Indiana State Sentinel.

WEEKLY EDITION.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY 22 1847.

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Public Meetings.

Several of the Democratic candidates, who have been nominated by regular conventions, will endeavor to meet their fellow-citizens as follows, and they would be especially gratified to see as many, of all parties, as can make it convenient to attend.

In *Pike*, Thursday, 22d, at Augusta.
Friday, 23d, at McCurdy's mills.
In *Wayne*, Saturday, 24th, at Miller's mill.
Monday, 26th, at Bridgeport.
In *Decatur*, Tuesday, 27th, at Ed. Dollarhide's.
Wednesday, 28th, at Y. E. R. Wilson's.
In *Perry*, on Thursday, 29th, at Marrs' School House.

The meetings, except where otherwise specified, will generally be about 1 o'clock, P. M. It is expected that one or more of the Whig candidates will also attend.

We are requested to state that J. L. Ketcham, Esq. withdraws his name as a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney.

The Returned Volunteers.

A public dinner and other services in honor of the returned volunteers was given in Franklin county on the 13th inst. John M. Johnson, Esq., delivered an address, which was responded to by Col. McCarty. G. B. Tingley and others also made short addresses. The Democrat says—"At the dinner table, where things were done up right, good humor seemed to be the order of the day. The drinking of toasts, the roaring of cannon and the music by the band, all plainly told that it was a day of rejoicing."

A similar celebration was had in Sullivan county on the 10th, an account of which we have in the Vincennes Gazette. It is estimated that not less than 5000 persons were present—2000 ladies. The Hon. John W. Davis was the orator of the day. A patriotic ode, composed for the occasion, was sung by its author, Judge John S. Davis. Responses were made to the oration and ode, by Capt. Briggs and Lt. Col. Hadden. The Gazette concludes its account by saying—

The reception given by the people of Sullivan, was one worthy of the brave soldiers who had gone forth to do battle under the Stars and Stripes, and those who spilt their life's blood in the service of the country, and were not permitted to receive the kindly welcome of kindred and friends at home, were held in dear remembrance, and the big tear rolled down many a cheek as allusions were made to the gallant dead.

Braver soldiers than the Sullivan county Guards never gathered under the folds of the American Flag.

A letter dated Columbus, Ia., June 12th, says—

"The volunteers have all returned, and are "right side up"—*every man.* Next Saturday we have a meeting to make arrangements for a Dinner for the whole 3d regt. Indiana volunteers, to be given by the Haw-patch farmers."

In Shelby county a festival in honor of the volunteers of that county will take place on Friday, July 23d.

At various other places public festivals have been or are to be given for the same purpose. Everywhere indeed, in this and in other States, something has been done to demonstrate the feelings of the people towards those brave men who enrolled themselves as common soldiers, and encountered peril and death in a hundred shapes for the defence and glory of the country. Everywhere, we mean, except at *Indianapolis.* Here, *Corwinism* appears to be the predominant sentiment among the "leaders," though it may not be confessed; and of course those who think the volunteers nearly allied to "*robbers and murderers,*" cannot be expected to regard them as worthy of any demonstration of respect either public or private.

☞ We publish the resolutions adopted at the late River and Harbor Convention at Chicago, and also some letters on the subject in view. Those of Benton and Silas Wright will be read with attention. They propose to take practical and prudent and *honest* ground. If their advice shall be followed, all proper improvements can and will be made. But while the whigs demand more than what can be clearly shown to be reasonable and right, or while they continue to sacrifice the great interests involved for the sake of making party capital, nothing can or ought to be done.

☞ The Pennsylvanian says—"A gentleman, long a resident of the city of Mexico, in which country his opportunities for observation have been numerous, assured us in a recent conversation that we had with him, that the influence most potent in the encouragement of the Mexicans during the present war, was the course of the federal newspapers and federal leaders in this country. Their anti-war opinions were repeatedly and exultingly copied into the Mexican papers. This fact did not astonish us, mortifying as it was to hear it in so authentic a shape."

FOREIGN FREIGHTS.—The New York Tribune of the 12th instant says:

In freights there is a large activity, and we are told by an extensive ship broker that more engagements have been made during the week than ever before in the same length of time.

☞ Recent accounts from Tampico state that news had been received there that Captain Cassius M. Clay, Majors Borland, Gaines, and all other American prisoners, have been released at the city of Mexico, and ordered to Tampico. They were escorted by a large body of men, supposed to be about nine hundred strong. That when within one hundred and fifty miles of Tampico, they were met by Gen. Urrea, who detained them as prisoners. Urrea had ordered out all the men he could raise in the neighborhood, for the purpose of forming a force sufficient to attack Tampico.

At Evansville, during the celebration of the national anniversary, a German was killed by the premature discharge of the cannon.

☞ Five companies of the 4th regiment of Indiana volunterrs said from New Orleans for the Brazos, on the 7th inst. The remainder of the regiment were to sail on the 8th and 9th.

UNFORTUNATE.—A new steam flouring mill belonging to EZRA W. SMITH, an enterprising citizen of Terre Haute, was recently destroyed by fire. Loss about $10,000.

☞ A note from Banner Lawhead, Esq. was too late for this paper.

JULY 21.—Wheat at Indianapolis mills, 40 cents.

GEN. TAYLOR'S WHIGISM.—We copied recently a paragraph from the Louisville Journal, based upon Gen. Taylor's letter to the editor of the Cincinnati Signal, in which the editor of the Journal stated that—"Within the last three days we have seen a letter from Gen. Taylor, in which he twice declares, unequivocally and in so many words, that he is "A WHIG."

This statement has been generally regarded as a falsehood, or the pretended letter a forgery,—for the reason, we suppose, that the editor of the Louisville Journal being such a notorious liar, is suspected of falsehood even when occasionally telling a truth.

The editor of the Journal in reference to these suspicions, after a customary display of blackguardism, repeats his former statement in the following terms:

"The letter of Gen. Taylor, to which we referred, was addressed to the Hon. W. J. Graves of this city, by whom it was shown to us on the 27th of June ult., and by whom we were authorized to make the use of it that we did make. In regard to that letter we now reiterate our statement. Gen. Taylor twice declares in it that he is "A WHIG"—he declares this directly and unequivocally. At the same time, as we remarked before, he disclaims all partizan bitterness and avows his anxiety to see his beloved country delivered from the disastrous consequences of violent partyism. In one paragraph he says, that, "*although himself* "A WHIG," *yet, if he had the power to make a President of the United States, and if he knew who, in the high office of President, would administer the government in the greatest purity and do most toward restoring it to what it was in the earlier days of the Republic, he would make that man President, no matter to what party he might nominally belong.*"

This Graves is the man who was the principal actor in the Cilley murder, which occurred under the direction of Mr. Clay, at Washington, a few years ago. He is a virulent whig, and we have no doubt, if Taylor did write to him, as we suppose he did, that the sentiments conveyed were such as those described by the Journal, for whose information perhaps, the letter was written. The way to settle the matter positively, would be to publish the letter, together with the statement of some decent person, of ordinary reputation for veracity, that it is genuine. If it was honestly written, let its possessors give the whole of it to the "public eye."

Thieving and Treason.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of a late date has the following interesting information relative to one of the *patriotic* whig officers of the regular army:

JUST LIKE THEM.—It appears from some intercepted despatches, that the Assistant Quartermaster HUNT, at New Orleans, has been writing letters to Vera Cruz, complaining of the Administration not furnishing them with requisite means! The Mexican papers are in a state of glorification on the subject, judging from the statements of this whig office-holder that our army would soon have to be withdrawn, for want of funds.

We have heard of this Major HUNT before, from those who have been in New Orleans. The St. Charles of that city is familiar, we should judge, with his diatribes against the administration and the war.

Such men are not to be trusted; they will make as much expense as possible—their relatives being the greatest gainers—and then abuse the administration for not furnishing means. We have too many such men in the Quartermaster's Bureau. They ought to be routed. This Major HUNT, we believe, has been removed. We hope his place will be filled with the right sort of a man—one who feels an interest in the success of the war, and who will act with proper vigilance, energy and economy.

The same paper of a day later contains the announcement by the N. O. Times, a whig paper, of the transfer of Lt. Col. Hunt to Washington, and testifying to his *efficient* and *acceptable* discharge of duty. The Enquirer adds:

"We understand that Col. Hunt has been called to Washington to give information touching his accounts, and answer for certain extravagant appropriations of the public money. There are charges made in circles, if not to official ears, of a most serious character,—and we trust they will be rigidly investigated. The opinion hereabouts is, that Major TOMPKINS should be called to pass the same ordeal."

☞ Mr. M'Gaughey, a Whig Representative in Congress for the seventh district, says the Evansville Journal, voted against increasing the soldiers pay to ten dollars a month, and the Whig party in his district has evinced their appreciation of his course by quietly laying him on the shelf by nominating another man. All very good. But how much better did they do by nominating R. W. Thompson, who did all in his power to discourage the enlistment of volunteers last year, and who, for his unpatriotic conduct was then denounced as a Tory by Col. T. H. Blake, one of the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal, and an unwavering Whig! Don't they at the same time support Cale Smith in the 4th district who voted just as M'Gaughey did, not only not to pay the Volunteers ten dollars a month, but against paying them any thing at all! Corwinism is a little more popular in the eastern than in the western part of the State, and that explains the different attitude assumed by the Whigs. Here, in the centre, they play on both strings,—praise Corwin, but hurrah for Taylor.

IN THE MUD.—George D. Prentice, Esq., got himself into a scrape at the "Ludlow Farm," on Sunday, in jumping from the steamer Mountaineer to the shore. The mud received him, waist deep, and such punching and ploughing to get him out, hasn't often been seen in these unitemical *diggins.—Cincinnati Commercial.*

Prentice was in his "native element," at that time, without a doubt. It is surprising that they could get him out, even by "punching and ploughing" ever so hard.

☞ We have laughed heartily over a humbug letter in the Journal, purporting to have been written at Noblesville, but really concocted by a poor tool of the Junto here. Its gross absurdity is made manifest by the following letter dated—

NOBLESVILLE, July 13, 1847.

The prospects of Judge Wick in this county are very flattering: he will lose none of his old supporters. His position in relation to the war, bank, tariff and other questions, which are now before the country, are so candidly and fairly stated, that no one can be mistaken in them, or in his course if elected; and for this his enemies are compelled to give him credit.

In this the Judge differs with his opponent, Mr. McCarty, (who attended all of the Judge's appointments in this county last week.) Mr. McCarty finds a great deal of fault with the Judge's course in Congress, and has but little else to talk about. Take the Judge out of his speech, and there was but little left in it. The war, so far as anything by him shown to the contrary, was all right; and the President doing every thing that was honorable to the nation in the prosecution of it. He is non-committal as to how this war should be prosecuted. There is a great effort making to get the *abolitionists to vote* for Mr. McCarty, but I think the abolitionists have talked so much about *dough faces*, that they will not let the whigs make dough faces of them and wheedle them into the support of their candidate, and thereby give their support to the whig party who have nominated a slave-holder for President, yet pretend to be *Wilmot Proviso* men. Yours, &c.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—Just as our paper was going to press, we were informed by a gentleman in whom we have every confidence, that a report from a respectable source, reached this city from the city of Mexico, last night, that a dysentery of a very malignant character had broken out among our troops at Puebla, and that it is believed the Mexican venders of milk, pulque, liquors, etc., poisoned those articles with a certain poisonous vegetable, which grows in the neighborhood. We believe the rumor entitled to credit, and hope Gen. Scott will hear of it in time to prevent an extension of the diabolical plot.—*Mata-*

Letter from an Irishman.

MESSRS. CHAPMANS & SPANN: *Gents.*—In your paper of the 10th inst., furnished me by a friend, I find the following:

"Judging from the boasts of Mr. McCarty's whig friends, we are compelled to admit to our friends abroad, that in Marion county, a good many foreigners, and laboring democrats, now or heretofore in the employment of Mr. McCarty, or of his statellites, will be kept so close as to hear no word of warning, and be so cajoled and flattered by those who formerly derided them, as to be induced to cast their votes for the whig candidate for Congress."

With all due deference to your opinion and the "boasts of Mr. McCarty's friends," I beg leave to differ from your conclusion. Can it be that any foreigner would vote for a whig? Can it be that my own countrymen are so lost to every feeling of patriotism and duty as to vote for any man belonging to the whig party—thus endorsing the slanders of that party upon themselves? It cannot be. I cannot believe that they have forgotten the foul aspersions that have been flung at them from the highest to the lowest member of that party; from the officiating high priest to the merest subaltern who does the dirty work of whiggery. What! an Irishman vote for a man whose political creed comports with that of the party who, in 1844, not only burned their churches and demolished the Catholic convents in Philadelphia, but after these outrages upon the rights of liberty and conscience, leagued themselves together as a band of political desperadoes, under the "holy alliance" cognomen of "Native Americans," and sought to exclude, and still seek to exclude from the rights of suffrage altogether, the "d—d Irish and Dutch"—Will my countrymen vote for any member of this party—a party that have invariably advocated the extension of the naturalization laws to twenty-one years—a party that have always been the sworn enemy of foreigners—a party that have always been the advocates of tyranny—a party that uttered and published such libels upon them as the following from the Louisville Journal, one of the leading whig papers in the Union, a few days *after* the election in 1844.

"We admit that they (the whigs) have many and powerful reasons to be *disgusted* with the influence of *foreigners* in our elections. They have seen one of the greatest men of the age, at a crisis when his services at the head of affairs were peculiarly important, defeated by HOSTS OF BRUTAL and IGNORANT FOREIGNERS, LED ON, OR DRIVEN LIKE SO MANY CATTLE, by a handful of the basest native demagogues."

I might go on and give other quotations from the whig press, but I forbear. Irishmen, I solemnly ask you, will you, by voting for any man of that party, endorse the slanders of whiggery upon yourselves and your countrymen? No! *You dare not.* The spirits of the departed dead would speak in thunder tones from the grave and cry out, "forbear, forbear!" But let me ask you who has always been the friend of the foreigner? Who receives him, an exile from his "native land," with open arms and a brotherly welcome? Who asks that he shall be entitled to the right of suffrage and citizenship without the penance and probation of twenty-one years? Who but the Democratic party? Who, when this same Whig and Native American party have by brute physical force, attempted to exclude the foreigner from the privilege of casting his vote as an adopted American freeman, has boldly stepped forward, and shoulder to shoulder with him, insisted upon his right to cast his vote at the ballot box? Who but the democratic party?—Then lives there a foreigner "with soul so dead," who can so far forget the indignities and damning insults of this same whig party, as to cast his vote for any man in whose veins runs a solitary drop of such proscriptive blood? That like the savage who roams the wild woods, untutored and uneducated, treachery and ingratitude form a part of his character? God forbid! His heart is more noble than this.—Those who have defended his rights—those who gave him a welcome to the land of the happy and free—those who encourage him to become a political denizen of American rights—those whose hearts and sympathies are with the unfortunate Irishman, exiled by unhappy fate from the land of his nativity—shall ever receive the warm and heartfelt support of every true Irishman. AN IRISHMAN.

ANDERSONTOWN, July 16th, 1847.

Mr. McCarty addressed the citizens of this place on Wednesday last, much to the amusement of the auditory, but of no political avail to himself, his oratory being of that character, which like the commedian, affords amusement for the present moment, to be forgotten the next. His effort was intended as denunciatory, I suppose, as a discussion of principles formed no part of his harangue. He did not present Wick to the public as being a very bad man, but as a violent partizan, committing error through want of discretion, &c. He tried, as is usual, to court the favor of abolitionism, by arousing the prejudice of the north against southern influence, and by opposing the further acquisition of territory without the application of the humbug Wilmot proviso. He tried to create a distinction between the Executive and the people, and a servile adherance and obedience to executive dictation on Wick's part, &c. On the subject of the war he was nothing, though he declined denouncing its justice. He regarded it, however, as a great national calamity, that would create a debt which must be paid at the expense of direct taxation. In regard to its prosecution he said nothing: as to its termination, he would use his influence to bring about a speedy though honorable adjustment at the earliest practicable moment. On the subject of a national bank he seemed to have no constitutional scruples: he was in favor of a bank if the people were, and against it if they were. The present tariff he thought would do—at least he was willing to try it awhile.

His *left bower*, T. Walpole is with him, and both together I think will have a very happy effect in disgusting even whiggery with its own advocates. I think I can safely say that Wick has nothing to fear in this county. He will get his former if not an increased majority. R. T.

COLUMBUS, 16th July, 1847.

I think we will give you a good account of old Bartholomew in August. Brown will do her duty. I have heard but little of Johnson or Shelby. I trust they will go right, and give their usual majorities. The whigs will of course make every exertion for McCarty, but "they can't come it."

A Nest of Whig Lies Smoked.

The Indiana Journal of the 24 instant, is out with another batch of lies against Judge Wick, and his course on the Stewart resolution. The Journal says, On the 20th day of May, 1847, Mr. Stewart moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of introducing a resolution to raise the pay of the volunteers, likewise to grant them 160 acres of land; which is a barefaced lie, there being no such motion made at that time, Congress having adjourned two months prior to the above named date. In the second place, the motion was not made in the year 1847, but in 1846, which adds another lie to the brow of the *pettifogging lawyer* of the Journal. Again, the Journal for its proof, refers us to the Congressional Globe of May 22d, 1847, page 845, its editors knowing at the same time there is no such number in existence bearing that date, and by so saying, tells an *infamous lie*, which makes the third. In the fourth instance, it makes out there is 845 pages in the Congressional Globe of this year, when in fact there is only 576, which gives another lie to their infamous sheet, which makes the fourth. In the fifth place, it charges Judge Wick with voting against the resolution offered by Mr. Stewart on that day, when at the same time it acknowledges that the motion was only made for a suspension of the rules, that the resolution might be introduced, which adds a fifth lie to the brow of the henpecked editor of the Journal. Admit for a moment the Journal to be correct (which I do not) in its statement in regard to the date it says, the resolution was introduced, and what does it prove. It proves first, Judge Wick at home attending to his domestic affairs like an honest man should. In the second place, it proves him to be nine hundred miles from Washington City at the time the Journal says the motion was made. And thirdly, it proves him not a member of Congress at that time. The facts of the case are these: on the 29th day of May, 1846, Mr. Stewart moved a suspension of the rules, for the purpose of introducing a resolution raising the pay of the volunteers, which did not carry. The rules were not suspended, the resolution not introduced, and Judge Wick did not vote for or against a suspension of the rules, and this adds a sixth lie to the list the pious editor of the Journal has to carry. I would just say in conclusion to the editors of that filthy sheet—the Indiana Journal—that the day is fast approaching, when the voters in the fifth congressional district in this State, will rise up in indignation, and condemn those who slander and villify the character of an HONEST MAN. You will perceive, fellow-citizens, that in an editorial article of twenty lines, they have told six barefaced *lies*, and yet hold that they are christian men. Bah! CRISPIN.

A lion tamer, named Isaac Nichols, belonging to Batty's travelling menagerie, died a few days ago at Leeds, Maine, from wounds inflicted upon him by a lion on the 12th. Dec.

Canal Meeting in Wayne Township.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting was held at James Griswold's on Saturday, the 17th inst. Chas. J. Rhoads was called to the chair, and Edwin Jones appointed secretary. The objects of the meeting having been discussed, on motion, a committee of five was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the opinions of the meeting. Whereupon the following persons were appointed said committee, viz: Wm. Railsback, J. Griswold, C. S. Rhoads, Jonathan Foultz, Edwin Jones. Which committee subsequently reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the citizens of Marion county, not less than twenty thousand in number, and at least an equal number from the surrounding counties, are greatly damaged as we conceive, by the neglect and tardiness of the repairs on said canal, causing perhaps not less than fifty thousand of us to pay almost double the amount we should pay for our breadstuff, had the ordinary diligence been used to prosecute the repairs on said canal.

As experience and facts are convincing and stubborn things, and especially so when they bear onorously upon our pockets: and whereas, all experience in this community, under ordinary circumstances is, to the effect that when wheat is forty-five cents per bushel, which is now the current price of that article, flour is and should be about one dollar and fifty cents per hundred pounds; but the fact is, flour is now two dollars and 25 cents per hundred pounds, one third higher price than it should be, affording the crafty miller enormous profits, which he grinds out of the hard working yeomanry and all classes of this community against their will; therefore,

Resolved, That we look upon this state of affairs as a most serious injury to this community, and not tamely to be borne with, or submitted to.

The fact is, that the present contractor for the main repairs on Central Canal is the owner of one of the only three available flouring mills in our county, and that so long as he continues to keep back the repairs on said canal, he reaps a benefit of not less than twenty dollars per day over and above what would be a fair profit with the ordinary competition. This should wake up every farmer, every mechanic, every head of a family and every man, woman and child in this community. They should see that the present contractor for repairing the canal, by receiving such enormous profits for his flour, is actually paid a premium of not less than twenty dollars per day for retarding the repairs on said canal, and that the longer he can keep back said repairs, the greater will be his profits, and all to the damage of this community; therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting does see the iniquity practised upon us by our State officers and the engineer, who let the work to the present contractors, knowing at the time that those who received the most important contracts were inefficient, and would not complete their jobs by the designated time, viz: the 1st of August; and as to enforcing that provision contained in the notice of letting, of twenty dollars damages for each and every day the work should remain unfinished after said date, was, in the opinion of this meeting, a scare-crow, intended to deter enterprising and responsible men from bidding at as low a price as they would have done, had not this contingency entered into their calculations.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the necessary repairs on Central Canal in the vicinity of Indianapolis, have already been delayed beyond the time they *should and would* have been completed by a fair and disinterested contractor, and that it is the imperative duty of the engineer and those in authority, forthwith to annul the contracts, and to relet the said repairs to prompt individuals, who will efficiently prosecute the same to completion.

And it is further *resolved*, That we, the people, irrespective of party politics, will not vote for or support at the coming election, any candidate for the General Assembly of Indiana, who will not pledge himself to use all honorable means to procure a better state of things in regard to that part of Central Canal connected with the milling interests of this county, and use his best endeavors to ensure the proper kind of engineers and superintendents for said canal.

The resolutions having been read were unanimously adopted by the meeting; and, on motion of Hiram Rhoads, it was

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

C. S. RHOADS, Chairman.

EDWIN JONES, Secretary.

HANCOCK COUNTY, July 6, 1847.

Friend Editors,—You will please let the old Sentinel apprize the literary world that Mr. Defrees has been recently delivered of a very able editorial—a comment on Dr. J. W. Hervey and his April communication for the Sentinel. We do not know whether this man of the quill is in the habit of feasting his brethren on such delicacies from the storehouse of intellect or not; if so the growth of mind will certainly create the necessity of a different physical structure; hence our prophecy in relation to the transformation of Coons into Donkeys is not so rough a prediction after all.

It is only since we have had access to the editor's exhaustless magazine of thought that we have been introduced into the world of fancy, and our dull capacity forced beyond the limits of ordinary comprehension. It is therefore not strange that we should be introduced to a new race of beings—not discovered in the woods of Hancock, as the gentleman presumes—not by the aid of physical optics: it was purely a mental operation—borne on the wings of his prolific imagination, we were carried to where this race of beings luxuriate in boundless exuberance, and as the gentleman gives us the honor of the discovery, we reciprocate the favor by acknowledging him the best specimen to which we can now refer.

We will now notice some of the gentleman's charges, although we always thought it cruel to lampoon insects with a goose quill. He first asserts that Mr. Hervey was a Whig until 1844. This is an infamous falsehood. We charge it upon him, and demand the proof. If he gives none, he has none to give. The public will then recognize him in a proper light. Mr. Hervey never voted but one Whig ticket in his life, and that was the first vote that he ever gave, and is now seven years since.

The gentleman then diverts himself with the word coward. We charged that upon no man; but the gentleman is so afraid that it means him, that he commences an immediate attack upon us—no doubt wrathy on account of being introduced into notice in terms so denunciatory. Mr. Defrees reminds us of a hypochondrical old lady of our acquaintance who imagined herself laboring under the influence of hydrophobia, and was snapping at every thing that she saw; but the old lady committed no very serious injuries, not having any teeth; we, therefore, fear nothing very destructive from Granny Defrees.

We should like to know something of the editor's informant; but we have recently learned, by the merest accident, that a young man of Greenfield, who would like to go to the Legislature, with long shirt sleeves, and who has experienced the transfiguration, was seen bearing off the trophy of his Hancock enterprise; and how many sets of marble are missing, and how many ginger cakes have been devoured is not yet known; and as we soon expect an interview with this gentleman of the long-eared family we will add no more. J. W. HERVEY.

THE BEAUTIES OF MONOPOLY.—A mercantile company at Viena, Sina & Co., have been ordered, by judgment of Court, to pay 1,800,000 florins, or $900,000, to the Allmans, another mercantile house at Perth, as their share of the profits for one year, on the tobacco contract with the Austrian government. This government, like that of France and several others, undertakes, for revenue, to manufacture all the tobacco used by its subjects; and it "farms out" the manufacture, or in other words, grants, for a specific sum, to one or more persons, the sole privilege of such manufacture. In the year referred to in this lawsuit, this contract was given, by the government, to Sina & Co., who admitted, as partners, the Messrs. Allmans. The tax on manufactured tobacco is very high. But as "every body smokes in Germany," according to Punch, the consumption is enormous in spite of the high price. And as the price depends on the monopolist, or governmental contractor, he paying a specific sum for the privilege, and depending on the consumption for his reimbursement and profit, the price is always the highest that consumers are able or willing to pay.

What beautiful illustration is this of monopoly under European monarchies! In one year, it enables two mercantile firms to divide $1,800,000, taken from all the pockets in the country. Who can wonder at any of these misgoverned countries for being a land of nabobs and paupers, princes and slaves! We do not object to a high tax on tobacco, regarding it as a very filthy and poisonous "luxury." But we think that these governments would exhibit much more wisdom by imposing a tax on the raw material, whether imported or produced at home, and leaving to their subjects free competition in its manufacture. But despotisms are always suicidal.—*Pa. Ledger.*

ARRIVAL OF GOLD COIN.—Within a few days there arrived in this city nearly one million and a half of dollars, two thirds of which was on Government account, the remainder for one of our city banks. We learn that other large sums are on the way to this [illegible] *N. O. National Inst.* 21st.

News from Mexico.

We are indebted to the editors of the New Albany Democrat for a copy of the N. O. Picayune, from which we extract the following items of news from Mexico to June 29th, and from Puebla to the 30th.

Gen. Scott had not then been able to leave Puebla. He was awaiting the reinforcements under Gen. Cadwalader and Gen. Pillow, who had not then arrived. [Some of the papers mention that Gen. Cadwalader arrived at Puebla on the 30th. Letters from Mr. Kendall of that date make no mention of it, though he was constantly expected. He was at Perote about the 20th, awaiting Gen. Pillow.]

The news from the city of Mexico is very indefinite. Gen. Scott is said to have communicated to the Government that Mr. Trist was with him and authorized to negotiate for a peace. Santa Anna had been in vain endeavoring to procure a quorum of Congress to lay Gen. Scott's communication before it. Mr. Kendall's letters rather encourage the prospects of an early peace; but we have had access to letters from a very responsible source in the city of Mexico which take a very different view of the subject. The writer thinks Gen. Scott will have to march into Mexico to secure a peace.

The censorship of the press existing in Mexico prevents us from knowing what measures to defend the city will be taken. Santa Anna was to leave the capital on the 30th ult., intending to pass three days in the country for the benefit of his health. It is said that every avenue of entrance into the city is fortified, but the writer in Mexico, upon whom we very much rely, thinks the American army will easily overcome all such obstacles—that the defence of their fortifications will only embarrass the Mexicans.

We are unable to throw much light upon the movements of Gen. Cadwalader and Gen. Pillow. The latter is said to have been compelled to contest the road with the guerilla parties, till he was beyond Cerro Gordo.—*Guerrillieros* took advantage of every defile to resist his progress. His loss is said to have been severe.

A Mexican named Herredia has been detected by his countrymen on his way from the capital to Puebla with drawings of the different fortifications around the capital. He was tried and condemned as a spy and a traitor, and was condemned to be shot on the 21st ult. The fellow made his escape the morning of the 21st.

The Mexicans are using every inducement to make our men desert, and with some success, but those who have deserted find little comfort from their new friends. The Star tells of two dragoons who ran off from us, but had not gone three leagues before some Mexicans came across them, took their horses and stripped them of everything but their shirts.

A German and a Mexican have been tried by a court martial for tampering with our soldiers and persuading them to desert. The Mexican was acquitted—the German found guilty and condemned to be shot. Being recommended to mercy his sentence was remitted.

The result of Com. Perry's second expedition against Tobasco, was entirely successful. The forts which defend the town yielded to the guns of the fleet, before the land expedition could get into action. The enemy stood but one discharge of artillery. Lieut. May, it is said, had his arm broken and one other officer was wounded. It is said that none of our men were killed and only a few wounded. A sufficient force was left behind to hold the town, and the commodore returned to the station off Anton Lizardo on the 29th ult.

On the 20th, a party of Americans, not connected with the army, but who went out to purchase mules, were attacked by the Mexican lancers, near Puebla. All the Americans in this affair were wounded, and one named John Kinsey is supposed to have been killed. Another named Walbridge has written a letter back to Puebla from Atlixco. He had been ordered to Mexico. The rest of the party, not named, are supposed to be prisoners also, although there was a report that all had been shot.

Later from the Plains.

The St. Louis papers of the 10th inst., bring us further accounts of disturbances on the Plains, received by steamboat from Weston. The intelligence furnished to the Union was, that an express arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 5th, dispatched by Col. Love, who left St. Louis "some months scine," in command of an esort with $300,000 in gold, for the troops at Santa Fe. At the time the express started, Colonel Love was beset by a large number of Camanche Indians with whom he had several engagements for four or five days previous. Sergeant Bishop, the second in command, and four others were slain and four wounded. The loss on the part of the Indians was supposed to be upwards of a dozen. These encounters took place some distance this side of the Arkansas river. None of their mules or subsistence had been lost. The Union says, in addition:

"This express also brings word that several other Goverment trains had been attacked by large parties of Camanches. The opinion prevails that these Indians are led on by a class of outlawed wretches from the States, who are aware of the value of the prize they would obtain by murdering Love and his train.

Mr. Smith, the wagon master, who went out with the first train of wagons this Spring, and who had established a temporary fort on the Arkansas, was attacked by the Indians and driven from his fort, and the last that was heard of him he was bravely fighting his way toward Santa Fe. He had taken four horses or mules. Two of his men had been killed. It is thought entirely unsafe for any thing less than a strong military force to attempt crossing the Plains at the present time.

Mr. Polk's Departure from N. England.

We were much gratified by the *impromptu* fare which the President received on his departure from Boston, for it showed how he was regarded by the *people*. Anticipating nothing of the kind, the carriages containing Mr. Polk and suite were driven rapidly up to the Providence depot here, but as soon as it was rumored that he was there, a crowd instantly gathered and rent the air with their cheers. Governor Morton, who was of the party, was also recognized and cheered with great heartiness. The same enthusiasm was maifested at different points of his rapid progress thence to Fall River.

At Taunton an amusing incident occurred. An honest Irishman, after shaking hands with the President, remarked with much satisfaction:

"Faith! this is the first time I ever shook hands with a king."

"I am no king, my friend," replied Mr. Polk smiling, "I am only the people's servant."

"Three cheers for you, then!" exclaimed the Irishman, and he gave evidence of sound lungs in the huzza that followed.

The arrival and departure of the President at and from Fall River was rendered gratifying to him by the very cordial manner in which the people

"Welcomed the coming, sped the parting guest."

When he passed the line he was most heartily cheered by the assembled populace. As soon as Governor Morton was recognized he was likewise greeted with the same token of respect and good feeling.

The President was much exhausted by fatigue from rapid and long travel when he went on board of the Bay State, but a good night's rest on the sound refreshed him much and partially restored his strength. Mr. Polk cannot but look back on his visit to New England with feelings of high gratification; for nowhere during his tour, has he been received with more cordiality and respect.—*Boston Times.*

The Lion's Share.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* gives the finale of the case of Mr. SIBBALD, who for fifteen years has been a suitor of the Government for damages alleged to have been sustained by him, in Florida, in consequence of certain acts of Government. Three special acts had been passed in his favor by Congress, but none of a very definite kind. The last act required the Secretary of the Treasury to audit and liquidate his demands. The legal counsel engaged by Mr. SIBBALD to attend to his case before the Treasury Department, were DANIEL WEBSTER, GEO. M. DALLAS, J. MCPHERSON BERRIEN and DAVID RUSSELL. To insure these gentlemen their fee, Mr. SIBBALD gave a power of attorney to one of them—RUSSELL—to draw $24,000 from the amount awarded him, with the understanding that the four lawyers named should each receive $6,000. The sum of $26,000 was awarded to the claimant by the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. RUSSELL with his power of attorney drew of this sum $24,000. The other $2,000 was drawn under another power of attorney. How much the claimant is left indebted by the transaction, has not yet been ascertained. One of the principal points of the case is, that MESSRS. WEBSTER and BERRIEN complain, that not a cent of the $6,000 due them has been paid.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

ANNEXATION BY CONQUEST CONSTITUTIONAL.—In the Supreme Court of the United States (Carter vs. the American Insurance Co. 1 Pet. 542) Chief Justice Marshall, in treating of the acquisition of Florida, used the following language: "The Constitution confers absolutely on the government of the Union the power of making war and of making treaties; consequently that government possesses the power of acquiring territory either by *conquest* or by treaty." Chief Justice M. says further that the right to territory acquired by conquest may be secured, on the establishment of peace "either on the terms stipulated in the treaty of cession, or on such as its new masters shall impose".—*Galveston Civilian.*

From the Cin. Enquirer.

Nobility and Meanness.

A passenger who was on the *Star Spangled Banner*, at the time of her late disaster, has furnished the *Ohio Statesman* with a thrilling account of the awful scene. What exhibitions of character do such scenes exhibit! If a man *is a man*, it is then seen through his acts. And if a man has the spirit of a cur in him, instead of the soul of God, displays it on such an occasion. The writer affords the following illustration of it in his highly interesting communication. How the noble conduct of the citizens of Baton Rouge in relation to the poor Germans; and the noble conduct of those Indiana Volunteers, in risking their own lives to save the lives of others, contrasts with the contemptibly mean conduct of the officers of the Missouri steamer. He says:

The cabin, after floating down the stream some six or seven miles, was met by the steam ferry-boat of Baton Rouge and towed ashore. All that remained on the hurricane deck was consequently saved. After all that was saved was ashore, the steamboat Missouri came down and took us on board to Baton Rouge, and I am sorry to have it to say, the officers disgraced themselves by charging one dollar each for our transportation this ten or twelve miles, when many of us had lost all, and had to borrow from our fellow passengers to pay it. This I think one of the most disgraceful acts on a small scale that ever has been perpetrated on the Mississippi river, when it is taken into consideration that nearly all the cabin passengers on board were volunteers on their return home from Mexico.

But the melancholy part of this heart-sickening story is yet to be told. These German deck passengers lost every article of property they possessed in the world. And I am sorry to add that about 30 of their number were hurried into eternity, without any one having the power to save them. Who, then, will attempt to draw the picture of distress exhibited by these poor, heart-broken people, thousands of miles from their native land, every cent's worth of earthly property they possessed lost, about one-sixth of their number drowned, and they cast ashore in the woods on the banks of the Mississippi, among a strange people who could scarcely understand one word of their language? The imagination must point out their distress, I will not attempt it.

The citizens of Baton Rouge deserve the highest praise that can be bestowed, for their conduct on that occasion. We all arrived at their beautiful town before night. A subscription was immediately opened for the relief of the German sufferers, and in a very short time near $200 were raised for their immediate relief. A committee was also appointed to procure employment for such of them as chose to stay at that place. Such conduct is sure of its reward, and stands out in bold relief against the wretch who would, under such circumstances, charge $1 for taking a poor fellow ten or twelve miles down the river to where he could procure a shelter for the night.

Three or four young men belonging to the Indiana volunteers, deserve the greatest credit for their gallant and generous conduct during the whole time. They stripped off all their clothing, and regardless of every danger that surrounded them, threw themselves into the water, and rescued numbers who otherwise must have perished. I am sorry to say that I dont know their names—they should be published—such men should always be known.

☞ Regiments have just been accepted from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, but the Secretary of War, while accepting them has refused to accept a solitary company from Kentucky! Four regiments have gone from Ohio, four from Indiana, six from Illinois, five or six from Missouri, and only *three* from Kentucky, and yet permission has been refused, and is still refused to this State to furnish another man!

Is Kentucky, in this war, to be doomed by the administration to exile, like old Rough and Ready, her glorious son?—*Louisville Journal, 6th inst.*

What turned already!! It was only the other day the Journal told us that the volunteers had been enticed into the war by false pretences. Here the editor wants some more to be enticed. We hope the whigs will appoint a committee to take care of the editor of the Journal. If they would just let his paper edit itself awhile, it would be much to its credit. But perhaps it has learned the habit of turning so fast from the editor that it may need some regulating.—*Louisville Democrat.*

Treason consists in citizens conspiring against their own country to bring injury upon her, in introducing foreign spies into her bosom, and giving aid and comfort to traitors; and in this the federalists have always acted a conspicuous part. Who but the federalists, during the last war, introduced into the New England States the notorious British spy, John Henry