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INDIANA STATE SENTINEL:
A GAZETTE OF THE PEOPLE.

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AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher.

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THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1852.

Legislative Summary.
SENATE.—Yesterday morning reports from a number of committees were received. A large number of messages of the House were considered and disposed of. The following bills passed: to provide for the appointment of a council, without whose advice and consent the Governor shall not grant pardons—*ayes* 30, *noes* 11; to divide the State into judicial districts—*ayes* 29, *noes* 15; providing for a special term of the probate court of Daviess county—*ayes* 16; in relation to lands sold by the sinking fund commissioners—*ayes* 34, *noes* 4; joint resolution to provide for the suspension of certain acts—*ayes* 34, *amendatory of the plankton law*—*ayes* 33, *noes* 2; to quiet the title for lands granted for county seats—*ayes* 33, *noes* 3; to regulate the mileage of sheriffs, county treasurers, and members of the General Assembly—*ayes* 34, *noes* 2. The bill to authorize the sale of the building on the Governor's circle, failed on the question of its passage—*ayes* 14, *noes* 20.

In the afternoon a number of reports from committees and a large number of messages of the House were acted upon. The following bills passed: in relation to a turnpike road in Randolph and Jay counties—*ayes* 34, *noes* 3; in relation to the navigation of White river—*ayes* 26, *noes* 12. The bill extending the time of admittance of deeds to record, failed—*ayes* 22, *noes* 10. Mr. Goodman was granted leave of absence for the balance of the session, on account of sickness in his family.

House.—Reports were made from committees by Messrs. Stuart, Gibson, and Gookins. The following bills were passed: to provide for the election of supervisors and prescribing their duties; and for the incorporation of cities.

In the afternoon a bill providing for the election and prescribing the duties of county surveyors, passed *ayes* 52, *noes* 2. A bill for the taxation of canals, passed—*ayes* 51, *noes* 34. Reports were made from committees by Messrs. Gibson, Beach and Holman. The House took up the specific appropriation bill, and pending its consideration, adjourned.

General Pierce on the Slavery Question.
The following extract from a letter addressed by Gen. Pierce to a distinguished Democratic Senator, dated May 9, 1850, in regard to the compromise, then pending in Congress, will show that he was an early friend of the adjustment measures.

"I have been so constantly occupied in court that no leisure moment has presented itself for the acknowledgment of your noble speech upon Mr. Bell's proposition for a compromise which has so deeply agitated Congress and the country during the last few months. I appreciate your kind remembrance of me personally. As a New Hampshire man, I hear your name pronounced only with pride; as an American citizen, I acknowledge with gratification the eminent public services that have signalized your course along the whole line of your useful life.

"It grieves me to observe that the spirit of concession and honorable compromise is not stronger and more prevailing at Washington. I have no apprehension that the disruption of this Union is at hand; but I foresee consequences appalling in its daily use of the terms 'North and South,' as terms of antagonism. What the North and South have in common is, that they are one common country—parts which should be regarded as absolutely inseparable; not united merely by reciprocal rights and obligations arising under the Constitution, but bound together by ties of affection, common interests, and reciprocal respect; recognizing at all times, and above all, that noble band of brotherhood which concentrated the genius and courage, and patriotism that achieved our independence, that has sustained the country in all its trials—that language cannot express, which has led to a career more rapid and wonderful than any that has hitherto marked the march of civilization and civil liberty.

"You have doubtless observed that a great effort is being made to give currency to the impression that the opinions and sentiments advanced by yourself, find nothing like a general response in New England. I do not believe the fact to be so in this State. Our people set a value upon the Union which language cannot express; they look for a compromise—expect a compromise—conceived in a spirit of justice and patriotism, firmly and manfully."

Vice-President King's Views on the Compromise Measures.
Robert G. Scott of Richmond, Va., sometime last month, addressed letters to the many distinguished Democrats whose names had been mentioned in connection with the nomination for the Presidency, asking their opinions on the compromise measures. Hon. William R. King responded as follows:

SENATE CHAMBER, May 20, 1852.
Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and hasten to reply. I have little expectation that my name will, as you suppose, be presented to the Baltimore Convention for the high office to which you refer; but as I have no wish to withhold my opinions upon any question of a public character, I comply without hesitation, with your request.

As respects the series of measures of the last Congress, commonly known as the compromise, the most of them are beyond the reach of legislation; and, although I consider some of them as most unjust to the South, I was, probably, the first individual in the slaveholding States, who publicly took ground in favor of acquiescence; and I am gratified to find that such was the determination of all the southern States. The fugitive slave law was enacted to carry out an express provision of the constitution, and therefore, does not stand on the footing of ordinary legislation; and should it so happen that I should be placed in the Presidential office, I should feel myself bound by every obligation of duty, to neglect no act for its repeal or to modify or change it, as would destroy its efficiency. With the highest respect, I am your obedient servant.

WILLIAM R. KING.
To Robert G. Scott, Esq.

Reception of the Nominations.
A letter from Delphi, Ind., dated June 6th says: "We received the news of the nomination of General Pierce to the Presidency yesterday evening—and responded in 31 discharges of our first cannon. We had a glorious Democratic meeting last night."

During the month of May, 40,778 foreign emigrants arrived at the city of New York. The total number who had arrived from Europe, since January 1, 1852, is 112,379.

A number of deaths have occurred recently in the north part of Posey county, from cholera. One German family have all died of this disease.

The cars commenced making two trips a day between Evansville and Princeton, on the 1st inst.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1852.

Legislative Summary.
SENATE.—A number of committees reported. The following bills passed: in relation to license for vending merchandise, &c.—*ayes* 30, *noes* 11; to license the sale of spirituous liquors—*ayes* 31, *noes* 11; relative to probate courts—*ayes* 39; in relation to the fees of county auditors—*ayes* 37, *noes* 3; in relation to certain common school lands—*ayes* 34, *noes* 2.

In the afternoon bills on the second reading and messages from the House were under consideration till the hour of adjournment.

House.—Reports were made from committees by Messrs. Stuart, Holman, and Gookins. Bills were introduced by Messrs. Williams, Holman and Levison. A bill relative to animals estray and water crafts adrift passed—*ayes* 76, *noes* 3. The specific appropriation bill failed—*ayes* 37, *noes* 50. Mr. Stover presented a resolution relative to having printed in pamphlet form, the general election law and the law in relation to electing electors for President and Vice President. A great portion of the forenoon was occupied in discussing the specific appropriation bill.

In the afternoon several reports from committees were made. The following bills passed: in relation to the printing and distribution of the revised statutes: in relation to the establishment of union railroad tracks; in relation to commission merchants. The bill providing for the election, prescribing the duties, and fixing the compensation of the Agent of State, failed—*ayes* 40, *noes* 40. A resolution was adopted rescinding the one to adjourn on the 15th, and fixing as the time the 21st. The bill for the repeal of the charter of Indianapolis was indefinitely postponed.

Platform of the National Democracy.
The Whigs indulged the hope that the Democratic National Convention would follow the example of the Whig Convention of 1848, and fail to adopt a platform of its principles. The Cincinnati Gazette, of the 7th inst., even goes so far as to make the following statement:

"No platform was constructed for the party in the coming contest. Individual views and individual opinions are left to control individual action. The 'Finality of the compromise' was no go—and the wooing of Cass, Buchanan, Marcy, and Douglas availed them nothing in the long run."

So far from the above being true, the Convention not only re-acted the old Baltimore platform, but endorsed the compromise measures, including the fugitive slave law. Indeed, that Convention could not have done otherwise, in view of the positive instructions of the great majority of the Democracy, from all parts of the Union.

We are indebted to Hon. J. W. Davis, the President of the Convention, who returned to this city, on yesterday, for a copy of the Baltimore Sun—extra, containing the platform which follows:

Resolved, That the American democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government, springing from and upheld by the popular will, and we contrast it with the creed and practice of federalism, which is the creature of a few aristocrats, to be followed in the footsteps of an illustrious predecessor, to gain a seat upon the circuit bench, as hinted! But his pretense, most probably grows out of association, more than interest. He cannot entertain any particular pique against the judge, or Democratic nominations!

"Do thyself no harm." Judge Perkins is of the people, and will be sustained by the people, and by the people will be triumphantly elected. Mark it.

To say there is no difference in parties on this question, is a mistake. The Democrats go in for a strict construction of the Constitution and the laws; the Whigs for a latitudinarian construction.

When a candidate is thus attacked, he should throw off a peculiar modesty or dignity attending some positions, and mingle with the people, in self-defense. A peculiar dignity, in this free country, is an injury even to a presidential candidate.—*Shelbyville Volunteer.*

The Code of Practice.
We copy the following just remarks in relation to the Code of Practice reported by the Law Commissioners, and to the Commissioners themselves, from the Covington Member of the Senate, and speaks as follows:

"I consider that the matter reported by them to the Legislature comprises one thousand and six sections; that the constitution required a material alteration in the system; that notwithstanding the apparently great number of pages which it will occupy in the statute book, it will not be one half what the same matter has heretofore occupied; and when it is considered, also, that all this has been done within five months, certainly no complaint will be made that time has been unacceptably spent. We believe that nearly every lawyer who has examined the new code—and they are numerous, and many of them eminent—who are friendly to the reforms it contains, has given it his endorsement.—*Rushville Jacksonian.*

Three Children blown up by Gunpowder.
The Pennsylvania Watchman furnishes the following painful account of the death of three children through the carelessness of a parent.

Mr. Seagrist, of U. Salbro township, Montgomery co., Penn., purchased four pounds of powder, took it home and left it within reach of his children, four in number. During the absence of himself and wife, the children got possession of the powder, and while playing with it near the stove, it ignited, killing a boy, aged about 9 years, almost instantly, and injuring two others, aged about 4 and 6 years, so badly, that they died shortly after, a small child lying in the cradle was also blown to severely that it is not expected to recover. A neighbor, named Sorver, who was engaged in chopping wood close by, hearing the explosion and seeing the smoke, ran to the spot, when he perceived two of the boys with their clothes entirely burnt off, with the exception of their suspenders and a small piece of the clothing around their waists—one of which was running toward the bars and the other lying in a mud hole. Upon entering the house, he found the other boy lying dead upon the floor, and a little child lying in the cradle crying—the clothes of which were on fire. The little thing was burned very severely, but at last accounts was still living, though its sufferings were intense, and but little prospect for its recovery. The two boys survived their brother but a short time.

Six hundred tons iron for the Lawrenceburgh & Upper Mississippi Railroad arrived at this city, Wednesday night, from New Orleans, per steamer New Orleans.—*Lawrenceburgh Register of 4th inst.*

specified in the constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy, and repugnant to the constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of laws whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon; and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1822; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

Resolved, That the War with Mexico cannot be justified on the principles of patriotism and the laws of nations, was a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neither morally or physically, by word or deed, have given aid and comfort to the enemy.

Resolved, That we rejoice at the restoration of friendly relations with our sister Republic of Mexico, and earnestly desire for her all the blessings and prosperity which enjoy under Republican institutions, and we congratulate the American people upon the results of that war, which have so manifestly justified the policy and conduct of the Democratic party, and insured to the United States "indemnity for the past and security for the future."

Resolved, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the old world, a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great and progressive people.

The convention then spent some time in discussion, on the subject of an arrangement as to the number of delegates to which each State should be entitled hereafter in the coming State Convention. It was decided that they should have twice the number to which they are entitled in the Electoral college.

It was resolved that the next convention be held at Cincinnati.

Resolutions of thanks to the various committees, officers, the Democrats of Baltimore, &c., were passed unanimously.

Finally, at 6 o'clock, an adjournment took place, sine die.

True Democratic Principles.
We copy with high gratification from the Baltimore Sun (extra) the following passage from the report of the proceedings of the convention subsequent to the nomination of General Pierce, and pending the ballot for the Vice Presidency.

During a pause in the taking of the ballot, the following dispatches were read to the convention: From STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS: "I congratulate the Democratic party upon the nomination; and Illinois will give FRANKLIN PIERCE a larger majority than any State in the Union."

From General CASS: "A good nomination, that of General PIERCE. I shall support it heartily."

From General HOUSTON: "An excellent nomination; it will unite the whole Democracy."

From Democrats of Washington: "Nine cheers for Franklin Pierce."

We cannot doubt that, could the other candidates and other Democratic associations have been heard from in time, they would all of them have sent similar messages of congratulation and confidence.

Scott and Fillmore.
The New York Tribune is not quite so sanguine of General Scott's nomination of late. The following extracts from that paper would seem to indicate that the Scottites have fears that the Fillmoreites will raise a mass in the approaching Convention and thereby defeat the nomination of "Fuss and Feathers."

"It is not possible that a Whig National Convention will allow South Carolina and Alabama to impose a candidate upon Pennsylvania for whom neither the imposers nor the imposed upon can carry their respective States for the Whig party does not hold National Conventions merely to commit suicide. The Convention will select a candidate who can make a strong run in all sections; and that candidate is not Pierce."

We submit, therefore, that, whoever ought to be nominated, the incumbent clearly ought not to be, and that he would be unworthy of a President to presume upon the gratitude and affection of his South Carolina friends in the imminent Convention. They know that his nomination would expose us to ignominious defeat, yet they feel bound to support him, against the dictates of their better judgments, by a sentiment of honor.

Fillmore and Fremont are not so much embarrassed by withdrawing his name from the canvass and renewing his avowal of fidelity to the old and sound Whig principle of "One Presidential Term."

General Pierce at Churubasco.
The following is copied from Mansfield's Life of Scott, page 430:

"Another battle yet raged. Another victory was yet to be won. We have seen the brigades of Shields and Pierce, with the gallant Rides, advancing to the right of the Mexican line, and tearing to the rear of the defenses of Churubasco. There, behind the river of Churubasco, was the main army of Santa Anna. Four thousand infantry and three thousand cavalry there met our brave troops. Holy and furiously the battle raged! Regiment after regiment came up to the charge. There the chivalry of Carolina and the volunteers of New York were covered with glory and with blood. THURAS PRINCE WAS TAKEN BY THE REAR OF HIS BRAVE BUTLER FILE; and many a gallant soldier sunk to rise no more! It was a memorable field. And victory again crowned the American arms, in this fifth illustrious day."

Now we venture the prediction that the incident mentioned above will be used, before the close of the canvass, by the Whig press, as a proof of General Pierce's cowardice. In 1848 General Cass was charged with being a coward, and we have no reason for thinking that Whig editors and orators will be less reckless, during the present campaign. Democrats may expect to hear it charged that the gallant Pierce (who never left the battle-field until he was carried off fainting from the effects of his wounds) fainted from fear alone!

The Madison Banner in speaking of the nomination of General Pierce, says he is a man "whose claims in connection with the Presidency had never been mentioned in either of the four quarters of the United States."

We publish to-day, his letter declining a nomination to that office, tendered him by the Democratic State Convention of New Hampshire, held on the 8th day of January last. Perhaps the Granite State does not belong to "either of the four quarters of the United States."

The Democratic Convention had no idea of placing the Whigs in nominating Pierce and King. If the Whig party were satisfied with our nominees, we should have feared of their defeat. Now that they are displeased with General Pierce, the "obscure man," we think it a sure omen of his success.

The name of the Post Office at Etna, Noble county, has been changed to "Heels."

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1852.

At Home.
The Editor returned from Baltimore yesterday, and is again at his post, where he will remain until the battle is fought and won.

Legislative Summary.
SENATE.—The following bills passed: regulating appeals from the awards of arbitrators—*ayes* 27, *noes* 7; in relation to extending the time for the payment of certain debts due from citizens of the State to the bondholders—*ayes* 35, *noes* 5; to authorize county auditors and recorders to make copies of maps, plats, &c.—*ayes* 38; in relation to taxing canals—*ayes* 23, *noes* 11; supplementary to the swamp land bill—*ayes* 29, *noes* 10. The salary bill failed—*ayes* 17, *noes* 22. The committee on law reform made their final report, being a bill giving the forms of proceedings. A large number of messages of the House were under consideration.

In the afternoon petitions were presented by Messrs. Athon and Dawson. The following bills passed: for the election and appointment of supervisors—*ayes* 36, *noes* 1; for the protection of sheep from dogs—*ayes* 29, *noes* 10. Joint resolution in favor of the claim of Col. Francis Vign against the United States, failed—*ayes* 17, *noes* 23. Messages from the House and bills on second reading were considered and disposed of.

House.—Mr. Smith of M., presented a petition from one hundred and thirty-seven citizens of Indianapolis, for the repeal of the city charter. Reports were made from committees by Messrs. Holman, Stover, and Buskirk. The following bills passed: relative to the construction of statutes; empowering circuit judges to fix the time of holding courts in their respective circuits; raising revenue and creating a sinking fund; a joint resolution in relation to building bridges over navigable streams; a joint resolution inviting Thomas Meagher, Esq., to the hospitalities of Indiana; a bill prohibiting clerks and sheriffs from practicing law. A bill supplementary to the general railroad law, failed for want of a constitutional majority. A bill for suspending the operation of the school law, was indefinitely postponed.

In the afternoon bills were introduced by Messrs. Gibson and Bryant. A bill to divide the State into judicial districts failed—*ayes* 37, *noes* 40. A bill providing for the creation of trustees for the purpose of receiving and holding lands for churches, associations, lodges, &c., passed—*ayes* 78, *noes* 1. A bill in relation to insurance companies and their agents—*ayes* 51, *noes* 28.

The Convention.
The Democratic National Convention which assembled at Baltimore on the 1st inst., after an exciting and laborious session of five days, brought its labors to a close on Saturday evening last, by the unanimous nomination of Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, for President, and William Rufus King of Alabama, for Vice President. The contest for the nomination was animated and the claims of the respective aspirants were pressed with commendable zeal by their friends. Gen. Lane, the favorite of Indiana, although highly respected and every way admitted to be an unobjectionable man, owing to a division of the West on Cass, Douglas, and Butler, all Western men, was never able to command the votes of any other State. The delegation from Indiana voted for him thirty times, they then supported Gen. Cass as the second choice until the forty-ninth ballot, when they gave their thirteen votes to Gen. Pierce, which contributed to secure his nomination. It was manifest to our mind from the commencement of the balloting, that neither Gen. Cass or Mr. Buchanan could overcome the two-thirds required to make a nomination, and that a compromise candidate must be selected. Such was the result, and Frank Pierce selected as the standard bearer of the Democratic ensign in the coming contest. A most fortunate and happy selection it was. The ticket will combine the united strength of the aspirants.

There are no wounds to heal, no heart burnings to allay. It will unite the hitherto divided Democracy of New York, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and will succeed as certain as the election day arrives.

Gen. Pierce is a gentleman of modest and retiring manners. He never sought office in his life, and on a recent occasion when the Democratic Convention of his State brought forward his name for the high office to which he has just been nominated, as the Democratic candidate, he at once, in a letter to Hon. Charles G. Atherton, who was a delegate to the National Convention, earnestly requested that his name should not be presented to the Convention as a candidate. He is a Democrat of the old Jackson school, unstained with any of the new issues of the day. Firm and unyielding in his principles as the granite mountains of his own native State, he shuns no responsibility. Truly national in all his feelings, he will know no North, no South, no East, no West, nothing but the country and the whole country. Under such a glorious leader, our triumph is certain.

The learned doctor of the Journal admits that the news of General Pierce's nomination shocked him; but says the shock was one of "surprise." Of course it was. He, like a great many other Whigs, imagined that the Democratic Convention would nominate a man whom the Whigs might stand some chance to defeat. But, since the election has fallen on one whose success is certain, he is surprised, and no doubt thinks it a nomination "not fit to be made." Alas! for Whiggery! thy doom is sealed.

But the sup-erannation of the Scott organ, in his efforts to say something smart, makes a gross misstatement of facts, which shows very plainly that he has either committed an editorial of the Madison Banner to memory, and applied it to us, or that he has a more vivid imagination, than the chosen editor of a temperance paper, should possess.

He says: "We are not the only ones who have not been enabled to solve the popular question. 'Who is this Pierce?' for even our neighbor, who pretends to know him so well, is unable to give his name. At one time he has it 'Franklin Pierce,' at another, 'Franklin O. Pierce,' and at still another, 'Franklin H. Pierce.' The public would like to be informed, at least, of Mr. Pierce's real name."

The name of General Pierce has never appeared in the editorial columns of the Sentinel, except as Franklin Pierce, and any statement to the contrary is false. We had heard of Franklin Pierce long before the telegraph was invented—hence, the efforts of Whig telegraphers to put a middle letter in his name did not deceive us.

The Journal man apologizes for the present dryness of that sheet; by stating that the editor has gone on to the Whig National Convention.

We notice by the Baltimore Argus that Hon. A. P. Willard, our candidate for Lieut. Governor, addressed a large mass meeting of Democrats, held in Monument Square, on Wednesday evening, June 2d. Hon. H. E. Carter, of Indiana, also made an eloquent speech on Tuesday evening, June 1st., at a similar meeting.

"His Name is never mentioned!"

"He served under Gen. Scott in Mexico during the Mexican war, and no doubt he did his duty, but his name is never mentioned among the officers who won distinction in that war."—*Los Jour.*

"General Pierce's History, in its impartiality, portrays the eminent services of General Taylor, General Butler, General Worth, General Kearney, Colonel McCollough, Captain Walker, Colonel Hays, Colonel Shields, Colonel Fremont, and General Scott; but never a word about General Pierce!"—*Springfield (O.) Republican.*

"He was in the Mexican war, and at the taking of the Capital, but never distinguished himself, and his name is seldom mentioned in the reports and histories!"—*Lafayette Journal.*

General Scott in his military report of the battles of Contreras and Churubasco, dated August 19th, 1847, says:

"The battles though mostly stationary, continued to rage with great violence until nightfall. Brevet Brig. Gen. P. F. Smith's and Brevet Colonel Riley's brigades (Twigg's division) supported by Brigadier General Pierce's and Cadwalader's brigade, (Pillow's division) were more than three hours under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry along the almost impassable ravine in front and to the left of the entrenched camp."

The same General, in his report, dated August 25, 1847, says:

"Accordingly, the two advanced divisions and Shields's brigade, marched from Contreras, under the immediate orders of Major General Pillow, who was now joined by the gallant Brigadier General Pierce of his division, personally directed our activity, late the evening before, by a severe but received from the fall of his horse."

Again, he says:

"Next (but not in ten minutes,) I sent Pierce, (just able to keep the saddle,) with his brigade, conducted by Captain Lee, engineer, by a third road, a little farther to our left to attack the enemy's right and rear, in order to favor the movement upon the convent, and cut off the retreat towards the capital. And finally, Shields, senior Brigadier to Pierce, with the New York and South Carolina volunteers, was ordered to follow Pierce closely, and to take command of our left wing. All these movements were made with the utmost alacrity by our gallant troops and commanders."

Speaking of the battle of Churubasco, General Scott thus alludes to General Pierce:

"Brigadier General Pierce, from the hurt of the evening before—under pain and exhaustion—fainted in the action."

At the conclusion of his report, General Scott says:

"I doubt whether I have, in express terms, given my approbation and applause to the commanders of divisions, independent brigades, or left their fame upon high grounds—the surest record of their great deeds, and the brilliant results."

In the report of General Worth, dated August 22, 1847, we find the following:

"The division commander cannot forego the opportunity presented, to acknowledge his obligations and express his admiration of the gallant bearing of Major General Pillow, and Brigadier General Shields, Cadwalader and Pierce, with whom he had the gratification of concert and co-operation at various critical points of the conflict."

If these extracts are not sufficient, to convince Whig editors that they have erred in saying that General Pierce's name has never been mentioned among the officers who won distinction in the Mexican war, we will enlighten them with some further extracts from the official reports to the War Department.

A Just Reward to a Brave Soldier.
In 1848 the Legislature of his native State voted Gen. Pierce a splendid sword, as a token of their appreciation of his gallant services in the field and esteem for him as a man. The sword was presented in behalf of the State by the Governor. In reply to the address of the functionary, General Pierce, after referring to the fact that of the six hundred and forty men who went with him to Mexico, less than one hundred and fifty lived to return, said:

"I accept this splendid weapon from the people of New Hampshire with an abiding sense of the personal regard which has never seemed to grow cold. May I not be permitted to say, without reference to my political associations, that I receive it as one among the multiplied evidences, so far as the men of my own time are concerned, of something of a national esteem and confidence, which has been my highest pride to merit, and is my firmest never to lose. In the mean time I am not unmindful of another and higher consideration which actuated the Legislature—the sword, though given to me, was designed and received as a token of the estimation in which you hold the services and sacrifices of the officers and soldiers of the brigade which I was my good fortune to command, and to them I would have the grateful thoughts of my friends turned to-day to the noble dead—to the men who with their life-blood sealed their devotion to the rights and honor of the republic—to the gallant living, who having fulfilled their mission amid the untold scenes of a fraternal contest, on a foreign soil, are now unobtrusively and usefully pursuing the avocations of civil life at home."

Your thoughts and purposes in this matter are not circumscribed by the limits of New Hampshire or New England. You embrace the 12th and 15th regiments no less warmly than the 9th. It will ever be a matter of gratification to me, that the three regiments of my brigade were composed of men from the extreme south, north, and west of the Union, because it illustrated in an hour of trial and danger, that unity which is our strength. The question never arose during the varied scenes of that summer, on what side of a geographical line a man was born or reared; he stood arm in arm by your side, an American officer or an American soldier, with an American heart—and that was enough for any of us to know. It was a glorious brotherhood. The highest hope of patriotism looks to the permanence and all-pervading power of that feeling. It is the passion under which, whatever is dear and precious in our institutions, will repose in security. Over it may the stars and stripes float forever."

Exactly So.
Judge Conrad of the Terre Haute Courier, in the following article admits, as we think, the great strength of the Democratic party and its ability to rally to the support of its principles. Unlike the Scottites the Democrats are not men worshippers. Adherence to the principles of the party is the principle characteristic of the Democracy—what the opposite is true of the Whigs.

"Our Democratic people, however, have a happy faculty of coinciding with remarkable unanimity in the proceedings of their assembled bodies. It seems to make but little difference with them who is selected as their candidate. He generally turns out to be the very man they wanted, though they never had the remotest idea that he would be chosen, in fact they did not think of him in connection with the office for which he was nominated. Always ready to have to do with a candidate, Democrats that the nominees of their late Convention is the greatest man in the United States, the man that nature made President, and the man that can carry every vote before him at the election. When they inform a little more definitely who he is, we will canvass his good qualities, but as for his election, we put that down among the doubtful things that are mighty uncertain."

The last sentence of the above expresses a doubt as to the election of General Pierce. The Democrats, when united, are largely in the majority in the United States. They are now united, and are certain of success. So, Judge, remove your doubts.

Our exchanges from every section of the Union give the most glowing accounts of the manner in which the nomination of Pierce and King are every where received. Confidence is once more restored. The great and glorious Democratic party is united. Success is certain. With such candidates and such principles the country is safe. Democrats of Indiana go to work, and roll up such a majority as will send Federalism howling back to its flthy den! You can do it!

We notice by the Baltimore Argus that Hon. A. P. Willard, our candidate for Lieut. Governor, addressed a large mass meeting of Democrats, held in Monument Square, on Wednesday evening, June 2d. Hon. H. E. Carter, of Indiana, also made an eloquent speech on Tuesday evening, June 1st., at a similar meeting.

The name of the Post Office at Etna, Noble county, has been changed to "Heels."

The Democratic Convention had no idea of placing the Whigs in nominating Pierce and King. If the Whig party were satisfied with our nominees, we should have feared of their defeat. Now that they are displeased with General Pierce, the "obscure man," we think it a sure omen of his success.

The name of the Post Office at Etna, Noble county, has been changed to "Heels."