

# Indiana State Sentinel.

WEEKLY EDITION.  
INDIANAPOLIS, JULY 30, 1846.

**Democratic Nominations.**  
For Governor,  
**JAMES WHITCOMB.**  
For Lieutenant Governor,  
**PARIS C. DUNNING.**

**Our Terms.**  
The following will hereafter be the permanent terms of the Weekly Indiana State Sentinel:  
(7) Payments to be made always in advance.  
One copy, one year, .....\$2.00  
Three copies, one year, ..... 5.00  
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**The Election.**  
The election of State and County officers takes place on Monday next. It is well, perhaps, that the state of the public mind is calm and unmoved by excitement. The labors of those who have attempted to produce a different state of feeling, have been entirely unsuccessful. The tales which were fabricated against Gov. Whitcomb, in relation to the Volunteers, and which the fabricators hoped would exasperate the people sufficiently to beat him, have fallen still-born. The complete refutation of those slanders, founded, as the New Albany Whig Bulletin expressly admitted, "altogether upon rumor," has produced a re-acton favorable to the Governor, which makes his re-election more probable. Nothing is wanting to reduce this probability to a certainty, except that every friend of Whitcomb—all men who approve the course of his administration—should attend the polls. They owe this to themselves as well as to him, if they desire to perpetuate the present prudent and economical policy of the State. There can be no doubt, judging from the past history of the State, that a restoration of the Old Dynasty would be accompanied and attended by that extravagant policy which Mr. Marshall's chief supporters consider so "generous," but which the people deliberately overthrew and reformed in 1843. It is impossible for us to believe that any honest man who helped to effect that revolution, which has proved so fortunate to the character and true interests of the State, should now turn about, and by voting against Whitcomb, condemn himself for aiding in the consummation of so much good. There would be no reason for such a course, even if every word said by Marshall's friends about the ill-treatment of the volunteers was true. There is certainly none who have reason to believe, as we do, that those charges are deceptive and false. Therefore let every friend of Whitcomb and Economy turn out on Monday next, and cast his vote to sustain an administration which has proved itself honest, prudent, faithful and capable in every respect.

## J. G. Marshall—His Editorial—Attacks the Adjutant General—Why?

In the last Journal there is more than a column of editorial devoted to the Adjutant General, trying to prove him the author of a communication published in our paper under the signature of "CITIZEN."  
The only evidence of authorship is a supposed similarity in "the style of composition." The article signed "Citizen," bears date at New Albany, at a time when General Reynolds was not there, and came to us through the Post Office. These are the facts in the case.  
To adopt the rule of evidence above—"the style of composition"—in the language of Marshall we should say of this editorial that "the style of composition bears too great a similarity to a certain letter published in the (Journal) of the 17th ult., to which J. G. MARSHALL was signed," to permit a doubt of its authorship. It cannot be the production of "I and the Hon. Joseph G. Marshall," (as Butler Barnet's successor and representative would say); "the style of composition" proves that "I" may have put it in type, but did not write it—it bears the marks of its own paternity. Read the Beckwith circular above referred to, beginning at "That it was the result of a concerted movement amongst some of those interested," &c., and then say who wrote DeFreese's editorial!  
Come now, Jo., this thing of writing editorials for DeFreese is too little a business for the "Sleepy Lion." Wake up—shake your mane—fight Governor Whitcomb; and General is not a candidate. It is true, he is on the other side of the war question from you, and has assisted in raising troops to defend the country in a war which you (no doubt honestly) call "an unjust war," but you ought not to write editorials against him for that. He goes for his country, and if from the prejudice of education you feel it your duty to do as the "Harford Conventualists" did in the last war—oppose it—do so, but be a little more tolerant.

You know that the "Bulletin" did intend, not only to prejudice the Methodist Ministers against Gov. Whitcomb, but insinuating that he had mistreated them, which you know was false, but also to hold up the Governor to the religious prejudices of such persons as your Uncle, Governor Bigger, who might think it rather a disgrace to visit a "Methodist Sabbath School." If you had not commenced writing these abusive editorials, it might not have been suspected that you and your Uncle entertained similar sectarian prejudices. Besides that it will humiliate our friend of the Journal, to hear the people all saying—"The Journal has some pretty strong articles in its editorial columns, but Marshall is thought to have written them." John, do write your own editorials.  
The reason why Marshall has attacked the General is, because he has assisted the Governor in getting up and sending to the seat of war, our army in such a manner and with such speed as not only to elicit the praise of the United States officers, as well as our own volunteer officers, but also to efforts that the General has been an eye witness to efforts of his old clique to throw fire-brands into our army, and slander Gov. Whitcomb.

## Peace with Mexico.

To procure this desirable object, it would only be necessary to establish one fourth as many papers in Mexico, representing our interests, as that government has in our country, representing their interests. One paper in each State of Mexico as devotedly attached to our Government, as the State Journal, New Albany Bulletin, Evansville Journal, Madison Banner, and others in this State have proven themselves to be to the Mexican cause, would accomplish this much desired object.  
If Mexicans understood our Institutions represented by American writers, half as well as we understand their Institutions, represented by writers in their interest, they would not only desire a peace with us, but also the adoption of our laws and institutions. Out upon Tories.  
(7) The City Guards are filling up rapidly. Two of the members were presented with three fine boys, lately, good and true. They are of genuine stock, and will make fine soldiers. Who wonders that ladies like soldiers?  
(7) The People's Press at Crawfordsville pays us some high compliments, which we take pleasure in acknowledging.

## From Mexico.

We have dates from Vera Cruz of the 26th, and from Mexico of the 20th ultimo. The Mexican Congress was still in session, being engaged in discussing the various projects for raising means to carry on the war.  
The declaration of war against this country is pending before Congress.  
The South and West coast is in a state of revolt, which has spread as far as Guadalajara; Vera Cruz and Tampico are blockaded; every where apprehension of new pronouncements; and there is no doubt but that there is a great deal of underhand maneuvering in favor of Santa Anna. Government seems at a loss what to do.  
Congress has elected Paredes President, and Bravo Vice President, and as soon as the latter arrives from Vera Cruz, the former will start at the head of the troops. But it is believed before these see the enemy, they will declare against the Government, and on the other hand, we cannot conceive where the means for the prosecution of the war are to come from.  
General Paredes has ordered the formation of a battalion of militia to be organized, and every effort is making to increase the ranks of the army. The reports from the seat of war received at Vera Cruz state that Gen. Taylor had divided his forces, one portion going towards Reynosa, and the other towards Tampico. This latter place has been secured by General Mejia. The correspondent of the Diario writes that it is said California has declared itself separated from Mexico; Vera Cruz and Tampico have been declared in a state of war, and it is reported that the Americans have taken possession of Altamira, a place distant one day's march from Tampico.  
On the 20th ult. there was a severe shock of an earthquake at Vera Cruz.  
The port of Alvarado is blockaded by our vessels. The English steamer Vesuvius had sailed for Tampico, with the avowed determination of demanding from the captain of the United States sloop St. Marys, an explanation of his refusal to permit the steamer Clyde to take on board the silver for the English companies and it was said he intended to take it on board the Vesuvius. To show the veracity of Mexican reports, Gen. Canales had sent an extraordinary despatch to the capital, announcing that Gen. Taylor, at the head of five thousand men, with four pieces of artillery, &c., had left Matamoros for Reynosa.  
Santa Anna has written a letter of condolence to Gen. Vega and his fellow prisoners, which is copied in the Vera Cruz papers.  
We see no mention of Santa Anna or his movements, and nothing to warrant the report that he had sailed for Vera Cruz.

## From the Home Squadron.

The "Union" of the 23d instant says, that letters have been received at the Navy Department from Commodore Conner, dated 30th June, and from other reliable sources of recent dates. The vessels concentrated off Vera Cruz, at the latest date, were the frigates Cumberland and Raritan; the steamers Princeton and Mississippi; the sloop John Adams, and the brig Somers.  
With the exception of the American barque Eugenia, no vessel has entered any Mexican port since the establishment of the blockade.  
The duties on the property that has been warned off, it is estimated, would not have fallen far short of half a million of dollars—a sum that would have been of great importance to the Mexican government in its present impoverished condition.  
Every indulgence and freedom from vexation and restraint that could be allowed, consistently with the rules of blockade adopted, have been observed towards all vessels of neutral nations; and it is believed that the best understanding exists between the commanders of the French, English, and Spanish forces and Commodore Conner.  
Commander Saunders, of the sloop St. Mary's, had prevented the creation of a battery at the mouth of Tampico river within reach of his guns.  
It is believed that a change must soon occur in the political condition of Mexico. Nearly all the southwest departments are believed to be in a state of insurrection; and information has been received from a respectable source in Mexico, that the northern provinces had also declared against the government of Paredes. He is said to have obtained permission from his Congress to command the army in person, but had not left Mexico as late as the 21st of June. A portion of his army, under General Azeval, had marched to Guadalajara, on its route to Jalisco, to quell the insurrection in that department. It is believed by many persons that should General Paredes march from the capital towards the north, his army will "pronounce" against him. The tone of the public press is desponding, and some of those journals hitherto most violent for war, now contain articles indicative of a disposition for peace.  
It is said much sickness prevails among the soldiers of the garrison and the town.

## The Tariff Bill in the Senate.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, under date of Washington, July 20, writes thus:—"Many strangers are here from manufacturing districts, all much excited and interested; and no effort will be spared to defeat the bill. I was told a few days since by a gentleman who knows, that \$30,000, or even \$50,000 would be given for a vote; and that the party was then here ready for such an arrangement, should a disposition to accept be intimated. I cannot believe that any man can be base enough to make such a proposition directly to any honorable Senator, much less do I believe it would be accepted; but it is painful indeed to know that such base propositions are rumored and feared."

(7) In the Senate, on the 23d, Mr. Hannegan copyed a resolution calling on the President for a copy of the instructions to Mr. McLane, our minister to England, relative to the settlement of the Oregon question, and copies of his correspondence on the same subject, which was laid over to the following day.

**LOOK OUT.**—The Old Juno, last Sabbath, agreed to have a tearing article on the phenomenal character of Gov. Whitcomb, as given by Professor Smith. What will they say to Professor Dusenberry's opinion!

Really, the Whigs are at a loss to find any thing wrong in Gov. Whitcomb's official acts.

(7) Elder Gilbert T. Harney and his son John, lost their lives recently, near Ladoga, by descending a well which was filled with a mephitic gas. The presence of this gas can be detected by lowering a lighted candle. If it be extinguished, there is danger.

**HANDBONE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.**—It is rumored that some of the Cabinet makers intend giving their professional brethren a public dinner, as soon as the season permits their business to slacken a little. Keep cool.

(7) Does that Bridgeport taylor know that he is watched! He had better be more careful, or we shall tell the public that he is a married man. Indianapolis is no place for such shindlers!

(7) We have room for a load of hay. Wood ought to be coming along about this time. Come on, while you have a chance.

## Phrenological Developments of Joseph G. Marshall.

By Professor L. DUSENBERY.  
He has a large sized red or carotid haired head, lymphatic temperament, which indicates that he is slow and lazy to act,—that he has a vast fund of knowledge and smartness in it, because he never lets it out.  
His phrenological developments present a marked preponderance in some faculties over others; he has great love of gain, acquisitiveness,—which would induce him to love a large fee. His benevolence is tolerable, which induces him to spend what he gets for a quid pro quo. He is fond of show and office, and has cunning and perseverance enough to always secure a nomination and get elected so far as himself is concerned. He supports both sides of any subject or cause, thus evincing his talent for suiting himself to circumstances and the company he is in. His self-esteem is large, and combined with large pride, induces dignified action, and prevents him from associating with the common class below him. His firmness is high, as evinced by his determination to have some kind of an office. His memory is short, very short, as he cannot remember but a short part of the Beckwith transaction. See his Circular. He has also forgotten many of his votes while in the Legislature, and seems to desire that others would forget them. His destructiveness and courage are small, and hence he denounces the war. His taste, especially architectural, is fine, and hence he will opt to display it in building, or in finishing what others begin. He would make a good Governor in this respect, as I sincerely think that a new house for His Excellency ought to be built at once—one to correspond with the high character of the party which he represents, and besides it would give strangers a better idea of our greatness, and add to our credit. Therefore I think Mr. Marshall, from his fine taste, would be just the man to have it done. He is devoted to his friends, and will reward them handsomely when in his power. He is fond of high living, but eats slow, that he may enjoy it and preserve his health. He is slow to make up his mind, and when made up, if he finds himself wrong, he suddenly changes, or takes in both sides. He has respectable talent, rather latent, resembling the fire of the flint, which "Much excited, shows a hasty spark, And straight is cold again."  
He is dignified in his manner, giving him the appearance of coldness to those who approach him; yet he can "come down into the forum" and take people by the hand. He has small financiering talent,—no desire for money, except for its use, and is somewhat careless.  
A further examination will be detailed through the Sentinel as soon as made, it being impossible to do so at this time. The Professor is sorry that he feels compelled to make so lean a report as the foregoing; but as his competitor, Smith, has given the present Governor's character, and I admit, a very correct one, it seemed to him that fairness and justice to his friend Marshall rendered it imperative to give him as fair a chance through the same medium, though necessarily imperfect from its shortness. L. D.

## Whig Tricks.

**BOWLING GREEN, July 29, 1846.**  
FRIEND CHAPMANS.—There is as usual, a resort to management by the Whigs in this part of the State, to defeat Whitcomb. They are to have their tickets printed on all the candidates names;—the Voter—Senate—Representatives, &c., and let the voter blot out such as may be thought proper. I must confess I do not see the advantage they will gain by this movement, but they evidently think there is some, or they would not wish to trouble the inspectors with so many mutilated tickets to count. The old fashioned way of having the Democratic candidates on one ticket and the Whig candidates on the other, seems to me to have quite as much fairness and honesty as this combination. Yours, &c., HONATIO.

## ROCKVILLE, Ind., July 23, 1846.

MESSENGER CHAPMANS.—Whitcomb was with us on yesterday, and he made a glorious impression. I can speak for Parke and Vermillion; and you may set it down that in these two counties, he will gain over his vote of 1843, which stood thus:  
Bigger's majority, 212 majority.  
Whitcomb in Vermillion, 95  
Bigger's majority, 117 in the two counties.  
I now think Whitcomb will have a majority in the two counties. In Putnam I expect we shall lose something. In Vigo I think we shall do as well as in 1843. We shall elect one Representative in Parke and perhaps both. Yours, X.

## RUSHVILLE, July 24th, 1846.

GENTLEMEN: \* \* \* Gov. Whitcomb's prospects here are better than they were in 1843. He will be beaten less in this county at least 100. Marshall pursued a most unscrupulous, desperate course in his speech. All the effect it had was to infuse a little more of the venom of party spirit, (which he so much desires, yet which is more completely satisfied than in any man in the State,) into some of his partizans. As to making votes, he utterly failed. Yours, Z.

## TWELVE NEW FORTIFICATIONS IN CANADA.

The Montreal papers assert that \$12,000,000 are to be expended in the Canadas during the next three years, in erecting new fortifications and fortifications on the river St. Lawrence and ports on the lake Ontario. At Toronto, Port Hope, and Bond Head, sites have already been selected. A strong fort and two batteries are mostly completed at Kingston. The Military Commissioners sent out from England, have been in session at Montreal for near four months, and completed their plans, which are estimated to cost \$7,000,000 sterling. A site has been purchased at Longueuil, just below the city, for extensive works. Juries are now appraising lands for the use of the government at several places. On the 3d, two ships arrived, having on board 150 pieces heavy ordnance, capable of carrying balls of from 32 to 72 pounds, and intended for some of the new forts. It is also stated by the Gazette, that Iron war steamers will immediately be put on the Lakes.

**THE TWO TOWNS.**—It would be well for readers to remember the distinction between these two places, as they are likely to form prominent points in the progress of the present operations against Mexico.—the one soon to be occupied by our army under Gen. Taylor, and the other by our fleet on the Pacific. The one is situated on the Pacific near the Bay of Monterey, which is the first harbor south of Francisco Bay, and north of the "Bay of San Francisco"; and it will be recollecting, was taken possession of, rather prematurely, by Commodore Jones, of our navy, a few years ago, and was the scene of a more recent disturbance between Colonel Fremont and the authorities of that town: the other Monterey is on the Rio del Tigre, where it debouches from the high lands, being the first river south of the Rio del Norte—and this is the Monterey where General Taylor is to establish his summer quarters.

(7) Several men have reached our city, we are informed, deserters from the Louisville Legion. Whether it was the scorching rays of the tropic climate or the dread of Mexican prowess in battle, that caused these valiant volunteers to return, we are not able to say, but we will risk a button that it was not sheer bravery.—Louisville Democrat.

Very likely they were readers of the Louisville Journal, and taking their cue from it, thought it right to desert from an "unjust" warfare.

Mrs. Campbell, wife of the American consul, died on the 7th, at Havana, and the fever appears to be making sad work on the island.

(7) We have room for a load of hay. Wood ought to be coming along about this time. Come on, while you have a chance.

## Latest from the Army.

From the New Orleans papers we gather the following:  
We derive our news from the army in a great measure from the Matamoros Revueille of the 8th inst. The 7th regiment of infantry left on the 6th for Comargo. Three companies by the way of the river, on the steamer Big Hatchie, the others taking up the line of march by the way of Reynosa; both detachments were expected to arrive about the same time.  
Besides the Aid and the Big Hatchie, the Troy, Capt. Wright, had arrived at Matamoros, and the papers expected to arrive before long. Verbal accounts represent that there are ten boats at Matamoros, and that the army is moving as fast as it is possible to despatch the troops up the river.  
The general health of the army is represented as good, a few cases of dysentery and camp fever alone occurring.  
The Louisiana volunteers celebrated the 4th of July with great spirit. Maj. Ogden pronounced an address to the troops, in which he alluded to the Louisiana brigade; and Capt. Head's company was a splendid dinner. Generals Desha, Lamar and Burleson, Col. Kinney, and others, were guests. Gen. Taylor dropped in on "the boys"—thirty of them printers—drank wine with them, and passed on to others. The 2d was a truly patriotic one.  
We are sorry to have to record the following casualty which occurred on the 4th. We copy the circumstances from the Revueille:  
"As the steamer Aid was passing over the rope suspended across the river for the use of the ferry-boats, the rebound of the rope, on being cleared from the keel of the boat, was so great as to break off the large post to which it was attached on the east bank of the river, and in its fall, struck down Lieutenant Scully, of Captain Keene's company, of the Jackson regiment of Louisiana volunteers, and Corporal J. J. Mervin, of Captain Graham's company, and several volunteers, of the same regiment, who were on duty at the ferry. Lieutenant Scully, although severely bruised on the left arm and abdomen, is doing well; but Corporal Mervin fell to rise no more, being killed instantly.  
Mr. Mervin was a native of Dublin, a man of education, and was teaching in Rapides, and studying the law when the war broke out. He was buried with the honors of war in the Catholic burial ground of Matamoros.  
The Revueille has dropped its Spanish, being printed now entirely in English. Another paper (the American Flag) is now published in Matamoros.  
The Rio Grande is so great that it has overflowed its banks, and it is now almost impossible to travel by land from Larita to Matamoros, or above it.  
The revenue cutter Forward, was at Galveston on the 13th inst. from Brazos Santiago. She has been ordered to cruise off the coast of Texas.  
The British sloop of war, Rose, arrived at Brazos Santiago on the 9th inst., from Tampico, and the U. S. schooner Flirt arrived there on the 11th from the same port. They confirm the reports already given of the St. Mary's attempt upon the Mexican gun-boats, &c.

## THE MEXICAN WAR—How Long it is Last—

It is given in the opinion of General Gaines, that the Mexican war has only been begun, and that a serious and arduous undertaking is yet before the American army before its design of conquest is accomplished. A Southern paper, speculating upon this subject, says:  
The Mexicans must be found before they can be whipped; and if they choose to evade pursuit, this government may expend five hundred millions of dollars in the war, and then a conquest be as distant as ever. They have little commerce, (the principal mode of attack in modern warfare) and no available ports. These may be occupied, but not destroyed. It is only a temporary possession. The great mass of the people are beyond the reach of harm, except so far as they may be found in armed bodies.  
War, too, is the trade of the leaders of the Mexican cause. They have nothing else to do—although it is said they do that very badly. But they are not bound to fight except at an advantage; and we will venture to predict they will not do it, after the lesson of the eighth and ninth of May, unless they have some very strong expectations of gaining a victory.  
The principal things that the enemy has to apprehend are distractions at home, and the danger of the Mexicans taking possession of the best part of the country, with the resolution to "squag." If they once get a foothold for twelve months, and have a free chat with the people and a talk with the girls, it will require something more than a manifesto to eject them. This will be sufficient, without considering what influence the dissemination of American political and other notions may have upon the Mexican people.  
If these and sundry other reasons, we will not be astonished if the war should last some time yet, and end finally in the entire dismemberment of Mexico, and the permanent occupation of a considerable part of it by just such men as settled Texas.

## From Oregon.

Our friend Capt. Joel Palmer arrived in this place on Wednesday evening, on his return from the Oregon Territory. He is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and has enjoyed good health since his departure in April 1845. He is accompanied by seven other officers, came through on horseback, and encountered no difficulties in passing through the various tribes of Indians. His description of the territory and its future prospects are truly flattering, and we know of none better capable to judge than he is.  
The only evidences of winter enjoyed by the citizens of Oregon were a few white frosts in the month of December, the remainder of the season being mild; and the range for stock remaining good the year round. Wheat was worth 80 cents per bushel, and by a law of the territory, gain is made a legal tender in the payment of debts and taxes. The territory contains a population of about 9000 whites.  
Capt. Palmer met about five hundred wagons, three hundred of which were bound for Oregon, and the remainder, some two hundred, comprising the Mormon caravan, were wending their way to California.  
President Polk's Inaugural Address was received in the territory in sixty-five days after its delivery in Washington city; it was carried round by way of the Sandwich Islands.  
Among the evidences of the prosperity of the settlement, the fact that a newspaper is regularly issued at Oregon City, edited by Mr. T. V. Galt, formerly of this State, and furnished to subscribers at \$5 per annum. The editor appears to be a business man, he not only attends to the editorial department of his paper—the "Oregon Spectator"—but serving in the capacity of Postmaster General, and Prosecuting Attorney, and tends to other matters connected with the welfare of the community.  
We understand that Capt. Palmer anticipates returning to Oregon, in 1847, and will take his family with him, to make his permanent residence in that territory, where he has made a purchase of a valuable location for the erection of mills and other profitable improvements. He will doubtless publish a description of the territory and incidents of interest to the reading community, at an early period as practicable.—Franklin Democrat.

**THE FIRST NEWSPAPER COMMENCED IN OREGON** has found its way into the States, and the St. Louis Revueille has received a copy. It is dated February 5, 1846. Its motto is, "Westward the Star of Empire takes its way." It contains a copy of the constitution passed by the legislature of the territory; also, an act to prevent the introduction and sale of ardent spirits in Oregon. The editor, Wm. G. T. Yault, says, in his opening leader, that the paper will be neutral in politics, and devoted to the general interests of the territory; but he, at the same time, informs them that he is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school. Besides being editor of the Spectator, he is prosecuting attorney and postmaster general of the territory. There is also a list of arrivals and departures of vessels from the Columbia river. Nine had arrived from March 17th, to October 18th, and the same number departed. The Revueille, knowing the propensities of his countrymen, says, we should not be surprised if the settlers in our far-off territory were looking around for some lone star of an island in the Pacific to annex to their State; or rather, to throw the light of empire over it.

**STRAWBERRY LEAVES.**—Three or four eaten green, says the Syracuse Star, are an immediate remedy for Dysentery, Summer Complaint, &c. Papers by publishing the above will confer a favor on the community and save an immense amount of suffering and many a valuable life.

## The Death Struggle.

Ever since the "Circular," signed by a large number of high minded and honorable officers of both political parties, commanding the Indiana Volunteers, made its appearance, the Federal leaders in this city have been in spasms. So sudden and unexpected did the TAZON break upon them that spasms after spasms followed in such speedy succession, that at one time it was feared that they would "go off" in a mass fit; as they were literally forming an expert physician, and copious use of fresh Butter, they are gradually recovering from that almost fatal attack; and on yesterday exhibited some signs of life.  
The "Bulletin" of yesterday, the organ of the dis-mongers, attempted a reply to the "Circular" above alluded to, by publishing a letter which they RETURNED comes from, and is signed by, a part of the "Spencer Greys" relative to the conduct of Gov. Whitcomb. Whether the names attached thereto are genuine, or whether if genuine, they were obtained by fair means, we leave the intelligent reader to judge, after reading the following letter, which was written as soon as the trick was discovered, by a few honorable members of that gallant corps:  
**READ! READ!!**  
STEWARTS UNCLE SAM. }  
July 13th, 1846. }  
Mr. HENRIE.—We have seen, (with regret,) a disposition on the part of a few of the "Spencer Greys"—to make political capital out of the course that Gov. Whitcomb pursued in forming the Indiana volunteers into a regular corps. The reason why we write, we saw a document cautiously circulated for the purpose of obtaining names thereto. We could see those who got it up calling out one or two soldiers to themselves, and urging it upon them that the honor of the company was at stake, &c.; and upon that ground several signed it.  
Prof. of the above we herein give a certificate of one who signed it—and the only one that we have asked for:  
**CERTIFICATE.**  
I, Daniel Howard, hereby certify that I merely signed said document to please some members of the "Spencer Greys"—not that I meant any disrespect to Gov. Whitcomb whatever. DANIEL HOWARD.  
The document alluded to was intended, we believe, for the N. A. Bulletin.  
If the document is published in the N. A. Bulletin, you can use it as you see proper. We could have obtained as many signatures as we had wanted. It has raised considerable excitement here already.  
With respect, Yours,  
Thomas Gwin, J. M. Hutchings,  
Francis Bailey, H. W. Catlin,  
William Lee, Perry Gwin,  
James B. Bate, Isaac Burley.

## Look at This.

**Chronological and Historical Table—showing the dates of certain votes of Mr. Marshall, vitally affecting the interests of the people of Indiana.**  
Dec. 22, 1834. Voted against referring the subject of Internal Improvements to the people, page 204.  
Dec. 23, 1834. Voted in favor of the resolution to borrow money to construct the system of Internal Improvements. p. 203, 208.  
Dec. 22, 1834. Voted to spend the holidays at the expense of the people. p. 205.  
Jan. 23, 1835. Voted against indefinitely postponing a bill to commence a general system of Internal Improvement. p. 436-7.  
Jan. 29, 1835. Voted for the "Survey bill" for general system of Internal Improvements, which vetoed the State all over with ditches. p. 405, 501.  
Jan. 12, 1837. Voted for the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate to receive more pay than other members. p. 236.  
Jan. 12, 1837. Voted to strike out \$1500, and insert \$2500, as salary of Governor of Indiana.  
Jan. 12, 1837. Voted against reducing salary of Judges of Supreme Court from \$1200 to \$800.  
Jan. 12, 1837. Voted for bill increasing the Governor's salary \$300—Supreme Judges' \$800—Circuit Judges' \$400—members of the Legislature, \$1 per day. p. 230.  
Dec. 29, 1841. Voted against reducing salaries from the high standard to which they had been raised in 1837 and 1840. p. 240.  
Jan. 13, 1842. Voted against reducing fees and salaries. p. 385.  
Dec. 22, 1841. Voted against the extension of the Walsh and Erie canal from Lafayette to Terre Haute. p. 117-8.  
We forbear giving any more at present. Any one can see for himself, by reference to the pages of the Journals quoted above.—Greencastle Patriot.

## PROTECTION FOREVER—DOWN WITH FREE TRADE!

—The country where "protection to domestic manufactures" prevails to a greater extent than any other, is Mexico. The effects are sufficiently apparent. Says a correspondent of the London Times, under date of Tampico, April 23d,—

What is of deep importance to the commercial houses established in this port, is the dangers they are menaced with from the smuggling trade which will be carried on from the United States, and for which the enormous duties levied on foreign manufactures offers a great incentive. These vary on cotton goods from 100 to 250 per cent. on the prime cost; and it is evident that no vigilance would be sufficient to subvert a contraband trade for which such a premium is provided. Even now the populous towns of Saltillo and Monterey, in the northern part of this State, which have hitherto been supplied from this place, have almost ceased to require goods and our correspondents there tell us they can get goods laid down at their own doors for less than they could purchase them in the port, thus saving not only the heavy land freight from Tampico, but the internal duty, amounting to one-third of the import which all goods forwarded to the interior incur.  
The only possible course for this country to adopt would be to reduce its duties to 15 or 20 per cent. ad valorem, and thus do away with the inducement to smuggling; but that she will never do. The favorite system of Mexico has always been prohibitory and high duties, and though wealth and prosperity would no doubt follow a relaxation, they will rather suffer very extremely than relinquish their system, and will one day expire clinging to it to the last.

Notwithstanding the enthusiasm which the newspapers make out to exist among all ranks of the Mexicans, I have heard more than one proprietor of houses here calculate how much his property would be increased in value if the Americans pushed on to the Panuco; and more than one owner of leagues of rich land, now covered with impenetrable bushes, and scarcely furnishing their subsistence, confess that under the Americans they would be rich men.  
As these ideas gain strength, Mexico must either alter her system, or she will lose the northern provinces. With a soil which produces tobacco spontaneously, and which might supply the world with that article, the culture is prohibited except in a circumscribed district, in the neighborhood of Orizaba and Cordova, where a certain portion is licensed to be grown for government monopoly, while in the rest of the country millions of acres of the finest land are condemned to sterility, which might be converted into a source of national wealth; while on the other hand they are sacrificing their revenue and the whole mass of the population to the encouragement of manufactures of cotton, where with infinite pains they produce an indifferent article at about three times the cost for which they could procure it in England or America.

The Cherokee Indians have determined to submit their difficulties to arbitration. The President of the United States, who was empowered by the agreement between the several delegations to appoint three commissioners, has chosen the Hon. Abner K. Parris, second comptroller of the Treasury, Hon. E. Burke, Commissioner of the Patent Office, and Major Wm. Armstrong, superintendent of Indian affairs for the Western territory. These gentlemen have entered upon the discharge of their duties, and their decision is to form the basis of a treaty between the parties.

## Common Schools and our School Laws.

It is painful, in passing through the State of Indiana, to hear the complaints of the people on the subject of our school laws. The importance of education is every where admitted; but such is the system adopted by our Legislature for dispensing the funds, that instead of a blessing, they are proving a curse; by retarded. But notwithstanding all this, it is consolatory to hear and read the beautiful things which are said by our great men in laudation of our system of free schools, not, it is to be presumed, on account of the benefits which have resulted to us, but because free schools have done much in educating the State, or our system of laws on this subject, or the people are at fault.  
It is therefore the object of this communication to show where the fault lies.  
Our laws on this subject are every where admitted to be defective. The Legislature have again and again endeavored to remedy them, but every attempt has only involved them in greater obscurity. Why this? Have our legislators been proving a curse; or the cause of the failure of our education is retarded? Or, bigger under the subject of common school education a standing article in his messages; and Gov. Whitcomb was, by some, censured last winter, for not doing likewise. Not only the importance of education, but the defects of our system of laws on this subject were continually adverted to by Gov. Bigger. In his message of 1842, he says: "When a great deal has been spoken, written and legislated in reference to common schools, very little that is practicable has been accomplished. Our school laws are a mass of complicated statutory provisions, presenting difficulties to the disciplined legal mind which are almost insuperable to the ordinary citizen. The machinery of the system is entangled and interwoven with burdensome processes and qualifications, and the sooner these are remedied by plain legal provisions, and the substitution of a simpler organization of district schools, the more speedily will we advance in the cause." When this message was delivered, Gov. Bigger was employed, in connexion with Geo. H. Dunn, to revise the laws of the State, with liberty to "suggest such amendments and alterations in any of said statutes, and to propose such additional ones as he might deem proper." It was therefore to be expected from the strong, repeated and definite language of the Governor, that this subject at least, would receive from him a passing notice; but if rumor can be relied on, the revision of these very laws was exclusively committed to Mr. Dunn, who by changing at times the language of the old law, which was somewhat redundant, but plain and consistent, thereby crude interpolations, inconsistent with other parts, produced, not a revision of the old laws, but a hotch-pot of jargon, nonsense and incongruity, the paternity of which no man will envy him, receiving as the journals of last winter will show, a round sum of money for his hitherto production. And now, instead of only presenting difficulties to the disciplined legal mind, almost insuperable, he has attempted the ablest jurist in the State to reconcile its parts, would be sufficient evidence of his insanity.  
In this condition the law, if such it may be called, now appears to be enjoying a quiet repose—no disposition being manifested to interfere with it, since in the absence of other mysteries, it furnishes exercise to the minds of those who have nothing else to do, in endeavor to reconcile its parts.  
The people in silent despair have given up all hope on the subject, and only wish in general that the laws were entirely repealed, and that they might have the privilege of educating their children with their own means.  
Although the school funds are inconsiderable, yet they are well worth renewed efforts, to secure their application in such manner as will aid the people in the education of their children.  
Having noticed the progress of the law in its last metamorphosis, the object will now be to point out a few of the more prominent reasons of its failure to accomplish the object intended. The present law in its parts is inconsistent, but this could be remedied. The fault lies in the system. If the whole law were so plain that "a man farming in the woods could not err therein," yet would it fail of its object. The physician always prescribes with reference to the idiosyncrasy of his patient. So in making laws, regard must be had to the manners, customs, prejudices and peculiarities of those for whom we legislate. In new States where the people are jumbled together from every nation under heaven, every thing is unstable and unsettled, and one generation must pass away before new States puts on the characteristics of nationality. It is for this reason that a law which operates well in an old State, will not always, like some species of plants or trees, bear transplanting. This is the case with our present school system. It is not an indigenous, but an exotic production. It may have operated well in the old States where every thing is settled and regular; it has not operated well here, and cannot till the present generation has passed away, and not then, till the present amount of the funds has been greatly increased.  
Another, and the primary cause of the failure of this system is, the small amount realized from the constant labor of keeping in motion the cumbersome and complicated machinery of its parts: like the Indian's gun, it costs more than it comes to. The people might be induced upon their present habits, they might submit to the numerous conditions, restrictions and drawbacks of the system, if thereby any proportionate benefits were to accrue, but to submit to all—to have their private means controlled by the law, teachers forced on them without their consent, all the ties of friendship, consanguinity, and affinity, crushed by the iron heel of the law in the formation of districts, to be forced over impassable rivers, mills, ravines, morasses and swamps, to a district school house, and to sit for an hour, or seventy cents per scholar per year, is too intolerable.  
The next communication upon this subject will contain some hints as to the proper remedy for the present condition of things. II.

## For the Indiana State Sentinel.

**The Soldier's Twilight Song.**  
O'er the blue western waters to climes of the Sun,  
At the call of the bugle I'm speeding away,  
To die in the battle, or glory for me,  
Whose heart still beats fondly for ever I stray.  
If my spirit is wrapped in the bliss of the hour,  
When a ray of my glory shall beam on the world,  
O' believe me, the pleasure that sleeps in thy tower,  
And a dream of those waters so glowingly curled,  
Brings a warmth that my soul cannot wake in Fame,  
A gladness, a beauty that hangs round thy name.  
Come, light of the sunset, bid me bid wing,  
While the loveliest of heavens hangs amber o'er,  
O'er him and o'er valley so dreamingly bright,  
That the visions of pleasure can never restore.  
The "Nightingale's" song in the green trees,  
And the music of ebb that floats in the breeze,  
Tho' the angels of light descend from on high,  
And the night-breeze, so beautiful! glows in the sky,  
Some dream, how exulting, how true,  
Will recall to my heart the sweet breath of love.  
But wide roll the billows 'twixt heads that are twined,  
When the songs of the fountain rise on the gale,  
I'll saddle, and o'er more o'er I breathe a farewell  
From lips that refuse all its aid to tell.  
INDIANAPOLIS, July 23d. J. G. R.

## FEARFUL