Indiana State Sentinel.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE:

Weekly paper, $2 a year—Semi-Weekly, $4 a year

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 8, 1849.

SESSION SENTINEL.

The State Sentinel will be issued Tri-weekly during the coming session of the Legislature, as usual. We shall employ a corps of the best reporters, and the proceedings of the Assembly will be given in our usual full and correct form.

Tri-weekly for the Session, - $1.00
Weekly, - - - - - - 50

***Will our exchanges please notice? tf.

CARNEY'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.—We invite attention to the advertisement of this academy. Mr. C. comes recommended by various persons of responsibility, acquainted with his qualifications. He was one of the originators of the Covington, Ky., Commercial College, represented to be a successful and useful institution. The course of instruction is very comprehensive, and altogether of great necessity and service to the man of business. We hope our young men will profit by the favorable opportunity here offered to them.

THE SPEAKER.—A correspondent recommends David T. Disney of Cincinnati, as a good man for Speaker of the next U. S. House of Representatives. It is no more than right that the western members should see that the rights of the West are fairly regarded in this matter,—not so much on the score of local interests which may thus be subserved, as for the purpose of furthering the general interests of the whole country, *regardless* of questions of *local* or *peculiar* interest to any section. The Speaker controls in a great degree, the constitution of the committees, and upon the committees depends very much the character of legislative enactments. Heretofore has been chiefly considered the protection and the interests of *capital*. It is high time now to begin to look to the interest of *labor*, and to take care that it shall have fair play, so far as congress has control of the subject. From the adoption of the Constitution, to this moment capital has in a great measure controlled congressional legislation. The Moloch of slavery on the one hand, and the Mammon of Manufacturing Capital on the other, have, either singly or united, been the chief objects which have claimed and obtained the attention and fostering aid of congress. *Rival* interests, though both *property*, whenever they could not win a point against each other, they have *compromised* for their common benefit, at the expense of the Rights of Man. To the West belongs the guardianship of the latter. Let it be asserted, and we shall carry the point, for all circumstances favor it. We should no longer suffer the West to be made a mere *appendage* to other sections. We are old enough and strong enough to assume the position of *manhood*, and to exert a controlling influence upon the policy of the country. In doing this, personal matters should be made a secondary consideration. We should seek the elevation of men to offices of trust and power, with an eye to the primary principle of patriotism, whose great end should be the security of the just rights and interests of all sections and of all men.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—Papers brought by the steamship Europa, recently arrived, represent, that there had been a tremendous popular demonstration in London, to consider the advertisement recently issued by the Austrian government, for a loan of £7,000,000 sterling. The meeting was fixed for 1 o'clock, and the great room of the London Tavern was filled with company before the hour appointed for the commencement of the proceedings. A number of ladies were present, and amongst the company on the platform were, Lord D. Stuart, Mr. G. W. Alexander, Mr. R. Cobden, M. P., Mr. J. Williams, M. P., the Rev. J. Burnet, Mr. Gilpin, Mr. J. Morland, &c.

Mr. Cobden roundly denounced any loan to Austria to put down republicanism, he said, in western Europe, or any other part of Europe. His speech occupies three closely printed columns of the London Times of the 9th. It will be very influential, we have no doubt.

COST OF RIOTS.—The Pa. Ledger says, it appears by a report of the county board, that nearly a quarter of a million dollars ($238,230) has been paid out of the County Treasury since 1836 for the suppression of riots. This sum does not include the snug little bill which has yet to be footed for the riot on election night, which will probably bring the amount quite up to a quarter of a million.

☞The Erie, Pa., Observer, and other papers, recommend the Hon. James Thompson of Pa., for Speaker of the U. S. House of Reps. The first question we should ask, about any candidate, would be, is he radically right on the tariff question? That is, will he labor to keep the tariff down to the lowest possible revenue standard. If he be right on this, and other democratic issues, he would be good enough to get our votes, (having the necessary personal qualifications, of course,) otherwise he would not.

A COLORED POSTMASTER IN VA.—The Post Master General, on the representation of some person at Farnham, Richmond county, Va., was led to appoint M. Spencer Marden, Postmaster at that place, who, it turns out, is a free man of color. Upon being advised of the fact, the Postmaster General abolished the office.—*Dayton Journal, whig.*

A smart operation all round, truly. This miserable administration is so contemptible that it is only thought fit to be hoaxed and hooted at on every hand! And then to *abolish the office*, thus inflicting a positive injury upon a whole town and neighborhood, to punish a wag for leading the department into a ridiculous blunder, is rather a high-handed proceeding, we should think.

☞We understand that Dr. W. F. Sherrod and the notorious Col. Bowles had a personal recontre in Orange county a few days since. We presume the difficulty had its origin in the second regiment affair, as Dr. Sherrod has never hesitated to freely express his opinion of Bowles's conduct on that subject.—*New Alb. Ledger.*

Bowles will *weigh* twice as much as Sherrod, we suppose. We are not told who came off second best; but we think very likely that Sherrod's pluck made up for his deficiency in weight. We hope so, at least.

☞The Telegraph states now, that Madame Bodisco publishes a card denying the statement of the New York Courier and Enquirer, relative to her husband. She received a letter from him by the Europa, stating that he had left Russia for America, and would arrive here by the first of January.

☞The Taylorite Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes as follows:

"Mr. Walter Forward, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, is appointed Solicitor of the Treasury, in the place of Mr. R. H. Gillet, removed. It is reported that the Cabinet have determined to remove Assistant Post Master General Hobbie, and the Sixth Auditor, Mr. Washington. It is well known that the Cabinet have come to a decision to put their friends in possession of *all* the offices."

It is estimated that the whole amount of coin in the world at this time, is $525,000,000, of which $280,000,000 is circulating, and $245,000 is in bank. This is about seventy-five cents to each individual.

☞The river was falling at Pittsburgh on the 3d inst. Weather warm, with a prospect of rain.

For the State Sentinel.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I clip the following from the Free Territory Sentinel, of this week, concerning the course of Mr. Julian, our Free Soil Democratic Congressman, on the vote or election for Speaker; and whilst the democracy of this district may approve of the *outline* as there given of his intended conduct, yet they cannot justify the tone and spirit of the article as given editorially in that paper. But it is not expected by the democracy that he, the Representative of the *two parties*, I may say of the *almost one* party, will prove recreant to the trust confided to his keeping, nor that he will give cause of regret to his friends in this district that that trust was reposed in him, by entering into any arrangement as one of the members of the Free Soil party, to annoy and disarrange the course and measures which the old democracy may find it necessary to pursue in the organization of the House. For myself, I would prefer to see some Northern or Western Democrat the nominee of our party instead of Mr. Cobb of Georgia, much as I respect his talents and abilities, and therefore present among the many names, that of DAVID T. DISNEY, the member from Ohio.

Although Mr. Disney is a young member of the House, yet from the character and reputation he possesses, and his knowledge of parliamentary rule and legislation, I am satisfied he would make an able and efficient officer. Independent of this fact, the young giant State of Ohio is entitled to some of the *honors* of the House, and Disney being a Western man, allied with and feeling deeply interested in our free institutions, freedom of the Territories, &c. Every democratic free-soiler could with all propriety vote for him as Speaker in opposition to Winthrop or any other Taylor candidate, be he pure Whig or base Taylorite.

I present, then, the name of Mr. Disney for the consideration of the democracy, knowing that with such a man the vote of Mr. Julian would be certain, and the hopes and expectations of the "old Burnt district" realized and confirmed.

I notice your remarks on my article concerning the qualifications of candidates for the offices to be filled by our Legislature; and am sorry that you misconstrue my intention in writing it. I did not mean to cast a reflection on Mr. Morton, either personally or, to coin a phrase, *pro officio;* but rather to call the attention of the Legislature to the fact of the necessity of age, experience and wisdom, being among the qualifications of the candidates; and argued that *young men* could not have these; hence the impropriety of their friends pushing their claims forward in such haste. Had these qualifications been the test of our Fund Commissioners, our Cale Smiths and others, the State of Indiana would have been saved the shame and stigma of repudiation and bankruptcy, which for a season clouded her honor.

WHITE WATER.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—We clipped from the Rushville Jacksonian, a week or two since, an article in relation to the organization of the U. S. House of Representatives, which we designed to copy, but unfortunately we have mislaid it. The article stated that certain Free Soilers, and among them Mr. Julian, would probably act with the Democrats in the organization of the House. What reason the Jacksonian has for this supposition, we cannot imagine. Whether Mr. Julian or other Free Soilers will act with the Democrats, will depend, we think, upon the character of the respective candidates. In regard to the Speakership, there has been much speculation as to who will be candidates, and how the parties will range themselves. On this subject the *National Era*, which we regard as pretty good authority, says:

"The probability is, that the following gentlemen will act together, as far as the organization of the House, in its relations to Slavery, is concerned, viz: Amos Tuck, Charles Allen, Walter Booth, Preston King, David Wilmot, John W. Howe, J. R. Giddings, Joseph M. Root, George W. Julian, Charles Durkee, and, if elected, John G. Palfrey.

"If Whigs and Democrats, in caucus, select as their candidates for the Speakership, men not to be trusted on the subject of Slavery, so far as it lies within the federal jurisdiction, these gentlemen will not feel themselves under any obligation to support them. We very much mistake the character of the men, if they do not undertake to manage their own affairs, in their own way, suffering no dictation from an administration or anti-administration caucus. They are fully competent to the task, and the people who elected them believe so."

Other intelligence which we have on the subject, satisfies us that the *Era* is, in all probability, correct in its calculation. Judging from present indications, Mr. Winthrop will be the caucus candidate of the Whigs, and Cobb, of Georgia, of the Democrats. Neither of these men could Free Soilers consistently support. Mr. Cobb is a Southern man, a Slaveholder and an advocate of the "peculiar institution." In the organization of the several Committees, he would unquestionably have a special regard to the Slave question. For a Free Soiler to give his vote for such a man as Speaker, would be the grossest dereliction of duty, complete treason against the cause he has espoused. We do not believe any Free Soiler will do it,—we feel entirely confident that the member from this District, at least, will not, but will act the part of an honest, independent and consistent friend of Freedom when the struggle comes. And whatever Democrats *out* of the District may hope or wish, we do not believe that there is a Democrat *in* the District, that expects Mr. Julian to support any man, Whig or Democrat, who is wedded to the institution of Slavery. If the Democrats bring out a man that can be trusted on the question of Slavery,—that will be true to the cause of Human Liberty, Mr. Julian, we think, will go with them, otherwise not. There are men in the Democratic party whom he could support, but Mr. Cobb is not one of them.

Decease of James Gillespie, Esq.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, *Indianapolis, Nov.* 3, 1849.

At a meeting of the City Council this day held, the decease of JAMES GILLESPIE, Esq. being announced by the President,

On motion, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.

WHEREAS, The City Council of Indianapolis, have learned with deep regret, that James Gillespie, Councilman for the Second Ward, of said city, departed this life on the 2d instant. AND WHEREAS, It is deemed proper that a testimonial of respect for the character of the deceased should be expressed by this body. Therefore,

Resolved, That the deceased was justly held in high estimation by the members of this Council as a man, courteous, faithful, and prompt in all his official transactions as a member of this body; and in private life exhibiting those traits of character which entitled him to the confidence and respect of the community.

Resolved, That the City Council tender to the widow and family of the deceased their sincere sympathy and condolence for the loss which they have by this dispensation sustained.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect, this Council and city officers will attend the funeral of the deceased in a body.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to furnish an attested copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the widow of the deceased, under the city seal, and for publication in the city papers.

Council adjourned. WM. ECKERT, Pres't.

Attest, JAMES G. JORDAN, Sec'y.

☞The Platte (Mo.) Eagle contains the following letter from Senator Atchison. He proclaims, it will be seen, undying hostility to Senator Benton, and says it will be no fault of his, if the Colonel is not driven from the United States Senate.

PLATTE CITY, Sept. 26, 1849.

Capt. J. Denver:

DEAR SIR:—Col. Benton has made a publication to the people of Missouri, dated Boonville, Aug. 30, 1849, in which he makes a *puerile effort* to connect me and others of his colleagues, together with members of the last General Assembly of this State, and certain Judges, Bank Officers and others, in a conspiracy to drive him from the U. S. Senate. I will, when I have leisure, respond to this charge; and in the meantime I will inform the Hon. Senator that, in consequence of the base betrayal of the trust reposed in him by State of Missouri, and his attempt to carry the Democratic party of this State into the Free Soil ranks, I have been, and am now, making *open war upon him*, Free Soilism, Abolitionism, and all similar *isms*, and will continue to do so; and if he is not driven from the United States Senate, it will be no fault of mine. Yours truly,

D. R. ATCHISON.

☞Fitz Warren sent a letter to J. Fraley, of N. C., turning him out of a certain post office. The beauty of the affair is, that Mr. F. never held any office!

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

MARION CIRCUIT COURT, *November* 6th, 1849.

STATE *vs.* MERRITT YOUNG.

For Murder.

Judge CUSHING, of the Jefferson Circuit, presiding.

This was an indictment for murder in the first degree, committed on the body of Israel Phillips, by stabbing him with a knife on the 19th day of March, 1849.

For the State, appeared Messrs. D. Wallace, Prosecutor, Wick & Barbour, Brown & Porter, and J. T. Roberts, Esqs.

For the Defence, Messrs. Quarles, O'Neal and Walpole, Esqs.

The Prosecutor read the indictment, to which the defendant plead "not guilty."

Previous to calling a jury, the witnesses were called, and those present recognized; when the Court adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

2 o'clock, P. M.

Court met. From the fact, as understood by the reporter, that several witnesses had not been regularly summoned, the Court adjourned to Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock. We hope to be able to give a full report of the trial on Saturday morning.

From the strong array of counsel on both sides, we doubt not that this will be one of the most exciting trials of the session. The Honorable Court seems fully prepared to meet it; and we have no doubt will perform its duties with promptitude and fearlessness. We shall make our notes full and ample; and as some have spoken to us for extra copies of the paper containing the same, we would say to all who desire a *full, correct and impartial* report, such as we shall publish in our next week's edition, to leave their orders at the Sentinel Counting room, on or before Friday noon next.

A WHIG MOTHER.—The Washington Republic publishes the following extract from a letter which the editors have received from a lady at the North giving some instructions as to the direction of her copy of the Republic:

"You may think strange that a lady should subscribe for a political paper at all. I have four sons, some of them young men, all of whom I wish to make good whigs. The reason I do not wish it taken to the store is, there they are full of business and it is not half read; besides, all the boys do not go to the store. If it is on the centre-table they all have the benefit of it. Husband is a good whig already, but his brothers are democrats, and wish all the rising generation to be democrats, but we say not so; we will make all the whigs we can. We respect President Taylor and his administration."

Is n't she exceedingly *green!*

☞'The Separationist and Advocate of Freedom,' is the title of a folio sheet, proposed to be published in this city, monthly, at 50 cts. per year, by the Rev. J. Mitchell. It is devoted to the emancipation and colonization of the African race. Mr. M. we believe to be a sincere believer in the practicability and necessity of the measures which have distinguished the organized advocates of colonization,—and whatever the devotion and talents of one man can accomplish will be aimed at and ardently labored for by him.

☞A pamphlet, recently published at Boston, furnishes some interesting statistics respecting the distribution of capital in Boston, and in Massachusetts. It appears that there are two hundred and twenty-four individuals in Boston, worth in the aggreate $71,855,000; the average wealth of these individuals is $321,781, and it is generally supposed that this estimate is below, rather than above the truth. The assessors' valuation of the property in Massachusetts in 1840, was $299,888,338: it would appear therefore, by the above estimate that—allowing three thousand other individuals in the State to be worth each $30,000, which from statements given appears to be the fact—three thousand, two hundred and twenty-four individuals own more than half of all the property in the State.

☞There are three hundred and seventy lawyers in Boston, upon which the correspondent of the Daily Advertiser says:

Three hundred and seventy lawyers!—*horresco referens.* When Peter the Great visited Westminister Hall, he asked who were all those men in wigs and gowns. He was told that they were lawyers. "Are they all lawyers!" said he; "why there are but two lawyers in all my dominions, and I am going to hang one of them as soon as I get home." Is there any unfortunate Peter Peebles ready to exclaim:

O that the present hour would lend
Another despot of the kind!

Mr. CLAYTON is an adept at blunders. The Charleston *Mercury* says of him, with its usual force:

"Every step of Mr. Clayton is in the mud. He seems not only to have a poor capacity, but to shrink from all labor. This was the secret of his difficulty with the French Minister. Instead of examining the question of national law involved, and taking and defending a principle, he ties up two or three old letters from Commander Carpender, and sends them off to M. Poussin, with the hope that he will find them interesting and satisfactory. And now in the Mosquito question he waits till Mr. Squires has involved the Government in serious, or at least absurd difficulty, before he instructs him as to its intentions."

IMPROVED PRINTING PRESS.—"Nota Bene," in his last letter in the Concordia (Miss.) *Intelligencer*, has the following:

"Mr. James A. Campbell, quite a youth, has invented, and, I believe patented, a most important improvement on the printing press. It prints *both sides* of a sheet, in passing it *once* through, and performs, what is technically called its own feeding and flying. It will print 18,000 sheets an hour, being about 5,000 more than the best presses now used, and saves much personal labor. Mr. C. is the son of the Rev. A. Campbell, a learned divine of this city, formerly President of Mississippi College, at Clinton. He is not a mechanic, but got his ideas by visiting our printing offices, one of the best schools in the world, for the development of mind, and the acquisition of knowledge."

On Thursday night last, a German laborer in Jeffersonville Ia., was brutally murdered. He had some money, and was decoyed out by two of his own countrymen, who lately came from New Orleans. They killed him with a hatchet, and buried him near a brick yard. Marks of blood led to a vigorous search for the missing man, and he was soon found. The scoundrels are in jail, and will, no doubt, get their deserts. The name of the murdered man was Smidt. The supposed murderers are Wm. Graf and C. Gatz.

A CONTRAST.—Miss Fillmore, a daughter of the Vice President of the United States, recently received an appointment as teacher in one of the public schools of Buffalo, and is now acting in that capacity. How striking an illustration of the simplicity of our Republican institutions! Miss Fillmore received her education at the State Normal School.—*Exchange Paper.*

Madame Poussin, it is said, could not be admitted to the society of Mrs. Clayton, because Madame Poussin had been a teacher. Mrs. Clayton was only the wife of a former teacher. "How striking an illustration of the simplicity of our Republican institutions!"—*St. Louis Union.*

CHARLES KING, Esq., formerly editor and proprietor of the New York American, and more recently connected with the Courier & Enquirer, has retired from that paper, and from the public press, with which he has been associated for a period of thirty years.

The Louisville Journal is abusing the Hon. Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire. This is nothing new in that quarter. The Journal has been *running down Hill* for some time past.—*N. A. Dem.*

STRAYED.

ON the 30th of October, from my residence in Indianapolis, a bright bay mare, 16 hands high, shed all around with new shoes, with small white spots on the right side of her head, and a knot in her forehead, a good trotter; supposed to be 7 years old next spring. Any person giving me information of said mare by writing, or at my Marble Shop, on Washington street, opposite the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, will be liberally rewarded. JOHN BUSTMAN.

Indianapolis, Nov. 7, 1849. 45-3w

From the Madison Banner.

NEW FIRE ENGINE.—Last night the mailboat, big Ben. Franklin, Capt. Blair Summons, arrived about eight o'clock. She brought down a splendid new fire engine, called the relief No. 1, in charge of Capt. Little, of Indianapolis, for which place it is destined. As soon as it was known that the gallant Captain had arrived at the wharf, the Washington Fire Company No. 2 marched down to receive him. After the reception, the Captain and the new engine were escorted up Mulberry, to the Alhambra, kept by Mr. Marsh, where the company with their guest, partook of refreshments. They then proceeded to the railroad depot, where, after placing the Relief safely upon the cars, the Washington boys gave three cheers for Capt. Little and his beautiful new engine, to which he responded in a few very brief and appropriate remarks.

The engine arrived in good order, accompanied by the committee; and our citizens have had an opportunity of seeing it tested. It is a beautiful piece of workmanship, and it is thought will answer the expectations of the company and the public. The company held a meeting on Saturday evening, Oct. 27, and the following resolutions were adopted:

At a regular meeting of the Independent Relief Fire Engine & Hose Company, No. 1, of Indianapolis, held at the council chamber, October, 27. 1849. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, with three cheers.

Resolved, That the thanks of this company be tendered to the Washington Fire company, No. 1, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for the prompt and manly aid rendered on the trial of our new fire engine; with the care and energetic assistance given our committee in conveying said engine on board the boat.

May their LION always give an extra roar.

Resolved, That the thanks of this company be tendered to the captain and mate of the big Ben Franklin, for their assiduous care and assistance in conveying our fire engine to the boat, and for their courtesy and gentlemanly deportment to our committee during the trip from Cincinnati to Madison.

May the Big Ben always be able to show the name of Franklin.

Resolved, That the thanks of this company be tendered the firemen of Madison for the warm-hearted and manly reception given our committee, and the able and prompt assistance rendered them in removing our new engine from the boat to the cars.

In case of fire the Relief and her crew are at your service, heart and hand; send up the cars.

Resolved, That the thanks of this company be tendered to the President and Clerk of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad company, for their gentlemanly kindness and generosity in conveying our new engine, free of charge, from Madison to this city.

May your per cent, never be less, or your shadow grow smaller.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in the city papers at Indianapolis, and that the city papers of Cincinnati and Madison be requested to give the same an insertion.

J. T. WILLIAMS,
J. F. MERRILL, } *Committee.*
J. LITTLE.

This energetic company deserve well of the public. They have contributed liberally of their time and means in procuring this Engine and apparatus, (which is far ahead of any thing of the kind yet seen in this place,) and hold themselves ready at all times to aid in the preservation of the property of the people from destruction. We understand they are yet indebted about $1,000 dollars, and rely upon the liberality of those interested to make up the amount. It ought to be done, and we hope it will be, without delay.

From the London Morning Chronicle of Sept. 15.

The revolutionary scheme for the re-distribution of Europe (we use the epithet for conciseness' sake, and as sufficiently appropriate for our present purpose)—this scheme has been, for the present at least, completely checkmated by the submission of Hungary. Its essential feature was the dismemberment of the Austrian Empire, and it involved, of course, the consequences with which such a catastrophe was pregnant, viz., a new revolution in Italy—a new revolution in Germany—the amalgation of the German States into one powerful commonwealth, republican in substance, if not in form, (for in no other species of common government could it or can it be expected that North and South would ultimately acquiesce)—and the transfer to Hungary of the valley of the Lower Danube and the remaining territories of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine. These were all parts of one consistent plan, and the contingency on which they hung, the thread which bound them together, was the success of the Magyar arms. The cannexion was pointed out by us before the struggle began, and the truth of our anticipations was fully confirmed by the latter stages of its progress. Nor was this all. The probability that the struggles of the new Magyar State to make good its footing among the ruins of the Empire would lead to a Polish war of Independence, and eventally to extensive revolutionary convulsions in Turkey, and perhaps in Russia herself, although overlooked or denied in England, was too obvious not to enter into the calculations of Continental politicians of every hue. In this light it was that the Hungarian war was viewed as well at St. Petersburg as at Geneva; this gave it the importance which it wore both in the eyes of the Czar and in those of the Democratic Clubs of London and Paris; and it is to an unwillingness to accept the responsibility of accelerating a chain of consequences so momentous and so difficult to fathom, that we must ascribe the passive attitude which the Government of Western Europe have thought fit to retain in the presence of events certainly not ill calculated to challenge opposition and provoke interference.

AUSTRIAN FEROCITY.—Austria, notwithstanding it has conquered the Hungarians, or rather got the Russians to do what its own weakness could not accomplish, exhibits in its vengeance a ferocity which strongly marks its consciousness of its own imbecility and fear. Madame de Maderspatch, Hungarian lady of influence at Ruskburg, gives the following account of her own treatment after the surrender:—"I was suddenly taken," she says, "by Austrian soldiers from my husband and children, and without any charge having been brought, or any previous examination made, I was dragged into a square formed by the troops, and in the place where I reside and in the presence of its population, which had been accustomed to honor me, not because I was their mistress, but because the whole tenor of my life deserved it, *I was flogged with rods.*" Frantic at this dreadful act, her husband, whom she describes as a man of the highest moral and intellectual qualities, *shot himself.* The people attempt to massacre the commanding officer, but he was protected by the troops. "My son," adds the lady, "who is only 18, was taken in Georgey's army and has been sent as a common soldier to Italy. Thus my cup of bitterness is full. My misery is boundless, and it is only in the wish to liberate my boy that I now live."

ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The State Sentinel publishes the proceedings of a meeting lately held at Indianapolis for the purpose of taking preliminary steps toward the establishment of an institution for the comfortable and respectable employment, support and education of indigent orphans. The constitution of our State contemplates the establishment of such institutions, and it is proposed to petition the Legislature strongly from every part of the State to act upon the subject immediately.

We approve the plan decidedly. We should even like to see an institution of the kind in every county, if possible, to give honorable home and employment, and thus a comfortable self-support to all poor persons who might choose to avail themselves of it, with a department to give employment as well as confinement to insane persons when necessary, and criminals.—*Valparaiso (Ia.) Observer.*

☞The citizens of Indianapolis have held a meeting to take into consideration the establishment of a State Orphan Assylum. The object is one that commends itself by the strongest arguments to the favorable consideration of the people and legislature of the State. It would be a credit to the state.

We learned from our friend, S. Major, Esq. some days ago, that the other Benevolent Institutions, at or near Indianapolis, were in a very flourishing condition. All such institutions, if prudently conducted, are an honor to a state.—*Shelbyville Volunteer.*

SUPPOSED LOSS OF A CALIFORNIA PARTY.—A letter from Santa Fe, dated Aug. 16th, mentions the loss of a party of emigrants from New York, under Gildersleeve, the foot racer, numbering 50 or 60 men. Their oxen had died, their provisions were exhausted, and the men were scattered. Two men who had gone after another party were lost, but the account does not state whether or not the rest were lost.

Fashion, the celebrated racer, has been withdrawn from the turf, after a career of unrivalled brilliancy, at the age of ten years.

From the Logansport Pharos.

STATE AGENT.—This office is to be filled by the Legislature at the next session. The duty of the office is to pay the interest on our public debt, in the city of New York. This officer is enabled to materially aid companies in the construction of Rail Roads, &c., by procuring eastern stock, loans, &c. M. G. Bright, of Madison, was the first agent, and to his efforts the Madison and Indianapolis Rail Road owes its early completion. The present agent, Mr. Collins, resides at New Albany, and by his efforts a loan has been obtained for that city of $100,000, for the completion of a rail road from New Albany to Salem.

I should be much pleased to see this officer from the northern part of the State. We have our interests here to promote. We have now the wealth of the State—as large a population—men equally qualified with Southern gentlemen; and the future prospects of northern Indiana, if true to her own interests, are not surpassed by any portion of the Union. Rail Roads are now in progress, or about commencing, from Lafayette, Logansport, and Peru, to the centre of the State, and another is now in progress along the northern line of the State; and the influence of our State agent on these works will be very important.

We have several persons who could fill this office with credit to themselves and the State; and by a united effort, a suitable man may be elected. Let me propose the name of Ebenezer M. Chamberlain, of Goshen, as a suitable person, and one who can succeed, if a candidate. Judge Chamberlain is well known as a man of business habits, and to all that know him no reccommendation is required as to character or qualifications

The South has had this office for six years, and justice requires that the north should have it the incoming term; and I hope that the northern members will insist that this officer shall come from the country north of the Wabash. CASS.

STATE AGENT.—The Logansport Pharos contains a communication in which the name of the Hon. E. M. Chamberlain, President of the Ninth Judicial Circuit is nominated for the office of State Agent, to be elected this winter by the Legislature. If Mr. Collins, the present efficient Agent, cannot be re-elected, or some other good Whig, nothing would please us more than to see Judge Chamberlain fill the office of State Agent. We have known him from our boyhood, and believe him to possess superior qualifications for the office.—*Lafayette Journal, whig.*

Mr. C. B. Bentley of this place, is announced in the *State Sentinel* as a candidate for Principle Clerk of the House of Representatives. He is qualified for the station and we should like to see him elected.—*Jeffersonian.*

As to the office of State Printer, we have as yet heard but one voice coming up from every portion of our State and that voice proclaims the Chapmans of the Sentinel the men for that office. If long tried and faithful services rendered to the cause of Democracy, if a studied devotion to principle, and an anxious solicitude for the promotion of the best interests of our State—in a word if a self sacrificing spirit, which has ever prompted them to prefer the good of the public to that of their own, confer any merit, surely the Messrs. Chapmans are entitled to the office of State Printer. We feel confident, that if the voice of the great mass of the Democracy of Indiana is at all regarded in the selection for this office, that the Legislature will give it to "*nobody else.*" It is due to them that they should now and then enjoy a small morsel of the fruits of their own rearing. "The laborer is worthy of his hire."—*Jeffersonville Republican.*

CAPITAL VS. LABOR.—The Commercial correspondent of the Washington Union, under date of Oct. 10, writes as follows:

There are many indications abroad that the new Congress will be insulted with propositions in the face of the growing republicanism of the world, to take a retrograde step and reimpose upon the labor of free Americans indirect taxes for the benefit of privileged capital. The burden of capital upon labor is becoming recognized as one of the greatest evils of civilization. The whole wealth of the country is admittedly the result of labor. As capital increases in amount, the annual draught upon labor, in the shape of interest, to support the growing extravagance of non-producing capitalists, falls with increasing weight upon industry, and widens the difference between wealth and poverty, destroying the middle classes. It is frequently alleged by protectionists, that "the unexampled increase of wealth in England from the time of Cromwell" has resulted from her protective system. These theorists have yet to learn that which has forced itself upon British statesmen—viz: that the protective system has not increased wealth; it has only drawn it from the hands of its producers into those of the privileged few, where its ostentations display dazzles the understanding and excites the envy of those here who seek affluence by the same means, regardless of the laboring millions whose condition sinks as that of the capitalists improves. The prodigious powers of compound interest are well known, and the capital of civilized countries is always swelling under its operation. A considerable portion of the interest derived from large fortunes is annually reinvested in productive property; that is, such as takes from the producer a large portion of his earnings in the shape of rent. Take, for instance, such a fortune as that of the new minister to England, estimated at $3,000,000 and put into his pocket by protective laws of Congress: if $2,000,000 is actively employed at compound interest, it will double every ten years, and in four decades will reach $40,000,000; which vast sum will have been produced by thousands of laborers for the benefit of this one non-producer. Against this fearfully accumulative power, labor has no protection; and when capital is farther hedged round by special laws exempting it from the liability to which labor is exposed and also by tariff laws, insuring it a profit when employed in manufactures, at the expense of those who consume the manufactores, its accumulative power becomes irrestible, and the product of myriads of hopeless laborers is swept into its coffers with resistless certainty. Every year this national evil is enlanced, and the power of this capital is once more being exerted for a restoration of one of its privileges, viz: high tariffs.

Some of the Locofoco papers still continue to abuse Gen. Taylor for his report of the battle of Buena Vista—demanding now that *Congress* shall "do justice to the Second Regiment of Indiana Volunteers."

A portion of the "Second Regiment" will not be very like to appreciate a kindness of this sort. If Congress should conclude to do them "justice," no doubt they would "retreat" faster than they did at Buena Vista.—*Dayton Journal.*

During the war, the Dayton Journal took the side of the enemy, and it now but fulfils its vocation when it slanders a Regiment by branding it as cowardly that lost more men than any other Regiment save one, that fought at Buena Vista. But one man showed signs of fear and that was its Taylor whig Colonel and he is defended by the whig press, while the brave men under his command are branded with cowardice by the same reckless party.—*Ohio Statesman.*

PROGRESSING BACKWARDS.—In Kentucky are some 120,000 non-slaveholders, representing *five-sixths* of her white population. There is now assembled in Frankfort a convention engaged in re-modeling the Constitution of the State. In this Convention the non-slaveholders, have not a single representative—the one hundred delegates are all slaveholders, although they represent but *one-sixth* of the white population.

And this fact, so extraordinary, it is conceded by the Louisville Journal, requires that the system of slavery should be indefinitely kept up! And to this end a Committee of the Convention have made a report, recommending a prohibition to voluntary emancipation, although it is conceded that its permission would only tend to an *imperceptible* wearing out of the system by natural causes, *after a great lapse of time.* As a further indication of "progression backwards," it is proposed in Convention, to empower the Legislature to remove, *forcibly*, the free blacks from the State.

It was but a few years ago, that public opinion in this gallant commonwealth, was fast pressing her onward to a more elevated position—even among the Free States. Why this backward movement!—*Cin. Gazette.*

SUGAR.—It is estimated that the exports of sugar from Cuba for 1850, if nothing occurs to injure the crop between this and the early part of December, will be equal to 1,500,000 boxes, worth, at present rates, (molasses included,) about $33,000,000. The largest crop ever exported hitherto was in 1847, amounting to near 1,300,000 boxes; since which date the cultivation has been increased, and the present season has been uncommonly favorable.

PAPER MONEY IN EUROPE.—The Parisan correspondence of the Washington Republic, of a late date, contains the following remarks in relation to the paper circulation of Central and Southern Europe:

One of the great troubles in Southern Europe will be with their paper money. As a necessary consequence of the terror which the revolution and the bloody scenes of the past year inspired, specie almost disappeared from circulation, each one hiding what he had. All sorts of devices were adopted to supply its place. Its exportation was forbidden. Bank notes of small denominations were issued. Permits to bankers and corporations to make similar issues were granted; but these remedies proved insufficient. In Austria and Bavaria, the past summer, such has been the want of small coin that the florin (forty cents) bank notes are very commonly halved, quartered, and even divided into eighths, in order to make equivalent sums in small change; as, for example, for five cents, the eight of a florin note is given, and these "rags" pass readily current. This not sufficing, inn-keepers, merchants, towns, corporations, &c., have issued small notes, which pass, or which have to pass, for want of other currency in their neighborhood. Specie, of course, is enormously high. I am told that it commands almost all over Austria from 25 to 35 per cent. The silver thaler of Prussia, for example, is worth now in Austria, 30 per cent. premium in the currency of the country, and gold is still higher.

The Austrians and Hungarians have each, for months past been manufacturing continually vast quantities of bank notes, which are forced into circulation. The report of the Bank of Vienna, lately published, gives a specie deposit of twenty-seven millions to a paper circulation of almost two hundred and sixty millions, and this probably is far short of the mark! Kossuth, who had a mania for financiering, was by no means behind-hand with Austria in putting forth paper money; presses were kept at work day and night manufacturing it. The Austrian notes were declared worthless, and vast quantities of the Hungarian came into circulation, and passed readily. One of the first acts of the Austrian government, since the submission of Georgy, is to declare these worthless. The Russians, however, have taken them freely at par, and it is thought that some arrangement will be made less fatal to the Hungarians than this. At the capitulation of Venice they have declared the Venitian notes to be available only at 50 per cent. Such acts are unworthy the government of a civilized nation.

PLANK ROADS.—It should never be lost sight of, that plank roads will add to the value of the commerce of this city beyond any roads that can be constructed. At the same time they will afford the people a refuge against the monopoly of railrods, which require a greater outlay of capital, and will consequently continue to be held by the commercial and monied classes as long as the present organization of society endures.

There are three great means of connecting the city with the country, and thus at length bringing about a more perfect union of the three great departments of national existence—agriculture, manufactures and commerce. These are common roads, plank roads and railroads. The first is not well adapted to this region of country when they are much traveled, but nevertheless acts as a check upon the second, while the second prevents the monopoly, consequent upon the greater cost of the third, from pressing too heavily upon the people.

Consequently no railroad should be without a plank road running along side of it, and no plank road should be without a common road, to act as a check upon the avarice of its proprietors. Thus the principle of competition should also pervade this department of social progress.

It is no doubt a wise dispensation of Providence that civilization should thus proceed from the less to the more perfect in the arts and sciences, so that, no matter how far superior intelligence may seize upon the advantages its possession bestows, the great mass of men are enabled to fall back upon the first rudiments of social existence, and trust to them for refuge from the dangers of utter dependence.

Another reason why we should pay more attention to plank roads, may be found in the fact, that railroads tend to destroy, in a great degree, the retail trade of a place. The trade of this description which came a long distance, is most generally lost, and the city must replace it by that drawn from a lesser distance. This can only be done by roads which open the resources of the country immediately round, thus creating a fresh custom to replace that which was lost.—*Chicago Democrat.*

LARD OIL.—In Cincinnati it is calculated that 11,000,000 pounds of lard will be run into lard oil this year, two-sevenths of which aggregate will make stearine, the residue oil, say about 20,000 barrels of 43 gallons each. There is also an establishment in that city extensively engaged in extracting the grease from the residue of the hog, and will probably this year operate in this way on 30,000 hogs. This concern alone is expected to turn out this season 3,000,000 lbs. of lard. 3,000,000 lbs. of stearine have been made in one year into candles and soap in these factories, and they can make 6000 lbs. of candles per average day throughout the year.

SHOE DEALERS' CONVENTION.—A convention assembled in New York on Monday, composed principally of dealers in boots and shoes, who come together once a year, to consult the mutual interests of the trade. Some important facts were stated by the chairman worth repeating. One house in Connecticut makes $250,000 worth of pegged shoes every year; another $500,000 worth, and in Massachusetts the aggregate value of this kind of manufacture was stated to be $18,000,000. Still the demand was greater than the supply, thus offering a tempting field for enterprise and capital in this line of business.

Proclamation.

Whereas, a usage which has obtained the approbation of the American people, and one which has received the sanction of the christian world generally, calls upon me, at this season, to aid in perpetuating the same, by recommending a day to be observed as