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INDIANA STATE SENTINEL:
A GAZETTE OF THE PEOPLE.

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AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher.

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

The Campaign.
Clubs are rolling in for the weekly Sentinel during the Campaign, commencing June 1st, and continuing until after the Presidential election. We return our sincere thanks to our friends in various parts of the State for their exertions in our behalf. A large edition has been printed and is ready for sale. We want every one who may wish to subscribe, with the best money.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1852.

Whig Electioneering.
We clip the following from the Madison Banner Whig:

"Lieut. W. Brown, who served in Mexico under Scott as an officer of dragoons, considerably embellished the Broadway Hall oration making the other eye blue, by mentioning that, in the battle of Contreras, a friend of his, now brevet Captain Thomas Sweeney, had his right arm shattered by a ball; Sweeney, looking about for assistance, saw a man in a neighboring ditch, dodging the enemy's shot. He went to him and asked him for a drink. The 'terrible dodger' handed him a flask. Sweeney took it, and to his astonishment saw that the man was Franklin Pierce. Brown offers to back the ballads of democratic officers as to this fact."

After our article of yesterday, on the military services of Gen. Pierce, we have no comments to make on the above. It is a Whig mode of electioneering. Dediturque truth, sense, and policy.

INQUIRY
Hon. Wm. J. Brown: Dear Sir—Did or not the Hon. Franklin Pierce, at any time, while he was a member of Congress, vote against the right petition?

A DEMOCRAT.
July 12, 1852.

The above appeared in the Journal of yesterday morning. It is no doubt the production of some abolition Whig, sailing under false colors. If Gen. Pierce ever voted to deny the right of petition let the author of this inquiry produce the evidence. We do not believe that he did. If he is guilty the Journals of Congress will prove it.

Scott's Prospects.—The Boston "Advertiser," a Whig paper, can find only eighty-seven electoral votes for which Gen. Scott has any chance. The "Advertiser" is favorable to Webster.

In the Boston "Advertiser" of Tuesday, we make note of the following:

"We hope there will be a disposition of the Whigs of the State, to accept of the success of the success of the nomination, in a sufficient number of States to give it efficiency, to unite in support of the nomination of the party. It is not all that is to be done in considering the efforts of the party to regain their true standing in the State, that should also be worthy of the effort."

Bone County Pioneer.
This is the title of a new paper to be commenced at Lebanon, Bone county, Indiana. Henry Hill Editor and proprietor. Politics Democratic. The first number will be issued on the 20th inst. Mr. Hill is a young gentleman of industrious habits and respectable talents. He will make a good paper which, ought to receive the support of Bone county. It will be an excellent medium of advertising for our city merchants and dealers.

It is said that Barnum has procured the identical white handkerchief which Gen. Scott raised as a flag of truce when he surrendered his army as prisoners of war at Queenstown, and has deposited it in his museum at New York. The Scott men are flocking to examine the relic. The loss, out of which Gen. Scott took his "hasty plate of soup," has been broken, and the fragments lost; but Barnum has the promise of the spoon.

Not a single Whig paper in Indiana has published the corrected copy of the Whig resolutions. The word *final*, before settlement in the 2d resolution relating to the compromise measures, is omitted. Why is this? Do the Whigs of Indiana not receive and acquiesce in the compromise measures, the fugitive slave law included, as a final settlement? Or do they, like Greeley, excrete and spit on the Whig platform?

Defence, in his Journal of Tuesday says, that the Whig party do not claim "all the economy." His paper of Wednesday, proves, conclusively, that, so far as he is concerned, decency is a quality he has not the remotest claim to. This is a fact, however, of which many of his own party, in this community, have long been apprised.

Some of our democratic friends are talking about Gen. Scott resigning. They may give themselves no more trouble on that subject. He will not be silly enough to resign. His office is worth eight thousand a year, and "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

Jan. H. Bradley Esq., of Indianapolis, a prominent Free Soiler in '43, has enlisted under the ever-victorious flag of old Cincinnatus, and is pouring some of the hottest kind of shot into the Democratic ranks.—*Democrat's Advertiser.*

John Area blank cartridges. No one has been killed.

The Democrats in Convention for the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Perry, Spencer, and Warrick, have nominated Galus H. Roberts, Esq. This is a first rate nomination. With it success is certain.

Hon. Thomas T. McKennan, late a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, died on the 8th inst.

The Democrats of Spencer have nominated Jas. Pollard for Representative.

The Union Whigs of Georgia and the nomination of Gen. Scott.

Good Advice.
Horsee Greely in his Tribune of the 10th, gives some good advice to the Whigs, as to the manner of conducting the Presidential canvass, which it would be well enough for our young Whiggies, who make speeches and scribble for the Journal, to read and consider. The following pointed extract we particularly refer to their attention:

"As a politician and a candidate, Gen. Pierce is one of the kind to whom our opposition is a labor of love; but as a private citizen we have nothing to say of him. And we respectfully request all correspondents not to say anything for our columns about his failings, falling from his horse, or anything implying disparagement of his personal character or his military exploits. With that sort of warfare we desire to have no connection; and we know that it is disagreeable to Gen. Scott, between whom and Gen. Pierce the utmost personal cordiality exists."

Mr. Webster.
The reception of Mr. Webster at Boston on the 9th inst., was a most brilliant affair. A sketch of his speech appears in the New York Tribune of the 10th. The reporter says: "There is no longer any doubt that Mr. Webster will be run as an independent candidate for the Presidency." He makes no allusion to Gen. Scott of the Presidency. The following sentence from his speech is significant of his feelings:

"I ought, perhaps, to express my particular thanks to the military, who made me a display. You all know gentlemen, that it is not my fortune to be a successful military man. [Great laughter.] I am nothing—[renewed laughter]—nothing but a hard-working, painstaking, drudging civilian, giving my life, and health and strength to the maintenance of the Constitution, and the upholding, to the best of my ability, under the providence of God, the liberties of my country."

Ma. Editors.—Several communications have lately appeared in the Sentinel, alling the attention of the people of Marion county, to the nomination of the Whigs for the next Legislature. This is all very proper and very correct. We should select both competent and popular men. No county in the State stands more in need of strong and experienced men in the Legislature than does the county of Marion. Her central position, her large population, her vast railroad interests, her large city and its commercial interests, all require men of integrity and capacity to understand and to protect them. There is no man in this county, we think, who is more entitled to the honor of representing our county, unless he be awarded our citizens, unless they are guarded by able agents and men who can cope with the Representatives and Senators from other and rival counties. In view of all these facts, allow me to suggest that we have a man in our midst whose popularity is equal to that of any other citizen of the county. Our present Sheriff, Charles C. Campbell, is one who will always have the friendship of his fellow members—he is well acquainted with the people and their wants, and has both honesty, capacity and kindness of heart. Should he be selected as a candidate, his election is almost certain, and it would be gratifying to his numerous friends.

AN ADOPTED CITIZEN.
July 14th, 1852.

More Government Imbecility.
The case of Mr. Rice, the American consul at Acapulco, who was in prison at last accounts, and as late as the middle of June, for having protected the rights and property of American citizens, is only parallel with too many other outrages which our officials and people are led to suffer in consequence of Whig administration. From several sources, all of which agree in their representations of the matter, we gather that the American steamship *Com. Stockton* had been unlawfully seized by the Mexican authorities, some six months since, and Mr. Rice has been laboring to get her clear from the Government ever since. The steamer was advertised for sale, and was purchased by the chief Engineer, on behalf of himself and some others of the crew; but not having complied with the terms, she was again advertised and advertisements were posted about the city, which the chief Engineer tore down. The steamer was not sold, as no bidder could be found willing to risk his money.

The Chief Engineer lodged a complaint against the Consul, and a bill of goods was sent, who arrested Mr. Rice and conducted him to prison in his uniform and with his flag. A letter from Acapulco says: "I have visited Mr. Rice at the Juzgado, and find him in confinement, in company with many friends. Her Britannic Majesty's consuls are conversing with him, and in fact learn that the British consul walked with him to the prison."

Two American ships, the *Merava* and steamship *Independence*, are obliged to get out of port as best they can. The *Independence* will be obliged to be assisted out of port by the British consul, and the *Merava* will have to wait over as the authorities refused to let her go until her papers are ordered by the United States consul, who of course, cannot sign any papers as matters stand at present."

This is not the first outrage which the authorities of that same Mexican town have committed on Americans within a year.

The Difference.
GEN. SCOTT.
A SOLDIER CITIZEN, educated in the Camp, accustomed to command, permitting communication with common people only at a respectful distance, whose word is law, whose authority is supreme, as imperious man, elated with the admiration of his fellows, vain of his rank and title and military gewgaws, ambitious of renown. "His gaze bewildered in looking at the White House," but without a single qualification that fits him for that residence, his political opinions at the time of his nomination in the keeping of a committee, "a padlock upon his lips and his principles in Mr. Seward's crooked pocket," his past political opinions covering the entire brood of exploded Whig heresies, identifying him with the founders of the intolerant Native American faction and the advocates of the extension of the period of Naturalization to 21 years.

GENERAL PIERCE.
A CITIZEN SOLDIER, promoted from the ranks, who follows war not as a trade but whenever his country calls him from the more congenial pursuits of civil life, whose sword is not as long as the Commander-in-Chief's, but whose steel is just as true, who does not seek office, but whose office seeks him, whose more high positions than any man of his age in the United States, and yet who has invariably filled every position that he has occupied with the fidelity of the Patriot and the ability of the Statesman, a plain, unassuming, republican citizen, who, as he was promoted from the ranks of the private soldier to a generalship, is now about to be promoted from the walk of private life to the Presidency of the United States.—*Milwaukee Advertiser.*

News from the Proviso District.
An intelligent gentleman residing at Towanda, Pennsylvania, in the Proviso district, as it is called, adds the following postscript to a letter addressed to a gentleman in this city, dated 24th June, 1852:

"P. S. The nomination of Gen. Pierce for the presidency will receive here. All divisions and subdivisions of the party claim him as their particular favorite. We will give him an old fashioned majority in the proviso district."

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1852.

All the Intelligence and Decency.
The above is the title of an article in our Monday's issue. The Journal of the 12th inst., devotes near two columns in reply. If anything more definite, than the well known principles of the Whig party, were necessary to convince us of their want of confidence in the intelligence of the people, the reckless disregard of history manifested in that reply would suffice. Falseness may consist of either the uttering of an untruth directly, or of language intended to convey a false impression. The Journal's reply abounds in both.

The Journal says that Washington was a member of the first Federal party in the United States. True. But the Journal knew full well we referred to the Hartford Federalists. The first Federal party ceased to exist long before the Hartford Convention. Their object was a confederation of States under a general government, with certain powers defined and limited by a national constitution. This definitely accomplished, they became merged in other political divisions. The evident intent of the Journal article is to convey the impression that the Federalists of the days of Washington, and those of the present day are identical in principle. This is so transparent that we do not feel called upon to expose it. When we speak of Federalists, in connection with the Whig party, we are to be understood as meaning the disciples of the Hartford school. Distrusting the capacity of the people to govern themselves, they desired a strong government—a nearer approximation to the British constitution. They set forth their principles in a series of resolutions. The pill was too bitter. They gilded it. True to the instincts of their lineal descendants, the present Whig party, they appropriated to themselves the popular name, Federalist. But the people soon learned to discriminate between the genuine and the counterfeit. In consequence of the Hartford Federalists burning *Blue Lights*, as a signal to the British to enable them to evade the embargo, they were soon called, in derision, "Blue Light Federalists." To distinguish themselves from the masses, and as insignia of their superior intelligence, the Hartford Federalists wore black cockades. Hence they were called "Black Cockade Federalists." And when we use the term Federalist in a partisan sense, we mean, unless otherwise explicitly stated, the "Blue Light Black Cockade Federalists." How do you like that name, Bro. DeForest? We are prepared to prove that the party to which you now belong, is nothing more than this Federal party, fused into Native Americanism, and a few other isms, depending entirely upon locality, and widely dissimilar in different latitudes.

The Blue Light Federalists were in favor of the supremacy of the few over the many. So are the Whigs of the present day. "Take care of the rich and they will take care of the poor," is a fundamental maxim of each. They legislate for the exclusive benefit of capital. Their national Bank and High Protective Tariffs, were designed to concentrate wealth in the hands of a few—a concentration which, if ever attained, will ultimately in the overthrow of our free institutions. The "Blue Lights" opposed the war of 1812. The Whigs opposed the recent war with Mexico. Tom Corwin, a leading Whig U. S. Senator from Ohio, openly declared that the Mexicans should "welcome" our brave soldiers "with bloody hands to hospitable graves." Greeley, the notorious expeditor of the New York Tribune, and his "successors" of the Journal, both Whigs of unquestioned orthodoxy, denounced the war while it was even going on. Some Democrats were, no doubt, originally Federalists. So many devout Christians were originally vile sinners. Conversion is the follower of repentance. Every day some Federalist repents, is converted and turns Democrat. If he brings forth fruit meet for repentance, all right. But, it is not very remarkable that while those Federalists, who have turned Democrats have acknowledged their errors and asked courteously forgiveness, those who still adhere so steadfastly to the principles of Federalism are zealous Whigs. They could be otherwise. They are "bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh." Mr. Webster, the great Whig expounder, openly opposed the war of 1812, and himself burned blue lights. The New England Whigs even now boldly claim their affinity to Federalism. J. R. Ingersoll, whom the Journal accuses of Federalism, is a bitter Whig.

The Journal says that the election of Mr. Adams "gave great dissatisfaction to the friends of the opposing candidates, Messrs. Clay, Jackson, and Crawford, and that thereupon a coalition was formed" to put down the administration. This "coalition" chose Gen. Jackson their candidate and took the name Democrat, and "then concocted a lie" on Mr. Clay, whose friends, according to the Journal, formed part of the "coalition." In the second specification of its article, the Journal says that the Federal party opposed the war, and afterwards changed their name to that of Democrat. Now, is not that nice? Was there ever anything so perspicacious? The Federal party opposed to the war describing Mr. Adams, also opposed to the war, forming a "coalition" with the friends of Clay, Jackson and Crawford, and the "hull on 'em" then "concocting a lie" on Mr. Clay their own friend! Gen. Jackson, too, who contributed more than a field full of such Generals as Scott to bring that war to a successful issue, chosen the candidate of the anti-war party! Hal hal hal! Whiggery out-Whiggied! On with the soup! Let your mouths be forever wide! Defecate, by a lucid syllogism, proclaims Mr. Clay a Federalist, and Gen. Jackson his candidate! Here are two direct origins of the Democratic party given by the Journal. One only can possibly be true. Which is it? We await a response in dread suspense.

Does the Journal understand the Whig platform to reiterate the measures advocated by the Whig party since its organization? Very well. The "coalition" was formed in opposition to Mr. Adams, you say. Was he a Whig? The "Old Man Eloquent," whose voice is now hushed in the stillness of the grave openly avowed himself a Federalist and a Whig. Mr. Webster, an acknowledged Federalist, was a prominent Whig candidate in the recent convention at Baltimore. Are the Federal opinions of these distinguished lights in Whiggery reiterated? Where are the Alien and Sedition, Bank, Bankrupt, and High Protective projects? Are they reiterated? They have been advocated by leading Whigs. The Journal, then, admits that these are all reiterated in the platform. Good. So be it.

The Journal says that one of the chief differences between the parties is as to the policy to be pursued toward foreigners. That's true. The Whig party in 1812, were in favor of servile covering before the British lion, and cowardly permitting our citizens to be "impressed." Gen. Jackson, the leader of Democracy, according to the Journal, thrashed the British into honorable terms. The Whigs opposed the Mexican war. The Democrats defended and prosecuted it to a successful termination.

The Journal denies that it asks to have its candidates elected without pledges. Has it forgotten the Harrison Taylor had a majority over Gen. Cass, gained by divisions that are now headed, *Whig*

Cholera.
The eastern papers give the particulars of the ravages of this terrible disease on board the steamer Philadelphia, of the Nicaragua line, on her homeward bound trip from Navy Bay. She put in at an island near Key West, and discharged her passengers, and at the last accounts they were on the Island in a most unfortunate and destitute condition. About thirty of the passengers, mostly returning Californians, had died, among the list we notice the names of two Indianians, James Scott and Hiram Mendellhall.

More Developments of Fraud.
A telegraphic despatch from Washington, dated 8th inst., says:

"The Senate's Special Committee on the recent Mexican claims commission, has been sitting and taking evidence for some time. Strange developments are said to have been made. Several important documents have arrived from Mexico to the chairman, developing the nature and history of the claims, which amount to \$800,000, and which was all paid. It is said that Mr. Soule's committee will report soon, in a way to throw the Gardner claim in the shade."

Immense Importations of Specie.
It will be seen that there has been another arrival of specie at New York of near three millions. Already they have more money in New York than they know what to do with.

Remember, old Jackson men, that when Gen. Scott was asked to subscribe something towards the erection of a monument to the departed sea and patriot of the Hermitage, he replied: "It is all a political movement, and I will not give a cent."

Hon. John P. Kennedy of Maryland, author of "Swallow Barn," "Horse Shoe Robinson," and other works of fiction, has been appointed Secretary of the Navy in the place of W. A. Graham, resigned.

The Whigs of Illinois have nominated E. B. Webb of White county for Governor, and J. L. D. Morrison of St. Clair county for Lt. Governor.

Horrible Murder in New Albany.—We learn that a man named John Smith, murdered his wife at New Albany on Friday evening last, by striking her on the head with a club. Jealousy is supposed to be the cause. Smith was arrested and placed in jail.—*Louisville Courier.*

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1852.

It is authorized to say that Messrs. McCarty and Wright, candidates for Governor, will address their fellow-citizens of Monroe county, at Bloomington, on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The Bloomington papers will please give notice of this appointment.

"Come all ye who like good singing,
Clear your voices, set them ringing—
Here's a loco song before us,
Here's the tune and here's the chorus."

The Granite Glee-Book.
Containing the People's songs in aid of the People's cause, compiled by one of the People, CHAS. G. WANER, of this city, publisher, has just been issued, and is now for sale at all the Book Stores in the city, and at the Sentinel Office. It comprises a large number of Democratic Songs, written since the nomination of the Democratic and Whig candidates for the presidency, many of which have never been published before. In order that all Democrats disposed to sing, may have an opportunity to do so, the "Glee-Book" will be sold at only 10 cents per copy.

Clubs and persons purchasing to sell again, will be supplied at the rate of \$1.00 per dozen, by sending their orders, post paid, accompanied with the cash, to CHAS. G. WANER, publisher, Indianapolis.

Professor Larrabee.
Below will be found the card of this gentleman, which will explain itself. Professor Larrabee does not accept the appointment of editor of the Ladies Repository, a literary journal at Cincinnati, as has been reported, but still maintains his position on the Democratic ticket as a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction. He has devoted thirty years of his life to the education of the youth, and his heart and soul is in the cause. The position which he has just refused, is much better in a pecuniary point of view than the office of Superintendent; but the wide field of usefulness presented by this office, makes it one peculiarly suited to his taste. It is an office for which he is eminently qualified, and we cannot doubt his success. We are authorized to say that he never, for a moment entertained the idea of declining the nomination, or of accepting any other appointment. He has given up all for the prospect of this office, and should be elected he will devote his whole time, talents, and energy to the performance of its duties.

TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIANA.
To correct erroneous impressions which seem to have prevailed, and to allay apprehensions which may be entertained, as to the position and intentions of the undersigned, he would say, that though he has been, as the newspapers have reported, officially invited to occupy a literary position of distinction, of influence, and of advantage, in a neighboring State, yet his interest in the cause of education, to which he has devoted his whole life, and his deep attachment to the State of Indiana, which he has chosen for his permanent home, and the home of his children, induce him to decline the honor of the position offered him, however highly he may appreciate it. Neither his inclination, nor his sense of duty will allow him to withdraw his name from the position in which it stands before the people, nor to discover or weaken his connection with the State of Indiana, and with the cause of education therein. He esteems the Superintendentship of Public Instruction as an enterprise of importance, for short all personal, or party, or sectarian considerations. Should the people be pleased to entrust that office to his hands, he intends to devote to the work all his attention, his time, and his services, and to bring into requisition all the industry, energy, and zeal, of which he is capable.

Never lost a battle.
Hon. L. D. Campbell, Whig member of Congress from the Butler District, Ohio, wrote to the Scott Ratification meeting at Hamilton, a rallying letter, in which he invokes the Whigs to let fly the banners from Chippewa and Chippawettee elms and congregate at Coup-pate to secure the election of the man "who never lost a battle." On this last assertion, we would refer our Whig friends to Mansfield's illustrated life of Scott, at page 43. There is a beautiful picture of Scott with a white handkerchief on his sword, surrendering his whole army as prisoners of war, amounting to 764 men to General Sheaffe the British commander, at the head of 800 English troops. The picture looks to us like the face of a battle.

W. C. LARRABEE.
Greencastle, July 14, 1852.

It is due to Mr. Hester, that we should state that the Secretary of State's objections to recognize an appointment, under the hat of the Legislature requiring the Governor to appoint an assistant in superintending the publication of the laws, are not of a personal character. Judge Test and Mr. Hester are personal friends. The Secretary's object was to test the validity of the act, and has repeatedly declared he would have done the same thing if any one else had been appointed. Mr. Hester would not accept the appointment until satisfied that the Secretary's objections would be urged against any other appointee.

The matters in controversy between these gentlemen have been adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties. We do not know the terms. Nor do we desire to know them. It is sufficient for us to know that the work is progressing, and that the most friendly relations exist between the gentlemen concerned.

It will be seen by reference to our telegraphic column of yesterday, that G. C. Washington, the nominee of the Native American Convention for Vice President, declines the proffered honor and recommends Scott and Graham. This is precisely what was to be expected. The whole Convention was a sham, intended to benefit Scott; it was a Whig trick. They did not dare to nominate Scott directly, because that might lose him his foreign vote. But they nominate candidates, who will not accept, and who are expected to decline and endorse Scott and Graham, and recommend the natives to vote for them. By this means they are to obtain the native vote, whilst Scott by his letters and speeches is still to blarney the Irish and soft tanned Germans. A deej game. Time will tell whether it can win.

A Just Rebuke.
The New York Tribune, a Whig paper, which was more quoted as a Taylor organ than almost any other, loaded its big fusée the other day, full up to the muzzle and banged away into a crowd of dirty cotton-ribs who were engaged in the many sports of ridiculing Gen. Pierce for fainting upon the battlefield.

"This is disgraceful! The sooner the party which claims 'all the decency' repudiates such blackguardism the better for their cause. We insist that both Scott and Pierce are brave and gallant men, and the paltry politician who would attribute a faint to Frank Pierce, in order to avoid danger, is a poltroon whom it were gross flattery to call a coward."

Betting.
The Whigs are now advising their friends, every where, not to bet on Scott's election. They think it is not safe to bet, because it is wrong to bet. This is good morals, and we are glad to see it. In 1840, '44, and '48, it was their strongest reason in favor of their candidates. Every argument from a Democrat was met with a proposal to bet. Now, they say betting is a violation of the law. It is wrong, morally wrong, and men ought not to bet. We think it is wrong to bet, and would be especially foolish in Whigs to bet on Gen. Scott, because they would be certain to lose.

Senator.
We have been requested to state that Thomas Johnson, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the office of Senator for Marion county, will not be a candidate, should Capt. Todd consent to serve if elected. If Capt. Todd is not a candidate before the convention, the name of Mr. Johnson will be presented for the nomination by his friends.

Thomas Francis Meagher.

We take great pleasure in laying before our readers the letter of Gen. Wright, enclosing the resolutions of the General Assembly of Indiana, tendering a hearty welcome to this distinguished Irish patriot and friend of freedom, together with the reply of Mr. Meagher. It will be seen that whilst he declines to accept the invitation to visit our city, as the guest of the State, yet he contemplates making the visit as a private citizen. Should he do so, he will meet with a hearty welcome.

Thomas Francis Meagher, Esq.
SIR—Enclosed, I have the honor of transmitting to you a joint resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, tendering you an invitation to visit the State and partake of the hospitalities of our citizens. It is with undiminished pleasure that I perform the duty assigned me by the resolutions; and I have no occasion to assure you, that the Senators and Representatives but expressed, in those resolutions, the feelings of their constituents throughout the State. I am late availing for the discomfiture of your side, and the rights of our side, to plant the standard of equal rights upon the hills of Erin has endeared you to all. The American heart throbs with pleasurable emotions at the success of free institutions, and the triumph of the people over despots everywhere; and the American heart, too, beats with warm feelings of sympathy for those who have failed in their efforts to rear the banner of Liberty. We have no desire to plant ourselves in an offensive position at any and every attempt made by an obnoxious people to perform the duty assigned to us; but we feel it a glorious privilege to welcome to our land, the exiled patriot and tender to him the hospitalities of our free-lands.

An avowal that you have declined an invitation to a public reception, and, sir, we invite you, as the guest of the State alone, but as the guest of every true friend of liberty in the State. Come to us as a private citizen; meet us at our homes and firesides, and receive from our lips the warm greetings of welcome hearts. You will find in this State many of your noble and generous hearted countrymen—some of our best citizens—who, together with the native citizens of Indiana, will give a cordial greeting to your arrival. Trusting that your brightest dreams of liberty to Ireland may be soon, and fully realized, and hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

I have the honor to be most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

A joint resolution inviting and welcoming Thomas Francis Meagher to the hospitalities of the citizens of Indiana.

Whereas, Thomas Francis Meagher, a distinguished patriot and republican of Ireland, who was persecuted for his political opinions, by the supple minions of an unrelenting court, for daring to promulgate the doctrine of equal rights and privileges, and asserting for himself and his own Emerald Isle, those rights which have been held dear by the people of the Gem of the Sea;

And whereas, he was transported to a land rendered infamous by the lightning ordinance of a King's signet, which has not only made Van Diemen's Land the receptacle of the culprit and interest of society, but carries with its very conviction, guilt and contumacy;

And whereas, Political and religious liberty, the cause for which he was ostracized from his beloved, but down-trodden country, is the most essential and the richest legacy inherited by the human race for their individual protection, self-government, moral elevation, unrestrained intellectual, and physical happiness;

And whereas, We rejoice to learn that he has escaped the bloody clutches of his oppressors, and is now breathing the pure atmosphere of these United States;

Therefore, be it resolved by the General Assembly of Indiana, That we invite Thomas F. Meagher to visit Indiana and bid him a hearty welcome, and that the Legislature of this State, do hereby extend to him the warmest sympathies of our citizens, who deeply sympathize with him and his noble compatriots in their efforts to disenthral themselves from the tyranny of a bigoted crown.

And further be it resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to transmit a copy of this joint resolution to Thomas F. Meagher.

WM. H. ENGLISH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. S. MCKEE,
President of the Senate pro tem.
Approved June 17, 1852.
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

New York, July 9th, 1852.
Dear Sir—Most gratefully acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d of June, and the copy of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of Indiana, which in such cordial terms you did me the honor to transmit.

From the sentiments you have expressed, I feel assured it will not disappoint you to learn that I am induced to decline the hospitalities which, by so distinguished a body, have been offered for my acceptance.

I trust, however, it will shortly be my power to visit you, and as a private citizen, to cultivate the more closely the friendship of those, who from their high position, as Senators and Representatives have conferred upon me, the most valuable distinctions which I can see my fortune to receive.

Be pleased, my dear Sir, to communicate my sentiments of respect and gratitude to the gentlemen on whose behalf you have addressed the General Assembly, and earliest wishes for the reputation and prosperity of the noble State they represent, and the highest interests of which have been entrusted to your care.

Believe me to remain,
Your very faithful servant,
THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.
To His Excellency, JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,
Governor of Indiana.
(For the Daily Indiana State Sentinel.)
LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 13, 1852.

FRANK BROWN—I have just arrived here by river from Evansville. I found all our democratic friends here in line spirits; they say Vanderburgh county will give Pierce, King, & Co. 320 majority. Judge Perkins, whose Bloomington friend has done the Judge an essential service that he evidently intended, to the boat was crowded with passengers, mostly planters and merchants with their families, from Mobile, New Orleans, Natchez, Memphis, and Nashville, going to try the atmosphere of Natchez, Saratoga, and New England. Not one word was said during the whole day on politics, until the Captain, after 9 o'clock, P. M., who was standing on the hurricane deck, with some twenty-five or thirty gentlemen, broke out with, "What is the reason that no person has anything to say on the Presidential election. Are you all Scott men, or are you all Pierce men?" No very distinct reply was made, or no person seemed to take much interest in the subject. After waiting a minute or so he broke out again with, "Well gentlemen, I am a Whig. I don't know what the rest of you are, and perhaps you may think it either unbecomingly, when I tell you I don't go to Scott—and there are a great many more of the same sort, where I live." "Them's my sentiments," said an old Irish headed man from Mobile. "Have you read their correspondence between Scott and Gen. Jackson?" said Governor Meagher. "I have read it," said the old man, "and I am glad to see which side was right." "What is the result?" "The result is in the affirmative," "we read it when first published." The gentleman from Mobile replied, "It is a great pity he did not call Gen. Jackson when he was so particularly invited to—would have saved our own another of those Waterloo's."

If there was a crowd of Gen. Scott there, he did not think it fit occasion to defend the "hero of a hundred battles." It is an old saw, Mr. Sentinel, "that straw which was used to wind horses." A half a dozen soldiers responded in the affirmative, "we read it when first published." The gentleman from Mobile replied, "It is a great pity he did not call Gen. Jackson when he was so particularly invited to—would have saved our own another of those Waterloo's."

While conversing with Mr. M., one of the old established merchants of this city, a gentleman came in, and without any ceremony says, "Mr. Meagher, I would change your views in regard to Scott—if you can't vote for him, don't vote against him for there is more than a hundred men in these two squares as firm Whigs as you have ever been, who will not go to Scott under any consideration; yet I trust they will not vote against him." "Well," replied Mr. M., "I'll see about it." After the gentleman left, I asked Mr. M. if he did not think Scott would carry Kentucky by a large majority? He replied, "I should not be at all surprised if he lost the State. This is a Whig territory, and you may set it down for what it is worth."

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