

Indiana State Gazette

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 4, 1849. [Volume IX Number 17.]

It is stated that Bern and Kossuth, the Hungarian leaders, are on their way to the United States. We have plenty of room for them.

A SWEEPING MAJORITY.—Mr. D. S. Kaufman was lately re-elected to Congress from Texas. Of the 10,000 votes in his district, he only lost 300!

An election for a member of Congress for the 13th district of Virginia takes place on the 8th of November, to fill the vacancy of Hon. A. Newman, deceased.

The anniversary of the battle of Monterey was celebrated in Cincinnati by the firing of cannon, the parade of volunteer companies, and the display of the bullet-ridden flags borne on that eventful day by the Ohio regiment.

A serious riot recently occurred at Yellville, Arkansas, which grew out of an attempt made by the Sheriff to arrest some murderers. Eight persons were killed, and at the last account a large party had fortified themselves, and determined to resist the civil authority.

We regret to learn that one of the Presbyterian Ministers attending the late Synod here, lost from Mr. Blake's pasture a fine Mare, about seven years old, a large light iron gray, and hereby request any person taking up such an animal, to write to Rev. James Gilchrist, Mount Carmel, Franklin county, Indiana.

New Goods.

Messrs. SEATON & HOLMAN are again in the market with a splendid stock of Fall and Winter Goods. From a casual examination we should guess they could suit all tastes and fancies. They have a very large and beautiful assortment of Ladies' Goods, to which attention is particularly invited. But don't take our word for it. Call and see for yourselves!

OHIO BANKS.—The report of the banks to the Auditor of State, for August, shows the amount of circulation to be within a small fraction of \$10,000,000. Due depositors, 4,349,634. The safety fund amounts to 1,975,499. The specie, Bank Notes, and Eastern Deposits are lumped at \$9,528,188, rather a poor way of stating an important item. The discounted bills are \$14,443,380.

"HONESTY, CAPACITY AND FIDELITY."—Geo. C. Pratt, who has been appointed postmaster at Prairieville, Wisconsin, was collector of taxes in Woodstock, Vermont, and ran away with the town's money; whereupon, the citizens placed on record a vote that he had "forfeited all claims to honor and integrity, and merits the scorn and contempt of every virtuous citizen." The Woodstock Age says he was indicted there by the grand jury.

The citizens of Logansport and Cass county have set to work, in good earnest, to build a railroad to Andersontown, to connect with the road to Bellefontaine. The line will intersect with the Peru and Indianapolis road at Kokom, twenty-four miles from Logansport. The Logansport and Anderson line would also form a link in the direct line from Cincinnati to Chicago, which may be made hereafter.

In another column, we publish a communication from our friend JAMES HUGHES, Esq., announcing himself a candidate for Agent of State.

It may, perhaps, not be improper for us to remark, that whatever we have said on the subject of the candidates for State offices, has been entirely voluntary on our part, and has not been the result of a FEE of "two dollars and a half," or any other sum. We are always ready to say a good word for a friend without pay; though perhaps "the justice of the country," as friend Hughes hints, might justify us in receiving it. So far as we are concerned, we mean that every one shall have fair play. Is there any thing wrong in that?

We have no doubt, by the way, that Mr. Hughes would make an efficient Agent of State.

AMUSEMENTS.—We are informed that the celebrated "Antonio Family," who gave so much satisfaction a couple of years since by their interesting and chaste exhibitions, are about to re-visit our city. We hope that the generous reception which they met when here before, may be continued; and we have no doubt it will. Their exhibitions are totally unlike those of such strolling characters as the miserable, wretched concerns, purporting to be "Shakers," &c. One thing we do know,—that many of our accomplished young ladies, (we don't mean all set their caps for the young gentlemen,) who delight in dancing, will be sure to attend. And why should they not?

ODD FELLOWS.—We have received the annual report of the Grand Secretary of the G. Lodge of the U. S., which body was in session at Baltimore last week. The Order is represented to be in a flourishing condition. The total receipts of the Grand Lodge from all sources, amount to \$13,959,41; and after the payment of all appropriations and current expenses, there was a balance in the treasury, on the 13th September, 1849 of \$1,169,92, which will be much increased, by the ordinary receipts of the session. The invested funds of the Grand Lodge are stated to be \$16,817, from which a debt of \$4,000 must be deducted, to which must be added the outstanding indebtedness to her, amounting to \$3,109.29.

From the report we also learn that the number of lodges under the jurisdiction is 1,712; the initiations during the year, 23,350, the suspensions, 6,726; expulsions, 848; the number of past grand 13,514; past grand masters, 188; the revenue of subordinate lodges, \$850,389.32; contributing members, 138,401; number of brothers relieved, 19,035; number of widowed families relieved, 1,067; number of brothers buried, 1,162; amount paid for the relief of brothers, \$272,174.50; amount paid for the relief of widowed families, \$33,392.33; amount paid for education of orphans, \$5,732.25; amount paid for burying the dead, \$51,636.65; total amount of relief, \$363,943.95.

The New York Sun, speaking of Odd Fellowship generally, observes, that, as a social and benevolent organization, it has become one of the most numerous, respectable and powerful organizations in this country. They have overcome the great obstacle opposed to all benevolent associations—prejudice. The moral of their existence is no longer doubtful or disputed. Their intelligence, harmony and manifest charity, both among themselves and towards the world are universally acknowledged. Interlocked in sections, they have spread the tent and practice to every city and village in the Union, gathered to their ranks men of every profession and creed, excluding none except upon ground of reproachable character.

The Grand Lodge of the U. S., (Odd Fellows) adjourned at Cincinnati, at its next annual session, Sept. 18, 1850.

The difficulties in the order in New York, we learn, by letter, were compromised, by dividing the State into two districts, and recognizing both G. Lodges and G. Encampments.

Referring to Gen. Taylor's visit to Albany, the Atlas says: "His health had evidently received a serious shock. We trust that it will be restored. We should regret to record the death of another whig leader, sinking under the scorching importunity of a party whose embraces seem more fatal than his hostility. He had a narrow escape."

Register of the Land Office.

It is no less the duty of a Whig editor to condemn an act of his government, than it is to approve of it when right. It gives no strength to an administration, when an improper appointment is made, to give to it a silent approval. It is the part of true friendship to remonstrate against it, so that if the appointing power possess the capacity or the wish to learn, similar occurrences may be avoided in future.

The appointment of young Mr. Noble, of Centreville, as Register of the Land Office in this city, is a most ill-adviced and injudicious act. He is, no doubt, an amiable young gentleman of moderate ability, and may be capable of performing the duties of the office, but he is not a resident of the district, and if there existed no other reason, for that alone he ought not to have been appointed. It is, in effect, says to the Whigs of the district: "You have no one among you capable of performing the duties of the place, or deserving the appointment."

Aside from this objection, however, there does not exist in his favor one single consideration which ought to influence appointments. His identification with the Whig party itself, is only in name, having signified his devotion to it by absconding himself from the polls at the last Presidential election.

It is said that Mr. Ewing's regard for the late Gov. Noble influenced the appointment of his nephew. This gentleman ought to know that, however much the memory of the noble in his annual message to the legislature, he did not condescend, in his annual message to the legislature, to notice the Republic of the United States, or our prompt recognition of the French Republic. The United States were the first to hail the new Republic, and they were the first to be honored with the insolence of the Cossack President. Louis Napoleon has never yet recognized the existence of the French Republic, but he has done all that is necessary to insure the contempt and hostility of this country.

The apprehension now is, that Louis Napoleon seeks a cause of quarrel. He has imposed upon us the necessity of dismissing his representative. He may resent this course by dismissing Mr. Rives, and thus complicate and prolong the existing difficulties.

The Postoffice, too, of any value, have also been nearly "equalized." The democratic postmasters at Indianapolis, Madison, Fort Wayne, Logansport, Terre Haute, Franklin, Greensburg, Vernon, Lima, Rising Sun, Charlestown, Richmond, New Castle, Lafayette, Valparaiso, Anderson, Columbus, Newport, Evansville, La Grange, Greencastle, Elkhart, Liberty, Jeffersonville, Laporte, Aurora, Lawrenceburgh, Knightstown, Bluffton, Connersville, Monticello, New Albany, Pendleton, Corydon, and many others not now remembered, have all been removed, exclusively on party grounds.

And this is the way Taylor's pledges are redeemed. Such flagrant and unblushing bad faith does not appear in the past political annals of this country. But comment is useless. Whiggery feels that it is condemned, sentenced, and only awaits the appointed hour of execution. Like a mad woman, it madly abandons all hope of the respect of the good, and plunging deeper into infamy, glories in its shame.

As to the Journal's remarks above quoted, we choose to say nothing. It is a family matter, and we give the parties perfect liberty to quarrel just as much as they please, so that they preserve "the peace and dignity of the State of Indiana." If the public officers of the country are to be bestowed as rewards for services rendered to party,—as spoils to the victors, literally,—without regard to any other considerations whatever,—there is no question but that old Mr. Douglas would be justifiable in suing out a writ of error to the Supreme Junta of Universal Whiggery, and the judgment would be reversed. But if qualifications for the duties of the office be taken into the account, the appointment is fortunate, though made (according to the Journal) from corrupt motives, and for insufficient reasons.

FIRES.—On Thursday evening, about 7 o'clock, an old log stable occupied by John Meikell was discovered to be on fire. Just at the moment, a person named Lowry, we believe, was seized, carried before the Magistrate, and committed for a re-hearing on Friday morning.

At about 10 o'clock, another fire broke out in the brick building, corner of Washington and Pennsylvania streets, occupied by Drum & Andersons, J. Foote and the Stage Company. The former two firms will suffer considerable loss in books and goods, but it is believed that their insurance will be sufficient to indemnify them. Many important books and papers are lost by the Stage Company. The adjoining building occupied by Mr. Donnellan, as a cabinet shop and ware room, was emptied of its contents and the building partly razed. It ought to have been removed long since. Mr. D. was on the eve of removing, but is now hurried rather unceremoniously. The Post Office adjoining was divested of its contents, as also a part of the Journal office. They were in some, though not imminent danger.

The fire companies did their duty admirably; and we hope soon to see their new engine on hand. In connection with this subject, we would suggest to the City Council the propriety of procuring a light carriage and crate for buckets, to be given to those stout lads whose services are invaluable with buckets, especially where there is a scarcity of water. Our citizens will promptly furnish them with buckets, no doubt. A moment's reflection will enable all to judge of the suggestion and to express their views accordingly. The old fire-bucket ordinance should be repealed, as it is a dead letter, and entirely behind the age. Our suggestion will remedy all evils supposed to arise from its repeal, and many an old bucket will be brought from garret and cellar to be given to the boys, and they will soon have them in order. Try it, your hours.

The negro Republic of Hayti has been transmogrified into an empire, to the amazement of the population. On the 26th of August, after some unmeaning preliminaries, Solouque, the President of the Republic was declared Emperor; the legislative council of the Island having conferred that dignity upon him. On that day, he with his wife and child, repaired to the Catholic Church at Port au Prince, where Solouque, aping the style of Napoleon, placed upon his own head the imperial crown, and he and his wife were proclaimed Emperor and Empress.

On the 8th inst., the steamer Mary King-land burst two of her iron boilers, about forty miles from Ernest Light-House, Florida, killing instantly thirteen persons and scalding severely thirteen others—four of whom died shortly afterwards. All the cargo—consisting of horses, mules, wagons, and other Government freight—was thrown overboard, and the boat also received considerable damage.

The law in Connecticut against selling spirituous liquors, imposes a fine of \$10 for the first offence, \$20 for the second, and so double for every offence which he shall be convicted. One Mr. Wood has 46 cases pending against him, the last of which, if found guilty, subjects him to a penalty of \$114,490,982,543,360.

Is there not some mistake here? We make his final fine, or the 46th, should each fine be doubled, amount to a few cents more, viz: \$51,843,786,889,320.00.

The French Minister.

We copy the following from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. The Eastern papers, contain long articles upon the subject; but we have not space for them at present.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19. The answer from the French Government to the demand for the recall of M. Pousin, has been received through Mr. Rosh. The French Government declines interference, and states that the difficulty was the result of mutual misunderstanding between M. Pousin and our Government. This answer being unsatisfactory, General Taylor dismissed M. Pousin. Of the reasons for this course the French Government has been advised; and their course will be made known to us by the next packet. M. Pousin, before leaving, will publish the correspondence. It relates to Mr. Rives, chiefly. The charges brought against Mr. Rives, were officially explained, some time since, and he will be received. The affair may become serious, or end in nothing, according to the temper of Louis Napoleon, from whom we expect no courtesy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18. It did not escape the notice of this administration, that the President of the French did not condescend, in his annual message to the legislature, to notice the Republic of the United States, or our prompt recognition of the French Republic. The United States were the first to hail the new Republic, and they were the first to be honored with the insolence of the Cossack President. Louis Napoleon has never yet recognized the existence of the French Republic, but he has done all that is necessary to insure the contempt and hostility of this country.

The apprehension now is, that Louis Napoleon seeks a cause of quarrel. He has imposed upon us the necessity of dismissing his representative. He may resent this course by dismissing Mr. Rives, and thus complicate and prolong the existing difficulties. The New York Express, a whig paper, alluding to Mr. Pousin's message, says: "We fear there are Cabinet social difficulties deeper than any of these which have led to, or stimulated this quarrel. We hear of scenes somewhat similar to those which occurred in the early part of Gen. Jackson's administration."

To the Editors of the State Sentinel.

BLOOMINGTON, Sept. 26, 1849.

Gentlemen:—I perceive from your paper, that the Old Guard are in the field again. There is Gen. Reynolds, the hero of many battles, "Major" Mace, the hero of "Some," and a few more less celebrated, but equally formidable champions. Now I belong to the Old Guard myself. I claim these worthies for my companions in arms, and in misfortune.

I have seen with regret, that while the newspapers in divers parts of the State, after the example of Balaam's ass (the sire of "Old Whiteny") have spontaneously spoken out, and heralded forth the names of those weather beaten warriors to whom I have referred, with their claims for office; MY NAME has been dropped from the muster roll of "The Guard" and no paper has been found coming forward to tell how admirably I am qualified by my life, sufferings and death, (last winter) for the office of "Agent of State." Do gentlemen think I have deserted? Never! I will stand by my country, while there is an office left! I will be found in the ranks of the "Guard" answering to my name, whether it is called or not. I am a private in that corps, one of the musket bearing and knapsack wearing members, and I am not to be kicked aside by your Generals and Majors! Not!

After much reflection, upon the propriety of requesting some Editor to spontaneously announce my name as a candidate for "Agent of State" with a suitable eulogy appended, (say a two dollar and a half job) I have concluded to pursue the old fashioned, economical and truly republican plan; announce myself, (eulogy of course omitted, but strongly implied.)

SO HERE I AM!

While on this subject, I may as well remark, that I found it very inconvenient last winter, poking about in every hole and corner of Indianapolis, in search of "numbers"—transrassing for Secretary of State. No man with an ounce of philosophy about him, would be guilty of that blunder a second time. It is an unreasonable usage. There are some hundred members of the House, and fifty of the Senate. Now admitting you catch every man at the first visit (which you cannot do) you make one hundred and fifty calls, (in all sorts of crowds too.) Reverse the matter and see how beautifully it works. Every member of the Legislature calls on me; there is the same number of calls it is true, but only one per-man.

Therefore, I now give it out, that I will "stop" at Palmer's Hotel—the register will show what room—and I will there hold myself in readiness to receive the members, from the early beginning of the session, until my doom is known.

If elected, I "stand the oysters," if beat, I slope.

Your obt. servant,

JAMES HUGHES.

THE KENTUCKY CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—STRENGTH OF PARTIES.—Some days ago we inquired of several Kentucky contemporaries about the strength of parties in their convention. Several have answered, as follows:

In reply to the interrogatory of our worthy contemporary of the Indiana State Sentinel, whether or not the Democrats have a majority in the State Convention, we would refer him to our official returns in the paper. There are seven whig, fifty-two democratic have been elected and forty-seven whig, while one democrat, (Casey,) there is a tie between the whig and democratic candidate. In the Legislature, the House of Representatives stands for the democrats and fifty-eight whig, a democratic gain.—on last year's vote.—Frankfort Yeoman.

True, we have a majority five in the Convention, saying nothing about the county cases, where there is a tie between the democratic and whig candidates. Should the new election, which has been ordered in that county, result in the choice of a democrat, we shall then have a majority of six. What say you to Frank from the "Banner Whig State," friend Chapman? Kentucky is coming!—Kentucky flag!

The figures stand as to give the Democrats a majority of four in the convention—one tie. What of it? Several of the democratic prints insist that the democratic members shall permit the whig to do the business pretty much in their own way. They assign as a reason for this, the majority in favor of the Democrats was purely accidental, that the people didn't mean to have it so, and therefore no advantage should be taken of the circumstance by the democrats. This is the position of at least three democratic prints—the Louisville Democrat, Frankfort Yeoman and the Louisville Chronicle. The People's Press is not much behind them. What do you think of this? Suppose the Hon. Mr. Democracy had played that game in '41, when they carried the State in the election of White and Wright. If they had taken this course, they would have carried the State. Wright would have beaten John A. Minton last August! Think you Indiana would have elected nine out of ten Congressmen!—Henderson Banner.

We believe that the doctrine of the whigs always has been to use power when they possess it. If they will give up their present accidental power in the general government, the Kentuckians might properly do the same, perhaps.

MOUNTAINERY.—Within the present week we have been blessed with a set of travelling impostors in the person of the Shaker Family and a Mr. David Price. The Shaker Family consisted of two men and two women. The man that was officious in the exhibition was trying to raise mousetails which is enough to condemn him, in our eyes, if nothing else could be brought against him.

We wonder how long such miserable vagabonds will be patronized!—Delphi Times.

The Tariff of 1846.—The Sub-Treasury.

The following extract from a letter of the Commercial correspondent of the Washington Union, exemplifies the operation of our present commercial and financial systems:

The state of the money market here, amidst a most active business, with more or less speculation in some of the staple exports, affords a clear illustration of the fact how little the abundance of olive-oil of the country has to do with the movements of banks or the locality of specie deposits. When the export trade of the agricultural wealth of the country reaches large sales at fair prices, the fact manifests itself in the prompt payment of bills, and the deposits of the city merchants proportionately increase. Thus, although the sales of goods have been this fall much larger than last, money is very plenty, whereas a last year it was very dear in the same month. The cause is found in the fact that exports have been larger and more remunerative, and country dealers have paid up better, and the deposits in bank exceed those of last year by many millions. So long as there is abundance of internal exchange drawn against produce, the money market on the seaboard must always be easy. New Orleans, as the outlet for the produce of the great valley, affords an illustration: Value of produce received at New Orleans of foreign exports, imports of specie, bank bills, and specie.

The huge bank loans of 1842 exceeded the value of the produce received in that year at New Orleans. They were the remains of the old corrupt system, and perished with the resumption of that year. The business of the port, in no less than 119 millions, against 7 millions of Louisiana in the same time. The specie in the hands of the banks, and the more steady in the markets under the operations of the independent treasury. The duties received at this port for the last three weeks have been \$2,009,700, increasing the amount in treasury here from \$2,255,541 August 27, to \$3,523,239 September 17—or rather more than the receipts from California in the same time. Every day the advantages of the independent treasury system become more apparent, and in no more useful way than in accumulating power to the use of coin. As an instance: at the Boston assistant treasury office, under the three years' management of ex-Governor Hubbard, there was never taken a bad coin, nor did the government lose the first penny. Its whole revenue, minus the current expenses, realized to the last farthing. It may be remarked, that so expert do the officers become in the handling of coin, that bad and adulterated pieces are recognized by the touch with the utmost precision; a person rapidly counting will throw out the bad pieces without stopping to count, or with the greatest exactness in the facility attainable by all by practice, is the surest safeguard against loss by spurious money. It is stated, on good authority, that the Chinese officers will detect by sight the degree of adulteration in a piece of money with wonderful accuracy. Where coin is much used, the danger of counterfeit is next to nothing, and the government saves the cost of the use of paper. The general prosperity of the country is now leading to a rapid multiplication of bank credits in various parts of the country. Speculators are every where seeking to create bank notes as a means of getting possession of produce. This is always at the risk of the bill-holders. If the produce so purchased is sold, or with the exception of Gen. Taylor, if it falls the public banks, who bills had been used to get possession of it by a speculator in New York. Those bills are now selling at 30 cents on the dollar. The bill-holders are thus always taking the risk of speculations made for the benefit of individuals. As this process is constantly going on, the country is fast becoming more hazardous, the importance of a rigid enforcement of the independent treasury is more manifest.

Explanation of the Last Operations of the Hungarians.

According to the last advices received by the Austrian National Zeitung, it is more than probable that at the very convocation of the Hungarian Diet at Arad, two parties were formed, both among the Deputies and among the Generals of the army. One of these, in view of the immense excess of force on the part of the imperial allies, the decided reverses in Transylvania, the total prostration of the army of the southern army, with the exception of the single corps of Vesev, fell into a state of dissolution after the battle of Temesvar,—was in favor of putting an end to a war now so useless as it was destructive. The other party in view of the still numerous masses which stood ready to support the war, in view of the fact that the Emperor had not yet renounced the southern army, fell into a state of dissolution after the battle of Temesvar,—was in favor of putting an end to a war now so useless as it was destructive. The other party in view of the still numerous masses which stood ready to support the war, in view of the fact that the Emperor had not yet renounced the southern army, fell into a state of dissolution after the battle of Temesvar,—was in favor of putting an end to a war now so useless as it was destructive.

A Clerical Advocate of Slavery.—Rev. Dr. M. A. Smith, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Virginia, has been travelling through Virginia, bearing in favor of slavery, asserting its divine origin and calling those who oppose it infidels. Samuel M. Janney, of London co. wrote a review of Smith's absurdities and published it in one of the Virginia papers. Thereupon a great excitement followed, and Smith and his friends tried to get the grand jury to indict on his grave, and instruct me to obey. We neither obeyed nor indicted. One that relates to the social condition of your delegation in Congress. In this it is significant also. It illustrates the benefits of the State from the benefits of its delegation. To that harmony every thing else would have been unavailing for the annexation of Platte. Linn and I had jealousy in our hearts, and I instructed me to obey. We neither obeyed nor indicted. One that relates to the social condition of your delegation in Congress. 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