

THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL

WEEKLY.

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

{ WEEKLY, Per Annum, \$1.00
{ DAILY, 5.00

VOL. XI.

INDIANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1852.

NO. 45.

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL:
A GAZETTE OF THE PEOPLE.

Office in THE SENTINEL BUILDING,
North Side Washington, near Meridian St.,
OPPOSITE ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher.

THE Weekly Indiana State Sentinel,
TO SINGLE SUBSCRIBERS—
IS ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!
Eleven Copies for Ten Dollars!
TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE IN ALL CASES.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1852.

"Watchman, what of the Night!"

It is to the press, so long as it stands on the watchtower of our political Zion, that the people look to be advised of the signs of the times.

The note of preparation for the great battle of '52, has already been sounded, and our opponents, the universal Whig party, have marshalled their forces for the contest. With the Whigs there is every thing to gain and nothing to lose; and, like a reckless man, bankrupt in morals and in purse, seem altogether unscrupulous as to what course they adopt, or what standard of morals they will be governed by, acting upon their long-established creed—the end justifies the means.

What is the course our opponents are pursuing in this campaign? Is it not altogether personal, assailing the private character of public men? Have they proposed any improvement in our State policy? Have they looked over the interests of the people, and suggested a single measure that even they believe will better our condition? Do they even attempt to show by comparison, "that the former days were better than these?" Not a word. In all these matters they are as silent as the tomb. These things are to be kept out of sight, by drawing off the public mind to side issues; laying hold of this thing, then that, anything to manufacture Whig ammunition for this campaign, and keep the people from calmly investigating their true interests and their safety. But they shall not hide themselves, even in their refuge of detraction and misrepresentation. Their arm is not long enough to reach into the past, and blot out the history of their own ruinous administrations. We will refresh their memory by calling their attention to a few particulars, to show their true position and their beautiful consistency.

What was the financial condition of the State in 1843, when the Democracy took possession of its interests? The State debt was nearly FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! Not a dollar of principal or interest paid—the debt accumulating from year to year, paralysing the energies of our people, and driving away those who would settle among us. What is now the condition of the State? About one-half of the State debt discharged, and the interest on the balance promptly paid. The credit of the State good at home and abroad; and the sun rises this day upon a million of her children prosperous and happy. Are not these things so? And by whose policy has this glorious change been produced? There is not a man in Indiana, who knows her history, but that will, in the honest conviction of his heart, say, it was the Democratic policy that has redeemed our fallen State.

Let us now turn to the ordinary expenses of the State government for the last four years, and we ask you, kind reader, to judge for yourself, for facts and figures are stubborn things.

The average expenditure during Gov. Wallace's administration, was \$3,390,400. Gov. Biggers' do. 88,377,200. Gov. Whitecomb's do. 79,401,600. Gov. Wright's do. 77,712,700.

By the above, we see that Gov. Whitecomb's administration cost the State less, annually, than Gov. Wallace's, \$3,988,800, and less than Governor Biggers', \$3,975,600. Gov. Wright's administration cost the State less than Gov. Wallace's, \$5,677,670, and less than Gov. Biggers', \$10,664,470. There has been, during the Democratic administrations of Gov. Whitecomb and Gov. Wright, a net saving to the State of nearly \$50,000, when compared with the Whig administrations of Gov. Wallace and Gov. Biggers. Now let me ask the reader—would it not have been reasonable to expect, with the increase of State offices, and increase of population, that the expenses of the government should have increased also? We see that the expenses of Gov. Biggers' administration increased over that of his immediate predecessor, Gov. Wallace, \$4,986,800.

The artillery of the Whig press seems to be leveled against our present Executive. How long is it since they sang his praise from one end of the State to the other? Until his nomination for re-election. Is not this true? And what has Gov. Wright done since, that has made him so obnoxious to the Whigs? The whole secret is, he has accepted the unanimous nomination of the Democratic party for Governor! This is the whole truth. It is a notorious fact, and we assert it without the fear of successful contradiction, that Gov. Wright has done more to advance the prosperity of our State, taking into consideration our mechanical and agricultural interests, than any other Governor Indiana ever had. He has visited other States, collecting the improvements that have been made in mechanics and agriculture, and has dispensed this information in person throughout the State; and during his administration some fifty agricultural societies have sprung into existence, and an interest has been awakened that would do credit to older States. Gov. Wright was the first to recommend the change of assessing the taxables of the State, which has produced nearly double the amount of assessments, making moneyed men pay the expense of protecting their own interests; which, by the way, has increased the tax of his honorable competitor from \$150 to nearly \$400. Gov. Wright was the first to move in the selection of the Swamp Lands, by which about \$40,000 was saved to the State. Gov. Wright has been from first to last the uncompromising friend of education, and particularly of the common schools. For these things, and others that we will mention hereafter, Gov. Wright is, by the Whig press, denominated a "demagogue and a hobby rider."

Queen Victoria has appointed Lord Broughton an ordinary member of the civil division of the first class, or knights grand cross of the bath.—Exchange paper.

And Antiochier Gentle has appointed Professor Rhoads—alias Alexander, as Bellman for his flourishing establishment.

Senator Woods, of Ohio and Switzerland, in covalecent, and expects to be able to take his seat in the Senate as soon as it convenes.

Kossuth received \$9,700 in St. Louis, and it is reported that a German Association had, in addition, taken up \$10,000 of Hungarian bonds.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.—The United States Senate have adopted without a division a report of the Select Committee on the subject of electing the Presidential electors next November should be held under the new and not under the old appointment. The Committee say in their report—

"The constitution provides that 'Each State shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress.' The act of Congress of March 17, 1792, passed before any election of President had been held under a new appointment, gives a construction to this clause of the constitution in these words: 'Which electors (of President and Vice President) shall be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be lawfully entitled at the time when the President and Vice President were to be chosen, should come into office.' The new appointment under the first census took effect from and after the 3d of March, 1793, (act of April, 1792.) Accordingly, in 1792, in 1812, and in 1832, the States gave a number of electoral votes for President and Vice President, equal to the number of their Senators and Representatives respectively from and after the 3d of March, 1793, the 3d of March, 1813, and the 3d of March, 1833; and the act of 1850 having a similar proviso to that of 1792, so it must be in the next election next fall, that is, the States will vote under the new and not under the old appointment.

The same Committee, in treating of the apportionment of Representatives, report the population of California so far as returned, to be only 117,821; and that, consequently, applying the ratio of 92,420 for each member, she is entitled to only one Representative, and also to give South Carolina six, making the whole number of Representatives 234, instead of 233. The question has not been finally disposed of.

The Superintendent of the Census has furnished the following statement of the extent of Railroads throughout the Union, on the 1st of January, 1852:

States with Railroads in operation on the 1st of January, 1852.	Miles of Railroad in operation on the 1st of January, 1852.	Population in 1850.
Maine	114	553,188
N. Hampshire	459	317,061
Vermont	280	314,189
N. York	2,650	3,075,000
Rhode Island	50	147,544
Connecticut	547	370,791
New Jersey	1,820	1,007,294
Pennsylvania	1,146	2,311,729
Delaware	110	104,232
Maryland	376	568,635
Virginia	423	1,000,000
N. Carolina	219	868,963
South Carolina	310	608,307
Georgia	100	965,969
Alabama	131	771,471
Mississippi	33	665,535
Florida	10	112,000
Texas	32	212,092
Tennessee	110	1,000,000
Kentucky	32	982,460
Ohio	838	1,850,469
Indiana	423	1,000,000
Illinois	630	958,416
Michigan	178	851,470
Wisconsin	50	305,191

Mr. Kennedy says the length of Railroad brought into operation since January 1, 1848, is 5,124 miles, and that by far the greater portion of the lines commenced, but now incomplete, will be finished within the ensuing five years. Of the latter, most in the West, are the Erie, 1848. Within the last year, 2,153 miles have been finished. It is supposed that from 1,000 to 1,500 miles additional to the 10,898 now known to be in progress will be put under contract during the present year; and that by the year 1850, Mr. Kennedy says, "we may expect that the United States will be traversed by at least 30,000 miles of railroad."

To form an estimate of the average expense per mile of building railroads in the United States is very difficult. The cost of the road in New England is about \$45,000 per mile; in New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, about \$40,000; in the Southern States, the Valley of the Mississippi, \$20,000 per mile is considered as well as every one in the war of 1812. Judging from the following letter, he has found out all these things since Seward began to act as his groom and commenced putting him in training. Here is the letter:

NEW YORK, March 17.

The Seward Association of Brooklyn, and the Irish Benevolent Society, have received the following letter from Gen. Scott, to attend their anniversary supper:

WASHINGTON, March 21.

Gentlemen:—It was only yesterday that the pressure of public business obliged me to decline the honor of meeting a number of Irish friends at the approaching celebration of St. Patrick's day in Philadelphia. I beg you will accept what I said to them in reply. You do me the justice of supposing me to take a lively interest in Ireland and her sons; perhaps no man, certainly no American, owes so much to the valor of Irishmen as myself, for many of them marched and fought under my command in the year of 1812, and many thousands in the same year in Mexico. Not one of them was ever known to turn his back upon the enemy or a friend. I remain yours, &c., WINFIELD SCOTT.

Who Knows Mr. GREEN?—There is anxious enquiry in this city for Mr. Green—The Rev. J. W. Green. There was both fun and sadness at the Post Office Department yesterday, on his account. It appears that in Philadelphia a few days ago, he made himself known to a number of religious brethren, preached a sermon, in fact, and lectured a Sunday School, and then manifested his partiality for the brethren, by appointing no less than five of them secret agents for the Post Office Department, \$1,500 a year and traveling expenses. They gave him and this was very good in them too! twenty-five dollars! Just then it happened that a telegraphic dispatch called him to New York!

The gentlemen appointed, prepared themselves for their new vocation by selling off their furniture, and another by disposing of his grocery store! Three of them yesterday, reported themselves for duty. Hobbs, Warren, and Marron were all puzzled for a moment, but the light soon broke in upon them. Hobbs got angry at the unknown gentleman who had made such free use of his name and prerogative, Warren was convulsed with laughter; and Marron, who never forgets either business or decorum, gave in as his opinion that there was something wrong? The disappointed gentlemen were decidedly of this opinion, and also felt somewhat blank.—Washington Telegraph.

In alluding to his recent remarks about secession, the New York Tribune says "Mr. Webster always will ride a dead horse."

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1852.

On last Wednesday evening, the letter of Mr. Todd, in reply to the inquiries addressed to him by the Temperance League of this city, published in our paper yesterday morning, was read at the meeting of the Social Order, by a broken down abolition-whig politician and Bank manager, who appears to be anxious to assume the control of the political temperance movement. After reading Mr. Todd's letter, he proceeded at length to review it, making the most reckless, glaring, and impudent perversions of the truth it was possible for a corrupt heart and a depraved mind to conceive. Failing to find in Mr. Todd's letter anything else to hang even the shadow of an objection upon, he attacked, with vilest animosity, the last paragraph in that letter, wherein Mr. Todd lays down as the rule of his conduct, the principle that the representative should reflect the will of his constituents. He attempted to treat this position of Mr. Todd with ridicule, making great efforts to become witty and sarcastic over the idea of any man being governed by such an antiquated and useless principle, and thought the idea a very rich one, that a man should endeavor to know the will of his constituents before voting upon any measure of interest to them. The earnestness with which he opposed this principle plainly evinced that he has some favorite measure, unconnected with temperance reform, which he wishes to saddle upon the people, in opposition to the will of the majority.

Although Mr. Todd said in his letter that he was "in favor of such laws as will most effectually protect the morals of the community, and guard the youth of our country, from the great evils of intemperance,"—a pledge as plain, as distinct, and as broad as any reasonable temperance man would ask him to make—this petting lawyer and scheming Bank manager carefully excluded that part of the letter from his remarks, and most vehemently labored to convince his audience that Mr. Todd was a whisky man and a whisky candidate! And yet this man, who was thus denouncing Levi L. Todd, (who has been a temperance man in practice and principle for the last twenty years) belongs to that party which, in 1840, worked so vigorously for "Tip and Ty," shouting and drinking hard cider and furnishing it mixed with Rum and Brandy, to all whom they could induce to drink. His eager desire to get Democratic votes for his candidate was so apparent that it was impossible to make a mistake by attributing to him anything but sinister motives.

No one who knows this Bank manager will have any difficulty in finding a reason why he desires the defeat of Mr. Todd. He desires again to force upon the people the old State Bank monopoly, which he has found to be so profitable to himself, and he knows that Mr. Todd, who acts upon principle and not by dictation, will, if elected, he beyond the reach of his influence. He thinks, however—most probably is assured—that Mr. Coburn will vote just as he desires him to, and of course is anxious for his election. It is known, however, that the Whig candidate could not be elected without the aid of Democratic votes, and, therefore, this attempt is made to prostitute the temperance cause to the interests of these corrupt banking Whig politicians.

The leader of this Bank movement was once elected to the State Senate as an opponent of the State Bank, and resigned his seat rather than vote for what he considered the unconstitutional charter of the State Bank. He was shortly afterwards suddenly converted, became a Bank officer, and a leading advocate of its interests.

Mr. Todd's position on the temperance question is entirely satisfactory to the great majority of the moral and temperance men of the country, and the attempt of a few dishonest Whig politicians, aided by two or three fanatical and crazy Democrats, to control the entire vote of the Democratic members of the Social Order, will prove to be a failure. The motives by which these politicians are governed, are too transparent to deceive any but the wilfully blind.

Is it not contemptible to all honorable men to see the Indiana Journal, of yesterday, attempting to create the impression that the election of Mr. Coburn will determine the consistency of Democrats on the Temperance question?

There is Mr. Todd, a grey-headed, honorable man, who has been for years a strict member of the Presbyterian Church, a rigid temperance man in principle and all his habits, and whose influence, by precept and example, has been exercised in favor of temperance for a length of time almost as great as the whole life of his competitor.

On the other side, here is a young lawyer of 25 years of age, who has taken little or no part in the temperance movements of the day, who has never raised his voice, or by his example done anything to favor the cause of temperance, who goes into the country, where he supposes the temperance question is unpopular, denounces the Maine law, and declares that no law will be passed at the present session, while in the city he makes strong pledges, in order to hoodwink Democrats to vote for him, and thus secure his election, while a few Whigs, standing in the background, agitate the question; Coburn giving his name to everything they desire. While every Whig in the city, tippler or anti-temperate, or anti-temperate, will vote for him, the Journal has the effrontery to ask Democrats to repudiate all their cherished principles of Democracy by giving him their support. We shall very much mistake the virtue and intelligence of the people, if there is any such a result.

The Journal denies that Mr. Coburn voted against the new constitution "because he was opposed to the 13th article—to the election of the Supreme Judges by the people, and because of the provision in relation to foreigners," as charged by a correspondent in the Sentinel a few days ago. If Mr. Coburn's opposition to the new constitution was not caused by any of these reasons, will the Journal tell us what Mr. Coburn's reasons were for voting against it? Was not the fact that it did not continue the State Bank monopoly a reason why he opposed it?

We have it from the most reliable authority, that Mr. Coburn has, not only once, but repeatedly, assigned his opposition to the clause permitting foreigners not naturalized to vote, as the reason why he voted against the new constitution.

The Journal denies that Mr. Coburn has signed the pledges of the Social Order and Temperance League, since his nomination. Calvin Fletcher stated at the temperance meeting in Roberts Chapel on Monday night last, while making a verbal report from the committee appointed to interrogate the candidates, that "the pledges had been presented to the candidates, and one of them had signed them." Mr. Coburn was the candidate he meant, and the only inference that could be drawn from his statement was, that the pledges had been presented by the committee to the candidates, and signed by one of them. This, we have not the slightest doubt, is the true state of the case, the assertion of the Journal to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Editorial Correspondence.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 25, 1852.

The census returns are complete with the exception of California. A great portion of the returns from that State were destroyed by the great fire in San Francisco, and there being no provision in the law for re-taking them, nothing has been done to supply this deficiency, and unless there is some legislation by Congress before its adjournment, so that the apportionment can be made by the Secretary of the Interior, the Presidential election will be held under the census of 1840. This would be a loss of seven electoral votes to the North-west.

The improvement of the Capitol by the addition of two new wings, and the additions and ornaments to the public grounds, all clearly indicate that Washington city is to be the permanent Capital of the Nation. The influence of a Whig administration is always felt here in the lavish expenditure of public money in ornamenting and beautifying the public grounds, in constructing fountains, green houses and flower gardens. There is abundance of material for an Ogle speech of one hundred pages in this useless and extravagant outlay of the people's money to adorn and beautify this city of pride and poverty. A Whig administration is always popular in Washington. The prospect now is that they will not soon again get their hands into the people's treasury, they therefore go to it whilst they can. The universal Whig party, like Peter Plingle's dog,

"When they lived, they bit in clover,
And when they die, they die all over."

A well informed Whig from the North, with whom I conversed to-day, thinks that under the majority rule, there is no doubt of Fillmore's nomination. He gets the entire South to start on, and a sufficient scattering vote to the North to secure his nomination. I think myself that North's prospects are waning. The South will not go into a convention with the prospect of his nomination, and if nominated by the North they will not support him. With the present prospect I look upon the election of a Democratic President as a certain event.

On last Wednesday evening, at the temperance meeting at the Depot Church, Democrats were urged to vote for Mr. Coburn because, as it was alleged, he is a "Maine Law man." Mr. Coburn may be a "Maine Law man" in Indiana, but in the country he is not. He visited Lawrence township on Monday last. At Lanesville, in the presence of five or six persons, in answer to the question if he was in favor of the Maine law, Mr. Coburn replied that he was not, AND THAT HE DID NOT THINK THE PEOPLE WERE READY FOR IT. He also stated that he did not think that the Maine law or any other law on the subject of temperance, would be passed by the present Legislature. We make this statement on the authority of good men, and it can be proved, if necessary.

Will Mr. Coburn's Whig friends who are so deeply interested in this election, and so anxious for the passage of the Maine law, illustrate his consistency and orthodoxy by the statement of the above fact at the next temperance meeting?

The Journal says that upon the Democratic Temperance men of the county depends the result of the election next Monday. It is this conviction in the minds of the Whig leaders that has induced them to make such eager efforts, by all underground means their corruption and depravity can command, to prostitute the temperance cause to their own party ends. It was this conviction that induced the Whig members of the Temperance League Committee to garble a single paragraph from Mr. Todd's letter, on Wednesday before its publication, and send it round to Democrats, representing it as Mr. Todd's answer to their inquiries, in order to create a prejudice in the minds of Democrats against Mr. Todd before the letter should be published.

The attention of all interested in the improvements of the age, is called to the advertisement of H. K. Fincham's Patent Cast Iron Tomb. We have examined these Tombs, and believe them to be not only durable, but very beautiful, and the cheapest that can be procured. Mr. R. Miller is now stopping at the Wright House where can, also, be seen a specimen of the newly Patented Tomb. He has, already, disposed of the right of the whole territory of Indiana, and will doubtless sell the rights of adjoining States before he leaves our city. He has shown us letters from persons in Ohio, who have bought territory, and are succeeding so well, that they desire to purchase more.

[For the Indiana State Sentinel.]

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Democratic Convention met at Indianapolis on the 8th inst., and nominated Joseph A. Wright as a candidate for Governor, and James H. Lane for Lieutenant Governor.

It should be recollected by the voters of Indiana that Mr. Wright is the author of a series of anti-Wilnot Proviso resolutions, presented to a Logcoco Convention held in Parke county. He takes the ground that Congress has no right to pass laws prohibiting the extension of slavery in New Mexico and California.—Montgomery Journal, Jan. 11, 1849.

MR. EDITOR:—The above extract is a specimen of Indiana whiggery three years ago. No crusade was ever founded in less suitable grounds, or conducted with a more reckless disregard for the principles of truth and honor, than that which is just opening against the talented and accomplished statesman, who was nominated without a dissenting voice, by the Democratic Convention for the Chief Magistracy of the State. Driven to the wall, as the most distinguished leaders of Whig party have been, by the late annual elections, they are determined that neither considerations of truth and justice, nor even their obligations to observe the common courtesies of life, shall prevent the defeat at the ballot box of a man, whose only crime is, that he has ever been generous to his political friends, without being proscriptive to his political enemies.

Three years ago, when the policy of this government, in regard to the territory acquired by war from the republic of Mexico, was matter of question; when the profoundest statesmen of this country deliberated and doubted as to the course which should be pursued in the settlement of the distant subject; when State after State of this Union gave solemn warning to the government at Washington, that slavery must be prohibited by Congressional enactment, from entering the newly acquired territory; at that memorable epoch, J. A. Wright denominated the Government as charged by a leading Whig press of the State of Indiana, with being "the author of a series of anti-Wilnot Proviso resolutions, presented to a logcoco convention held in Parke county" with "taking ground that Congress has no right to pass laws prohibiting the extension of slavery in New Mexico and California."

It is not difficult to conjecture that whiggery, from its Pandora box, will find ample apology, between this and the election, for the innumerable evasions, which, during the last three years, have been lavished by the leading editors of the Whig party upon Gov. Wright. They themselves, however, have placed upon record, that which they can no more deny than their own history, the fact that Joseph A. Wright was one of the earliest opponents of the Wilnot Proviso, one of the earliest friends of the Compromise Acts; the projector of the only feasible scheme which has yet appeared for the development of the agricultural resources of Indiana; the vigilant guardian of our political honesty and integrity; and, finally, but not least, the most enthusiastic and determined advocate for the public maintenance of a system of collegiate and popular education.

These things will, probably, in the progress of a State and National campaign, be all explained away, but surely the logic by which such a result is to be accomplished, is amply worthy the consideration of all not intimately versed in the lingo-de-main of politics. B.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1852.

It is a well known fact, that Mr. Todd lost his election, as a Delegate to the State Convention, in this county, in 1850, because he did not attend the Indianapolis polls on the day of election. He was the foremost man of his party in the country townships, but owing to a limited acquaintance in the city, those Democrats who voted for Wallace and Maguire from personal considerations, not being acquainted with Mr. Todd, it was the easiest thing in the world for them to leave his name from the ticket. It is a gratifying fact to know that Mr. Todd's name was left off, in Indianapolis, on that occasion, from some of the tickets, from this consideration, and out of a hostility to the man.

Levi L. Todd is a man that will not suffer by an intimate acquaintance. He is one of the most intelligent farmers of the State. His father was one of the pioneer preachers in Indiana and Kentucky, and gave his son a liberal education, intending him for one of the professions; but this not suiting his tastes and feelings, for many years he has been engaged, as a practical farmer, tilling the soil with his own hands. Levi L. Todd is a man of extreme modesty, in telling the people who he is and what he has done for his country. He has not always been the comparatively obscure farmer, that has characterized his history in Marion county. In the war of 1812, with other brave volunteers from Kentucky, he stood in the front of the battle on our Northern frontiers, and while the Indiana Journal would make Gen. Scott President for services at Lundy's Lane, they would pass by, with indifference and cold contempt, a soldier who stood the fire of England's hosts, and her murderous allies, at the river Raisin. And this man is to be proscribed, because he stands pledged to carry out, as far as possible, the wishes of the majority of the people of Marion county, in a bill for the suppression of intemperance. Suppose that Gen. Scott were to be addressed by a committee, on the Temperance question, and were to answer in the plain and honest manner that characterizes the letter of Mr. Todd, would not the Journal make the walking ring with its applause? But the honest response of the old soldier, who lured his bosom to the storms of battle in a war with England, and in defence of the woman and children of the West, from the murderous tomahawk and scalping knife of her savage citizens, is objectionable, and he is to be thrust aside for a young stripling, who is to be elected, if elected at all, by gaining Democratic votes on the temperance question; but who predicts, in advance, that no temperance law will be passed at the present session. This wish is no doubt "father to the thought," and is pretty good evidence that he would go into the Legislature as a flaming temperance man, but with the settled determination of defeating every bill that may be presented, either directly or indirectly, hoping thereby to aid the Whig party at the fall elections.—We despise hypocrisy.

The National Intelligencer, of March 25th, announced (probably by authority) that the expedition to Japan has, for a part of its object, "to make reclamations for injuries and losses heretofore sustained by American citizens."

Upon this, the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune remarks: "It appears to me this Administration is departing from the 'traditional' Washington policy in regard to 'intervention,' in a very marked manner." What does the Journal think?

It seems that in saying Mr. Fillmore had divested this Japan expedition of all warlike purposes, we gave him credit for more discretion than he is actually possessed of, and that he is determined to acquire military glory by attacking the Japanese upon some pretext or other. In this, however, we may be mistaken, as our authority is only a Whig newspaper.

"A Fireman" in yesterday's Journal, says: "There is something a little ridiculous, and a good deal contemptible in constraining every abolitionist to number into a lodge. Nobody but a fool would have the temerity to publish such nonsense, and nobody but a demagogue would have the malice to use it to figure an honest man's character."

If the above is all true, as Mr. Coburn first set the example, not only of constraining the accidental absence of a member into a lodge, but also of publishing "such nonsense," will this very sapient young fellow apply his own text to his own candidate, and preach us a sermon thereon?

The New York Tribune says: "The rumor of a collision between the President and Secretary Corwin is probably true. Mr. P. M. Gen. Hill is said to be at the bottom of it. We suspect that Mr. Corwin has ere this realized that he made a great mistake when he took his seat at the Treasury board."

Wonder what that last sentence means? Is Greeley hinting at anything? The Whigs out this way have always been contending that Mr. Corwin, though talented in every respect, has a capacity better suited for a seat at the Treasury board than any other man.

[For the Indiana State Sentinel.]

HURTSVILLE, March 27.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—The adjournment of the Legislature having relieved your columns of the press of matter, in some degree, I would ask the privilege of calling attention to a matter which, while it may seem unimportant, may, if unattended to by Democrats, have an important bearing upon the result of the coming election. It is this: While I have no means of knowing how it may be in other counties giving small Democratic majorities, I do well know that in ours, (Madison,) though we have not a full quota of 200 majority, Whigs have managed, by wheedling Democrats from their allegiance, to keep in their hands fully half the county offices; and this by the simple expedient of persuading Democrats to join them in printing Union ballots having the names of all the candidates upon them. While they are horrified at the proscriptive spirit which would deprive their candidates from the same ballot with ours, their brethren in every county in the State, where they have a majority, shudder the "union ballot" in an equal degree.

Now this may seem an unimportant matter, Mr. Editor, but when we consider its effects here and elsewhere, it behoves us to see to it in time. If we are to guard the prerogative is easily applied. As a proof of the effect of the "union ballot," the Democrats in our county twice struck ballots of their own, and in both cases elected their ticket.

I should have said nothing of this, but that it may have an effect, if unattended to, in putting a portion of our ticket. We well know that our opponents are nevering themselves to an effort such as Hoosier Whiggery has been a stranger to since the memorable days of '44. They will fight, as it is their nature to fight, not fairly and manfully, but by stratagem and low maneuvering. And be assured, the "union" ticket, wherever the game will work, is to be one of their resorts. Our State ticket must not, and shall not, be sacrificed. We have not set up our best men that they may be overthrown. And get such an event might easily be brought about. If we sleep on our arms, and consider minor matters as too small for our notice, we may see a foe, unprincipled, and almost despised for exulting over a triumph to which neither numerical superiority nor political honesty entitled them, and which their only hope of gaining rests in enticing Democrats from their allegiance. J. B. L.

EXPULSION OF MISSIONARIES.—A treaty has been entered into with the Indian tribes of the Middle District of Oregon, which contains the extraordinary provision that no American missionary shall be allowed ever again to enter their country.

[From the Pennsylvania.]

Many changes daily progressing in the Whig party, are beginning to excite the fears of the votaries of that political faith—while the corruptions which center in and surround the present administration, have already aroused the indignation of every true lover of his country's prosperity. Never has the general government been so outrageously controlled by fraud, excess and theft. One chapter after another, in the history of Fillmore's rule, details the ruinous effects of his policy. The treasury has become the common property of political pirates—and the public funds are squandered with a licentious extravagance, while in our view of the history of any country on the face of the globe. How long this is to last, is confined to the brief limit of his power; for the people, assuredly, will return to those modes and means of electing a moderate government, which heretofore advanced and promoted their happiness.

At the head of the Treasury Department, the Whig Administration has placed a man notorious for his lack of patriotism and want of financial ability. While in the Senate, Mr. Corwin was endeavorous to excite denunciations of the brave soldiers who fought beneath the American flag in Mexico—and since his advent to the Treasury has been equally zealous to increase his own fortunes and enlarge his own power, at the expense of the press of all parties, and to denounce the wholesale system of robbery, which is fast depriving the government of its substance and support.

In the face of these corruptions, however, we find a few Whig journals sufficiently audacious to lead theisting party at Washington, and even talk of re-electing Millard Fillmore. We admire a devotion which is justified by purity and a high sense of benefit to be commended, but when we witness the unwearied determination to exalt a demagogue, at the expense of the country, we must either question their sanity or their truth. The present Whig dynasty is but the reflex of past sin, and the illustration of what we may expect by such a continuation. Their high-pitched influence has too often threatened the stability of our institutions, and to be rid of the principles of government as administered by the Whig party, is to escape the doom of National demoralization, if not destruction.

An Ugly Habit.

Not among the least of the sins of Whiggery, is the impious habit of desecrating the revered name of Washington, by instituting parallels and comparisons between him and their partisan leaders, whenever they desire to commend or flatter them. We protest against this unbecoming habit, both for its want of truth, and its disgusting irreverence. First, it was Gen. Harrison who exhibited strong features of resemblance to Washington; they, President Taylor was the fine simile of the Father of his Country. Mr. Fillmore, entirely unlike either of these personages, is, however, strange as it may appear, a second Washington, in every angle and lineament, as not only in his traits, but in his political position, and a sagacity more than Platonic, which merits severe condemnation. We are accustomed to contemplate the character of Washington as standing alone in the history of our kind, unparalleled and unapproachably in the attributes of greatness and goodness. His memory is cherished in our minds and our hearts with a reverential and religious enthusiasm approaching to a sentiment of worship. That feeling is impressed upon our tender minds, along with the earliest parental teachings of those holy things which we must ever regard with an awe and veneration. It is, indeed, a part of our religion, and a beautiful, wholesome, and elevating sentiment. It should be cherished and kept alive in our breasts as the Vestal fire of our country's welfare and safety. No sacrilegious redundancy should be allowed to profane or insult it by election to share it with the gross and squalid and questionable greatness of to-day. We hope our Whig friends will cease this revolting habit of desecrating the illustrious memory of Washington, by likening him to any other political hack in their ranks; especially such a man as "Black Dan," who resembles Washington about as much as the fallen Lucifer resembles the brightest arch-angel that stands by the throne of the Most High.—Louisville Times.

The Whig speakers at the late Convention expressed the opinion that it is the easiest thing imaginable for them to carry the State. Said they, "a change of venue in each township in the State will ensure success." Nothing said as to how they intend to change them.

We think they will be as mistaken in this as a devoted slave, who once read about war, in endeavoring to obtain legal possession of his sweetheart.

Under the advice of a friend he proposed to marry her. She rejected him. Sad, mad, and disconsolate, he returned to bewail his misfortune and pour into the ears of his friends the story of his woes.

"Wouldn't she have you?" exclaimed his friend.

"No," said the crest-fallen lover, "she's a d—d fool! She comes pretty near it, too, at first, and then took it back. I asked her if she would have me, and she said 'yes'—and then just as I was about to seal the contract, money, etc., as in her judgment, his good conduct may deserve. These are all facts, and you may depend upon them."

DEATH OF GOV. MORROW.—Jeremiah Morrow, Esq., Governor of Ohio, died at his residence in Warren county, near Foster's Crossing, on Monday last, at a ripe age. His name is clearly identified with the settlement and early history of the State, and he has always sustained the character of an upright man and sincere patriot.

During his life he filled various important public stations. He was a member of the Convention to form the first Constitution in 1802. He became our first Representative in Congress in 1803; he was Senator from 1813 to 1819; Governor from 1822 to 1