INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

WILLIAM J. BROWN, Editor.

INDIANAPOLIS:

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 13, 1852.

☞ **"No North no South, no East, no West under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."**—*Franklin Pierce.*

Democratic Club.

Hon. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS will address the Democratic Club of this city at the Court House on Saturday evening next, 18th inst. Come out and hear him.

Hon. John L. Robinson

Will address the Democracy of Indianapolis at the Court House on Monday evening, September 27th, and at Eagle Village on Tuesday, September 28th, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

John H. Bradley and the Swamp Lands.

This great I am, of the Whig party in Indiana, is determined to claim all the credit of securing to the State the decision which secured to Indiana forty thousand dollars on the swamp lands. Gov. Wright, he says, is entitled to no credit, that he (Bradley) went to Washington and had the thing done.

This whole history is in a nut shell, and we propose to give it as it is. The grant of the swamp lands was one of those accidental windfalls that happened in this way. Being a member of Congress at the time, we know all about it. In the 30th Congress, a bill passed granting the swamp lands lying in Louisiana to the State on the condition that they were drained. In the 31st Congress, Mr. Johnson, the member of Congress from Arkansas, introduced a similar bill applicable to that State. On motion of Mr. Hall, of Missouri, the bill was made general and to apply to the swamp lands in all the States, where there were government lands. In this shape the bill passed. Gov. Wright took immediate steps to have the lands selected by the county surveyors. He wrote to R. W. Thompson to attend to this business before the Secretary of the Interior, and to procure the directions and instructions from the Department.

Now for Mr. Bradley's agency. About this time it will be recollected that Mr. Bradley became suddenly enamored with the hopes of a good fat office. He had opposed the election of Taylor and Fillmore, and had voted for Van Buren and Adams. He had opposed the compromise bills, which created the territories of New Mexico and Utah, yet he was exceedingly anxious to be Governor of one of those territories. He had, by the most importunate dunning, obtained a long list of recommendations. He wanted to go to Washington and in person present his claims to Mr. Fillmore, and by the same mode of dunning that he used to get names to his recommendation, he induced Gov. Wright to appoint him to attend to this swamp land interest in Washington in company with Mr. Thompson, which might, and would have been done, by a simple letter from the Governor to the Department. Bradley went to Washington, presented his recommendation, but failed to get the office of Governor of New Mexico, because he was a free-soiler. He remained in Washington a day or two, visited the Land Office in company with R. W. Thompson, and returned home. This is all that he did.

If Gov. Wright had waited, as most of the State Governors did, for some legislative action, Indiana would have lost forty thousand dollars by the operation. Without the sanction of Gov. Wright, neither Thompson nor Bradley could have done anything.

There is just about as much gratitude in Bradley as we expected to find. It will teach Gov. Wright in future to be a little more careful in selecting his agents. Experience is a school in which the wise as well as the foolish always learn something.

The Meanest Thing on Record.

Among the items of extravagance and corruption set forth in the Whig "Expositor," got up and circulated for the benefit of Nicholas McCarty and the Whig party, is the following:

"Funerals .....$528.73."

During the last session of the Legislature, four members died, to-wit:

Henry Hostetter, of Vermillion.

Joseph C. Holliday, of Blackford.

Bradford Glazebrook, of Putnam.

Isaac Morris, of Henry.

According to the custom of the Indiana Legislature, every State Legislature in the Union, and the Congress of the United States, their deceased members were buried at the expense of the State. They died in the service of the State, and their remains were sent to their families in charge of committees. The whole expenses of these four funerals amounted to the sum above.

Heretofore no man of any political party has been heartless and soulless enough to object to such expenditures. That honor is reserved for the author of the Whig "Expositor"—the same man who so violently condemns Gen. Pierce for refusing to vote $25,000 as a present to the widow of Gen. Harrison.

More than eight hundred thousand dollars have been expended in the funeral expenses of Harrison, Taylor, Adams, and Clay, yet no Democrat has complained. We do not charge this thing on the Whig party of Indiana. The Whig members of the Legislature voted for these expenses, and they will spurn and despise the small souled man who would dig up the ashes of the dead and harrow up the feelings of the widows and friends of the deceased, to make a few votes for party purposes. Desperate indeed must be the fortune of the Whig clique at Indianapolis, when they will resort to such despicable means.

Warn the Committees.

We do not believe that there is a single Whig in Indiana who expects to carry the State for Scott. Their only hope is, that in the general melee they will elect some of the State ticket, secure the Legislature, and make some gain in the Congressional elections. This is what they are working for.

Democrats, you are forewarned be forearmed. Organize! Organize! The Whigs are organizing and circulating documents. They are spending their money like water. The loss of the State administration for the next four years will be the death-blow to Whiggery in Indiana. We warn you of the danger. Rouse up, and go to work. See that all the voters attend the polls. Let there be a full vote. Have meetings in Townships and School Districts—appoint committees of Vigilance—vote the whole ticket—spurn all propositions to trade. In union there is strength—in disunion weakness and defeat.

Democrats, do your whole duty, and a glorious victory awaits you. Neglect your duty, stay from the polls or vote the Whig ticket or any part of it, and your proud banner will trail in the dust. Remember that.

☞ An important controversy is going on at Madison, Indiana, between the editor of the Banner (Whig) and the editor of the Madisonian, (Dem.) as to the number of Irish engaged in raising the Irish Whig pole at Vernon. The Banner asserts that there were *three*, whilst the Madisonian editor, who was present, contends that there were but two.

We have seen a private letter which will settle the controversy. The third *man*, which the Banner claimed, was a *boy*. Two voters, and one boy who will be a voter after a while, if Scott's Native American bill should not pass, is the true number.

☞ JUNE's French Circus will be hear to-morrow.

"Alarming Popish Tendencies."

Under this head the Boston Pilot (Catholic) has another severe and scathing rebuke to the Whig party for their impudence in attempting to claim the Catholic vote for General Scott solely on the ground of religious prejudices. This disgraceful attempt to appeal to religious prejudices to secure the Catholic vote for General Scatt has had the contrary effect from what many anticipated. It has aroused the indignation of the Catholic press, and they now warn their people against the imposition. Not one word was ever heard from the Whigs about the injustice done the Catholic population of New Hampshire, by excluding them from holding certain offices, until after General Scott was nominated—then the notorious William E. Robinson was dispatched to New Hampshire to examine the records. The result of this examination has been given to the public in a pamphlet, the most dishonest, illiberal, and contemptible production of the canvass. On this man and his production the Pilot makes the following remarks:

"W. E. Robinson is one of these suddenly converted friends of Popish rights. Our neighbor of the *Post*, in common with some other papers, was mistaken in supposing that Robinson is a Catholic. He is not. He has no right or title of any sort to speak for us. We can speak for ourselves; and the fact that we have said nothing is sufficiently strong evidence, that, in this Presidential election, there is nothing to be said. If we needed advocates, we would not go to Mr. Robinson. In saying this, we do not intend the remotest disparagement to his character as a private individual, for we know nothing of him in that capacity, and, if we did, we would not say anything. But he is a party hack—worse, a party hack selected for driving in dirty weather. A party hack is a man engaged to do dirty work for a party—there are several in both parties; perhaps, like spies, they are necessary evils; perhaps the party leaders, especially the gallant and honorable standard bearers, Pierce and Scott, may repeat, with reference to those hacks, the language of Cromwell, and say—"I love the treason, but I abhor the traitor." Such characters, above all others in political life, excite our abhorrence and disgust. Hence we cannot express our contempt for a long lecture, published by Mr. Robinson in the *Tribune*, in which he laments, weeps, and howls over the condition of the Catholic voters in New Hampshire, of which there were none 25 years ago, and but a very few now. Why did he not lament, weep, and howl over the poor men of North Carolina, (Graham's State,) who are disqualified by law on account of their not holding property? Because, like a keener, he has engaged to cry on the other side. This lecture has been printed at the *Tribune* office, and Greeley offers it for sale at a nominal price, in order to secure a wide circulation for it at the West, for here, at the North and East, it is of no use. Neither is it of much use at the West, for the Catholic Press, a higher authority for Catholics than Mr. Robinson, has settled the matter also there. We did intend to review this lecture, but we give it up, in utter weariness. It would occupy more than a page of our paper, in close type, and a review of it would fill three or four pages more. A falsehood told in three words, frequently requires twenty for its examination. We care the less for it, as the New Hampshire question, so far as it affects Catholics, has been thoroughly discussed in our columns, and we have no wish to repeat what we have said, when other topics, claiming attention, press so closely upon our space.

"When the Pilot is again enlarged, we shall not be discomposed for want of room. So we content ourselves with advising those who may chance to see Robinson's lecture, to take our articles on the New Hampshire question as a comment upon Mr. Robinson's assertions. They will need no other comment, when they reflect that we are *not* a partisan, and that Mr. Robinson *is*. The deed done by him, of digging up the bones of old Gen. Pierce, in order to throw them at his own son, the younger General, is inexpressedly disgusting, and it would be, even if what he says about the dead man were true, as it is not. For example, he says that old Gen. Pierce did not know how to write or spell. Yet he was Governor of New Hampshire. Robinson also says that the old man was "a red hot enemy of the Catholics," and, to prove this, he gives a false report of the proceedings of a Convention, of which Gen. Pierce was a member. To calumniate the dead, and to do it for party purposes, is a vile deed. Our readers can judge how false the whole lecture is—what a huge lie it is, when we tell them that this Robinson has the effrontery to say that the Native letter of General Scott, which the gallant General has since retracted, is a *forgery*. Why, even the *Tribune* admits that the letter is genuine. And Robinson furthermore says that Gen. Pierce did *not* make any speech in the Convention in favor of Catholics. Our readers will remember that we published the speech, not long since. Now what can you do or say to a man of this stamp? What is the use of trying to argue with him? Some of the papers have published elaborate answers to his lecture, but it *seems* as if such an affair could not, by any possibility, deceive even the most ignorant voter. We shall make short work with it. We advise our readers who may see the lecture, to *read it backwards*—that is to say, when Robinson says yes, read no; and where he says no, read yes—in a word, to take his words in the exactly opposite sense. Read in that way, there would be far more truth in the lecture than there is now. The fact is, Woodbury's speech at the Convention was written out—Pierce's was not. He seldom writes his speeches, we are told. There were no regular reporters at the Convention, and Pierce's remarks, as they have been published, were taken down by an inexperienced reporter. The speech of General Pierce, in relation to the Catholic question, was actually the best delivered—so say those who were present."

More Comparisons.

As the Whigs, are so fond of comparing Whig economy with Democratic extravagance, self defence makes it necessary for us to make comparisons too. This we shall continue to do. The books are full of rich and interesting specimens. Here is one:

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Whig House—1847-8.		*Democratic House*—1848-9.	
M. S. Ward, Prin. Clerk,	$227 00	J. W. Dodd, Prin. Clerk.	$188 00
Indexing Journal.....	50 00	Indexing Journal.....	50 00
His Assistants.....	299 00	His Assistants.....	360 00
A. J. Hay, Assist. Cl'k...	229 00	I. Smith, Assist. Clerk,...	180 00
His Assistants.....	371 00	His Assistants.....	248 00
S. Tuffis, Door-keeper...	192 00	S. J. Johnson, D'r-keeper	138 00
His Assistants.....	975 25	His Assistants.....	534 00
Committee Clerks.		*Committee Clerk.*	
J. D. Ferguson.....	124 00	Laz. Noble.....	88 00
J. Bradley.....	15 00		
S. L. Crosby, and others,.	85 00		
R. H. Rousseau.....	160 00		
	$2,737 25		$1 816 00

☞ Dr. B. F. Mullen, editor of the Greensburgh Rifle, an Irishman by birth, thus speaks of the editor of the Boston Pilot:

"Now, so far as we have any say in this matter, we beg leave to dissent from Mr. Morrison's views. He, undoubtedly, has the privilege of exercising the right of suffrage in any manner that to him seemeth best; but we deny to him the right of abusing the defenders of Ireland and Irishmen. Patrick Donahoe, the distinguished friend of oppressed Ireland, needs no eulogy from our pen. Firm in his attachment to his adopted country—true to the interests of Republicanism—he stands to-day the proud champion of the 'exiles of Erin.' Morrison should blush to his own slander against Patrick Donahue."

☞ At a late free-soil meeting in Cleveland Ohio, a Mr. Paine, one of the speakers amused his audience by reading the following extract, from the prayer of Rev. Mr. Stockton, on the opening of the Whig Convention at Baltimore:

"We have sinned and come short of thy glory! We have been inconsiderate, disobedient, willful and selfish; preferring our own way to Thy own way; originating among ourselves and receiving and cherishing from abroad, many evil practices and tendencies."

☞ The Wheeling Gazette, Whig, suggests the names of certain persons as proper to fill the cabinet of Gen. Scott. The Cincinnati Gazette rebukes such suggestions as entirely too premature. The Gazette advises the Whigs to try and elect Gen. Scott before they make a cabinet for him. This is good advice.

For China.

Hon. Humphrey Marshall wrote a letter, and made a violent speech in Congress, in opposition to Gen. Scott. Mr. Fillmore rewarded him with a mission to China, with a salary and outfit of $18,000. Well paid.

☞ A scribbler in the Indiana Journal still insists that Judge Woodward is a Native American. But this skulking, anonymous editor does not give any evidence to sustain his declaration, which we pronounce untrue until he produces the testimony. We shall not notice his communications.

☞ Robert C. Gregory, is the Whig nominee for Congress in the 8th District. This completes the nominations in the State.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14, 1852.

The Meeting Yesterday.

Notwithstanding the doubt about Judge Douglas being able to attend the mass meeting on yesterday, it was large and respectable—not to compare with the great gatherings of 1840, we admit—but it was quite as large as was anticipated from the shortness of the notice. The weather bore indications of inclemency, and the meeting adjourned to the State House.

Judge Douglas, who had arrived in the cars, addressed the crowded Hall in a speech of masterly eloquence and convincing arguments. It was certainly a great effort, and could not have failed to convince every unprejudiced mind of the utter fallacy of the Whig doctrines, and the hopeless prospects of the election of Gen. Scott. He did not indulge in vituperation or abuse of Gen. Scott, but dealt his blows at the principles of the party.

We shall not attempt to detail the speech. We could not do justice to its great force and power. We shall have more to say hereafter.

The last hope of Whiggery.

On the nomination of Gen. Scott the Whigs expected to kindle the fires of 1840. The Generals were mounted and booted and spurred for the conflict. With their high-mettled steeds they dashed into the conflict, but the people did not follow. The fires which they kindled soon went out. The tar and turpentine of North Carolina refused to burn. The prairies of Missouri and Iowa would not blaze. Disappointment sat on every countenance. Despair, like a nightmare, weighed down all their hopes. They shouted to the charge, but there was no echo from the people. They called their great conventions—they called their people—but like the spirits from the vasty deep they came not. At last Horace Greeley discovered how Scott was to be elected. Whig votes were right enough, but there was not enough of them then for Mr. Greeley to keep up the fainting spirits of his party. He then tells them that "a noiseless under-current of prodigious strength, its source lying in the secret convictions of the patriotic masses, will swell his vote everywhere beyond all ordinary expectation. The thousands and tens of thousands of voters in the Loco-Foco ranks who will quietly deposit their ballots for Gen. Scott, like the same thousands and tens of thousands who voted for Harrison and for Taylor, are not known and never will be known in the detail. But they are the men whose votes infallibly count. They do not belong to the storm-stayed class."

Now we should like to know what these thousands and tens of thousands of Democrats, or Loco-Focos, as Greeley calls them, expect to gain by electing General Scott. In 1840 the Whigs and Gen. Harrison inveighed against party and party spirit. No declarations of principle were published. Gen. Harrison and John Tyler claimed to be better Democrats than Van Buren. The same thing was done in 1848. General Taylor refused to be regarded as a party candidate—refused to pledge himself to carry out the principles of any party. On the other hand, Gen. Scott now says "*I should seek to cultivate harmony and fraternal sentiments throughout the Whig party.*" Again: "My strict adherence to the principles of the Whig party," &c.

Now if any Democrat has made up his mind to abandon his principles, and his party, we advise him to vote for Gen. Scott, who tells us, if he is elected, he will look among the Whigs for those to carry out the measures of the Whig party, and he will so administer the government as to produce union and harmony among the Whig party. These are his published pledges, which he will redeem. But Greeley and the Whigs think that there is a large class of our citizens who, ashamed of openly proclaiming their sentiments in favor of Scott, will sneak to the election and put in a vote for him, all the time claiming to be Democrats. The man who talks so understands but little of the native independence of our people. The man who openly advocates the election of Gen. Scott is a prince compared to him who will do the deed and dare not own it. Such things may be done in the land of serfdom, but here the poorest man that walks the rich and teeming earth of the west, is a freeman. He knows what is right and dare to do. The votes of Democrats in this country that will sneak to the polls and slip in a tightly folded ticket for Scott, will be few and far between.

The Fair.

Mr. Dennis, the Superintendent of the State Fair, is now engaged in fencing and preparing the grounds. The Fair will be held on the 19th October, and will continue for three days. The ground selected is that beautiful grove, in the western part of the city, known as the military ground, and is a most beautiful and convenient cite. Mr. Dennis, the Superintendent, is a gentleman of taste and experience. Every thing will be done in order. Ample arrangements will be made for the accommodation of stock, and large halls erected for the exhibition of articles of domestic manufacture, fruits, and agricultural products. Every farmer should bring something to add to the general stock; and all should be certain to come. This is our first effort, and on its success depends the future usefulness of the Society.

☞ Two persons by the name of W. H. Buford, reside in Carroll county, heretofore each Democrats. Recently one of them was announced as having declared his intention of voting for Gen. Scott, upon which the other published a card saying that *he* still remains a Democrat. That card was published in yesterday's Sentinel, and it was called "a Whig lie nailed." No one had ever said that Mr. Buford, former Sheriff of the county, had come out for Scott, so there was no lie about it.—*Ind. Journal.*

Well, here is a letter from the other W. H. Buford, the one that the Journal insists was the man that was announced as intending to vote for Scott. Will our neighbor acknowledge that *that* "Whig lie" is "nailed" now, or will he hunt up some *other* W. H. Buford, who expects to vote for Scott? We copy the letter from the Delphi Times of the 4th inst.

TERRE HAUTE, Aug. 25th, 1852.

FRIEND APPLEGATE:—Two articles that appeared in the Delphi Journal, have recently come to my notice, by which the statements made by the editor of that paper in respect to my father, are so construed, in the articles alluded to, as to refer to myself. The only ground for such a construction consists in the fact, that, some time since, when on a visit to Delphi, I jocosely remarked to some of the "*unflinching*" that "*I hollowed for Scott and Graham,*" but said nothing in regard to voting.

You can inform my friends, and also the Editor of the Journal, that when it comes to *voting, I am for Pierce and King every time.* W. H. BUFORD, Jr.

☞ Gen. Cass, in his great speech recently made to the Democracy of New York, paid a high compliment to Gen. Scott for his military services and honorable bearing as a man. The Whig papers are publishing this portion of his speech with no considerable avidity. Will they publish the following paragraph from the same speech in reference to Gen. Pierce?

"Franklin Pierce is my choice. (Renewed cheers.) And if God allows me to live a few months longer, I shall see him President. (Great applause.) I know him well, fellow-citizens. He is a highly honorable and patriotic man, and is a true Democrat, in heart, word, and action. And I tell you now, that he will enter the Presidential chair on the fourth of March next; and I tell you, also, that when he quits it—he will quit it to your entire satisfaction, and he will have conducted the affairs of this country honorably to himself, honorably to the country, and acceptable to the Democracy.'

☞ The general elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, take place on the 12th of October. The State elections in New York, Michigan, and Illinois, will be held on the day of the Presidential election—the 2d of November.

☞ We had a heavy frost in this city and vicinity on Sunday night. Fortunately the corn crop was not injured.

☞ Rev. Orris Fowler, a member of Congress from Massachusetts, died at Washington on the 4th inst.

Hypocrisy.

This is an English word which, according to Webster, means,

1st. Simulation; a feigning of what one is not; or dissimulation, a concealment of one's real character or motives. *More generally* hypocrisy is simulation, or the assuming of a false appearance of virtue or religion; a deceitful show of a good character, in morals or religion; a counterfeiting of religion.

Beware ye of the leaven of the Pharisees, which is *hypocrisy.*—Luke xii.

2. Simulation; deceitful appearance; false pretense. *Hypocrisy* is the necessary burden of villainy.—*Rambler.*

Nothing can be more appropriate in its application than the above significant definition of the word hypocrisy to the leaders of the Whig party in their sudden zeal and holy reverence for the Catholic church. The odious New Hampshire test was adopted as part of the constitution of that State in 1792. At that time there were no Catholics in the State. There are but few now. When, through the influence of Franklin Pierce and Levi Woodbury, this odious provision was stricken from the constitution, it attracted no particular attention; and when the liberal and tolerant amendment to the constitution was rejected by the people in their town meetings, the event scarcely called forth a passing remark from the Whig press. No Robinson or Greeley was then found to thunder forth the iniquity of the deed. No pamphlets were published. The remains of old Gen. Ben. Pierce slept in the quiet church yard at Hillsborough and no one disturbed them. There were no hired orators to denounce the old hero of the Revolution as "*a bigoted old tory.*" Then why all this sudden indignation of the leaders of the Whig party? Why this sympathy for the oppressed Catholics of New Hampshire? Honest and intelligent Catholics, Protestants, Jews, and Gentiles, see and know that it is all sheer hypocrisy. This sudden revival in favor of Catholicism, without the aid of priests or missionaries—these numerous converts from Protestantism to the doctrines of the Pope and the mother church, are all to obtain votes for Gen. Scott.

"Their friendship is a lurking snare,
Their honor but an idle breath,
Their smile, the smile that traitors wear,
Their love is hate, their life is death."

After the election, these mushroom converts that have grown up in a night, will, like the gourd of Jonah, wither and die. Their hypocrisy will neither make character for themselves nor votes for Gen. Scott. Their attempts to identify Gen. Pierce with opposition to religious freedom in the State of his nativity, has proved a signal failure. It is admitted that he voted in convention to strike the odious test provision of 1792 from the constitution—that he left the chair as the presiding officer of the convention to make a speech in favor of the amendment—that on election day he addressed the people of Concord, the town of his residence, in favor of the provision for full religious toleration in the State, advocating the necessity and justice of striking the odious and illiberal distinctions between Catholics and Protestants from the organic law. All these things he did. But the Whig leaders contend that he might have done more. These zealous converts who have volunteered in the cause of the Catholic church until after the election, seem to forget that there are thirteen Catholic newspapers in the United States, all independent and influential, and none of them identified with party politics. These papers have all promptly rebuked the authors of these vile slanders and done justice to Gen. Pierce. The same miserable clap-trap game would not have been attempted on any other religious denomination in the country, but their Whig leaders think that the great mass of the Irish Catholics are ignorant and besotted, and can be made to believe anything. They will in the end find themselves wofully mistaken. Irish Catholics will spurn those who smile but to deceive them. They will look to the organs of their church and their native country for the truth, and not to the partizan press either Whig or Democratic.

A few instances will suffice to show the sudden conversions of the Whig leaders to Catholicism. Gen. Scott, within the last few years, has been an open and avowed Native American. The creed of that party is indiscriminate war on Catholics, as the burning of the Ursuline Convent and the Philadelphia Churches will abundantly prove.

In the Constitutional Convention of Indiana, General Kilgore, the Whig Presidential Elector for the Fifth District, openly declared that "*negroes were better qualified to vote than foreigners.*"

A few years since Mr. Parker, now the Whig candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, as editor of the Connersville Watchman, said:

"The country is literally alive and swarming with IGNORANT FOREIGNERS—men who were born and have lived all their days under the iron and ignominious sway of Kings and Priests—men who have not even one just conception of the duties and privileges of a free-born Republican, and an Apostolic Christian—men who, from their King-ridden and Priest-ridden ignorance, if not from their ABSOLUTE WICKEDNESS, can be as little trusted with the immunities of an American citizen, as an infant child can be trusted with a blazing firebrand in a magazine of powder. Foreign Kings, for their safety at home and the contamination of Republicanism—and the Pope of Rome, for the pushing on of the Whore of Babylon, are throwing thousands upon thousands of these BESOTTED and RECKLESS WRETCHES upon our shores every week."

After these declarations they turn round and attempt to wheedle these citizens of foreign birth to vote the Whig ticket and to help place in power and office their most deadly enemies. Will they do it? This question we have no right to answer. But the noble sons of Erin's Isle will give such an answer as will teach Whiggery a lesson that it will not soon forget.

AS GOES NEW YORK SO GOES THE UNION.—The Buffalo *Commercial* (Scott Whig) has some very sensible remarks on the prospect in New York. It sets out with the following:

"It seems to be conceded on all hands, that the vote of New York is to decide the Presidential election—that the contest is really narrowed down to this State. "As goes New York so goes the Union." No President was ever chosen against her vote, and the election of 1852 cannot be expected to prove an exception to this general admission."

It finally comes to the following frank conclusion:

"At the same time, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there is occasional indications in different quarters fitted *to excite some apprehensions in the minds of all who sincerely desire the success of the Whig cause.*"

If a Whig paper sees and acknowledges as much as that, what must the facts in the case be?

More Evidence.

The Ripley County Whig, to prove the Orange associations in Ireland and this country are founded in justice and right, publishes five columns of extracts from Fox's Book of Martyrs, showing the terrible persecutions of the Protestants by the Catholics. This is certainly a new argument in favor of the election of Gen Scott. Fox's Book of Martyrs is hereafter to be the Text Book of Whiggery.

Cuba Disturbed.

The "*Lone Star*" movement in this country, and the Revolutionary operations in different localities in Cuba, are doubtless working in concert. We shall probably hear exciting intelligence from Havana before many more weeks pass over. The danger is so imminent on the Island, that the authorities are filling the prisons and castles with prisoners, taken from the most influential circles, and are keeping up a police surveilance not less severe than that which distinguished the Reign of Terror.—*Cin. Enq.*

The Thumb Screw.

The Washington clerks are not alone the sufferers by Whig assessments upon their salaries to carry on the campaign. The New Hampshire Patriot says, all the Whig officers in the Boston Custom House have been informed that a tax of five per cent. upon their salaries has been assessed upon them, to defray the expenses of circulating Scott's picture books and other such nursery tales.

☞ The North Mississippi Union thinks that—

"He who bobs the bullet sent,
May live to run for President."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15, 1852.

Judge Douglas.

The blows dealt by the "little giant" on the frail carcase of Whiggery has made it sore indeed. Defrees withered like a scotched snake under the sledge-hammer truths which the Judge dealt him. He rushes from the State House to his sanctum, and, in the desperation of his wrath, he pens the following:

"We had noticed, from the reports of his speeches at other places, that Mr. Douglas had descended to the most gross misrepresentation of General Scott's letter of acceptance, but we did not think it possible that one occupying his position, could be guilty of such conduct, until we heard him yesterday.

"That man who will deliberately say, as Mr. Douglas did yesterday, that General Scott, in his letter of acceptance, declared that he should so favor the amendment of the naturalization laws as to *require* foreigners to serve one year in the army or navy, previous to being entitled to citizenship, is guilty of uttering a falsehood, and must believe those whom he addresses to be fools, and incapable of understanding the English language."

This is the mode of argument adopted by Mr. Defrees. There is no man in the nation, no matter how high his position, that John D. Defrees and his man Friday, John H. Bradley, would not denounce as a liar and a scoundrel, if he happened to be a Democrat. This is the education of these men—they know no better. Now, what does General Scott say? In his bill, which he prepared to be presented to Congress, he provided:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That any alien, being a free white person, and who shall come into the United States six months or later after the passage of this act, may be admitted to become a citizen thereof after a residence therein of at least three years, and one year at least after declaring his *bona fide* intention of becoming a citizen, in the manner and form, and upon the other conditions not herein altered, as prescribed by the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject," which was approved April 14, 1802: *Provided*, That no alien arriving in the United States after six months from the passage of this act, shall ever acquire the right to vote, except in the manner hereinafter prescribed, for any elector of President or Vice President of the United States; for any member of the House of Representatives of the same; for any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, member of the Legislature, Judge of any Court of record, or Sheriff, in any State or Territory of the United States, or for any Mayor, Intendant, President, Alderman, Assistant Alderman, or common Councilman of any city, borough, or incorporated town or village, in any of the said States or their Territories, or within the District of Columbia; but all aliens admitted to naturalization under the foregoing provisions and limitations shall enjoy every other right and privilege of native born citizens, which is not expressly limited or withheld by the constitution of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every free white alien, being an able bodied male of at least seventeen years of age, who shall, in time of war, engage to serve the United States against their enemies, for at least two years, or during the war, or who, in time of actual war, shall serve the said States faithfully two years, or to the end of the war, in any company or vessel of war, in the army or navy of the said States, shall, on obtaining the certificate or certificates of faithful service, signed by the commanding officer or officers of such company or companies, vessel or vessels of war, and countersigned by the next higher officer in the army or navy, under whom, if any, such alien has served, shall be admitted, on presenting such evidence to any court designated in the act hereinbefore recited, to all the rights and privileges of citizenship at any time conferred by the act, on simply taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, and making the renunciation enjoined in the said act.

In his letter of acceptance he says:

"And also to recommend or approve a single alteration in our naturalization laws, suggested by my military experience, viz., giving to all foreigners the right of citizenship, who shall faithfully serve in time of war one year on board of our public ships, or in our land forces, regular or volunteer, on their receiving an honorable discharge from the service."

So far from Judge Douglas stating that General Scott was in favor of amending the naturalization so as to "*require*" foreigners in the army or navy previous to being entitled to citizenship, he merely quoted the extract, and showed the utter fallacy as well as injustice of the proposition. Ten thousand is the whole amount of our army. The foreign emigration amounts to over one hundred thousand annually. What is to be done with those who cannot be crowded into the army? And then to avail themselves of the General's opinions, there must be a war, and without a war no foreigner could avail himself of this benefit. This was the substance of the Judge's argument. It would be optionary with the foreigner whether he would go into the army and serve one year, or be deprived of the rights of citizenship. General Scott did not propose to press foreigners into the service. He only proposed that they should go there as a means to secure citizenship. This Judge Douglas denounced as unworthy a great statesman. His arguments were unanswerable, and Defrees takes the short cut, by pronouncing him a liar, and that too in the face of positive evidence. To tell the truth is to slander Scott! O horrible! A few days since John H. Bradley, *administrator de bonis non* of the effects of the Whig party in this District, in his speech at Noblesville, denounced Gen. Pierce as a drunkard, and declared that he had been carried from the battle-field of Cherubusco dead drunk.

Such charges, in the estimation of Mr. Defrees, are all right. But no arguments or deductions must be drawn from the written letters and opinions of Gen. Scott.

Courage Boys!

The Whigs are getting their courage up. Their success in "*Varmount*" has revived their drooping spirits. Hear what the Journal says:

"The 'Democrats' console themselves with the idea that the course which Mr. Webster his seen proper to take, will give the vote of Massachusetts to Mr. Pierce. We suppose there is no one in 'these diggins' that wishes to "back up that opinion," as we heard of a Yankee that was enquiring a few days ago, for a customer of that kind."

No conscientious scruples now—ready to bet on Massachusetts. A State that never gave a Democratic vote; a State that was federal in the last war and has been federal ever since, and always will be federal so long as it is ruled by the State Street Bankers and Lowel Manufacturers. A Yankee is willing to back his judgment that Massachusetts will vote for Scott! Will that Yankee back his opinion that Scott will be elected? If so he can find a customer. Send him on Mr. Defrees.

Hon. Henry W. Ellsworth.

At the request of the State Central Committee, this gentleman (recently our Minister to Sweden) will address the Democracy in different portions of the State. His appointments will be published in a few days. Mr. Ellsworth has been requested to take the field in consequence of the professional engagements of Mr. Pettit, for the present, and the necessary absence of Col. Lane from other portions of the State, in consequence of his canvass as a candidate for Congress in the fourth District.

Reuben A. Riley.

We place among the list of Democratic candidates the name of Reuben A. Riley, of Hancock county, as the regular Democratic candidate for Prosecuting Attorney in this Judicial District. A majority of the committee for the District assembled on Monday, and nominated Mr. Riley. He may therefore be regarded as the regular candidate. He is well qualified for the office.

☞ Recent intelligence from Virginia, although heretofore counted for Pierce beyond all doubt, leads us to believe it will vote for Gen. Scott.—*Indiana Journal.*

We shall occasionally copy such articles as the above from the Indiana Journal, that the people may understand, after the election, what confidence is to be placed in the statements of this editor. We tell you, readers, that the Democratic majority in Virginia will be double the majority in 1848. See who tells the truth.

☞ The meeting at the State House on Monday night was addressed by Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth of Lafayette, Oliver B. Torbet of Lawrenceburgh, and W. J. Brown. The State House Hall was crowded and the best spirit prevailed.

About the State Fair.

We noticed yesterday that the preparations for the State Fair are rapidly going forward under the personal supervision of Mr. Dennis, the superintendent. We take pleasure in refering to the matter again in order to more fully notice the details.

The grounds selected, consisting of about fifteen acres, are very fine, abounding in ample shade trees and a fine blue grass turf, with ample supplies of water, accessible from the canal, for stock purposes.

The whole will be enclosed with a plank fence eight feet high, and furnished with the necessary gateways and entrances. On the inside there will be covered stalls and sheds, with mangers and feeding boxes for cattle and horses, together with the requisite pens and apartments for sheep and swine. A large range of chicken coops for the accommodation of the great of the feathered race, will be found among the fixtures. Two large halls, two hundred feet long by thirty feet wide, will be erected for the display of mechanical and manufactured articles of every description. In addition to this there will also be a power hall, one hundred feet in length by forty wide, in which will be put up one or more steam engines, to which will be attached shafting and pullies for driving any and all kinds of operative machinery which may be exhibited, without charge to exhibitors.

Large rings will also be constructed for the purpose of showing cattle and horses, and other stock. A carriage way leading through the whole grounds with its proper entrance and exit places, will also be laid out. Two business offices immediately in front and on either sides of the main entrance will be erected, where all matters pertaining to the entering and registering of articles, sale of tickets, &c., &c., will be attended to by the proper officers. Five wells have been dug and good water obtained for the purpose of showing the working qualities of the pumps and supplying the multitude with good drinking water. In short, the whole arrangements, so far as we have seen, are on a scale of liberality and perfect adaptation to the purposes required; and if the people will but do their duty on the occasion, there will be such an exhibition of the products of industry of this great State as will arouse the pride of every beholder.

The Swamp Lands.

The Democratic members of Congress, according to the Whigs, are entitled to no credit for obtaining the grant of the swamp lands; and Governor Wright had nothing to do with obtaining the order for the selection which saved the State forty thousand dollars. All this, the Whigs say, was done by John H. Bradley. Bradley wrote on to Washington to Mr. M'Gaughey, the Whig member from Indiana, to introduce the measure, and it was passed without the aid of Democratic votes; and on its passage, Bradley posted off to Washington and procured the order for the selection. John H. Bradley is the great "I am" that did all this thing. This is the Whig story. They don't believe it themselves, and we think it will be hard to make Democrats swallow such whappers.

Caving In.

A few days ago, the opponents of Gen. Scott would only allow him the State of Vermont. They now admit that he will carry six States, but no more! How very kind in them to permit the Old Soldier to have so many!—*Indiana Journal.*

We don't admit any such thing. The majority in Vermont is greatly reduced, and he may even lose the Whig pyramid State of the East. Don't be too certain.

☞ Blackhawk's opinion in favor of Gen. Scott, says the Albany *Atlas*, is brought forward by the Whig press, in order to prove his competency for the Presidency. This, with the Duke of Wellington's favorable notice, will, it is supposed by the Whigs, have great influence among the Cockneys and Kickapoos.

☞ Judge Douglas left on yesterday to attend the great Mass Meeting of the Democracy of Kentucky at Louisville. His effort on Monday won for him golden opinions, and made troops of friends.

☞ We call attention of our readers in this Judicial Circuit, to the communication in another column.

[For the Daily Indiana State Sentinel.]

Judicial Circuits.

A small volume containing "the Special and Local Laws" of the late session of the Legislature, has been printed, and is now being published. The copies for this county were delivered at the Clerk's office on Monday, and those for other counties will be delivered in like manner, in the course of a few days. There was, without doubt, a great necessity for the speedy publication of some of these laws, inasmuch as the election of certain officers, at the ensuing election are therein directed, without which great interests would suffer materially. But it is a matter of regret, that among them, at page 101, is a law "districting the State for Judicial Circuits," which is immediately followed by a law "fixing the time of holding Circuit Courts in the several counties of this State." The coming into force of these laws, in the midst of the fall circuits, seems likely to induce some confusion, unless some law can be found suspending their operation. A clause added to each of these laws declaring that they should not be in force until after the fall courts would have made all plain, and remove all difficulties. Unless some law can be found suspending their operations, this (the 5th) Circuit is now composed of the counties of Johnson, Hendricks, Marion, Hancock, Hamilton, Tipton, and Madison.

The following peculiar consequences result, as to this Circuit:

1st. The time for holding the Courts, this fall, in Hancock, and Hendricks, by the new law being now past, those counties will lose the sessions of their courts, as the old law, under which those courts would have been held on next Monday, and next Monday two weeks, is repealed by the new law.

2d. The times of holding courts in Tipton and Hamilton counties, as fixed by the new law, not having as yet transpired, those courts will be held at the times fixed by the new law.

3d. Court in Madison county will be lost this fall, in the same manner with the courts in Hancock and Hendricks.

According to the new law, the Circuit Court for Tipton county will be held on