INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

WILLIAM J. BROWN, Editor.
AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher.

WEEKLY.

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WEEKLY,..... 2 00

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INDIANA STATE SENTINEL:

A GAZETTE OF THE PEOPLE,

☞Office in THE SENTINEL BUILDINGS☜

North Side Washington, near Meridian St.

AUSTIN H. BROWN, PUBLISHER.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION

Is published every Wednesday and Saturday and Daily during the session of the Legislature, at

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THE WEEKLY EDITION

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☞*This Paper* offers inducements to Advertisers equal to any other establishment in the State.

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We will advertise at the following rates in our respective weeklies:

Patent Medicines at	$150 00 per column.
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AUSTIN H. BROWN,
JNO. D. DEFREES.

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY 20. 1850.

August Election.

Democrats, are you ready for the conflict, are you united? If you are, victory will perch on your banner. If you are divided, defeat and disgrace will follow. Your candidates are in the field; elect them, and they will carry out your principles. Mark the pretended democrat, whose petty ambition and love of office, will induce him to be a candidate in opposition to the will of his party. Mark the whig, who in democratic counties, cries aloud and spares not, against the influence of party. His lamentations are like the cries and tears of the crocodile, after he has devoured his prey: such men, elected by democratic votes, always prove to be most violent and proscriptive partizans. But this is whig tactics in counties where the democrats have a majority, and if the case is hopeless, their next effort always is, to induce some trading democrat to run in opposition to the regular nomination, in hopes of dividing and breaking down the regular organization. Let honest democrats watch such men. They will smile upon you, but smile to betray. There is no safety but in voting the whole ticket. Swap knives and swap horses, but don't swap away your birthright or your principles.

Remember the first Monday in August. Give one day to your country. Go to the election. Go early, work late. Let your motto be, "the union of the Democracy for the sake of the Union." Meet your political opponents with calmness and moderation; arm yourselves with the weapons of truth and reason. The election you are just entering upon is a most important one. If you will it, and work accordingly, you must triumph. But again we say, beware of the enemy who would sow tares and cockle amongst you. Treat him as a spy. Try him as a spy, and cast him out as unworthy of your confidence.

☞I. O. O. F.—The Grand Lodge of this order, on last Wednesday, elected the following gentlemen officers to serve for the ensuing year:

Milton Herndon, M. W. G. M.; Joseph D. Silcox, R. W. D. G. M.; William M. Monroe, R. W. G. W.; Willis W. Wright, R. W. G. Secretary; Jacob B. McChesney, R. W. G. Treasurer; Solomon Meredith, G. Rep. G. L. U. S.; Daniel Moss, Alternate G. Rep.

The Grand Encampment, of the same order have elected the following officers for the coming year:

Job B. Eldridge, M. W. G. P.; John Dixon, M. E. G. H. P.; William M. Monroe, R. W. G. S. M.; Casper Markle, R. W. G. J. M.; Willis W. Wright, R. W. G. Scribe; E. Hedderly, R. W. G. Treasurer; Stephen C. Clymer, W. G. Sentinel; George Brown, Dep. G. Sentinel; Schuyler Colfax is the Rep.

Funeral Honors to Gen. Taylor.

The committee of arrangements have fixed on Saturday next, the 27th inst., for a meeting in the State House square, for the purpose of paying a tribute to the memory of Gen. Taylor.

The Rev. E. R. Ames will preach a funeral sermon, and H. O'Neal, Esq., will deliver an address.

Mr. McClernand's Speech.

In our paper of to-day will be found an extract from the able and eloquent speech of this gentleman. Mr. McClernand has been a member of Congress during the whole period of the slavery excitement, and no man understands the whole subject upon which he has spoken better than he does. It is a faithful history of the Proviso and its effects upon the peace and prosperity of the country. We commend it to the careful perusal of our readers.

New Route to the City of New York.

Coaches now leave this city, daily, for Niles, in Michigan, *via* Logansport, where they intersect with the great Central Railroad to Detroit, and, at the latter place, with boats to Buffalo—reaching the latter place in forty-two hours from Logansport, and fifty-eight hours from Indianapolis. Passengers, by this route, can reach New York city in four days from this place.

All Talk and no Cider.

This old and somewhat vulgar adage is peculiarly applicable to the present session of Congress. It seems to be all talk and no work. The subject of slavery in the territories, the admission of California and other kindred measures have been discussed for the last seven months, and no vote has yet been taken. A very common error prevails all over the country, that the members' names which appear most frequently among the proceedings are the most influential. They are certainly the most prominent and active; but, as a general rule, they are far from being the most useful. The most talented and influential members seldom engage in debate, and when they do, it is not for the purpose of speaking to Buncombe with empty seats for their auditors; but to explain the subject matter before the body. Ratliffe Boon, when a member of Congress from Indiana, had a set speech, which he used upon all occasions, and a capital one it was. He would spring to his feet, and, after being recognized by the chair, he would say, "Mr. Speaker, I think we have had talking enough on this subject, and I therefore move the previous question." For this he received from the whigs the appellation of "Previous question Boon." It would be a fortunate thing for the country if there were more Boons in Congress.

For a time the hour rule checked debate; but in the end, whilst it has had the effect to curtail the length of the speeches, it has greatly increased their number; any member now can either write out, or get some one to do it for him, an eight page speech, which he can read in the House, have published in the Congressional Globe, and thousands of them sent home to his beloved constituents in pamphlet form. They read his speech and congratulate themselves that their member in Congress is so "*smart a man.*"

There are two hundred and thirty-five Representatives and Delegates; each one must make a speech to satisfy his constituents that he is an active member, and in the ordinary hours of the session, it will require at least seventy-five days to get through. The next question that comes up they have all a right to speak, and so Congress goes on, talking and talking, without any action.

We are becoming a most loquacious people,—we are better talkers than workers. This crying evil not only exists in Congress, but is increasing in all our legislative bodies. The time was when any question in the Senate could have been determined in ten days, and a vote obtained; now it requires months. A few days since, Mr. Bell, a whig Senator from Tennessee, spoke for three days on the slavery question. It is a great and growing evil, and unless the practical workingmen in Congress can adopt some rule to curtail the "glorious right of speech," Congress will have to continue in session all the time.

The Galphin Swindle.

Our neighbor of the Journal has, from the first, endeavored to apologise for, if not approve of, this plunder of the treasury. He has brought up the cases of notorious defaulters, one of whom, at least, was once recommended by a whig meeting as the whig candidate for Vice-President of the United States, to prove that Mr. Crawford and the rest of the Cabinet were perfectly justifiable in the transaction. Horace Greely does not look at the matter in this light. He seems to think this money, unjustly taken from the treasury, should be disgorged. He says:

It can hardly be denied that this affair has received a perfectly thorough and unusually fair, spirited and impartial investigation, and we do not think the country will be disposed to deny the justice of the conclusion arrived at. And there is no doubt that whatever be the legal effect of this conclusion, the people at large should require the re-payment of this money. Perhaps, in the atmosphere of Washington, it may seem rather a verdant, or rather an obsolete idea that any body who has fed fat on the treasury should be expected to disgorge the luscious plunder, but it is nevertheless one that every honest conscience must entertain, and every sentiment of private honor enforce. All the parties who have shared in this spoil are not known to the public, but at least one is conspicuous, and will be universally looked to. Indeed, it is hardly possible to doubt that, under the circumstances, he will see the propriety of a prompt and complete restitution of the whole interest, and take measures accordingly.

What effect this result will have on the formation of the Cabinet, remains to be seen. It is only natural to suppose that it cannot leave it exactly as it finds it. Propriety would seem to dictate that a Cabinet Minister who, in such a matter, undergoes a decisive rebuke from the popular branch of the Legislature, should give way to a successor. There may, however, be reasons or a contrary course, but they do not now occur to us.

☞The Cleaveland Herald says: The facilities for travel on Lake Superior have been much improved this season. The Propellers Napoleon and Independence run regularly. One leaves the Sault every Friday, making the trip through the lake, touching at Carp river, Ontonagon, and Isle Royal. The fine Cleaveland Propeller Manhattan, launched from Lake Erie into Superior last spring, is also making regular trips, and we learn very profitable ones. The mining business of Lake Superior has become an important item of trade and wealth, and the Sault Journal notices the arrival of numerous parties from below, pleasure seeking or on business.

☞A correspondent of the New York Tribune, in a telegraphic despatch, says, that it is generally rumored in Washington that President Fillmore will form a Cabinet composed throughout of men in favor of the compromise bill now before the Senate—Daniel Webster for Secretary of State, &c.

Another despatch says, that the Hon. Caleb B. Smith, or Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, will be offered the Home Department. Doubtful. Caleb B. is looking to the U. S. Senate, and Dick is considered rather "small potatoes," in connection with such an office.

☞GILBERT M. DUNN, of Portland, Maine; THOMAS L. TUCKER, of Indianapolis; JEREMIAH TINGLEY, of Ohio; DAVID M. JONES, of Corydon; JAMES A. BESWICK, of Laconia; J. HANNA, of Indianapolis; SAMUEL A. LATIMORE, of Liberty, and JAMES T. EMBREE, of Princeton, received the Degree of A. B., at the commencement at Greencastle, in the early part of this week.

☞Eastern papers are now received at Lafayette via Detroit and Central Railroad, which the papers of that city consider a decided improvement. So we go.

Incidents in the Life of General Taylor.

The following summary of remarkable incidents in the life of General Taylor will be interesting to our readers. The article, from which we copied them, gave a history, at considerable length, of his services in the Mexican war, which is familiar to our readers, and which, for the want of room, we now omit. After introductory remarks, the writer, who is well conversant with his history, says:

ZACHARY TAYLOR, the son of a father honorably distinguished in the Revolutionary war, was born in Orange county, Virginia, Nov. 24, 1784. Till the age of 21 he worked on the farm of his father, but early developed a taste for military life. He was appointed first Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry on May 3, 1808. In 1810 he married Miss Margaret Smith of Maryland. In 1812 he served as Captain under Gen. Harrison in the Indian war of the North-west, where in September he gained great credit for bravery and coolness in defending Fort Harrison against the savages, and received the rank of Brevet-Major in consequence. In the course of the war he further distinguished himself. When it ended, being reduced to the rank of Captain on account of the general reduction of the army, he resigned and went back to his farm. He was reinstated as Major in 1816, and commanded for two years at Green Bay on Lake Michigan. Afterward he served mostly in the South, being scarcely ever absent from active duty. On April 19, 1819, he received the commission of Lieut. Colonel. After 1826 he was again sent to the North-west, where he remained five years. In 1832 he was made Colonel, and served in the Black Hawk War. Afterward he was stationed at Prairie du Chien till 1836, when he was ordered to Florida, where on December 25, 1837, he fought the battle of Okeechochee, one of the most memorable in the annals of our Indian hostilities, which virtually put an end to the war; for this he received the brevet rank of Brigadier General. He remained in Florida till 1840, when he took command of the first department of the army in the South-west, his head-quarters being at Fort Gibson, in Arkansas. In 1845 he was ordered to the Texan frontier, in anticipation of the Mexican war, and at the beginning of August had taken up his position at Corpus Christi.

In person, Gen. Taylor was about five feet eight inches high, with a slight tendency to corpulency. His complexion was dark, his forehead high, his features plain, but full of courage, intelligence, benevolence and good humor. His dress was always simple, and his manners made all who approached him perfectly at home.

Mrs. Taylor, the wife of his youth, still lives; though, from taste, she has not appeared in general society since her husband's elevation to the Presidency. They have had four children, one son and three daughters; one of the latter married Dr. Wood of the Army, who has been in attendance on the President during this last illness; another (now also deceased) married Senator Davis of Miss.; and the third is Mrs. Bliss, who has done the honors of the Presidential Mansion. The son is still a young man.

Last Moments of Gen. Taylor.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin has given a long description of the incidents connected with the last illness and death of Gen. Taylor. The following is his account of the closing scene:

"I will not attempt to describe the commotion that ensued. Mrs. Taylor thrice fainted from excess of apprehension, and Col. Bliss, who had never shed a tear perhaps upon the battle plain, wept like an infant. At 5, two hours previous, the physicians refused to administer any more medicine, considering his case hopeless, and in the hands of God. The Heads of Department, corporate authorities of the city, diplomatic body, and officers of the army and navy, paid their resqects often during the day, and seemed to entertain lively feelings of solicitude for his safety. Every thing that could contribute to the comfort of the sick, thenceforward, was extended; but the sands of life had run out, and his hours were numbered.

"At nine the vomiting partially ceased, as all pain had disappeared about four in the afternoon. But the system had wasted under the shock and gradually sunk beyond recovery. Green matter was thrown from his stomach at intervals until twenty minutes past 10—that peculiar coloration of bile that indicates the dissolution of patients thus seized. At 35 minutes past 10 his wife, and other members of his family, were called to his bed side, to receive his last earthly adieu—a farewell that the stoutest could not gaze upon without a tear. It must be remembered that his was a domestic life; and his beloved partner, ignorant as himself of those fashionable formulas which sunder the husband from the wife, felt for the first time the loneliness of a bereaved heart, and understood nothing of that rigid discipline that would have dictated to her 'Go and weep in solitude—society decrees it.' Her abandonment and grief were truly heart-piercing."

Letter from California.

The last Richmond Palladium publishes extracts from a letter received by Joseph Parry of that county, from his son, George Parry, dated 5th mo. (May) 20th, 1850. It appears from the manner of this date, that at least one Quaker has ventured to go to California. He says:

"I have been at this place four or five days. It is a small village, about 80 miles north-east of Sacramento City. It is among the mountains—a new place just sprung up. The mines in this district, have been and still are rich. Some claims have been sold as high as $17,000, I have been informed. H. McKinley told me he paid $10,000 for his claim, 90 feet, and expects to realize $100,000 out of it. These claims are situated in a grassy flat, rather a swamp, and the gold is obtained from the depth of 4 to 15 feet. The claims are all taken, but some are offered for sale at high rates however.—The miners have been quite successful in the ravines, as they are measurably dry; but the rivers are still too high, on account of the melting of the snow, for successful operations, and will probably continue flush for a month to come.

Drunkenness is very common—gambling is practised in almost every other house, in the streets and in the woods. I have seen females in the gaming houses, with their table or Faro bank, as it is called, gambling; and women are hired in these houses to play the violin, to attract custom. But there is still a more abominable traffic carried on here,—the selling of females! The masters of ships brings them from New South Wales, and other places on the condition that they are to be sold for their passage money. On arriving in port at San Francisco, the master reports to consignees so much flour, meat, &c., and such a number of women, subject to his order. There has been some sold for several hundred dollars; but they have become more plenty, and prices are reduced to, from $50 to &70. Some have been sold as low as$15, but as slavery is not lawful in this country, they are not apt to stay long unless they are pleased with those who buy them.

The editor of the Albany Argus, whose location enables him to have some idea of Mr. Fillmore's opinions on the great subjects now agitating the country, after noticing Gen. Taylor's death and the accession of Mr. Fillmore to the Presidency, says:

Mr. FILLMORE is placed, by this dispensation of Providence, in the Presidential chair, and we trust will have the aid of that same high Power to assist him in the discharge of his responsible duties at this critical period in the affairs of the Nation. What his probable course will be, we do not pretend at this time to judge; though it is to be presumed that his administration will aim for the adjustment of the difficulties growing out of the territorial question, and probably upon a basis not materially at variance with the compromise bill now before the Senate. A short time will suffice to determine the course which will be pursued.

Mr. FILLMORE has two years and eight months of the unexpired time of the late President to serve; and has a signal opportunity to do substantial service to his country. We trust he will do it.

☞The wheat crop throughout the State of Indiana is now harvested, and is unusually good; little, if any, affected by the rust. The corn crop is backward, but the recent rains may bring it out. There is scarcely any old wheat or corn left in the State.

Northern and Southern Fanaticism.

The editor of the State Sentinel has recently, in two numbers of this Paper, given his views very freely on this subject. His first article, which treated of Southern Fanaticism, was generally approved, by abolitionists as well as all others; but when, with equal truth, he depicted the high handed measures and feelings of a set of fanatics in the North, and showed that the two widely different and conflicting elements were now united to prevent legislation in Congress, that would adjust all sectional difficulties by concession and compromise, he was called Southern in his feelings, and the paper denounced as the "Southern organ of the Democracy," by a paper too, that has no opinions on the subject, that it dare to avow, and that, like the weather-cock on our steeples, changes with every wind that blows. The following letter, published in the New York Tribune, will give the true character of Mr. Seward's friends in New York. E. B. Crocker, who figures in the article as a citizen of Indiana, is known to many of our readers. The editor of the Indiana Journal is well acquainted with him, and as a friend of William H. Seward, is bound to endorse at least the resolution of applause given to that individual. We are sorry to devote so much space in our paper to the article, but in justice to the editor, who has been holding up to censure such men at the North who figured at the meeting at Syracuse, we are induced to publish it, more particularly as a citizen of Indiana is represented to have taken a prominent part in its deliberations.

[Correspondence of The Tribune.]

LIBERTY PARTY CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, July 4.

FRIEND GREELEY:—The Liberty Party Convention proceeded this morning to the nomination of candidates. The result was the presentation to the public of—

For Governor, WM. L. CHAPLIN, of Albany.
For Lieut. Governor, JOSEPH PLUMB of Erie Co.
For Canal Commis'r, JOHN C. HARRINGTON of Oswego.
For Prison Inspector, DAVID PLUMB of Troy.

I stated yesterday that the third resolution was passed; but only some clauses of it were adopted, leaving other clauses for consideration to-day. The clause for the prohibition by law of the sale of intoxicating drinks was discussed this forenoon.

J. C. Hathaway moved to insert tobacco also, and stated that 500 out of 700 intemperate convicts who were conversed with on this subject, confessed that the use of tobacco had occasioned their intemperance by inducing a taste and a desire for intoxicating drinks.

Gerrit Smith contended that the sale of intoxicating drinks was a crime, because all the results of their use as *drinks* are injurious and criminal. There is no safety either of life or property in a community where such drinks are used. He contended that the moderate drinker was a drunkard; the only difference between him and the sot being that which exists between the pig and the hog. A friend once told him that he had observed that all his bargains made before dinner were good ones, while those made immediately after dinner were bad ones; and he found the difference was occasioned by the the effect on his mind of the wine he was in the habit of taking at dinner. It is true, he contended, that the least quantity of intoxicating drink disturbs to a greater or less extent the serenity and equilibrium of mind, and therefore the moderate drinker is a drunkard.

Mr. Pruyne and Mr. Jackson opposed the proposition, insisting that civil government has no right to deal with remote evils, but only those which are *directly* against the life, liberty and property of the citizen. If all immoralities are to be declared criminal and punished, where is Government to stop? The debate was earnest, and characterized by many nice distinctions.

This, as well as the remaining clauses of the resolution, as I gave it yesterday, were unanimously passed—those who opposed not voting.

The afternoon session was mainly occupied in discussing the resolution declaring slave-stealing a high duty in which all true philanthropists are bound to engage.—Stealing men into Slavery they denounce as the highest crime that can be committed against Nature and God; but the stealing of slaves into Freedom they sanction and sanctify as an act of the highest loveliness. There was no opposition to this doctrine, and the time was occupied by the agents of the under-ground Railroad in relating their experiences. Wm. L. Chaplin stated that since the organization of this anti-Slavery department in New York in 1835, over 2,000 slaves had been passed in safety from the South to the North! He stated the cases of about a hundred slaves whose right to freedom is now pending in the various Courts of the South. These cases are brought up through the instrumentality of the Agents of the Society. One family claimed their freedom because their maternal ancestor two centuries back was a free woman and was kidnapped into Slavery, which fact, if it can be proved, will liberate all her descendants, because the right of the mother, no matter how far back, is the right of all her descendants.

At the evening session, the Convention heard from Mr. E. B. Crocker of South Bend, Ia., who gave a minute account of the late attempt to carry off a family of negroes, and of the trial, which resulted in a judgment against him and seven others, to the value of the persons claimed as slaves, and costs, amounting in all to over $5,000. In consequence of the public excitement, the slave-hunters had concluded to abandon the negroes and sue for their value. They are now prosecuting forty or fifty individuals of that section, under the law imposing a fine of $500 for any interference in behalf of runaway slaves.

It was proved that those Slaves had been permitted to cross the Ohio River, at pleasure, and that they took advantage of this to make their escape. The legal precedents declare a slave who crosses the line with the permission of his master becomes a freeman; but Judge McLean, before whom the case against Crocker and others was tried, refused to charge the Jury to this effect; and on the contrary, so referred to the matter as to leave the impression with the Jury that it was of no consequence! Judge McLean is declared to be looking toward the Presidency, and he has been prostituting the United States Court, the highest tribunal for the guarantee of human rights, to the slave power! On that occasion he overruled a decision he made in Ohio some years since, and followed the decision in the case of Prigg *vs.* The State of Pennsylvania, from which he then most ably dissented. The Judge seems to have very much fallen in the estimation of the Anti-Slavery men, and they are determined that he shall never be President of the Republic.

GERRIT SMITH, from the Business Committee, presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That passing events do but deepen our conviction that a certain religion is the greatest hindrance to the deliverance of the slave.

Resolved, That every slaveholding government is but a piracy; and that hence if pirates invade Cuba, South Carolina, Brazil or Georgia, there is no more reason why abolitionists and believers in righteous civil government should sympathize with the invaded than with the invading pirates.

Resolved, That the government is deeply unjust, which disfranchises woman; which denies its subjects to buy and sell freely wherever they please; which permits the sale of intoxicating drinks; which consumes the earnings of its subjects in wars; which tolerates and practices land monopoly; which refuses to the accused or to any party litigant, the right of hearing his cause tried by judges and jurors, who are not members of secret societies; or which sanctions or permits the matchless crime of slavery.

Resolved, That we sympathize with William Lloyd Garrison and the American Anti-Slavery Society under the misrepresentations, reproaches, and mobocratic outrages which they suffer; and that while others denounce them as *Infidel*, we bid them persevere in the *Christian* work of overthrowing Slavery, the sects and the current religion.

Whereas, it is common to stigmatize as negro-stealers those who promote the escape of American Slaves;

Resolved, therefore, That, in our judgement, *such* negro-stealing, notwithstanding it is denounced by a spurious humanity, and a spurious religion, will yet be acknowledged to be as high and as honorable a service as any other to which a true humanity and a true religion call us.

Whereas, the Vigilance Committee in the City of New York is doing much to promote this kind of negro-stealing;

Resolved, therefore, That we commend said Committee to the confidence and support of the members of the Liberty Party.

Whereas, American Slavery would quickly cease, were there no market for its products; and whereas, he who furnishes the motive to sin, does thereby make the sin his own—

Resolved, therefore, that the consumers of the products of American Slavery are among those who are responsible for the continuance and for the sin of American Slavery.

Whereas, the power of the Liberty Party against Slavery would be immeasurably increased by the abstinence of its members from slave produce—

Resolved, Therefore, that we suggest whether it is not the duty of them all to purify and strengthen their souls and confirm their Anti-Slavery integrity, by adopting the self-denying measure.

Resolved, That if the American Colonization Society must take to Liberia any portion of our free colored people, we should greatly prefer that it be that portion of them guilty of the treachery and baseness of belonging to pro-slavery, ecclesiastical and pro-slavery political parties.

Resolved, That the hatred with which William H. Seward is pursued on account of his declaration, that there is an authority higher than that of human law, furnishes another painful evidence of the political atheism of a large share of the American people.

Resolved, That we invite the friends of righteous civil government, to meet in National Convention in the City of Oswego, on the first Wednesday of October next (2d) for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States.

Yours, &c. L. A. HINE.

[From the Terre Haute Journal.]

To the Directors of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company.

GENTLEMEN:—Since the last meeting of the Board, the Union Track, connecting the different roads terminating at Indianapolis, has been completed, and our own road finished from the point of connexion to White river, so as to enable the Madison company to deliver the stone, brought up for the bridge, immediately on the bank of that stream. The masonry for the bridge has been let to a good and responsible contractor, on favorable terms, and the work is progressing very well. The grading of the balance of the road between this place and Indianapolis, was put under contract on the 28th of June, at an average of about two and a half per cent. below the engineer's estimate, and twenty-six and a half per cent. payable in the stock of the company; so that the grading and masonry of the whole line, between those points, is now under contract or completed. Considerable more than half of the work is now done, and the balance is progressing rapidly towards completion. All the heavy work will be completed the coming fall, and the whole line will be ready for the superstructure early next spring. And if the iron can be obtained, so as to have it brought up the river early next spring, I see nothing to prevent the completion of the road to Indianapolis by the first of December, 1851.

The entire loss of the wheat crop last summer has made it very difficult to obtain a further subscription to our stock, or even to collect all that has fallen due on former subscriptions; but as the present crop has never been surpassed, I trust we shall be more successful the present season. To enable us to meet all our engagements promptly, and pay off the small temporary loan made last season, I have sold $37,700 of the Company's six per cent. bonds, payable in five years from the first of January, 1850. With this exception, we are entirely out of debt, and have a balance in the treasury of $9,211 67, as will more fully be seen by the Treasurer's report. And should the stockholders meet their payments promptly, and our stock subscription be increased (as we have every reason to anticipate) we shall have no difficulty in meeting all our engagements, without resorting to a further loan, until the road is ready for the iron. So soon as the road is finished, we shall have a direct communication with the Ohio river, at Madison, at all seasons of the year. The Bellefontaine company are progressing rapidly with their road; having already laid down several miles of the track with the heavy T rail. They expect to complete thirty miles this season. When this road is finished, it will give us a direct connection with several of the great eastern roads; which, when united, form the great central road to the Mississippi, by the way of Indianapolis and Terre Haute.

The citizens of Illinois, seeing the progress we are making, begin to feel a deep interest in the extension of the road west of the Mississippi. A large amount of stock has been subscribed, and a company will be fully organized, under the general law of the State, the last of this month, with the intention of making a road from the State line opposite this place to St. Louis. Another company has a stock subscription of upwards of $170,000, intending to make a road from this point to Alton, and expect to locate the road in a short time. I understand the citizens of Springfield have it in contemplation to organize a company for the purpose of extending their western road to this place, so as to form a direct line from Quincy, by Springfield, and connect here with the great central or Atlantic and Mississippi road.

When we look at the grand project uniting the east with the great and growing west by this central road to the Mississippi, and see the incalculable benefit it must be to the whole country, and the profitable investment it must prove to the stockholders, we ought to redouble our exertions to complete this part of the line as soon as possible, so that we may be able to step forward and aid our friends in the early extension of the lines connecting with us.

C. ROSE, *President.*

Cholera at Shelbyville.

The Shelbyville Volunteer of yesterday, July 19, says, the Cholera has at last visited our town in reality, and although the cases have not been as numerous as in some other places, yet it has been fatal in its march, cutting down several of our prominent citizens.

The following are the names of those who have fallen victims to this dreadful disease, viz:

On the 12th, David, a colored man.
Same day, Margaret Snider.
On the 14th, P. M., Jesse Adams.
Do. in the night, Mary Miehle.
On the 15th, Squire C. Daniels, of Ky.
On the 16th, A. M., Dr. Albert G. Webb.
Same day, P. M., Abner Kelsey.
On the 17th, Michael Kline.

Many of our citizens became alarmed and fled for the country, and other points, for safety from the afflicting hand of Providence, and we hope they may be protected in their retirement from the fatal destroyer.

A Taylor Office Holder in the Field.

We learn that Caleb B. Smith has returned from Washington, it is said for the purpose of electioneering for the Taylor candidates in this District.. He holds on to his office as one of the Commissioners to settle Mexican claims and will, of course, draw his pay of $8 a day while he is dictating to the people how they shall vote. The Taylor leaders used to declaim loud and long against "government officers interfering in elections;" but we suppose it will be all right now.

Caleb expects to be the administration candidate for U. S. Senator next winter, should the Taylorites be able to distract the Democracy, and thus obtain a majority in the Legislature, a game they are trying very hard to make work. Cale will no doubt exert himself to have his friends elected to the Legislature, as he wants a longer lease of office, than the term of the present administration, which he never expects to see in power again. He looks out for himself in time, having given up all other pursuits, intending to live by office the remainder of his life.—*Jeffersonian.*

[For the State Sentinel.]

Unnecessary Alarm.

Quite an excitement has been raised in this city on account of some physicians having been called to a boarding house at the corner of Illinois and Maryland streets on Thursday morning to attend a young man recently from Shelbyville, which case was soon erroneously reported to be cholera. The case was of spasmodic affection, produced from a disease to which he has been subject for some time past, and bearing no symptoms of the cholera. We believe there is not now nor has been more than one case in the city this season.

We advise our citizens to inquire into the truth of such reports before they give full credence to them.

☞Why is a newly opened dry goods store like a house on fire? Because it starts all the belles.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[From the Madison Papers.]

ST. LOUIS, July 15.

The City Register reports two hundred and twelve deaths during the past week, of which seventy-seven are reported to have occurred from cholera. Of the whole number 112 were children under five years. This statement shows a marked decrease of mortality from the previous week.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 8 P. M.

SENATE.—After the transaction of the morning business, the omnibus bill was taken up.

Mr. Rusk addressed the Senate in reply to the remarks made by Mr. Benton yesterday relative to the northern boundary of Texas, arguing at some length in favor of the title of Texas to the Rio Grande.

Mr. Clay followed in defence of the action of the committee relative to the boundary of Texas. After rebuking Mr. Benton severely for the estimate made by him yesterday of the sum to be paid to Texas, and his insinuation that it was a scheme of auctioneering for votes, Mr. Clay proceeded with an argument to show that the true line of New Mexico begins at El Paso, running to the head of Red river, and thence to the 42d parallel.

Mr. Benton pejoined, contending that Mr. Clay had evaded the question of boundary—that he had been describing the boundary of Chihualua, and not the line between Texas and New Mexico. He also replied to Mr. Clay's rebuke of the language uttered by him, contending that his language was not personal, and that no one had a right to call him to order.

Mr. Clay explained. He had called Mr. Benton to order for saying that the bill was a scheme of auctioneering for votes to insure its passage, and thereby imputing improper motives to Senators.

The President ruled that the language was not personal to Senators, inasmuch as Mr. Benton had denied that he had so intended it.

After some further colloquy between Messrs. Benton and Clay relative to the boundary of New Mexico,

Mr. Webster rose to address the Senate upon the general merits of the bill, but yielded to a motion to postpone the further consideration of the subject until to-morrow, which was agreed to.

Mr. Webster gave notice of his intention to offer a bill for the erection of a monument to Gen. Zachary Taylor in the Congressional burying ground.

The Senate then, after having spent some time in executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Strong offered a resolution that the debate upon the report of the Committee of Elections against the admission to a seat in the House of Mr. Smith, as delegate from New Mexico, shall cease in two hours.

Several amendments were proposed, and finally a motion to end the debate on to-morrow was adopted.

Mr. McWillie, from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of printing thirty thousand copies of all the proceedings respecting the death of President Taylor.

After considerable debate the resolution was adopted, with an amendment that the printing of the pamphlet shall be executed in conformity with existing laws and contracts for printing for the House.

The House then went into committee on the report of the Committee on Elections against the admission to a seat in the House of the Delegates from New Mexico

Mr. Ashe opposed the admission of Mr Smith, because it would affect the rights of Texes to territory in New Mexico.

Mr. Kaufman proceeded to advocate the claim of the Texan boundary. If Mr. Smith should be admitted it would be in effect the abolishment of a territorial government by one House of Congress, and the damage thus done to Texas would be productive of an excitement in that State which true patriots would deeply regret.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

NEW YORK, July 17.

From New Orleans papers received by the mail we have dates from the city of Mexico to the 25th of June.

The cholera was still raging to a frightful extent, and two hundred were dying daily. During one month there had been eight thousand cases and two thousand seven hundred deaths. At Zacatecas the cholera was equally as bad. The deaths were averaging eighty per day.

On account of the prevalence of the cholera, the Mexican Congress was unable to obtain a quorum.

It was rumored that at Vera Cruz the deaths by cholera were averaging 1,000 per day.

The Pope's return was celebrated in grand style in the city of Mexico.

The approaching Presidential election is exciting much interest. One paper mentions Santa Anna, who is ineligible, not being a resident.

CINCINNATI, July 18, 8 P. M.

The interments for the twenty-four hours ending at noon were twenty-nine of cholera and forty-five of other diseases.

LOUISVILLE, July 18, 8 P. M.

The number of interments for the twenty-four hours ending Tuesday evening, was nineteen, of which three were cholera. The number of deaths for the twenty-four hours ending on Wednesday evening was seventeen, of which seven were cholera.

NASHVILLE, July 18, 8. P. M.

The number of intermentr for the twenty-four hours ending at 3 o'clock, P. M., to-day was fourteen, of which nine were of cholera.

HALIFAX, July 16.

The ship Viceroy has been finally abandoned. The hull will be sold on the 25th at Yarmouth.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 8 P. M.

SENATE.—Mr. Webster introduced a bill directing the erection on the Congressional burying ground of a monument to Gen. Taylor, late President of the United States, which was passed.

After the morning business, the omnibus bill was taken up.

Mr. Webster said it had been his intention on Tuesday of last week to follow Mr. Butler, and say what he had to say on this bill, but before the Senator had concluded his remarks the Senate adjourned in consequence of the illness of the President, which terminated in his death.

After a few touching remarks relative to the death of the President and the consequences arising therefrom, and an eloquent allusion to the circumstances of his death in the consciousness of duty performed, and of the honor, gratitude, and love of his country, Mr. Webster proceeded to say what he had designed to say before the decease of the President. The longer the question was postponed the greater would be the agitation.

HOUSE.—The House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the resolution of the committee on elections; that it is inexpedient to admit Hugh Smith to a seat in the House as Delegate from New Mexico.

Mr. Bayly remarked that Mr. McGaughey had told the committee that the question was of little consequence to Mr. Smith himself, because New Mexico will soon be here with her constitution, asking leave for admission as a State and that a majority in Congress will be in favor of her admission.

Mr. Howard said that the admission of the Delegate was not of so much importance as the effect it would have on the public mind of Texas.

The unfavorable accounts of cholera has been alarming some members about home; and there is a disposition to wind up or snap off the Congressional thread abruptly.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 8 P. M.

Galveston papers of the 10th ult. state that large meetings to consider the recent action of the people of New Mexico had been held on the battle ground of San Jacinto, Ashbell Smith presiding. Resolutions were passed to support the government of Texas and to enforce jurisdiction over the rebellious territory.

A letter from Austin states that the Legislature will meet in August. It will assemble thus early in order to give the troops the advantage of the summer months for marching. Steps are also being taken to organize companies of volunteers for Santa Fe.

WASHINGTON, July 17.

The National Intelligencer of this morning says that information has just been received from Cuba, which promises a most happy and immediate termination of all difficulties between the authorities of that island and our government, growing out of the Lopez expedition.

Nothing is definitely known about the Cabinet, except that all the present members will go out.

The chances of the Compromise bill, with some amendments, is improving.

Rev. Mr. Gurley, chaplain of the House, is very sick, and there is a good deal of sickness in Washington. This fact, together with the accounts of the progress of the cholera in the West, make it probable that the members of Congress will insist on a speedy adjournment.