove efficient. As a portion of the democracy, we ask of you, that you will think this matter over seriously, and see if you cannot spare the time without injury to yourself. If you can do so, let us be authorized to say, that you consent to the nomination, and we believe that nothing can prevent your success.

Your early reply will greatly oblige, Respectfully, Your friends, A. B. COLEMAN, F. E. GOODSELL, C. M. GRIFFITH, R. W. DUNBAR, L. W. TOWNSEND.

NEW HARMONY, Ind., February 1, 1843. GENTLEMEN—Your communication of the 30th January, was received yesterday; and I have given to it, as its kind expressions of friendship and confidence have done, most serious, and I trust, dispassionate consideration.

Your arguments why I should reconsider my resolution to decline a nomination, are strong and forcibly put. The strongest, with me, is the allusion to the means formerly employed to defeat my election. In the blinding heat of party zeal, kindled during a late struggle, a general and unqualified assent was given to a series of articles, both social and political, was flagrantly violated. Jefferson's tests of honesty, capability and political faithfulness were trampled under foot; and the test of orthodoxy in religious doctrine set up in their stead. I feel assured, that some of the chiefs of the party, who were engaged in this course, and very many of those who were misled by it, have seen the error of their way. I believe they now acknowledge to their own hearts, that he who intermeddles with his neighbor's creed—who makes himself a judge and ruler over the conscience of his brother man—is a traitor to the principles of America.

These principles which were so clearly and so bravely maintained in England, and taught them, that wintry elements and merciless Indians are scourges less to be dreaded than the sting of religious persecution.

And I will confess to you, that it would be no common gratification to me to see and know, that in my person, the cause of religious freedom had triumphed; and that the people of this country, in their Republican creed; and in recalling principles taught by their Great Master, namely, that, as we would not have others to judge our consciences, so should we refrain from intruding into the sanctuary of theirs.

My resolution to decline, would be made in the context in which you invite me to engage; a decision between the two schools of national policy; the one favoring a tariff of protection, a national bank, and generally an extended sphere of legislative action; the other holding, that the world has heretofore been governed too much, and desiring to see government disconnected from business, and not interfering with the channels of commerce; in a word, taking the watchwords of its political system, economy and restriction. To be instrumental in advancing that school of politics to which my convictions and experience have attached me, is an inducement to accede to your wishes, so much stronger, as I cannot believe that the unkind and ungenerous attacks, and the unkind and ungenerous attacks, during the political tempest that raged over the land, throughout the campaign of 1840.

Nor do I forget, or deny, that motives purely personal add weight to your arguments. I should rejoice to meet, at the seat of government, the master spirits of the land; to make the personal acquaintance of those who are so distinguished by the high talents and noble character of their minds, and to be able to do so, in a friendly and unobtrusive manner, and to be able to do so, in a friendly and unobtrusive manner, and to be able to do so, in a friendly and unobtrusive manner.

Thus you may perceive, that, in repeating my earnest hope, that the Convention, which I propose to convene at New Harmony, may unite upon some name other than mine, I have not decided lightly, nor without fully considering the subject, both in its private and public bearings. I have the less hesitation, at the present juncture, in expressing this wish, as I do not fear, at the hands of any candid man, a misconstruction of my motives. My political opinions, which I have heretofore expressed, are such, that one party of the present day, in 1840, one party of the present day, in 1840, one party of the present day, in 1840.

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