Indiana State Sentinel.

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SENATORIAL.

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EBENEZER M. CHAMBERLAIN, of Elkhart county.

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2. CYRUS L. DUNHAM, of Washington county.
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8. DANIEL MACE, of Tippecanoe county.
9. GRAHAM N. FITCH, of Cass county.
10. ANDREW J. HARLAN, of Grant county.

Democratic State Central Committee.

LIVINGSTON DUNLAP, DAVID REYNOLDS,
JAMES P. DRAKE, GEO. A. CHAPMAN,
E. N. SHIMER, WM. SULLIVAN,
CHARLES MAYER.

Democratic County Committee.

Centre—J. P. CHAPMAN, S. W. NORRIS, POWELL HOWLAND.
Decatur—D. L. McFARLAND.
Franklin—JACOB SPRINGER.
Lawrence—J. PERRY, Sr.
Perry—H. P. TODD.
Pike—ADAM WRIGHT.
Warren—E. N. SHIMER.
Washington—ELIJAH JAMES.
Wayne—JAMES JOHNSON.

To Correspondents.

D. S. M., Lawrenceburgh. The subject on which you write being local, and one in which thousands of our readers would feel no interest, aside from other reasons which might be mentioned, induces us to withhold your communication, at least for the present.

H., Mexico. Glad to hear from the "Halls of the Montezumas," and thank you for your favors. The Sentinel shall be sent regularly. You may send us a "Lock of Hair;" because if you should get any thing better, our whig friends would accuse you of "plundering churches."

☞The County Democratic Committee, at their meeting on Saturday last, adjourned to meet again on *Saturday, the 8th day of April.* It is hoped that there may be a full and punctual attendance. The hour of the meeting is 10 o'clock, A. M. 2w

TOWNSHIP ELECTION.—At the Township election held on the 3d inst., John Wilkins, whig, and Samuel Beck, democrat, were elected Inspectors of elections. Messrs. Colley, Butsch, Woollen and Beatty, two democrats and two whigs, were elected constables. An equal division, generally approved by all but—*one*, if he was "whole."

REMEMBER!

Saturday next, April 8th, is the day recommended by the State Central Committee for general mass meeting in every county throughout the State. Are the Democrats of Marion ready? Will they come to the Court House and hear good and wholesome instruction? Speakers will be provided, it is understood. Come on, then, one and all.

CROW, CHAPMAN, CROW.—Our excellent cotemporary of the Indiana State Sentinel has got another partner. He lately cured himself of the small pox, in defiance of the doctors, since which he has been getting prodigiously fat. He is able to write as well as ever; but his friends fear that he will not be able to crow as he used to! So they have insisted on his taking another partner into his establishment, in order that every thing may be ready for a grand jollification in November next. They have sent him "a most singular *Rooster;* a crower, and no mistake. He is certainly one of the most curious fowls we ever saw, and understands how to crow when ordered. No Broadway dandy ever walked or stood half as straight as his Roostership."—*Pittsburgh Post.*

☞We only wish our able friend of the Post could see our notable rooster for ten minutes! He would admit him to be not only a most extraordinary specimen of *lusus naturæ*, but the greatest *crower* alive. It is literally true that he stands so erect that it is hard for him to keep from falling backwards. Ten dollars is a common offer for him since we have given him fame by a short puff,—but twenty would n't buy him. He is a *rare bird*, and no mistake, and will do more crowing than any half dozen of the common breed. He is docile as a pet lamb to his friends, though, being game to the tip of his tail, he is ready to fight all belligerents to the death. Hurrah for our "Dick."

☞Charles F. the son of the late John Q. Adams, will proceed immediately to publish the collected works of his late father, in some 15 or 20 octavo volumes, with the last touches of Mr. A. just before he died. Mr. A., in his Will, appropriated a sum of money to defray the expenses of publication. Among the unpublished writings of Mr. Adams, is said to be a new version of the Psalms in Metre, a translation of Wieland's Oberon, and several minor poems, but the chief portion of his MSS will probably prove to be historical and biographical works.

☞"The Bank of Wooster has failed," says the Ohio Statesman of the 30th ult. Of course this is only to say, in brief, that thousands of poor people have been swindled. If our readers have heeded our repeated cautions, relative to this rotten concern, they at least are clear from loss, whoever else may have been robbed by the den of thieves. The "Mineral Bank" of Maryland has also failed: said to have been a part of the Wooster concern, whose head quarters were in Wall street, New York.

☞While Gen. Lane, by his bravery, energy and perseverance in military duties, in Mexico, as well as his very generous traits of character, has earned, and nobly wears, the sobriquet of "the Marion of the Army."—whig newspapers assail him as a drunkard and a robber. Those who publish such slanders do not generally know Gen. Lane personally. If they did they would be ashamed of themselves, even though they had Mexican hearts.

☞The Danville Advertiser don't like Mrs. Tompkin's Taylor lectures. Sorry for it: they were written for his especial edification, of course! But,

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law."

☞It is stated that Gen. Lane will shortly return from Mexico, to his residence in Vanderburgh county, in this State, to attend to some business affairs of an imperative character.

☞Hon. J. D. Bright, U. S. Senator of Indiana, recently visited Madison, on account of sickness in his family. He was to return to Washington in a few days.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR, the millionaire is dead. We don't believe he left us, or any other editor, over a dime. But we have one consolation—he did 'nt take his millions with him!

☞The democratic County Committee is notified of their adjourned meeting to be held at the Palmer House on Saturday next. There should be a full attendance.

General Taylor and the 2d Regiment.

It was stated a few days ago in the State Sentinel that the editor of the State Journal had received a letter from Gen. Taylor. The letter is published in the Journal of the 29th ult. It is remarkable in some respects, and should receive the attention of every Indianian. Here it is:

BATON ROUGE, LA., March 3d, 1848.

Dear Sir:—I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of February 17th, enclosing a copy of the Resolutions adopted by the Senate of Indiana, relative to the services of the officers and soldiers who were under my command in Mexico, and also to myself.

It is deeply gratifying to me to receive the marks of approval and grateful expressions embodied in these Resolutions, but it is infinitely more gratifying and acceptable that they are testimonials from a State to which I have, by early association as well as by a friendly and warm regard for her citizens, always been warmly attached. The remembrance of my earliest service upon the borders of Indiana, and my intimate acquaintance with her early history awaken in me the pleasantest feelings. It would have afforded me very great pleasure to have accepted the invitation to visit the State as expressed in the Resolutions, but I am induced to await in the neighborhood of this place, where I have located my family such orders as the Department of War may at any moment communicate to me for future service in the field.

In relation to the impression, which seems to be current, that my official report of the battle of Buena Vista has done marked injustice to the 2d Regiment of Indiana troops, I have only to say, that nothing has been developed subsequently to the date of that report to cause me to change it. It was founded upon my own personal observation on the field, and upon the official statements of my subordinates—and I would say, that all might have been well had not many of the officers agitated the subject in a manner greatly to injure the Regiment and involve the credit of the State, which I very much regret.

In all armies the best and most experienced troops have been at times subject to panics under a murderous fire of an enemy, which is inexplicable. Such, it is most probable, may have been the case at the time in question. I am proud and free to state, however, that my confidence in that Regiment was not lost, but it was my intention to have placed it in action had the enemy resumed his attack on the day following; and I have always felt assured and confident that had the battle been renewed, the 2d Indiana Regiment would have acquitted itself with gallantry and intrepidity on all future occasions before the enemy.

Please convey to the members of the Legislature of the State my high sense of the compliment they have so flatteringly conferred upon the officers and men who composed my command in Mexico, and for the honorable notice of myself.

With sentiments of high respect, I am dear sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR.

JOHN D. DEFREES, *Editor of the State Journal*, Indianapolis, Ind.

In the first place it cannot but strike those who look under the surface of things, that this letter was written in answer to one dictated by mercenary purposes. What occasion was there for the editor of the Journal to make so much haste in communicating the resolutions of our Senate to Gen. Taylor, and thus to forestall the *official* communication of them? Was it for any other purpose, or design, than to "curry favor" with the old gentleman in case he should supersede Mr. Clay, the Journal's pretended favorite, in the affections of the Whig National Convention? Will Mr. Defrees do the public the favor of publishing a true copy of *his* letter to the General? That is a matter of some interest, as well as the reply.

But what is still more striking and important, is the *fact*, that Gen. Taylor plainly avows that his original opinion respecting the conduct of the 2d Indiana regiment at Buena Vista, remains "*unchanged.*" That is, he yet believes that they were "*fugitives,*" and that, in the *panic* under which they labored, they were *runaways*, DESERTERS, COWARDS!

Not the slightest qualification of this *renewed* condemnation is made by Gen. Taylor, except that in *other* armies men have been equally fearful and cowardly. Not a word of allusion is made to subsequent proofs, which showed that the *officers*, or some of them, and *not* the *men* were blameworthy. The Court of Enquiry which condemned Col. Bowles as "*incompetent*" is not hinted at. On the contrary, the General says—"that *nothing has been developed subsequently*" to his first report to cause him to *change* the opinion he then expressed, and which opinion, he says, was founded upon his "own *personal observation on the field,*" as well as the official reports of his subordinates.

Thus does General Taylor *unofficially* as he had done *officially*, stigmatize the men of the 2d Indiana regiment, as "fugitives" from the field of battle,—as a mass of *panic stricken cowards.*

The State Journal publishes this letter and its damnation of the 2d regiment collectively, with evident misgiving. It finds it necessary to accompany it with an entire column of comment, in a vain endeavor to break the force of the absolute and unequivocal language of the General. It even feels the necessity and propriety of half defending the 2d regiment from the infamous conduct imputed to it by General Taylor. It speaks of the "order to retreat," given by Col. Bowles; of their "exposed situation;" of the "murderous cross-fire," &c. Why should it do this, if it did not *feel* that Gen. Taylor *means* what he says in plain terms in his letter? No defence is needed where no assault is made.

But the "winding up" paragraph of the Journal caps the climax. Were not its folly so barefaced, it could but be regarded as a rare specimen of impudence. Here is the gist of it:

"Hereafter, let no more be said about injustice having been done to the 2d Indiana regiment by Gen. Taylor. Although it became his duty to speak of its retreat, as he did of the retreat of other portions of his army, yet, under the circumstances attending that retreat, HE NEVER LOST CONFIDENCE IN IT, and proclaims to the world that he fully believes that it would, on all future occasions, have fought as heroically as any other regiment in the field."

If this be not a most "lame and impotent conclusion," we certainly are incapable of judging. Because Gen. Taylor had not *lost confidence* in that regiment, and intended to give it a chance to *redeem* itself by desperate fighting on some future occasion, —knowing as he well does, that men thus subjected to the charge of infamous cowardice, will fight to death in the hope of redeeming themselves from the stigma,—therefore, says the Journal, "let no man speak of his injustice."

The Journal would evidently like to convey a false interpretation of this expression of Gen. Taylor; but it will be of little avail even if successful. If the men *deserved* his confidence he should have dealt justly by them.

But enough of this. There stands Gen. Taylor's private letter, written more than a year after the battle, in which he reiterates the charges against the 2d Indiana regiment, which he first made in his official report, and that too, without the slightest mitigation whatever in their favor.

We have simply to say for ourselves, that if we believed as Gen. Taylor boldly says he does, we, too, should feel bound to admit the 2d regiment to have been cowards at Buena Vista. But we have read and listened to all the evidence on both sides that we could obtain, carefully and impartially, and with no other desire than to arrive at the exact truth. Our opinion has been and now is, notwithstanding the unequivocal condemnation expressed against the 2d regiment by Gen. Taylor, that if any were obnoxious to blame and censure, it was the *officers* and not the *men.* The Journal itself has given currency to the infamous charge that Gen. LANE was *drunk* on the battle-field, and therefore led his men into unnecessary danger,—(though this is undoubtedly a malignant slander,)—and it admits the "incompetency" of Col. Bowles, and that he ordered the regiment to *retreat.* We need say nothing of other officers, nor of the desperate character of the battle, though something might be said. It is enough to say that the *men* of the 2d regiment cannot justly be held responsible for any of the errors of any of the *officers*, and that it is as dishonorable, and morally as cowardly, to condemn them in mass, as it would be to become "fugitives" in such a fight.

The Democratic State Convention of Missouri, now in session at Jefferson City, have nominated Austin A. King for Governor, and Thomas L. King for Lieut. Governor.

GONE BACK.—Col. Richardson, a prominent supporter of Gen. Taylor in Louisiana, has gone back to the democratic ranks, because he believed Gen. Taylor to be a whig.

U. S. FRIGATE CUMBERLAND,
Off Vera Cruz, 25th Feb.

DEAR FATHER: I write to you to give you a description of a 22d of February on board the U. S. Frigate "Cumberland." The 22d of February, as all will remember, is one of the most revered days that we observe; it is the birth day of one of the greatest and most faithful men that ever lived. He was the Father of his country and the founder of Liberty, one of the greatest blessings which man can enjoy in this world; and the name of Washington will forever live in the hearts of his countrymen with the greatest affection and gratitude.

On the morning of the 22d of February the harbor of Vera Cruz looked splendid. The shipping were all dressed off in their most elegant flags, and each of the Consuls in Vera Cruz had the flag of their respective nations; but I do not think any of them were as pretty as the Stars and Stripes. There was no work done on board ship during the day. At 12 we fired a salute of 17 guns in honor to the day, and afterwards they fired a salute on the castle, and then on board the steamer Mississippi, which was lying at Sacrificios, about four miles from us. After the Mississippi had fired, the English Sloop of War, Electra, also fired a salute, which, I suppose, was in honor to his bravery, which they experienced to their sorrow. We had our top-gallant yards crossed, which we have never crossed in port, and at 8 o'clock we burnt a blue-light at each yard arm, and one at each royal mast-head, and several on the bowsprit, and, I declare, it was one of the most splendid sights that I ever saw. We also sent up twelve most beautiful sky-rockets. It was well worthy of the day. I cannot write more at present.

Your affectionate Son,
G. H. CHAPMAN.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—The London News of a late date makes the following remarks on the subject of the recent overthrow of Lous Phillippe's dynasty:

"The popular cause has triumphed once more in Paris, and against an army of 100,000 men. It has triumphed this time, fortunately, not after three days of carnage and struggle, but by the moral attitude of the population. The national guard, the middle class of the citizens, joined with the lower orders in offering resistance, and this sufficed. French soldiers are citizens too, and however ready to sweep away a few idle rioters, they were not prepared to treat as foes, and to decimate with grape shot, the united and thronging population of the metropolis. The example is a pregnant one, and the lesson such as every monarch and every minister must ponder over. Neither must provoke, for neither can overcome, the hostility of a million voices, not to speak of a million arms. Voices alone have, in the present case, sufficed to overthrow one of the oldest and strongest governments, headed by the shrewdest king, and having at its command a most powerful army, led by an experienced and determined general, and possessing every means of influencing and ensuring that army's fidelity, which character, talents, long success, and unbounded resources could bestow."

From a letter of the intelligent Washington correspondent of the *Pa. Ledger*, we copy the following. The writer spent several years in Europe, and has had good opportunities of becoming well acquainted with the characters of the men who have been placed at the head of the new movement:

"But how will this new revolution in France end? That is the question. Running over the list of the members of the provisionary government, I see those grouped together who but a few weeks ago differed as widely on the most simple and fundamental principles of government as Lords Russel and Stanley. The man who really represents the principle of *reform*, inscribed on the standard of the men in *blouses*, is *Louis Blanc.* He has more head than all the rest, and has studied the social question most thoroughly. He despises the *Bourgeoissie* on account of its cowardice, its want of national elevation, and its injustice to the laboring classes; but with a revolution, with a change of government, with an extension of the franchise, the solution of the great social problem is only rendered possible, not accomplished.

Cremieux is the next in talent and respectability; but between a good governmental critic and a clever administrator, there is, as yet, a wide difference.

De Lamartine is a highminded man, but more of a poet than a statesman. His strong prejudices against England are no good omen at this crisis.

Ledru Rollin has for some time past been the embodiment of the reform movement of the laboring classes. He may be considered as the great French Chartist leader; but he has never acquired any distinguished position by it. The party of the left centre and a portion of the left, but especially the friends of Mr. Thiers, could scarcely be brought to listen to him in the chambers.

Arago is a man of science, an astronomer and a mathematician, but he has not the genius of Carnot, and has never exercised a very decided influence on the Chambers. He sat there from the regard of his many enthusiastic admirers, rather than from any political merit of his own. Odillon Barrot has never been more than a good speaker.

As to *Thiers* I have no faith in him whatever. He has been the man for the revolution of 1840, (which he subsequently betrayed;) but there is nothing in him that qualifies him for that of 1847, except his hatred of Mr. Guizot. He has more administrative talents than all the rest; but neither his name, nor his character for his measures entitle him to the confidence of the people. Thiers helped to cheat the people in 1830. He was Louis Phillippe's accomplice in the systematic retrogation since 1833, and the fortifications of Paris, and the September Laws against the Press, which confirmed Louis Phillippe's power, were countersigned by him as Minister of the Crown, and originated with him.

Thiers is a vain, conceited, impetuous man, and the very incarnation of the *bourgeoissie* itself, which this revolution is to destroy. If Thiers, Louis Blanc, Lamartine and Ledrs Rollin can keep together harmoniously for six weeks, it will be almost as great a miracle as the coming together of Scott and Trist.

Thiers is the friend of the Duchess of Orleans—the man whom she consulted after the death of her husband, and who always expected to be Minister under the Regent. Adolph Thiers, if he now adopts republican sentiments, uses them to arrive at power, nothing more. He, Guizot and Mole are the most thoroughly consumed statesmen of France. New times require new men, and not old party hacks—in the old as well as in the new world. Let Thiers' vanity meet with a rebuff to-morrow, and you will see him in correspondence with the Royal family. Besides Mr. Thiers is by no means a man of moral elevation, to stand up and lead in these perilous times.

It now remains to be seen whether the movement in the capitol is followed in the provinces. If the revolution is complete, we may expect a general war in Europe.

TAYLOR'S TEMPERANCE.—We find the following in one of our exchange papers. It is about as *definite* as some of Gen. Taylor's letters relative to his political opinions:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Brazos Island, Texas, Nov. 25, 1847.

Dear Sir—I have received your letter asking my views concering the cause of total abstinence, to which I desire to reply as follows: That I am myself virtually an observer of the rule of total abstinence, and find my health and ability to endure hardships greatly increased thereby; but though in my own person I observe this habit, yet when used in moderation I am not an opponent to the use of ardent spirits.

With much respect, I remain, your most obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. U. S. Army.

JACOB CARTER, Boston, Mass.

COMFORT FOR IRELAND.—Ship Esther May cleared the other day for Cork, from Boston, having for part of her cargo 18,687 bushels of corn, 800 barrels of corn meal, and 175 rocking chairs.

OFF FOR FRANCE.—We learn from the Trenton Gazette, that Prince Lucien Murat, of Bordentown, intends to sail for France on Saturday, full of enthusiasm in the cause of her new institutions.

For the State Sentinel.

Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Rail Road.

As the books for subscriptions to the stock of this Road, are to be opened on the first Monday in May next, and to be kept open thirty days, at the places designated in the notice, and as the charter cannot be published entire, owing to its length, you will confer an additional favor by publishing the following brief synopsis of its provisions:

1. The Road is to be commenced at Indianapolis, so as to connect its business, with the Railroad to Madison, and is to be finished in continuous sections, to the Ohio line, at a point about eighty miles from Indianapolis, where it intersects the Railroad from Sandusky *via* Bellefontaine and Sidney to the Indiana line. Pendleton, Andersontown, Muncie and Winchester are made points.

2. The stock is divided into shares of $25 each, and may be subscribed by corporations or individuals, in money, lands, materials, or labor, and payment of subscriptions (other than lands) can only be called for in annual instalments of five dollars on each share, unless more shall be required to complete the section under construction.

3. Subscriptions in lands, may be made, of any lands in the State, held in fee, and clear from incumbrance, to be appraised at their cash value by a board of three appraisers, one to be appointed by the Board of County Commissioners of each of the counties of Madison, Delaware, and Randolph, and the lands subscribed are held by the company subject to be redeemed by the subscriber within four years.

4. Bonds, bearing interest, may be issued by the company to the amount of the value of the real estate subscribed, payable at any future period, and when issued, will be a lien on the lands and their proceeds, as well as upon the Road. This will make them a safe investment of capital.

5. The company can organize, so soon as $30,000 are subscribed, and $5,000 paid in, exclusive of real estate. The county commissioners of Madison, Delaware and Randolph, are authorized to subscribe on the vote of the people, in its favor, and the Indianapolis and Pendleton company, are authorized to transfer their stock (some $23,000) to this company and surrender their charter. This it is understood they will do, so soon as this company is organized.

6. The company has the usual powers to pass By-Laws, enter upon lands to make surveys, locate and construct the road, take releases of the right of way, and do all other acts relative to the construction and business of the road.

7. The business of the company is confided to a president and fifteen directors, to serve one year. The stockholders elect the directors, and the directors elect the president from their own body.

The books of the company are ordered to be opened under the charter on the first Monday in May next, and be kept open thirty days, and a copy of the charter will be in the hands of the persons opening the books at such point. To raise the $5,000 necessary to organize, it will be requisite for the subscribers to pay in cash at the time of subscrbing 5 per cent upon the subscription. S.

[Journal please copy.]

SCOTT AND TRIST.—The "Scott Correspondence" as it is called, was sent into Congress on the 19th, in accordance with a previous call for the same. The Ledger's Correspondent says—

"It is not near as interesting as the public had a right to expect, and half a dozen letters embrace all that is in the least degree amusing and striking. It would seem as if Gen'l. Scott had been very much put out with Mr. Trist's mission, which he looked upon from the jump as intended to humiliate him. He objected to the "*sealed*" package from the State Department, which he was ordered to forward to the Mexican Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and to the power which he said was given to "the Clerk in the State Department," to tell him when to conclude an armistice with the enemy. All the letters written to him by the Secretary of War could not compose his mind, and he speaks of Mr. Trist in little better style than if he were introducing the name of a notorious pickpocket. "The Clerk in the State Department" seems to have haunted him, and he thanks his stars that the President has not degraded him so far as to associate him with Don Nicholas in the negotiations.

Mr. Trist, in return, did not spare Gen. Scott in his letters to the State Department, which are choice, circumstantial and exquisitely impertinent: first, to the General, and after his recall, to the President himself. Mr. Trist was not to be headed, either by the General commanding in Mexico, nor by the Commander-in-Chief of the army.

General Scott received one of his notes, a reply from Mr. Trist, averaging thirty pages, which the hero of Cerro Gordo calls a farago of insolence, conceit and arrogance, and which he only encloses to the Secretary of War as "a specimen of diplomatic literature and manners." How Scott and Trist, after all this, could have come together and co-operated in bringing about the treaty is a matter of surprise and astonishment. Certain it is, however, that Trist, not Scott, yielded the point, and that Scott had no cause in the sequel to denounce Trist, as worse than Marat, Danton and St. Just. It would seem, however, from this group of revolutionary Frenchmen, in General Scott's letter, that Gen. Scott is not "a progressive Democrat," for while he is denouncing *St. Just*, the principles of equality so strongly, and let me add eloquently, asserted by him, are again in the ascendant in France. *Salut et fraternite.*

☞We notice some curious items relative to the expenses of the committee of one from each State and Territory, appointed by the U. S. House of Representatives to attend the remains of John Quincy Adams to their burying place in Quincy, Mass. At Baltimore, for instance, the committee were charged at the rate of *nine dollars a day, each*, at the Exchange Hotel. A very modest bill, indeed, to be footed by Uncle Sam. At Boston they "went it equally strong," but at the expense of the city. The Chronotype has a long article on the subject of a banquet given the committee at the Revere House, the spirit of which, as well as of the banquet, may be judged of by the following paragraph, which we copy from the article:

"We are informed as to the city contract with Stevens, that he agreed to provide the dinner at $7 50 per plate, provided he had the furnishing of the liquors called for, but otherwise he should charge $10 per plate. The Common Council committee elected the former, and the expense was $1500 for the dinner, which the city is to pay, and between that sum and $2000 is charged for the wines and liquors, which some benevolent gentlemen, who choose to be nameless, are to pay. Now the City Government may have its option, whether it will have the public believe that it put more than $1500 worth at wholesale of intoxicating liquor down 200 throats, or bought liquor of Paran Stevens at retail, and in a way in which it is unlawful for him to sell it, to that amount —or, in other words, ran up a score of from $1500 to $2000 for unlawful drinks for one night. If the liquor was furnished in this unlawful retail way, then we can see how it might be possible that some of the company came off on their own locomotives."

Mr. Botts has fired off a long article—of pamphlet—against General Taylor's nomination by the Federal Convention, which is filled with the very cayenne and horse-radish of Clayism. General Taylor likes sharp things, it is said, and it is predicted that he will, while reading this pamphlet, spread a thick coat of mustard over his bread and butter, as he did when General Scott took away his troops.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S POLITICS SETTLED.—In reply to a committee of correspondence of a *democratic meeting*, he says: "*The resolutions have given me great favor and satisfaction.*" In reply to a similar committee of a federal meeting, he says: "*I have read the resolutions adopted by the meeting with great pride and pleasure.*" After this, who can doubt the General's political bias?

MANUFACTURING STOCKS.—From a statement in the New York Dry Goods Reporter, we find that the selling price of shares in the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company is $1,150; and in the Merrimac $1,200. The amount of each share paid in, in both these companies, was $1000.

Gen. Santa Anna has applied to Gen. Twiggs for permission to pass through Vera Cruz, on his way from Mexico. Gen. Twiggs has given him the required passport.

FOREIGN NEWS
BY THE
STEAM SHIP CALEDONIA.

13 Days Later from Europe.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A REPUBLIC.

Complete triumph of the Parisians over the Army—Establishment of a Provisional Government.

Riots in London, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, have taken place.

It is said that the revolution has spread throughout France. All the departments have joined the republic. Louis Phillippe and the royal family, with M. Guizot, have arrived in England.

London papers of the 12th, announce the resignation of Lord John Russell.

The Duc d'Aumale, (son of Louis Phillippe) has proclaimed Algiers a part of the French Republic. On the receipt of the news, the Duc d'Joinville (another son of the exiled King) gave in his adhesion to the Provisional Government.

The English Government contemplate important concession to Ireland, and an extension of the elective franchise.

Our latest advices from Paris are to March 9, and represent the city as tranquil; but the financial crisis still continues unabated, and some eminent houses are spoken of as being in difficulties; but no further failures have been announced. The funds have fallen considerably. On the 8th, the three per cent. funds opened at 50 francs; and, after having been done at 46 francs, closed at 47 francs; whilst the five per cents opened at 85f., done at 74f., and closed at 75f. There was no tumult or agitation; all was sad and gloomy. Men came and offered their securities for money only, at whatever price they could get; but scarcely a buyer could be found.

The account of the revolution in Paris reached Vienna on the 1st instant, and produced a most profound impression. The consternation which prevailed there, says an article in the National, cannot be described. The five per cents. fell from 95f. to 82f.

The Archbishop of Paris accompanied by two vicars general, presented himself to the provisional government on Tuesday, and gave in his adhesion to the new order of things, in the name of the entire clergy of the diocess. M. Duchere, has been appointed Under Secretary of State of the Ministry of France.

Numerous diplomatic appointments are announced, among which M. de Facas, to the United States.

The coming elections in France excite great attention. The government, aware of the serious importance of this matter, were preparing for the crisis. Eight hundred mercantile firms, connected with the Paris Bourse, waited on the provisional government to ask further delay of a month on bills due on the 29th ult., which, by the desire of government, had already been extended to the 10th inst. It not being accorded to them, they were said to have threatened to dismiss their clerks and workmen, and commenced their determination not to satisfy their engagements. Three per cents closed in the Paris Bourse on the 9th at 52f.—five per cents at 73f.

On the 10th the Toulon papers say that the Duke d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville arrived off that port and made communications with Admiral Baudin, who, through telegraph, applied to the government for instructions. The admiral, it was said, had been authorized to place a vessel at the disposal of the Princes, to carry them wherever they pleased.

PARIS, Feb. 29.—Mr. Rush, the ambassador of the United States, accompanied by Mr. Martin, and Maj. Pinson likewise, waited on the members of the provisional government, to whom he delivered a flattering address. The following details of this interview we take from the "National" of to-day: "At 2 o'clock the representative minister of the United States went to the Hotel de Ville to make a formal recognition of the provisional government. It was most appropriate to the representative of the American Union, to be the first to welcome the infant re-republic; for there is no bond more powerful between nations than community of sentiment. The step taken by the minister of the United States has been regarded, under existing circumstances, as of serious importance; although fully expected, it has touched acutely the members of the provisional government; and, after an interview in which were exchanged the noblest expressions, they, in a body, accompanied this representative of the great nation to the threshold of the Hotel de Ville, as a proof of the cordial affection which must ever exist between the American and French republics."

In London, a trifling disposition to riot was experienced in the early part of the week, but the disorderlies were confined to mischievous boys and citizens out of employment. Order was speedily restored.

In Glasgow, the tumults were more serious, and several persons were unfortunately shot by the military. The rioters in that city were merely thieves, who plunder the shops, and had evidently no political objects in view.

In Manchester, some tendency to disturbance has been exhibited, but every thing is now quiet. In our own town, tranquility has been undisturbed. Numbers of unemployed persons and others have assembled on the Exchange, but no political feeling is observed.

In Ireland, no breach of the peace has yet taken place, but the exciting language of a certain portion of the press, which surpasses any thing within our recollection, has not escaped the attention of the authorities.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE WHIG PARTY.—A correspondent of the Boston Courier, who is desirous that old things should be put aside, and all commenced anew, thus sketches the history of the whig party during the last ten years:

Gen. Harrison was believed to be "a patriot," and was elected in the well known hard cider campaign of 1840. It is a mistake to suppose Mr. Clay could have been chosen as well. Gen Harrison had had, previously, a committee appointed to take care that he did not answer too many questions, and dodged the subject of a National Bank altogether. He was, in fact, supported by many because they believed him to be opposed to such an institution, (a well founded presumption, on the ground that Greek and Roman history, of which the old gentleman was passionately fond, furnished no examples for its establishment,) and was elected mainly because the low pecuniary circumstances of the country seemed to demand *a change* of some sort.

He died. Very soon, at an extra session of Congress, Mr. Clay, who has a great deal of intrinsic knowledge, but who never yet learned wisdom by experience, took the bits in his mouth, and went against the opinion of moderate and judicious men all over the country, and in favor of the re-establishment of a National Bank. It was not a great while after this, that Mr. Webster declared that a National Bank was an "obsolete idea." But for some good reason or other, Mr. Webster, during all his long and eminent political career, has never thought it worth while to pit himself against Mr. Clay as a political leader. And when Mr. Clay said Bank, Mr. Webster said nothing.

Now came "a crisis." John Tyler—whom a little pap, gently administered, would have quieted—began to kick in his cradle, and directly had the whole whig party in an uproar. Mr. Clay's spanking did not still him. Finding that he made himself important by squalling, he kept it up. The elections followed, and the whigs were compelled to stand on Mr. Clay's platform; no veto, Bank and all. The consequence was, that the Congress of 1842 was democratic all over. The democratic majority in that body was more than two to one. Meantime, however, the sands of the compromise act of 1833 had run out. The government had branched out largely in Florida wars under Mr. Van Buren and had got out of money and out of credit. No wonder, when we consider that the last year's revenue under the act of 1833, which had then got to be a free trade tariff, was less than thirteen millions. In the session of 1841-2, the tariff question was broached for almost the first time in nine years. The protective tariff of 1845 had to be taken, and was passed by the aid of democratic votes, because of the wants of government. The same reason, we believe, will constrain the revision of the tariff of 1846.

John Tyler's administration stumbled on. It lugged in the Texas question into the national politics, and set the whole country by the ears. The whigs fought the battle of 1844, going *for* the tariff of 1842, and *against* the annexation of Texas. All other issues were studiously crowded out of the canvass. Mr. Clay was believed by the abolitionists to be "fishy" on the Texas question; lost New York, and was defeated. The old internal improvement question, which made some stir in Gen. Jackson's time, has since come up under the present democratic administration, and the old doctrine of the National Republicans has been *affirmed* by a Congress largely democratic. To be sure, the President vetoed the bill. No matter. It was only Mr. Polk after all, and he always went against internal improvements, having taken his last lesson from the Maysville Road veto of Old Hickory.

Texas is annexed. And thus the whigs are left with every old party issue fairly out from under them, excepting only the principle of protection. A running fire is kept up on the sub-treasury, to be sure. But with some modifications this must stand. Who will advocate a new United States Bank? Who advocate another string of pet banks? Nobody. What follows? The sub-treasury, with modifications, will remain in operation. But the war? This a new issue. It came with Texas. It is a part of "the entertainment to which we were invited" at the time of annexation. If we have peace, which now seems probable, there need be no more battles either in Mexico or in this country on this subject. If not, we are in the war and must get out. We have before indicated our humble opinion as to the manner of doing so, and need not repeat this opinion.

And now we may begin to see the force of the question, "Why it is that none but 'an old fashioned whig,' a 'nothing but a whig,' an 'out-and-out whig,' a 'Henry Clay whig;' why is it that none but *such* a man shall be considered entitled to the vote of the Philadelphia convention, and the support of the great body of whigs throughout the country?" Must we apply to the candidate of that convention the whole batch of party tests which have risen and sunk again during the last fifteen years? Why shall we burrow amid the rubbish of the past, out of which all the valuable has been sifted, when we have had new mines opened all around us, which demand our labors?

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS—*Wretchedness, Vice and Misery.*—By a late arrival in New York we have most distressing accounts of the condition of the inhabitants. It would seem that the efforts of the missionaries there have not been of so favorable a character as many have represented, and it is even asserted in a portion of the Sandwich Island newspapers, that "the mass of the natives are in a worse physical, social and domestic condition than that in which Christianity found them." We make some extracts from the Sandwich Island News, in evidence of this and other similar statements in derogation of the efforts of the missionaries and the awful depravity of the natives:

The News charges Rev. Mr. Armstrong, a missionary, with having quoted certain texts of scripture with unbecoming levity when speaking of alleged immortal practices unfortunately not confined to savages. The editor lays all the degeneracy, disease and crime so prevalent among the native population at the door of the missionaries and the King, and talks strongly of the bad effects which have ensued by attempting to enforce moral reformations by law instead of raising the standard of intelligence in labor and the arts, and allowing foreign capital to introduce labor-saving machines and engage in raising sugar, cotton, &c.

The News gives a dark picture of the social condition of the Natives of this Paradise of the Pacific. Assuming that the missionaries have been careless of the education of the natives in industrial pursuits, it says "all their efforts have not in any degree ameliorated the physical, domestic, or social condition of the great mass of the native population. But we assert it, without the least fear of contradiction from any candid man, that the mass of the natives are in a worse physical, social and domestic condition than that in which Christianity found them. Their huts are fewer and smaller, and consequently more crowded with numbers; their sleeping mats are older, poorer, and are more thinly spread over the ground on which they lie; their calabashes for poi are less capacious and more sparingly filled; their clothing, though mostly of foreign manufacture, is less comfortable and more filthy; their grounds for the cultivation of their food are less extensive, less cultivated, and less productive, and are held by a more feeble tenure: their persons are more squalid and cadaverous, less athletic and elastic, and for the most part, they are so enervated by licentious indulgence and disease, that their powers of procreation are annihilated; the civil power over them is more exacting, more oppressive, more humiliating, and more capricious; their wants, except for the finery which makes their wives and daughters merchantable, are not in any degree civilized, and for the supply of the wants alluded to, their only certain, natural, inalienable and undeprivable resource is in infamy. They have no scope, no proper facilities, and no motive for attempting to turn their capabilities of productive labor to a profitable account.

"The mass of the population who reside in remote districts, or on other islands than where ports are, cannot by possibility be benefited by the results of their productions. They are, consequently, for the most part, obliged to send off the largest part of the female population to the towns where foreign ships resort, in order to obtain the means of paying their taxes, which are exacted of them equally as of those who raise potatoes and squashes, and also to obtain the means of gratifying their love of fashion. After a few weeks of bestial vice, they are carried back to their husbands and lovers, their minds and hearts all steeped in debauch, and their persons all filled with disease. On their return to their homes—what a profanation of the word home to apply it to their polluted kennels!—they are crowded into the single apartment which is made to contain the representatives of three generations of both sexes, to infect and foment the fell diseases which are sweeping the nation to the grave.

"It is in vain that they seek remedies for their diseases, and a vast portion of those afflicted, we have reason to believe, never attempt to seek remedies. Many of them are members of church, and all are subjects of an unendurable system of fines, imprisonments and forced labor; and the exposure consequent upon an application for cures to any available source, would be almost sure to be attended with consequences more appaling than the agonies of death. They, therefore, vanish away like the dew of the morning.

"To beings so situated, as the Hawaiians would be even without taxation, poor and indolent, and herded together in their dwellings with no separation of ages or sexes, and all from the necessity growing out of the want of scope and motive for industry, it would seem perfect folly to legislate against sexual licentiousness. Take the most refined community on earth and place them in the same circumstances and mode of living, and under the same necessity of continuing so to live, and no imaginal laws could preserve its moral purity for a week."

☞Barnett, the demagogue who prated so flippantly in the New Albany Bulletin, last summer, about Mr. Henley's vote against the Wilmot Proviso, and about the horrors of extending slavery into newly-acquired territory, says in a letter to the Louisville Journal, that Wilmot Provisoism will not avail the whigs even in such States as New York and New Hampshire, and admonishes his party that to succeed, they must take up a slaveholder from the extreme south.—*New Albany Democrat.*

HISTORY OF THE WAR.—It is stated in the N. O. Commercial Times, that a prominent member of the administration, has requested B. M. Norman, Esq., of that city, to become the official historian of the war between the United States and Mexico. The work will, of course, be a voluminous one. Mr. N. has acquired considerable reputation as the author of "Travels in Yucatan" and other works of literary merit.

LOUIS PHILLIPPE'S ABDICATION.—The act of abdication, signed by the king of the French before leaving the Tulleries, is, it is said, exceedingly laconic, and conceived very nearly in these terms: "I abdicate to the hands af the French people, on the head of my grandson, the crown, which I have received from the French nation." So states a Paris letter, in the French Courier, at New York.

The National Intelligencer, the organ of the federal party in the United States, very naturally sympathises with Louis Phillippe, and thinks that the French people were wrong in putting an end to his tyranny! The Intelligencer is behind many of the English prints in relation to the late popular Revolution in France.

ROORBACKS.—The whigs have charged that Gen. CASS wrote the Wilmot proviso resolutions of the Michigan Legislature, and that he induced a Mr. LOTHROP to make an anti-annexation speech. Both of those charges have been nailed to the counter, as base fabrications.

TOTAL DARKNESS PREFERED.—The Albany Evening Journal, regrets, that Gen. Taylor has written *any* letters in relation to the Presidency.