Indiana State Sentinel.

WEEKLY EDITION.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 6, 1845.

CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

The Democrats of Centre Township will hold a meeting on FRIDAY NEXT at 2 o'clock, p. m., at the Court House, to appoint delegates to the County Convention. A punctual attendance is requested.

Political Mysteries of Indianapolis.

CHAPTER XII.

Mr. Peaslee, we fear, will suppose we have *forgotten* him, in consequence of our tardiness in noticing his intrigues in relation to the late congressional nomination, which we hinted at in our last. But we presume he can easily excuse the delay.

There were several aspirants for the democratic nomination in this, the 5th district, previous to the last election. Among those mentioned, either by themselves or their friends, were Messrs. Wick, Palmer, Tannehill, Ritchey, Cook, Peaslee, and A. F. Morrison.

So far as we were concerned, we should have been well enough pleased with the nomination of Palmer, Tannehill, or Ritchey, as well as Wick. Dr. Cook we knew but little of previously; could have had no objection to him, and should have cheerfully supported him had he been the nominee.

Morrison, of course, *pushed himself* out, as usual. Nobody but himself would have thought of his nomination. The scandalous course he had pursued two years previously—when Brown was nominated—alone would have prevented his nomination at the last May Convention. Morrison probably knew this very well; but he had another object in view; he was an applicant for the post office at Indianapolis, and he wanted *two strings to his bow.* He desired to produce *effect* at Washington, and to have an opportunity to *bargain* with his competitors for *either* office *here.*

Passing over *his* intrigues and attempted bargains with others, *for the present*, we confine ourselves to Peaselee, with whom Morrison *compromised*, and in whose favor he finally *withdrew.*

Peaselee acted more adroitly than Morrison—cunning and smart as the latter thinks himself. He had for some months been paving his way among that class of men who endeavor to regulate all sorts of political affairs among the lawyers as they travel round the circuit. Consequently, in several of the counties, he had persons *legging* for him—a very common arrangement among fourth-rate politicians, who "help one another" in that way.

One of the reasons Peaslee gave for wishing to change his Judgeship for a seat in Congress, was, that the confinement of the Bench *injured his health*; and that he should be obliged to *resign* his Judgeship, whether nominated for Congress or not. This was a humbug on the face of it: just look at it; confinement five or six hours a day, he says, for two or three weeks at a time, injures his health; which he proposes to *cure* by subjecting himself to a great deal worse confinement, six months on a stretch! Hair of the same dog—or a madder one—with a vengeance! But *he has not resigned* his present office, according to his verbal and written declaration, and we predict he will not do so until he has a chance for a better one, for which he will make it a stepping stone, if he can.

This *false pretence* was put forth for the sake of exciting sympathy in his behalf. It was contemptible enough, to be sure; but it was not so outrageous as to be unpardonable. There were others, less pardonable and less honorable. To say nothing of neglecting the duties appertaining to his present office; keeping two or three Jackalls at the Court House door, on the watch for country people who could be *talked to* advantageously; of leaving the Bench in the midst of important causes, at the signal of the Jackall's wink, and going out and lying upon the grass, and *lying to* such as would then and there listen to him. All this was neither so reputable nor so excusable.

But this was not all. False reports were circulated to injure other candidates, particularly Dr. Ritchey. The public will remember his allusion to them in his letter to the convention. This was cruel as well as base; and had no little weight in serving to *confirm* our feelings in relation to the several candidates. We are willing to see competition, but we also want *fair play* at the same time.

"*Petticoat* influence" was also in some instances brought to bear, for the purpose of winning over certain supposed influential persons; and this was decidedly the strongest and best support which he had, and the hardest for men of gallantry, or admirers of the sex—as we profess to be—to resist.

The day of the meeting of the people of this township at length came, the purpose of which was the nomination of delegates to a County Convention. The Editors of this paper attended, as they usually do; but not with any desire to take a leading or prominent part. So far from that, they desired to be mere spectators. The senior was appointed one of the delegates to the County Convention; he desired to be excused; but the majority refused to grant the excuse. The junior was also appointed a delegate, but at his urgent request *was* excused from serving. Neither of us, considering the position we occupied, desired to act as umpire in such a case, especially as we were supposed to be personally inimical to one or two of the aspirants.

The *County* Convention soon followed, to appoint delegates to the *District* Convention, when, though he was not a member and though he was utterly ignorant that any such thing was in contemplation, the junior editor of this paper was appointed one of the delegates to the *District* Convention from Centre township, Marion county.

Having been thus appointed, and, on second thought concluding to serve as a Delegate in the District Convention, the junior felt himself bound in honor to carry out the wishes of the majority of his party, represented in part by him, without the slightest regard to consequences personal to himself or any other individual. Such also appeared to be the feeling of a majority of the delegates from the same township. But such *did not* appear to be the opinion or desire of Mr. Peaselee. He waited upon two or more of the five delegates of the township,—(one being from the first his fast friend,)—and urged his claims upon them and the party, personally. His appeals to the junior editor of this paper, beginning by wheedling and ending by covert threats, the latter answered by plainly telling him that the only rule of action he could recognize as proper was to carry out in good faith, as far as possible, the wishes of a majority of the constituency represented. He, or his friends who approached others for the same purpose, received from them a similar reply.

As soon as Peaselee's confidential friends found they could not probably secure a majority of the delegates from this county in favor of his nomination, they set themselves to work as hard as they could, to compass the defeat of Wick at any rate; and we can prove by the delegation from this township, that they were continually beset and urged by Peaselee's friends, for that purpose. "*Any body but Wick,*" was then their cry. They professed a willingness to go for any body but Wick, if his friends, or rather the friends of honest policy, would do violence to their principles by acting contrary to what they believed to be the wish of the people, which it was their duty to honestly endeavor to fulfil. This implacable hostility of Peaselee and his friends to Wick, was the more remarkable, as but a short year or so before, they had professed towards him the greatest possible degree of friendship. They *then* stood in need of his character and popularity to help themselves into public confidence and office; he *now* was a candidate for the very office wanted by Judge Peaselee. They therefore turned upon him, and we could compare their conduct towards him, to nothing better than that of a gang of footpads, who, pressing their victim down with their knees, were trying as hard as they could to cut his throat with a rusty knife.

This was the progress of affairs up to the meeting of the District Convention. That body met, and after organization, the Delegation of Marion county collectively, as well as others, withdrew to decide among themselves the question of preference among candidates. The Marion county delegation decided in favor of Wick as first choice, by a vote of *seven* out of *nine* townships—two only being given for Peaselee with all the aid the "Morrison family" could bring to him. The Peaselee men or "Morrison family" then moved for a *second choice*, against which the Wick men argued that if we adhered to him in Convention, for a reasonable time, we should have probably the advantage of a change in some other county, in favor of our first choice, and thus be certain of his nomination. This was fair generalship; but the Peaselee men grew so warm upon it, that the Wick men yielded the point, and many of them voting for Peaselee through misapprehension, he was declared the *second* choice over Wick—by *five* to *four* townships.

Now comes one of the special beauties of Peaseleeism. As soon as Peaslee was declared the second choice, one of Peaslee's friends, a brother-in-law of Morrison, moved *to appoint a certain friend of Peaslee to cast the vote of Marion county in Convention, and to leave it to* HIS SOLE DISCRETION *to vote for Wick as long as he thought proper, and after he thought it proper to change, then to vote for Peaslee*: in other words, *to confer on a single person the combined power of the whole Democratic Party of Marion County, to be exercised as he alone thought expedient and proper!!!*

We never believed that the author of that motion was fully sensible of its gross enormity. He was blinded to its extravagance in every respect, by his over-wrought zeal for Peaslee and his personal hostility to Wick. The proposition was of course rejected, though not without a manifestation of passion for and against; and the person appointed to vote was instructed to give it for the first choice of the delegation until otherwise directed.

Now for this conduct of Peaslee's friends in that Delegation, we hold *him* to be responsible. We have many reasons for so doing besides those to which we have briefly alluded in this very meagre and hasty sketch.

It is for assisting to thwart him in such unfair schemes and intrigues that he is offended at us, and for nothing else.

Let the People judge between him and us, as to these things.

Sudden Cave-in.

The following is from the Lawrenceburgh Beacon, Dunn's paper, of Oct. 30:

"FIRST NUMBER.—With this number we enter the NINTH year of the Political Beacon. What we intend to offer as an inducement to subscribers, we will not this week state; but will say, now is the time to make advance payments for the coming year, and pay up all old arrearages of the last year."

We don't know how many advance payments Dunn may have received for the Beacon; but the next day after the above was published, Nov. 1, we find the following announcement of its sale to the Lawrenceburgh Register:

"We have purchased the entire establishment of the "*Political Beacon*," and hereafter that paper will not be issued. The subscription Books of the Beacon will be transferred to the office of the Register, and the subscribers will be furnished with the Register instead of the Beacon. The Register will be continued the same size as at present for two or three weeks when it will be enlarged to a double medium size.

"It is said that in union there is strength, and we hope by this union to be able to add strength to the Democratic party, and at the same time add strength to our pecuniary circumstances. We now ask for ourselves a fair trial, and we fear not we will be able to prove ourselves worthy the patronage and support of the people of Lawrenceburgh and of Dearborn county.

"We will not make a long string of promises of what we intend to do,—the people all know us now, and know what we have been since we have been among them, and we are willing to be judged of the future by the past. The course of the Register will be unchanged—we will endeavor to make it in future near what it has been heretofore, and improve it if we can."

We have no doubt that all parties will be benefited by this arrangement,—certainly none can be injured.

We should like to know if Dunn has succeeded in *forcing* his appointment to office by the President, as a certain gentleman is endeavoring to do here, by means similar to those employed by Dunn? We shall see perhaps, by and by.

The Great Western Convention,

To be held at Memphis, on the 12th inst. We published in our paper of the 4th ult. a notice of this great Convention, so important to the interests of the South and West. We hope this city will appoint delegates, as has almost every city and town of note, in the sections interested. We have the word of gentlemen who will attend if nominated. Suppose then that a public meeting be held on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, the 6th, to appoint delegates? It should be attended to at once.

☞We commend the resolutions of the Democrats of Wayne County, which will be found in another column, to the attention of our readers. Aside from the one relating to the State Sentinel, for which we are very grateful, and shall endeavor to prove worthy of, we think the resolutions evince a true democratic spirit, and one which will be warmly approved by the great mass of our party, as well as by a large majority of the Democrats of the Legislature.

THANKSGIVING.—As we expect the Governor will shortly *recommend*, a day for thanksgiving, we would notice that we shall be prepared to receive a Turkey or two just before the time. As so many will probably be sent in, it is likely we shall celebrate the day in style, and improve much faster than on corn bread and potatoes, and have something to give thanks for.

The proclamhtion has come. Read it.

☞Our thanks are due to R. H., J. C. P. and others of Charlestown for a *batch* of fifty subscribers accompanied by the cash. Also to our friends in Greene and Hamilton counties, and various other places, for large lists. We name the above to acknowledge their receipt as requested.

☞Three hundred additional subscribers in three weeks are not to be sneezed at, as the boys say. We are under lasting obligations to our friends; and hope they will continue on in the good work. We have *heard* of several clubs of fifty and of twenty, which we have not yet received.

The Estray Notices.

The Vincennes Gazette finds great fault with the advertising of the Indianapolis papers, and the estray notices in particular. It denounces those who passed the law, in the following characteristic style:

"We consider that [the law] a fraud upon the public, brought about no doubt for a political end, by selfish demagogues, whose rotten, putrid souls, are too contemptible even for the devil's use."

If an election was pending, we should no doubt hear that some "Atkinson" had inserted the foregoing while the "editor had gone to dinner," and that he had "prepared a paragraph knocking it into a cocked hat," but omitted to insert it.

Seriously, however, let the editor be satisfied whom it is he denounces. The law in question was passed at the session of 1840-'41, and was introduced by Jesse Morgan, of Rush, a Whig. See H. Doc. p. 188. That year it will be remembered also, the Whigs had a *quorum on joint ballot* without counting a single Democrat. It was approved by *Judah*, Speaker, *Hall*, Lt. Gov. and by Governor Bigger. Now if these Whigs are "selfish demagogues, whose rotten, putrid souls are too contemptible even for the devil's use," why did not the editor of the Gazette denounce them when the law was passed? It was generally unfavorably considered by the Democratic papers at the time, and as strongly recommended by almost the entire Whig press. But the case is now altered. It is "your bull that has gored my ox."

But what is all the fuss about? Is it because they yield such a tremendous revenue that the local presses are to be ruined? Such certainly is not the case. Is it because the people are better accommodated? Such is not the fact, as is easily explained, and is so considered by those editors who have examined the subject. Under the old postage law, the estrays and the ninety extra papers which have to be published and distributed, have in several cases left us *minus*; and we appeal to the Journal if it ever realized in three years any thing equal to a fair equivalent for the service rendered. As to its benefits to the people at large, we contend they are far greater under the law than they would be without it. Any one who has lost an estray has only to call on his county clerk; and if his estray has been taken up any where in the State, he finds it on file. Not so the local papers. Suppose an estray from Marion county taken up in Knox county. It is advertised in the Gazette. Half a dozen copies of that paper might be taken in Marion county, and what chance would the owner ever have of recovering his property?

Again: The law as it stands only requires the *finder* of an estray to advertise in the State Gazette: the *loser* can advertise where he pleases. And we venture to say, that under the old law not one estray in twenty was ever advertised by the finder or taken up, as is required to be done by the new law.

Notwithstanding what we have said, we assure our brethren of the press, that not a straw shall be thrown in the way of the Legislature doing as they please with the matter; and we have noticed it more to show what a *consistent* paper is the Vincennes Gazette, than for a desire to retain such work, or to keep from it its crumbs.

Tennessee U. S. Senator.

Villany has triumphed in the Legislature of Tennessee, in the election of a Senator of the United States. A wretch by the name of *Turney* has been elected by the Whigs, with the aid of a few professed but traitorous *democrats!* As for the latter, they should be driven in disgrace from the party they have betrayed, and never be permitted to defile it again. Turney ought to take his seat in the Senate by the side of Old *Cameron* of Pennsylvania, over both of whom should be blazoned on the wall—"WE OBTAINED THESE SEATS BY THE BETRAYAL OF OUR PARTY AND ITS PRINCIPLES." The Senate should be to them a *pillory*, and they should be treated with that scorn and contempt which every pure and honest mind must feel towards them.

Madison and Indianapolis Rail Road.

We are informed that the Directors, at their late meeting in Madison, unanimously voted to direct the purchase of the heavy U rail for the road between Edinburgh and Indianapolis, and that the lettings for the superstructure will be advertised probably in December next. This latter move, should the spring open favorably, will have a tendency to greatly expedite the work. The resolution respecting the iron is wisely adopted, and will be found to be a great saving in the end, besides adding to the safety and capability of the road. We are exceedingly pleased to see the energy and spirit, as well as the wisdom, exhibited by the directors, and it will be no doubt a source of much gratification to all concerned.

Ho! for Jewelry!

TALBOTT is going into the Watch and Jewelry business on a large scale. He has lately procured one of the most extensive and splendid assortments of every article usually found in such establishments, with a large amount of articles not to be found in any other place in this city or State. An enumeration of them would fill columns, a few of which will be found among our advertisements. They should be examined by every one, and whoever does so, can hardly fail to find something to please them, and at low prices. We shall refer to his establishment again.

Coming Up.

Among our new and enterprising merchants, we know of none who are *going ahead* faster than T. R. & H. A. FLETCHER. They have an extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, and excellent Leather, &c. &c., all of which they sell at the lowest cash prices. Besides they are so accommodating, that one feels like purchasing, just to reward them for their good nature and politeness. Our friends should give them a call.

Broad Ripple Flour Mills.

We have received, for trial, a quantity of flour from the above new mills, just put in operation by Messrs. Burk & Koontz. It is a beautiful looking article, and we should think it would bear inspection anywhere. Mrs. C. (not Caudle), will try the article by the ordeal of fire and water shortly, when we shall again report progress.

Stoves and Tinware.

☞A most excellent article of stoves, and Tinware of every description can be found at Wainwright's. See his advertisements.

☞The Ohio Statesman very truly says, "that there never yet was a paper, however obscure, which did not find people of the self-styled 'judicious' class, ready to condemn it, and for the simple reason that they could not control its columns."

☞We have an article on the State Bank and one on the outrageous laws regulating our markets, which we omit this week from necessity.

☞We desire to engage a Reporter for the Senate the coming session.

☞Coopers and Carpenters would find plenty of employment here at the present time.

The steamboat Hendrick Hudson made a trip from New York to Albany, 150 miles, on the night of the 13th inst., in 7 hours and 40 minutes.

Lieut. Leigh, nephew of the late Lord Byron, has been dismissed from the Strombole steamer, for using abusive language to a seaman.

PROCLAMATION.

INDIANA, SS.

WHEREAS, the numerous blessings which a bountiful God has showered upon our happy land, during the past year, demand a reverent acknowledgment of His protecting Providence, and an humble offering of our hearty thanks, and devout ascriptions of praise for His unmerited goodness: NOW THEREFORE, in deference to a custom sanctioned in many of the States of our favored Union, in compliance with the wishes of numbers of my fellow citizens, and in accordance with my own feelings, I, JAMES WHITCOMB, Governor of the State of Indiana, do hereby recommend THURSDAY, the 27th day of November instant, to be observed by all, both pastors and people, by appropriate services in their usual places of worship, and otherwise, as a day of THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE TO ALMIGHTY GOD, for the free institutions which have been happily established and transmitted unto us—for the civil rights and religious privileges which we enjoy—for the preservation of peace among ourselves and with foreign nations—for the blessings of returning health in our midst—for the returns of Seed-time and Harvest—for graciously crowning the year with the rich reward of the labors of the husbandman—for the increasing light of knowledge which illumines our borders—for the growing spread of the Gospel—for graciously extending and continuing to us the offers of mercy through a Redeemer—and generally for His manifold mercies and favors towards us as individuals, as a State and as a Nation:—Trusting that the sincere and hearty observance of the duty hereby recommended, will be accompanied with its fruits of kindness, benevolence and charity towards all. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the State, at Indianapolis, this [L. S.] fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and of the State, the thirtieth.

JAS. WHITCOMB.

By the Governor:
JNO. H. THOMPSON,
Secretary of State.

Democratic Meeting.

A respectable portion of the Democrats of Wayne county, in pursuance to previous notice, met at the Court House in Centreville on the 25th inst. John Bradbury, Esq. was appointed President, and James Elder Secretary.

Judge Test, after making a few remarks, moved that a committee of five be appointed to select delegates to attend the 8th of January Convention at Indianapolis; whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed said committee:—Judge Test, Hiram Hoover, Job Smith, Daniel Tice and Thomas Brown.

During the absence of the committee, Mr. Perkins, being called upon, made some pertinent remarks on the various political questions of the day.

The committee having returned, made the following report, which was adopted by consent:

Wayne Township—Hiram Hoover, Samuel E. Perkins, Wm. W. Lynde, Henry W. Starr and James Elder.

Centre—Thomas Wilson, Charles H. Test, Jacob Wolf, Michael Wilson and Joseph V. Gregg.

Abington—John Wright, John Weaver, Daniel Tice, James Endsley and Frederick Black.

Boston—Jeptha Turner, Bradford Grimes, Barton Wyatt, Wm. Druly and Daniel Rife.

Washington—Othniel Beeson, H. Develin, Harrison Shortridge, Smith Bates and John Brown.

Jackson—David W. Reed, John H. Brown, James Murray, Nimrod Martin and Hiram McMurray.

Harrison—Thomas Brown, Dr. Leggett, Michael Swope, James Swift and Isaac Beard.

Jefferson—Hugh Allen, Wm. Baker, Alfred Williams, John B. Vansandt and John Johnson.

Perry—E. H. Howe, Dr. Wm. Dickey, Dr. Carver, Charles Burroughs and James Walker.

Clay—Job Smith, John Martindale, John Bradbury Richard Jobes and Saml. Wilson.

New Garden—Joseph Henderson, Wm. H. Freeman, John Boren, Henry Longfellow and George Hurt.

Greene—Wm. Cogshell, Thomas Cook, John Green, James Hollingsworth and Allen Bailey.

Franklin—Wm. B. Schenck, Jas. White, Thomas Wesler, Peter M. Ellis and Benjamin Morman.

Resolved, That the Delegates hereby appointed in the several Townships shall have the power to fill any vacancies occurring in said Townships.

The following resolutions were then offered by James Elder, the first and second of which were adopted by consent, the third and fourth were discussed by Messrs. Perkins and Holman in favor and Judge Test against, and adopted with but one dissenting voice. The others were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in James K. Polk, and that we highly approve of the policy of his administration thus far; and particularly the prompt and energetic course pursued in relation to our foreign affairs.

Resolved, That we approve of the course of the Washington Union, the organ of the Administration, and that the conciliatory course of its venerable Editor is highly commendable.

Resolved, That we have unimpaired confidence in the Hon. James Whitcomb, and that we believe his management of our State affairs has been such as to give satisfaction to all who are not disposed to find fault without just cause.

Resolved, That the firm and manly course of the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, in thwarting the efforts of the whigs in trying to force a federalist into the United States Senate to represent Indiana, in opposition to the wishes of a majority of the people, meets our hearty approval.

Resolved, That we are satisfied with the State Sentinel as the Central organ of the democratic party of this State.

Resolved, That the Democrats of this county adopt as their settled policy, that they will meet in convention on the first Saturday in April of each year and select their candidates for the various offices to be filled and that they will support them

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to Gov. Whitcomb, in making nominations for the Supreme Bench, to nominate none but democrats; and should the Senate refuse to confirm the nominations, that he fill the Bench with democrats after adjournment, and that in the opinion of this meeting, one of those Judges ought to be taken from the Eastern portion of the State.

Resolved, That in our opinion, the true policy of the democratic members of the Legislature in regard to the election of the U. S. Senator will be, to meet in caucus and nominate some good and true democrat and then elect him without regard to personal preferences.

Mr. F. King offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, no member of the Legislature should be sustained by the Democratic party, who will in any way defeat the election of a candidate when fairly nominated by the party.

On motion of Hiram Hoover,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Jeffersonian and State Sentinel.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet on the first Saturday in April next.

JOHN BRADBURY, *President.*
JAMES ELDER, *Secretary.*

THE INDIANS AND WASHINGTON.—A writer in the Rochester American, gives an account of a recent Grand Council of the Confederate Iroquois on the Tonawanda Reservation in Genesee county. In the course of the narrative he says:—

The profound regard and veneration which the Indian has ever retained towards the name and memory of Washington, is most interesting evidence of his universally appreciated worth; and the fact that the Red men regard him not merely as one of the best, but as the very best man that ever has existed, or that ever will exist, is beautifully illustrated in a singular credence, which they maintain even to this day; viz: that Washington is the only white man who has ever entered Heaven, and is the only one who will enter there till the end of the world.

MICHIGAN STATE BANK.—We find the following in regard to this institution in the last Detroit Free Press:

The attorney general has commenced proceedings by filing an information in the nature of a quo warranto, against the State Bank of Michigan. The question involved, if decided against the bank, takes away its charter. The declaration that its charter had been forfeited by *non user*, as well as by refusing to redeem its notes, are two of the questions to be decided by the Supreme Court at its January term. The establishment of either proves fatal to the bank.

It is stated in the Brookville American that on Friday week last Mr Archibald Estep of Liberty, Ind. killed Mr. Haslem of that place, by striking him with a chair. The American says it is understood Mr. Estap acted in self-defence, and that he gave himself up to the officer and was held to bail in $2000.

Census returns from thirty-eight counties in New York, show a gain in population of 163,236. Eleven of them, including some of the best agricultural counties in the state, show an actual decrease in the number of inhabitants. Twenty-one counties to be heard from. The actual increase, since 1840, will not differ materially from 100,000.

I know of but one thing safe in the universe that is TRUTH: and I know of but one way to truth for an individual mind, and that is UNFETTERED THOUGHT! And I know of but one path for the multitude to TRUTH and that is THOUGHT freely expressed.—*Orville Dewey.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

BROOKVILLE, IN., Oct. 28, 1845.

MESSRS. CHAPMANS:—We had our meeting last Saturday, to appoint delegates to the State Convention which is to assemble at Indianapolis next winter. No expression of opinion was made as to who the Democracy of Franklin county would prefer for Governor or Lieut. Governor. Gov. Whitcomb would be undoubtedly the choice of a majority of the Democrats of Franklin, were it not for the fact that we are looking forward with strong hopes of his election to the Senate of the United States.

I doubt not but that you and those who see some of the papers published in the eastern part of the State, imagine that the *people* are not much interested in the matter, or that they are hostile to the election of Gov. Whitcomb. This, I beg leave to assure you is a very great mistake. In no other portion of the State—maugre all these sapient quill-drivers may say to the contrary—are the people more warmly attached to Governor Whitcomb; and I know I speak the sentiments of nine-tenths of the Democracy of this Congressional District, when I say that the election of Gov. Whitcomb to the office of United States Senator would give more unalloyed satisfaction than that of any other man. And I believe, that, take it generally throughout the State, the same feeling prevails. Every body hereabouts, perfectly understands the vindictive opposition of the Lawrenceburgh "Beacon" to the Governor. It has very little influence even with the Democracy of its own county. I verily believe that its editor is so far steeped in personal malice, that he would prefer the election of a Whig to Gov. Whitcomb. Why this is the fact, you know about as well as I. By the way, it is strongly suspected amongst us, that the "Beacon" is the mouthpiece of "a power behind the throne ("Tripod") greater than the throne itself."

If the Democratic members of the Legislature go into caucus, and select fairly some other than Gov. Whitcomb, no good Democrat, however so warm a friend, would have any reason to complain—nor would any do so.

All we ask here, is for that course to be adopted which will best harmonize and secure the entire strength of our friends; and such I feel warranted in saying would be the result of the caucus plan.

Let this course be adopted, and then we need not fear the election of some doughfaced Democrat, or some demagogue whose political composition consists of John Randolph's "seven principles." We want no General Camerons to represent Indiana in the Senate of the United States.

Let our friends do their duty in defiance of Whig malice or the petty, paltry opposition of a few reckless disorganizers in our own ranks, and all will be well.

The loud braying of a few political asses should not cause the first Democrat to waver in the fulfilment of his duty towards himself, his country, and his country's dearest rights. CIVIS.

P. S. The other paper cannot go it here; but I shall write again about this matter.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, October 28, 1845.

MESSRS. CHAPMANS:—I have concluded I would employ a few minutes in scribbling to you. First to let you know I am yet in the land of the living, and second, to let you know that I am pleased at the course you have pursued in the Sentinel relative to the great mysteries in Babylon. If we have traitors in our ranks, the sooner they are exposed the better for the great and good cause; we have had victory upon victory in the Hoosier State, and hard battles fought for those victories; and shall the Judases (if we have any) come in and betray us? I trust not. Last August the people again spoke in language that cannot be misunderstood; yes, Democracy has again said to her agents (representatives,) carry out and maintain the Constitution; put your best men in office; yes, true and tried democrats, for such we must have to carry out and maintain the principles that will make us a happy and prosperous people. They want none of those milk and water, hodge podge sort of creatures, that are amalgamated with the ruinous, spurious system of banking or any other federal systems; who will dive into them in all the underhanded ways that the old deuse can invent, for their own gain and promotion, and who care nothing for the cause they pretend to espouse, but to answer their own selfish ends; men who even would sell themselves and party, for a mess of pottage. God save us from such mortals (if such are in our ranks,) for men I cannot call them. We have the majority, and the bone and sinew (the people) who gave us that majority expect us (the Legislature,) to act honestly and carry out their will, by maintaining the victory they have gained by their hard fought battles. Now, in my humble opinion, the democratic Legislature should meet in caucus, the candidates be presented for each office, and make the choice by ballot or otherwise, and pledge ourselves to support the nominee when in Convention; I for one will pledge myself with the same kind of a pledge as our fathers did to the declaration of our rights. If we, the Democracy, are all honest and true, all we have to do, is to act promptly; there will be no need of cooing or cozening with our whig friends. Our action should be that of independent democrats, and all will be right; I have my choice in officers, but if I am deprived of that choice, I still go for the great and good cause; yes, if I am defeated in my personal preference I still go for the principle. My motto shall be, is he *honest* and *qualified* and a good *Democrat;* (for I do know he is not properly qualified to fill any office in this government except he be a true democrat in heart;) I care not where his location may be. I do not expect to say much about my preference for the officers; I shall feel in submission to the majority of the democracy as I always expect to be one of that body; and will be governed by it, if the principles of democracy are the rule worked to, which I have no doubt will be. Union should be the watchword, and action the handmaid of Democracy at Indianapolis this winter, and all will be right. W.

GREENE COUNTY, IND., OCT. 30, 1845.

Dear Sir—Appended you will see the names of twenty subscribers for the State Sentinel, Weekly, for twelve months, and enclosed are twenty dollars to pay for the same. Keep a continual spurring those skunks till they become good democrats, or leaders of the coon clan. The sooner the democratic party is rid of all such men as the Morrisons the better. Their places will soon be filled by honest men from the Whig ranks.

Yours, truly, C. G.

☞We are now clear of Banks—may we remain so forever:—*Juliet Signal.*

☞"We are now clear of Banks"—*shall* we remain so forever?—*Ill. State Gaz.*

☞Yes! *Forever!—Fulton Banner.*

☞We repeat, as heretofore, that we are now clear of paper money manufactories; may the people of Illinois remain so henceforth and forevermore.—*Randolph Co. Record.*

☞We say the same. No more Banks in Illinois, now and forever; and no man must be sent to the convention to change our constitution who is even mistrusted of being a Bank man.—*Chicago Dem.*

COMMODORE STEWART has published a reply to that portion of Mr. Ingersoll's History of the late War, in which his conduct and that of com. BAINBRIDGE, in upholding the Navy against the determination of Mr. Madison's administration to lay it up in ordinary, is attributed to mercenary motives. We know Mr. Ingersoll was wrong, the moment we saw his statement. The reader will find the whole matter clearly set forth in Mr. Cooper's admirable Naval History.—*Ohio Statesman.*

MACHINERY VERSUS PHYSICAL LABOR.—Mr. Owen said on Thursday, at the National Association of Inventers, that so great had been the improvements in machinery that 2500 men with its aid, could accomplish as much as could be done without machinery fifty years ago with 600,000 men; or that human invention had created a power equal to three times the manual labor of the globe—*N. Y. News.*

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.—Among other articles produced by the farming interest, the past year, are 729,000,000 bushels of grain, 17,700,000 tons of hay, 872,000,000 pounds of cotton, 163,600,000 pounds of tobacco, 111,759,000 lbs. of rice, and 211,000,000 lbs. of sugar.

The Treasurer's office of Texas has been fired and burnt up, with the public records. It was the work of an incendiary—a defaulter who wished to destroy the evidence of his own guilt.

BARGAINS FOR SALE.

NO. 3.—A full lot of ground with one story frame house and stable, on square 27, Illinois street.

No. 4.—Also 50 acres of first rate land, within 2 miles of Indianapolis, hewn log house, about 25 acres in cultivation; enquire of JOHN ELDER, *Real Estate Agent.* 45

TINWARE.

S. *WAINWRIGHT* is constantly manufacturing, and keeps on hand, a large supply of Tinware of every description, which he sells on the lowest terms. Call and judge for yourselves. 45-tf

STOVE PIPE AND TIN GUTTER.

MANUFACTURED to order at the shortest notice and on the lowest terms by *S. WAINWRIGHT.* 45-tf

WHEAT.

SADDLES and Bridles to exchange for Wheat, Flaxseed, Beans and other produce, at *SMITH & HANNA'S.* 45

IRON AND NAILS.

AT the lowest prices to exchange for Wheat, Flaxseed, Beans, Feathers, &c., at *SMITH & HANNA'S.* 45

50,000 Bushels Wheat wanted at *SMITH & HANNA'S.* 45

SOMETHING NEW AGAIN.

A NEW article just out and very fashionable, in the shape of hoop, half moon, and swing earrings, of all sorts and sizes, for sale cheap, by W. H. TALBOTT. 44

Cincinnati Prices Current.

Corrected from the Chronicle of October 18.

Flour, city mills, bl	$4.00a4.15	*Oil*, linseed, gall	0.63a0.65
Canal & wagons,	3.75a3.87	*Salt* Kanawha, bush	0.23a0.25
Grain, wheat, bush	0.79a0.00	*Seeds*, flax, bush	0.87a0.90
Corn,	0.23a0.35	Timothy,	2.00a3.50
Oats,	20a0.25	Clover,	4.00a4.50
Hay, loose, ton.	12.00a15.00	*Whisky* gall	0.19½a0.20

Business of the M. and I. Rail Road

During the week ending October 25, 1845.

From our Madison Correspondent.

OUTWARD.	INWARD.
213 passengers.	175 passengers.
201,115 lbs. merchandise.	9,830 bush. Wheat.
970 bbls. Salt.	853 bbls Flour.
35 bbls. Whiskey.	252 bush Flaxseed.
18 bbls. Tar and Oil.	90 bush Corn.
9 bbls. Molasses.	80 bush Rye.
13 half bbls. Beer.	115 bush Apples.
13 kegs Powder.	96 Pork barrels.
120 bush. Stone Coal.	420 Lard kegs.
12,000 shingles.	11,250 feet Lumber.
10 plows.	20 cords Wood.
2 Threshing Machines.	20,000 Staves.
	8,3000 lbs other Freight.

There is very little change in the price of the leading articles of trade since my last statement.

The river has fallen several feet during the past week and is now low. Yours, W. N. J.

A comparison of our former reports shows the increase of business to be much greater than was anticipated by any one. We sincerely congratulate the whole central of Indiana—indeed the whole State—on the prospects before us resulting from the energetic manner in which our *now* available public works are managed, and their rapid progress to completion. We predict—no we won't predict—but we feel confident that on the completion of this road, it will not only move on northward, but will be intersected by branches from every direction. Already is Shelby county moving in the matter; and *Louisville* is *talking* about a road from Jeffersonville to this place.

Let us move on, finishing one work at a time, by which means are raised to prosecute others. We hope our Whig friends will now see how much better is individual enterprise than "whole hog State systems." Make the works build themselves, as the railroad is doing, and we have no fears of an interminable debt.

Flour.

On Sunday night some gentlemen arrived express from Columbus, O., 170 miles in about 30 hours, and departed same night for St. Louis, by way of Lafayette. They made arrangements here for the purchase of 1000 barrels, which were on Monday contracted for at $3 75, deliverable at Madison. On the same day 200 barrels, in store, were sold at $2 97. This was before the *news* transpired. It was then communicated to us, and we made a *speculation*, the terms of which we shall keep to ourselves for the present. We learn now, by private advices that flour has taken another rise in New York, and is quoted as high as $6.

FLOUR MARKET.—The Plaindealer states that the flour market of Cleveland, on the 24th, was flat. The Buffalo Pilot says, under date of the 23d:—

"There was very little done in our market yesterday. The conflicting views of dealers in relation to the last news, caused a decline in the price of flour, of from 25 to 37½c., to which few holders are inclined to submit. We notice sales of 460 barrels, Michigan, at $4 62½ a $4 56—470 barrels, Indiana, at $4 75—500 barrels, Black Rock, at $4 56, and 500 do. at $4 50."

Eggs! Eggs!

We take eggs on subscription at a very liberal price. If not brought in on that account, we will take a quantity for *cash.* Bring them on soon. First come, first served.

Sabbath Convention.

Notice is hereby given, that a Convention of the friends of a better observance of the Sabbath day in the State of Indiana, is invited to be held at Indianapolis, on Wednesday, the 10th day of December next. Ample provision will be made for the accommodation of all visiters desiring to attend the Convention, who will please to report themselves, on arriving, at the basement rooms of the First Presbyterian Church, where a committee will be in waiting.

Two days—Wednesday and Thursday, will probably be occupied in the business of the Convention.

Appropriate addresses may be expected.

Editors of Newspapers in this State will please give this notice a prominent insertion.

Indianapolis, Nov. 1, 1845.

The State of Indiana---Marion County.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF MARION COUNTY.

Petition for Partition of Real Estate.

Isabella Stephenson vs. John Stephenson, Archibald Greeves and Nancy Greeves, his wife, Humphrey Griffith and Jane Griffith, his wife, John Stephenson 2d, Millikin Guthrie and Rebecca Guthrie, his wife, Leonidas Stephenson and Nancy, his wife, James H. Kennedy and Lydia, his wife, Leonidas Stephenson 2d, John McCoy and Isabella McCoy, his wife, George Stephenson, John Stephenson 3d, Abner H. Longley, Amanda Longley, Elias Longley, who are persons of free age, and Margaret Stephenson, Josiah Stephenson, Thos. J. Stephenson, Elizabeth Stephenson, Thomas Stephenson, Mary Stephenson, Elijah Stephenson, William Stephenson, Amos Stephenson, Servetus Longley, Septimus Longley, Cirenus Longley, and Alexander Longley, who are infants within the age of twenty one years.

IT being ordered in the petition of the above named petitioner against the above named defendants, filed in the office of the clerk of the probate court aforesaid, on October 30th, 1845, and verified by affidavit, that the above named defendants, John Stephenson, Archibald Greeves and Nancy Greeves, his wife, Abner H. Longley, Amanda Longley, Elias Longley,