

# The Indiana State Sentinel.

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[Volume VI—Number 2.]

### To Correspondents.

J. R. S. Huntington.—Glad to hear from you, and especially "that you will be able to procure more subscribers," and more especially "that our humble sheet is becoming more popular;" and among the noble and hearty democracy of the north. In relation to the article, we can mail our paper on Tuesday, the same day that the *Journal* mails, but we should then disappoint hundreds of others who depend upon us for the latest correct news. Our heavy mails from all quarters arrive here on Thursday evening, and our semi-weekly is published on Wednesday morning. We keep the paper open until 6 a. m. Wednesday, and even if it is not received, as you say, until three days after the *Journal*, yet we are in advance with important intelligence. In our great days, we used to issue our paper a day or two in advance of its date. Experience taught us that it was a losing game, not only to ourselves, but to our patrons. Expect us, promptly, with the latest "news lumbering at our backs," as fast as Uncle Sam will carry it. Further, dependent says not.

R. H. Fortson Mills.—Have made inquiry at the Post Office, and learn that the *Montezuma* mail leaves here on Wednesday and Saturday mornings. Our paper being printed on Thursdays cannot, consequently, leave here till Saturdays. We will use our best endeavors to have them expedited.

ADVERTISERS in this paper should keep a look out and see that their notices are not kept in longer than they wish. They will be charged by our terms; and if they neglect to keep the run of their business, they must not expect us to do it for them. We make this remark, because, lately, we asked one, "How much longer do you wish your advertisement continued?" "What?" says he, "have you an advertisement of mine in your paper?" "Certainly," and you have handed it in, you did not limit the time, though reminded of it." He left for services rendered in cheap at 25. He only wants to pay \$1. Should we lose it? Look out then, for your own.

### IMPORTANT NEWS.

#### Indiana State Debt Proposition accepted by the English Bondholders!

The most important news brought by the *Caledonia*, is contained in the following paragraph which appears in the editorial columns of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, under date of June 20th. Nothing now remains but for American bondholders to follow the example of the English, and the financial policy of Indiana will be fixed for a series of years. No untoward events occurring, Indiana will retrieve her degraded character and credit, and her enormous debt will be discharged.

#### Indiana Debt.

We are gratified to learn that the *Caledonia* steamer brought out the resolutions of the London committee, under whose authority Mr. Charles Butler has acted, to the effect that it will be for the interest of the bondholders to concur in the principle laid down in the act passed last winter by the legislature for the adjustment of the public debt of Indiana, by the payment of one moiety of the principal and interest by taxation, and the other moiety by the property and tolls of the Wabash and Erie canal from the State line to the Ohio river,—such property to be assigned to three trustees, and the State to be freed from responsibility on that portion of the debt and interest so to be secured!

Mr. Butler is requested to apply to the Bondholders of the State of Indiana, resident in the United States, for their co-operation with the Bondholders in Europe, in carrying out the arrangement upon the principle above stated.

We understand the action of the committee to have been entirely unanimous, and as it is composed of six of the most eminent banking houses in London, their determination in the matter, which was the result of a thorough examination into the subject, will carry with it great weight, and give relief to the State, and its foreign creditors.

#### Camp Whitcomb.

We learn by the Louisville papers, that the Indiana Volunteers were all mustered into the U. S. service on Friday, the 19th. There was one company more than was requisite—Capt. McCarty's of Brookville, Gov. Whitcomb arrived at the camp on the 20th, and was well received. Mr. Dunning was also present. The troops were inspected and received by Col. Churchill. But few were rejected—one from Marion county, on account of a mishapen shoulder. It is said that by the help of a little padding he got into another company. Gen. Wool reviewed the troops on the 20th. He stated that their departure would be speedily provided for. They will be sent in detachments to New Orleans, so as to avoid remaining long at that place. The men are generally well, though they do not relish the river water, which they are obliged to drink. They will soon become accustomed to that.

The New Albany Bulletin of the 23d says—We understand that the following companies were formed into a regiment yesterday, by agreement: Cass County Volunteers, Capt. Tipton; Mad Anthony Guards, Capt. McLane; Wayne Guards, Capt. Lewis; Wabash Rangers, Capt. Wilson; Switzerland Rifles, Capt. Carter; Washington Guards, Capt. Ford; Madison Rifles, Capt. Sullivan; Clark Guards, Capt. Gibson; Spencer Greys, Capt. Sanderson; Lauesville Legion, Capt. Gresham.

A HEROINE.—A woman was discovered among the volunteers at Camp Whitcomb, in the Evansville Company, on the 20th, after they had been received by the U. S. officers. One of the company, it is said, lost a handkerchief. On sitting down to mess, he observed it sticking out of the bosom of one of his comrades. He immediately took hold of it, when, to his surprise, he discovered that his messmate was a female. On inquiring into this strange proceeding, she stated, that, being very poor and wishing to go to her father, who either resided in Texas, or was a soldier in Gen. Taylor's army, she resolved to join Capt. Walker's company for the purpose of getting to her father. The company raised a subscription for her benefit, and sent her down the river on a steamboat. Who can beat this?

Mr. A. B. Morrison, under date of New Albany, June 22, writes, that the volunteers are now receiving regular pay and rations, and that they are also drawing their tents and camp equipage, and some few blankets. The latter article is supposed to be scarce.

The Indiana *Journal* charges us with backing out from the Volunteers. The editor of that sheet must know that the charge is a false one. But admitting its truth—it is certainly not as bad as absolutely refusing to go, and attempting to prevent others by denouncing the war.

The penitentiary man, whom Mr. Prentice has left in charge of the Louisville Jail, exults over the falsehood. That scoundrel may have to "crack stone" again.

The Indiana *Journal*, of the 24th, notices the fact, that James Watson Webb, the principal Whig Editor in New York, recently recovered six cents damages in a libel suit. He claimed five thousand dollars, we believe. This exhibits the value of Whig Editorial character, as estimated by the editors themselves and by disinterested honest men.

Gen. Robert Armstrong, consul of the U. S. at Liverpool is now at Washington. He will return to Liverpool shortly. The Union says he describes the deep impression which the unparalleled enthusiasm of our volunteers is calculated to produce in Europe.

The Western RANGER.—This excellent paper, published at Valparaiso, Ind., has been enlarged and otherwise improved. We are pleased at this evidence of its deserved prosperity; and would recommend it to our friends who desire a paper from that section, or as an advertising medium.

The Indiana *Globe* heretofore published at Bloomington, has been removed, and is now published at Bowling Green, Clay county. Success to it.

### Constitutional Reform.

The following article is from the Albany Evening *Journal* of June 1. The *Journal* is a Whig paper, yet its tone of liberality and "progress," on this question, has done it much credit. We wish that the few Whig presses in this State who oppose a reform of our antiquated and imperfect constitution, would ponder upon the generous sentiments of their New York cotemporary. If they would do this, it seems to us their fears would vanish. Why should they fear to trust the people with this matter?

The people of this Commonwealth, by their delegates, met in Convention this day, to revise and amend their Constitution. The necessity for such a movement was founded in the changed and changing condition of the State. Its extending population and unfolding resources, require corresponding constitutional progress.

Our form of government was an experiment. With but dim lights to guide them, our fathers could not have been expected to form a perfect Governmental Chart. All human systems are susceptible of improvement. The changes which have been wrought in two centuries, upon this Continent, prove all that is necessary for our argument. Those who would stand still, in an onward world, will soon find themselves practically out of it. The first Constitution, formed when the State was emerging from a Monarchical Government, was totally unsuited to the condition of things in 1820, when it underwent modifications. A quarter of a century has disclosed the defects and suggested the amendments which are now demanded.

Some say that our Constitution, formed, as it was, by good and wise men, should bind us forever. This doctrine, generally applied, would have left Science and the Arts where they stood in the dark ages. FULTON was a wise man, but how much of the usefulness and glory of his discovery would have been lost to the world, if those who came after him had not enlarged and perfected its application!

Those who insist that our Constitution does not require amendment, err egregiously. Its defects are numerous and glaring. The people have outgrown it. They parted, in accordance with the then spirit of the prerogatives. They are now capable of doing for age, with too much of their power—too many of their talents—too much of their intelligence. They want more freedom—more equality. They seek for a more simple and less expensive form of government. They have determined to make their Government in fact and in practice what it is in name and in theory—purely Representative.

With this view, the abolition of many useless offices is expected. It is expected, also, that all State officers will be chosen directly by the people. Local legislation will, it is presumed, be restored to the Counties. Representatives will be popularized, that the people may know for whom they are voting, and that Representatives may feel their responsibilities. And above all, it is expected that a simple and cheap Judiciary System will be established, so that parties may obtain their rights without being subjected to ruinous delays and still more ruinous expenses.

We have already expressed a confidence that the time designated, and the delegates chosen, to carry out these Reforms, are alike favorable. And great indeed will be our disappointment, if the Convention now assembled should not submit a good Constitution, for approval, to the people.

"The *Sentinel*, the especial organ of Gov. Whitcomb, occupying the same position to him that the *Union* does to Mr. Polk, is just as incessant in its laudations of that gentleman as the *Union* is of the President.

"It is amusing to look over its columns. They give evidence of great uneasiness at the prospect of the defeat which awaits its patron in the approaching election."—*State Journal*.

"Our 'laudations' of Gov. Whitcomb consist only in giving him due credit for an able and faithful discharge of his official duties, and in endeavoring to defend him from the unjust assaults of the Whig politicians and newspapers, who wish to supplant him by unfounded slanders and abuse. To this much he is fairly entitled by our laws, not only as a faithful officer elected by the people whose interests we profess to have at heart, but also as a Democrat and a gentleman. This is our 'position' in relation to the Governor, as we understand it, and if our neighbor supposes it to be otherwise, he is mistaken. By the use of the word 'patron,' in the latter part of the extract, it would seem that our neighbor does labor under some kind of misapprehension. If the *Journal* intended to apply the term in an offensive sense, it has certainly forgotten the adage about throwing stones. Gov. Whitcomb, as a 'patron' to us, stands in the same relation that every other Democrat does. We know of no difference. Not the slightest. If he had bought our office for us, and set us up in business, as MORRIS MORRIS did for the Editor of the *Journal*, the term 'patron' would apply in full force. But this is not the case. We never asked, received, or coveted such 'patronage.' In that respect, we have kept the injunction of the Apostle, and 'owe no man any thing.'"

If, as the *Journal* asserts, our columns give evidence of "great uneasiness" at the prospect of the alleged defeat which awaits our party in August, they give evidence of an "uneasiness" which we have not yet felt, and do not expect to feel. We have never for a moment doubted the complete triumph of the Democratic party in August by a greatly increased majority. We do not anticipate less than 5000 for our gubernatorial ticket; and our majority is in our opinion as likely to exceed as to fall any thing short of that number. This is our firm opinion, and we think we have reasons to entertain it. There is no reason why the result of the election should be otherwise. The administration of Governor Whitcomb, though commencing at a period when the affairs of the State were in a most depressed and discouraging condition, has been, upon the whole, eminently successful. Things are not only no worse than when the Democratic party came into power, but they are a great deal better, as even every honest Whig will acknowledge. Why then should the people seek a change? There is no good reason for it, and it is not likely to be sought. The people are neither so feeble nor so foolish as to desire a change, and least of all such a change as a restoration of the *Old Dynasty* would bring about. Let our neighbor think of these things. It will serve to break the fall which he is destined to experience in August.

The Wayne County Record maintains that Gen. Scott was justly offended with the President, because he desired that Congress would authorize the appointment of two additional Major Generals and four Brigadier Generals. The Record very positively says that "the army had no need of such additional officers." Military men do not all agree with this opinion. For instance, Gen. Houston, who certainly may be supposed to know something about the matter, made some practical statements on the subject, showing that the additional number of Major Generals was indispensable for the efficient organization of the army. An army of fifty thousand men would consist of five divisions, each of which was entitled to be commanded by a Major General. It strikes us that Gen. Houston is nearest right.

"The strongest passages in my condensed letter, are, I think, hypothetical."—Gen. Scott.

Wonder how strong the General's direct passages are.

### Oregon Treaty.

The treaty is short, containing but five articles, which are thus given by the *Journal of Commerce*:  
ARTICLE 1. Fixes the territorial boundary between the United States and Great Britain, West of the Rocky mountains, on the line of 49 degrees, till it reaches Queen Charlotte's Sound, and then through the Straits of Fuca to the ocean, which gives to Great Britain, Vancouver's Island.

ART. 2. Declares the navigation of the Columbia River, up to where it strikes the line of 49 deg., to be free to the Hudson's Bay Company, during the continuance of its charter.

ART. 3. The rivers, ports and harbors north of 49 degrees to be free to the commerce of both nations.

ART. 4. Indemnity for the forts and trading stations of the Hudson's Bay Company, south of 49 degrees, and of the American north of the same, if any there be.

ART. 5. Indemnity for private property of citizens or subjects who may be south or north of 49 deg., if they wish to retire within their own territory.

It was ratified by the Senate on the 18th. The correspondent of the Phil. Ledger says the vote is understood to have been 41 to 14—all the senators voting but Mr. Jarnigan. Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Atchinson, Brees, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Dickinson, Fairfield, Hannegan, Jenness, Sturgess, Temple Turley—14.

### Oregon Treaty—French Opinion.

The Albany Atlas translates a portion of a recent article, in relation to the proposition of the British Government for an adjustment of the Oregon question, from the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, the French paper in New York. The *Courrier*, which assumes that the Senate will hasten to ratify these terms, and that the people will hail them with acclamation, can yet hardly dare to believe that they are offered. It gives to the English offer an importance and significance, which, though exaggerated, it is well to present, as the opinion of a neutral and disinterested party.

"It cannot be dissimulated, that if the American Union obtains the 49th degree in Oregon, the concession will be on the side of England. Until the day of Mr. Polk's arrival into power, the pretensions of the cabinet at Washington never reached beyond the 49th, and the cabinet of St. James had always sternly repelled these pretensions. Mr. Polk has judiciously spoken of the 54th degree, but his was the tactics which demands much, in order to obtain a little. No one regarded it seriously, in these latter times above all, since it has been brought to light in the discussions of the Senate. It is England, then, which requires it."

"But to recede, in one movement, in Oregon and California, is too much. The annals of England have no example of a similar prudence. If she has given it to the world now, it is because the eye of publicity has not been able to sound the depths of her internal wounds, because that eye has not been able to appreciate the weight of the chains which bind her arms. Except for such absolute and radical hindrance, we see but one motive of policy, of any weight, upon which can be explained and justified, a treaty of peace, signed by England with the Union. The sound of the cannon directed at Matamoros, it is that Sir Robert Peel, decided beforehand to concede the 49th degree to the United States, has found in the events of Mexico, a reason to hasten his capitulation, in order to purchase at this price the right to intervene, as a friend, between the belligerent powers and to arrest, in its beginning, a configuration the consequences of which alarm his thought. But England knows America too well to deceive herself in this respect. Yielding one point, she is therefore resolved to cede both. This we must admit to the shame of her past greatness and to the glory of the present and future greatness of this country." The day when this triumph of the American race shall take place, a great fact will have manifested in the face of the two worlds. England will have descended from her throne over the maritime nations and the Union will have mounted to her place. The gigantic destinies of the latter will have henceforth no counterpoise in the balance of the future. She will have in the new world no other restraint than her own wisdom and moderation."

"He (Sir Robert Peel) has cast away all selfish private and personal considerations; he has disregarded his own interests in every step and stage of the progress of this bill. He has given up what to a Minister is of all positions most to be envied—calmness, undivided power and superiority; he has exposed himself to the most tempestuous and troubled sea the political world ever exhibited; he has given up what to an ambitious man is much—the security of his power; he has given up what to a calculating man is his chief resource—his popularity with his party; he has given up what to an amiable man is much—private friendships and party connexions. All these he has sacrificed for what he deems a great public good. In these circumstances he can scorn the sordid attacks and rivalry with which he has been assailed, because he knows that he has entitled himself to the gratitude of his country, and left his name to an admiring posterity as one of the greatest ministers who ever ruled this country."

The Duke of Wellington in the course of a brief, but most manly speech, made a touching allusion to his advanced age, (seventy-seven,) and to the possibility of its being the last time that he should ever venture to address any advice to the house again. He felt, therefore, that it was requisite for him to give them sage and wholesome counsel, and though they murmured and laughed at the same, that impressive language can never be forgotten. The Duke said—

"It was painful to him to have to force this measure upon the consideration of the House in opposition to the feelings of those with whom he had been so long, and with such satisfaction to himself, united in ties of friendship. The course he had taken, however, he would be ready to take again to-morrow, if called upon by what he conceived to be his duty to the Crown. His own conscience was satisfied, and he could only regret it if others did not take the same view he did of his duty to his most gracious Sovereign."

He told them boldly that the Queen was in favor of free trade, and that the people, uniting with her, rendered them nobodies. Listen to this mighty personage, and let his words of fire be recorded.

"Separately from the Crown and the House of Commons, you can do nothing; and if you break your connexion with the Commons and the Crown, you will then put an end to the functions of the House of Lords."

This is the language which ought to have been held long since to their lordships, but the difficulty was to get any one to tell them so. Even the Iron Duke was greeted with murmurs and laughter, from the monopolists.

The vote of the Lords—211 to 164—is received with despairing bitterness by the protectionist newspapers. For instance, the London *Herald* commences a long diatribe as follows:—"The House of Lords has made a second great plunge. It will have no need, and it will probably save no opportunity, to make a third. The majority would do well to 'put their house in order'—we mean the House of Lords (for few of the majority rejoice in the possession of private mansions,) for the end is not distant. The paper peers by whose votes the industrious classes of Englishmen are to be ruined have, it is true, little or nothing to lose, but they have thrown away what little or nothing."

In the course of the same article the *Herald* says—"The American Senate has set to our House of Lords a noble example of the way in which a House of Lords in this country ought to act. Neither Protectionist Folk, nor the whole rabble of loco focos, though sanctioned in their violence by a vote of an overwhelming majority of the representative body, has been able to shake the brave equanimity of these aristocratic nature."

"Let us suppose that, for that respectable assembly—at present under the command of 'P. M. the Duke of Wellington'—we had a body disciplined, if disciplined at all, with less of military rigor—a body bold and representing the rank and property of the country because elected, like the American Senate, by the higher and middle classes. Would such a body pass Sir Robert Peel's Corn bill? Assuredly it would not."

### Repeal of the British Corn-Laws.

The repeal of the British Corn-Laws, rendered certain by the news by the Great Western, published in our last, is almost as much a matter of rejoicing to the people of the Western States as to the starving people of Britain themselves. Give us now but a just modification of our own tariff, and a long vista of prosperity opens to our view, unsurpassed in the annals of the world. All other nations must follow in the wake of Britain and America; and with an unrestricted commerce, all the world will participate in the blessings certain to grow out of a free and unshackled intercourse. To the people of Indiana in particular, this event is of especial interest. No State in the Union is more interested in the success of free trade, for by that alone can our people hope for general prosperity.

But the repeal of the Corn laws is a matter for exultation because it is a measure of political "progress," as well as of commercial freedom. In this aspect, it must afford great gratification to men of liberal sentiments every where. The success of the measure, after so short a struggle, though strenuously and bitterly opposed by the aristocracy, is a guaranty of further reform. The people of England seeing that they have been strong enough to overthrow the darling "protective" system of the Landed Nobility, will be very apt to demand the abrogation of other abuses, until they enjoy some share of the rights which are naturally common to all mankind.

We subjoin some of the incidents of the passage of the repeal bill through the Lords, which we gather from the London correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial and *Journal of Commerce*.

The repeal bill was read a second time in the House of Lords on the morning of Friday, May 29, at a quarter before five o'clock. The debate was commenced by Earl Grey, who argued that the effect of the Corn law was to enhance the price of food and at the same time to diminish the means of consumers at large to purchase it. He also showed that, as a general rule, when food was dear, wages were low, and vice versa. Lord Ashburton opposed the bill, using among other arguments of no great force, the somewhat strange one that the effect would be injurious to the clergy by reducing the value of their tithes. Other speakers were the Earl of Essex, the Earl of Dalhousie and the Duke of Wellington for the bill—the Earl of Eglington, Lord Beaumont and the Duke of Beaufort against. The speeches on the occasion were those of Lords Stanley and Brougham. Although the protectionists cried "On, Stanley, on!" and Stanley thrust manfully forward to the charge, he has been beaten completely out of the field. Lord Brougham replied to Stanley in a masterly speech, less studied with eccentricities than any oration recently delivered by the eratic but able ex-Lord Chancellor. Brougham concluded his speech with the following well-deserved panegyric on the premier.

"He (Sir Robert Peel) has cast away all selfish private and personal considerations; he has disregarded his own interests in every step and stage of the progress of this bill. He has given up what to a Minister is of all positions most to be envied—calmness, undivided power and superiority; he has exposed himself to the most tempestuous and troubled sea the political world ever exhibited; he has given up what to an ambitious man is much—the security of his power; he has given up what to a calculating man is his chief resource—his popularity with his party; he has given up what to an amiable man is much—private friendships and party connexions. All these he has sacrificed for what he deems a great public good. In these circumstances he can scorn the sordid attacks and rivalry with which he has been assailed, because he knows that he has entitled himself to the gratitude of his country, and left his name to an admiring posterity as one of the greatest ministers who ever ruled this country."

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"There would not be as much change, however, in the personnel of the House of Lords as many might suppose, if the American system were adopted. There is scarcely one peer of the country party who would not be unanimously elected by his neighbors as their Senator. The public, however, will have time to think upon the matter—and the public will think upon it. The regiment of the illustrious field marshal have forced on the question of a reform of the House of Lords."

### Pay of Volunteers.

The *Journal* of the 24th publishes a communication signed "A brother of one of the Volunteers," assailing Judge Wick for his course, in Congress, on Stewart's proposition in relation to the pay of Volunteers. The writer professes to be "an older supporter of democratic principles than Judge Wick himself." There is about as much truth in the one case as in the other. He may have once been a democrat, or simply an original Jackson man; but he has turned traitor to Old Hickory and his principles, and is now and has long been a Whig. If he is really "a brother of one of the Volunteers," as he pretends, he is an illegitimate and not a legitimate one. These false pretences, as well as several others, show plainly enough the dishonesty of the writer. If he should show himself in his true character, it would be that of a consummate hypocrite and demagogue, who has a longing eye on a seat in Congress, and hopes to obtain the object of his wishes not by his own merits, but by the practices of deceit and treachery, in which we admit he is tolerably well proficient. It is not our design to notice particularly the several false statements made by the would-be congressman. We can afford to pass over these and many similar falsehoods with which the Indiana *Journal* is at present teeming. The people of this district very well understand the purpose of their authors, and are not to be misled by them. If they have not full information upon this subject, Judge Wick will no doubt take pains to give it to them on his return home. In the mean time, we think it only necessary to say that we have no doubt that Judge Wick will vote in favor of any feasible and just proposition to increase the pay of the rank and file of the several branches of the army, volunteers and regulars, to a liberal extent. He will do this too, on the ground of justice and right, and not for the purposes of demagogism, or in order to pile up as large a national debt as possible, for which hereafter to reproach the Democratic party, as the Whigs have done in all our former wars, and are already beginning to do in this. We have already published one letter from Judge Wick explanatory of this matter, which was written to one of our citizens. We subjoin another, written directly to ourselves, which is enough to upset entirely the flimsy fabric of the *Journal* writer.

#### HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 15, 1846.

The reasons why I voted against leave to bring in the bill were in brief, these:—  
1st. The House had already passed a bill containing a provision raising the wages of the volunteers, and the Senate had refused to accede to the proposition. I had no right to suppose the Senate would change its opinion; and therefore no good could result from the House receiving and acting on the bill, except a useless waste of the time of this House, of which I suppose the people think we waste enough already. I therefore felt it to be my duty to render my aid in tying the horse of Mr. Stewart to a stake. When a legislator introduces or offers to introduce a measure which every body understands cannot pass, I call it a horse, with a prefix—hobby.

2nd. Mr. Stewart's bill did not raise the pay of the soldiers of the regular army. At this session we have passed a law to fill up, by enlistment, the companies of the artillery, cavalry and infantry of the regular army. These companies at present are but about half full. This is bad economy, as each company has necessarily, its full complement of officers, who must be paid and cannot be dispensed with. It makes the companies inefficient for actual service in the field, though it did well enough for peace service. To fill up these companies we must enlist 8000 men or more. We cannot enlist a man for \$7 per month when he can get \$10 as a volunteer. Therefore, if we were to raise the pay of the volunteers and not of the regular soldiers, we should fail in the above desirable and absolutely necessary object. If a bill raising the pay of all should come before the House, as I see from the newspapers, and from some of the letters which I receive, that at least some of my constituents are willing to be taxed to pay further wages to the soldiers who fight their battles, I may probably vote for it. I will see.

3d. I could see no necessity for raising the wages of volunteers till they should become scarce. One does not do so in ordinary transactions. A farmer, about to gather his harvest, does not offer a dollar a day for hands when ten times the number that he wants offer themselves at seventy-five cents. At the time Mr. Stewart offered to introduce his bill, the news here was, that where one company was wanted ten companies were offering themselves, and the news was very true. It occurred to me, therefore, that were I to vote for raising wages, the farmers who principally compose my constituency, would be very apt to think me more inclined to open Uncle Sam's purse, than I promised to be last summer. And notwithstanding the letters which I receive, describing some tall indignation in certain quarters, and notwithstanding some lasty editorial ebullitions from quarters to whom I am not personally, I am yet in some doubt on the subject. Good feeling may perhaps lead the tax-payers whom I represent to justify me in raising the soldiers' pay, without any necessary—merely as a gratuity—a patriotic expression. And I am sure if they desire to be taxed for such a purpose, it is very honorable to them, and I certainly "have no personal objection, but on the contrary, would be glad to see it."

4th. I did believe that the volunteers turned out patriotically—from love to the cause, and without thinking much about the pay they were to receive. I did not think that they were a set of braves, desirous of cutting throats in Mexico to so much per month. And I yet am of opinion that they never criticised my vote, until they were put in mind to do so by some demagogue who is exactly of the characteristic calibre to get up and ride upon passing popular impulses and passions. I yet do not believe that the boys wished to hire out as volunteers, with an eye to the *5th* clause of the matter. I yet believe that they are worthy sons of the men of the days of Washington, who, in the days of his administration, volunteered and enlisted in the armies of their country, freely, at the time when the pay was \$3 per month, one dollar of which was deducted for necessities.

W. W. WICK.

In another letter, dated the 19th, Judge Wick alludes to the bill for raising the pay of volunteers, introduced into the Senate by Mr. Bright. If this be rejected, he says Mr. B. will bring in a bill granting land to the volunteers. If either gets to the House, Judge Wick says he shall vote for it, and if either can be got through the Senate, it will be pretty sure to pass the House.

"As a matter of mere justice to Judge Wick, we hope that those papers which have published the charges against him, will copy the above explanation."

Gen. Taylor has been nominated for the Presidency by a few office-seekers at Trenton, N. J. An amalgamation meeting had been called for the same purpose in New York by the Nativists and Whigs. Taylor will hardly thank these political friends for their officiousness. The N. Y. *Globe* thinks he has too much sense to take a hasty plate of soup for himself; but his friends, in their anxiety to force it on him, may yet spill the soup on the general's breeches.

WEST POINT CADETS.—Of those who have graduated at the West Point Academy, twenty-five have been killed in battle; one hundred and eighty have died while in service from wounds received, or diseases contracted; five hundred and seventy-three are now in the service, and four hundred and twenty-three have resigned.

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The steamship *Galveston* arrived below New Orleans on the 12th inst. She left Brazos Santiago on the 9th and Galveston on the 10th. The army was about moving up the river to take the small towns on its right bank.

Major Bell, Lieut. Hooe, and a number of officers and men wounded in the late actions were passengers in the *Galveston*. The steamers *New York* and *James L. Day* arrived at Point Isabel on the 7th inst. The latter has been retained to convey the troops from Point Isabel to La Burtan, on the Rio Grande.

Commander Randolph, of the navy, was in Galveston for the purpose of examining the condition