THE EVANSVILLE JOURNAL.

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FOR PRESIDENT:

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE:

THURSDAY JANUARY 27, 1848.

☞ We received nothing by the mail last night from Indianapolis. We keep our paper back and our columns open for the mail, but it has happened during the winter so far, that in nine cases in ten, we are compelled to go to press without any news. All the mails seem to be wrong, but how or where is more than we can tell.

CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—The Louisville Journal of Saturday says: We learn by letter from Indianopolis, that the charter for the Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad, has passed the Indiana Senate by a vote of 35 to 15, and, that it is certain to pass the House by a very large majority.

COL. JEFFERSON DAVIS ELECTED.—On the 11th inst., the gallant Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS, was elected United States Senator by the Missippi Legislature by acclamation—every member present, both of Senate and House, voting for him.

☞ The question "why printers do not succeed so well in business as brewers," was thus answered. "Because printers work for the head, and brewers for the stomach; and where twenty men have a stomach, but one has a head."

☞ A letter from Washington says:—There are said to be nine thousand applications, resulting from the Mexican war, for bounty lands and Treasury scrip, so that the Pension office is overwhelmed. Hence the necessity for more clerks, and even new buildings.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE TELEGRAPH.—Dr. Roe, of Illinois, has gone to Washington with the model of an invention which he calls the Telegraph Manipulator. Dispatches, messages or large documents are set up in *electrical types*, locked in a chase in a manner similar to printing types, and the form placed upon the machine. Dr. Roe is sanguine in the belief that he can by this machine transmit to all points connected with the wire, as much matter as would make one entire page of a newspaper, in *twenty minutes*.

The "Manipulator" is represented as being remarkably simple, and not likely to get out of order. And, to secure correctness, as well as speed, a proof is taken from the types, in the ordinary manner.

☞ Several hundred citizens of New York, have appended their names to a call in the New York Courier and Enquirer, for a Taylor mass meeting in that city on the 22d day of February.

MR. CLAY IN WASHINGTON.—During Mr. Clay's stay at the U. States Hotel. his rooms were constantly thronged with visiters. Among the crowd on the 11th inst., were Judges McLean and Wayne, Senators Benton, Miller, Webster, Dayton, with many other distinguished members of both Houses of Congress. He has accepted the invitation of the Mayor of the city, Mr. Seaton of the N. Intelligencer, to make his house his home, during the remainder of his sojourn at Washington. He is in excellent quarters, and among the best of friends.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS IN RUSSIA.—The administration of the Post Office in Russia, has just published the list of Foreign newspapers, which will be allowed to enter the empire next year. The total is 306, of which 156 are German, 103 French, 44 English and 2 Polish. The Emperor will not allow American newspapers to circulate among his millions of slaves. American sentiments of civil and religious freedom, if disseminated among them, would not cause his head to lie a trifle easier, so he wisely keeps them out.

☞ It is stated that the Hon. Robert J. Walker and the Hon. Jefferson Davis have written to Gen. Taylor, asking his views as to free trade and the Sub-Treasury, and assuring him, that if he is in favor of those measures, they will support him for Presidency. We have some reason to think that the statement is true.

A QUESTION WITHOUT AN ANSWER.—Senator Dickinson, in his speech advocating his own resolutions and the "annexation of all Mexico," which he considers a thing of fate, declared, as an evidence of the "inevitable destiny of the matter," that "had we never gone to war, Mexico would have become a portion of the great empire we have founded.

Why, then, did we go to war with her? asks the Philadelphia North American—The very lunatic could see the absurdity of men going to war to kill their enemies—"if you leave them alone they will die of themselves." Why did not Mr. Dickinson, having this assurance on his mind, vote against the war, and so save us a great many millions of dollars, as well as a great many thousands of lives, that we have thrown away to gain a prize which we might have had for nothing? Oh for a new lunatic to discourse a little more madness that has method in it, to certain grave legislators of Congress!

☞ According to some accounts the Government will want money in the course of less than one month more. There are now four millions only at the disposal of the Government, and this includes the remainder of the eighteen million loan. No loan bill will probably pass Congress for two months.

☞ The municipal authorities of New York have invited Gen. Taylor to visit that city.

☞ The citizens of Washington intend giving Mr. Clay an invitation to a public dinner

NEW LOAN.—We learn from the New York Herald that rumors were current in Wall street on Friday last, that the government at Washington had effected a loan with the Russian Government, through M. Bodisco, the Russian Minister, for $20,000,000, to be drawn for a bill on London or on St. Petersburg.

The Herald further says, there are also reports in circulation that the Secretary of the Treasury had perfected a plan for raising all the money he wants by an issue of Treasury notes, in sums of not less than $50, fearing interest, and an issue of notes in sums of not less than $10, not bearing interest.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.—We see, by the late foreign news, that strong efforts are being made to restore to Ireland her lost parliament. On Nov. 23, notice was given in the British House of Commons of an address to Her Majesty, praying said restoration, which address was to have been moved at a subsequent day. At the weekly meeting of the Repeal Associations a letter from John O'Connell, urging efforts for the accomplishment of this end, was received and read. Young Ireland, with, Smith O'Brien at its head, has moved in a solid phalanx for the same end. The sons of Ireland speak eloquently, trumpet-tongued, upon this point, and rally, as an army with banners, to enforce by public meetings, resolutions and addresses, their favorite measure. The country is truly in an awful condition. Starvation tortures bitterly the peasantry of the land; and, with bayonets at every door, there is yet murder out upon every hill, and plain, and valley. Those killed are generally the agents of government, of landlords and usurers. Who has to answer for these things at the reckoning of the future?

THE TEN REGIMENT BILL.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 12th instant, says:—The Whigs of the Senate have determined, upon consultation, to vote against the ten regiment bill. All the Whig members, except R Johnson, of Md., will vote against that bill, and also against the twenty thousand volunteer bill. I presume that Mr. T. W. Clayton's speech is intended to represent the reasons upon which the Whigs have come to that conclusion. Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Butler will vote the same way.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—The steamer Virginia arrived at New Orleans, on the 14th inst. from Vera Cruz, with dates of the 4th. A telegraphic despatch from Petersburg, Va., to the Louisville Courier, gives the following items of news.

"A courier from Mr. Boyle, the British charges at the city of Mexico, reached Vera Cruz on the 1st inst., with despatches which were immediately forwarded to New Orleans by the brig of war *Daring*, which induced the opinion that they contained peace negotiations, brought about through British mediation.

"Col. MILES' train had started from Vera Cruz for the capital. Gen. Marshall was waiting at Jalapa the arrival of this train.

John Reynolds, of the 6th infantry, has been hung for the murder of a woman. It is reported that Santa Anna had embarked from Acapulco for San Blas. Majaras had been killed in a guerrilla attack against Mazatian, in which many others are said to have fallen. A night expedition, sent to Cholula for the purpose of apprehending several Mexican officers, resulted in a skirmish, in which several of the Mexicans were killed. A number of Americans were sent to Col. Childs by Izunzeas, the former Governor of Puebla, asking an exchange for Col. Pavoi. Col Childs refused on the grounds that the Mexicans were greatly indebted for the prisoners they had liberated. He eulogised Izunzeas for the kind treatment he had bestowed upon them while under his control.

EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS, &C., FROM SWITZERLAND.—Late London papers contain the decree of the Provisional Government of Fribourg, signed by the President and Chancellor. The following is an extract:

"We have decreed:—The Jesuits, corporations, congregations, teachers, and professors affiliated to that order, are forever banished from the Fribourg territory. This measure applies to the Jesuits, the Lignorians, the Marianites or *Freres Ignorantins*, the Brethren of the Christian Doctrine, the Sisters of St. Joseph, the Sisters of St. Vincent of Paule, and the Nuns of the Holy Heart. Congregations and corporations of that description shall not in future be permitted to settle in the Canton under any denomination or pretext whatsoever, to purchase property in it, or to direct public or private establishments for the education of youth. The individuals belonging to those orders and congregations shall quit within the space of thrice twenty-four hours, from the publication of the present decree. All the property, moveable or real, possessed by the above mentioned corporations, is to become the property of the State, and its proceeds to be applied to public instruction."

GEN. SCOTT—GEN. BUTLER.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald writes under date of the 15th:

Gen. Scott's recall will create much excitement, and possibly may do him good service among his political friends. A messenger left here on Thursday morning charged with despatches containing his recall. The command, as I have before intimated, devolves on Gen. Butler, and will be suffered to remain, for the present, in his hands. He will be charged with the necessary operations for the further pacification of the country, and the execution of such measures as will be best calculated to furnish our Government the largest possible amount of revenue.

The Courier Francias, published in the city of Mexico, compares the American and Mexican armies together, and deduces from the comparison a reason of the greatest superiority of the former. It says:

"The American soldier, full of ardent courage, marches boldly up to danger; but this is a quality so ordinary, so true, with the soldier who comprehends all the dignity of the title, that we only mention it by way of contrast.—What makes the real strength of the army of the United States, which would otherwise be indubitably destroyed, is the corps of excellent officers at the head of these assemblages of armed men; those old generals, far-seeing, brave, skilful tacticians, wise administrators, who command them. When such troops shall have been vanquished, they will not say, they cannot say, there was treason committed by this or that officer, cowardice by this or that regiment; they will know how to retrieve a partial discomfiture, or they will die in the attempt.

From the New Orleans National of the 18th.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The schr. Page, Capt. Homer, has just arrived from Vera Cruz, and we hasten to lay the following important news before the public:—

[From El Americano Libro. Jan. 5.]

TRAIN ATTACKED BY THE GUERRILLEROS!

1 o'clock, P. M., Jan. 4, 1848.

We have just learned that the last of the train which left yesterday morning for the Capital, was attacked by a large guerrilla force at Santa Fe. We glean from the various rumors the following statement.

For some cause, not understood here, a portion of the train was unable to leave their encampment near this city until this morning; in dragging through the heavy sand the train and pack mules, of which there was a large number; became much scattered, so much so that the rear guard, which consisted of Capt. Ruff's company of the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, under the command of 1st Lieut. Walker, was thrown nearly seven miles in the rear of the main body of the wagon train—about 9 o'clock, word was sent back that a guerrilla party, at Santa Fe had captured some of the packs scattered along the road, Lieut. Walker, (leaving ten riflemen with some wagons, which had not been able to keep up) immediately moved up to Santa Fe where he found the guerrillas drawn up, (one statement makes them 400 strong, another 250.)

They were immediately charged by the riflemen and without attempting to stand and resist, they scattered, keeping up a random and destructive fire upon Lieut. Walker's little party of 30 men, who finding it impossible to send forward to the advance, sent a messenger to this city stating nearly as above. Subsequent messengers, two or three of whom are men of the company, and who were in the fight, state that Ruff's company had been surrounded and nearly every man cut off, that Lieut. Walker had been killed, and that some sixty mules had been driven off by the guerrillas.

Another, who left still later, contradicts the death of Lieut. Walker, but states clearly and positively that he was ordered in by Lt. Walker to report to Gen. Twiggs—that the Lieut. had posted the company, or what remained of them in a ravine, from which they continued to keep up a most destructive fire upon the Mexican lancers. A company of 1st Dragoons, Lieut. Gardiner's has been sent out, and also a mounted company of Louisiana Volunteers.

Further from Lieut. Walker's Command—By Express.

Just as we were going to press, we recieved the following distressing letter from a friend. The letter was written after the engagement of Lieut. Walker's men and the guerrilleros.

SANTA FE, Jan. 4th, 9 o'clock.

Here we are—we have lost about 300 pack mules—one hundred thousand dollars worth of property!

The guerrilleros attacked us at one o'clock, we have lost about ten men out of thirty under Lieut. Walker of the Rifles, He was obliged to dismount his men in an open prairie, for at the first fire 17 horses broke from under their riders. Thirty men were not enough to protect a million worth of property.

Yours, etc., G. N.

The *Arco Iris* of the 7th inst., as we see by the Mexican, has the following curious article:

The Treaty of Peace signed.—In a letter received by us yesterday from our correspondent at Jalapa, he informs us that an individual holding a high position in the American army, and whose assertions deserve entire credit, said publicly, and without the least reserve, that from letters received at Jalapa from Puebla, on the 1st inst., it was positively known that a treaty of peace had been signed in Mexico. On being told that it was strange that this should be the case, as Mr. Trist had not the power to sign such treaty, he answered that Gen. Scott had taken it upon his own responsibility to sign the treaty, in consequence of which the treaty had been sent to Queretaro for the approbation of the Mexican government.

The *Free American*, putting no faith in the rumor, goes on to reason on the subject as follows:

It is very strange, indeed, if this be true. Gen. Scott, if he is directed by his Government not to sign any treaty, would certainly not sign one. He is too well known for his obedience to superior orders to put himself in a position that his countrymen might not approve; he has too much at heart the friendly feelings of those whom he serves.

The last annual message of the President assures us that Mr. Trist's powers had been revoked, and that he was recalled, It is true that Mr. Trist has not yet left the city of Mexico; but this he may do to await further orders from his Government relative to the propositions of peace lately made by the Mexican commissioners, to which he could certainly not have received any answer from Washington *before* the 1st of the present month.

The Mexicans could not have been in such a hurry to make the peace, as they have always refused the propositions made by our envoy, and we are certain that Gen. Scott is not so anxious for it as to grasp at the first shadow of an opportunity.

We wish to receive the news of peace from a better source before we give credit to it.

CANAL TRUSTEE.—The New Albany Bulletin speaking of the election of Mr. Puett to the office of Canal Trustee, holds the following language. When we have a little more time than we can command at present, we intend to look into this matter.

"With the deepest feelings of mortification do we announce to our readers the election by the Legislature, on the 29th ballot, of AUSTIN M. PUETT to the office of Canal Trustee. We know not by what system of legerdemain, this result was brought about; but this we do know that a legislature with a clear majority of four whigs on joint ballot, has elected to an important and lucrative station, a violent, abusive and unscrupulous locofoco, whose qualifications for discharging the duties of the office are far below that of either of his Whig competitors. We presume that personal favoritism and sectional prejudice, predominating over love of principle and political integrity, have conspired to effect this consummation, so much to be regretted by every true Whig in the State. How men professing to be Whigs, and elected to the Legislature as such, could so far forget their duty to their country and party, as to vote for a Locofoco of the stamp of Mr. Puett, we cannot conceive.

"Those schismatics in the Whig ranks, who have distracted and divided the party ever since the sitting of the Legislature, should be watched and branded as traitors to the cause. They should be handed over to the tender mercies of an outraged constituency, whose indignation should visit them, and consign them to that eternal infamy that their traitorous course deserves.—Never again should the interest of the party be intrusted to their faithless hands, but a mark as that of Cain should be placed upon them, and they should be driven forth among the good and pure of the Whig party, to wander the balance of their days among the sewers, sinks, and quagmires of Locofocoism."

DISMISSAL OF MR. TRIST.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger states that Mr. Trist is about to be dismissed from the State Department, and Mr. Appleton, now chief clerk of the navy department, appointed in his place. The reason assigned for this movement is, that Mr. Trist has transcended his power as peace commissioner in Mexico.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF MR. WEBSTER.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune gives the following account of Mr. Webster's personal appearance, in the Supreme Court of the U. S., in the argument of the N. Y. Passenger case. It is exceedingly interesting from the peculiarity and historic associations of his dress:

Mr. WEBSTER had put on his most becoming dress.—He wore a blue coat, a buff vest with brass buttons.—This was the old Fox colors in England over fifty years since. The followers of Charles James Fox wore them, to distinguish themselves from the Pittites.

Mr. WEBSTER has given this dress an almost equal reputation in this country. He wore it I have understood, on the ever-memorable day of the reply to Hayne. He also wore it when in 1838, he repulsed, in the Senate, the premeditated attack of CALHOUN: and again, "in angry parle." he smote INGERSOLL and his coadjutor DICKINSON.

It will have a historical importance like the dress that Cæsar wore on his assassination by the *Senatorial conspirators*, of which Antony says, as *reported* by William Shakespeare:

——"I remember
The first time ever Cæsar put it on;
'Twas on a Summer's evening, in his tent;
That day he overcame the Nervii;——"

I don't know that Mr. WEBSTER ever adopted the dress out of compliment to the great English orator; probably he wears it from its becomingness—but it is a rather singular coincidence that in his appearance he somewhat resembles Fox—certainly more than any of the English statesman's great cotemporaries. For though Mr. Fox was short and corpulent, which Mr. Webster is *not*—still in other respects he resembled him—his chest was capacious, his shoulders broad, his hair dark and thick, *his eyebrows black and bushy*, and his complexion swarthy.

NATIONAL GOOD NAME.

"Character, to a nation, was more than military glory, land, or wealth—let the country lose it, and it *is* lost, sunk—a century and better men will not restore it."

The above is from the "rough and imperfect sketch" of Mr. Clayton's remarks on the Ten Regiment bill, furnished us yesterday by our correspondent "Independent," characterized by the latter as a mere outline of the speech, "every word of which ought to be studied and treasured by the country." The words quoted are, clearly enough, broken and imperfect—mere suggestions of what the speaker really said: but notwithstanding, they are words of gold expressing a sentiment which every American who loves his country should write upon the inmost tablets of his heart. Every word of it is true. Character *is* more to a nation than glory, land, or wealth; wealth cannot pay for it, land ought not to buy it, glory can never be a recompense for it. Weigh everything that is of worth—contrast fame with honor, riches with integrity, grandeur with justice;—it is still, or it should be, with nations as with individuals; and reputation must be ever treasured as the immediate jewel of the soul.

Our forefathers, the founders of the Republic, began the career of national existence with the maxim, "never to ask anything that was not right, nor to submit to any thing that was wrong,"—the proudest and bravest legend that was ever [illegible] the heritage of a nation,—and proud and brave because it was a declaration that Justice was adopted as the chosen genius of the republic. With that maxim ever, heretofore, religiously observed in the conduct of our national affairs, we have already, in a short term of years, less than the life of a man, grown to be one of the greatest and most powerful people on the globe, famous for our prosperity and happiness,—the dwellers of a wilderness, which we have planted until it has blossomed like the rose,—the virtual possessors of a continent, all of which in the fulness of time, will, or may be ours, without a blow or wrong inflicted upon a human being, and, therefore, without a single blemish contracted upon our good name. A democracy in a world filled up with thrones, it has been our aim to prove the superior virtues of a free people, and the superior protection offered by our institutions to the rights of mankind. Our example has not been unobserved; it has been as a blazing star, watched and hailed as the herald of a new happiness for the nations; and if kings frowned and feared, there was a beating of hearts among the people, as they viewed the new spectacle of liberty without license and power without wrong: and the whisper of that glorious maxim—our maxim—was as an enchanter's spell, before which chains were melting, and all the old institutions of feudality mouldering rapidly away.

Who can deny that all the germs of European political reform have grown from the seed planted by American example? It was not the French revolution which freed France,—it was the American revolution. And if England have departed from a penal system of blood and a political system of bigotry,—if Germany and the Peninsula travail, and even Italy shows a sparkle of new life,—if there be indications of beneficial changes over all the world; the movement can be traced to an impulse long since communicated, and every year more strongly enforced, by the example of American freedom and American virtue.

Our character, then, as a just people, has been as a tower of strength to human liberty. It has been our own most profitable and most glorious possession. It has been the secret talisman of our happiness: and when we cast it away for glory, for land, for wealth, we shall have surrendered that for which we shall hereafter mourn when regret is unavailing. To-day is the day of choice; to-morrow for retribution. Sleepest thou well, now, ruler and tempter of the people? To-morrow it may be otherwise:—

Not poppy nor mandragora,
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,
Shall ever medecine thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou ow'dst yesterday.

Phil. North American.

COL. BENTON.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American says in his letter of the 17th:

Col. Benton I hear of as the busiest man about the capital, preparing to defend his son-in-law, Col. Fremont, next Monday before the court martial, and, should he be condemned there, to prefer charges himself against the highest functionary of the Government for bringing on this court martial at all. The Senator would seem to regard Gen. Kearney only as an instrument in the hands of the President and Secretary of War for punishing Col. Fremont.

A RUSSIAN CROESUS.—M. de Tiszkiewies, the richest landholder in Russian Lithuania, died a short time since. The St. Petersburgh papers informs us, that he has left to his three sons 2,000 serfs; and in ready money, 10,000,000 crowns; and that it was this gentleman who was said to have refused the hand of his daughter to Duke Alexander of Wirtemberg, who afterwards married the Princess Maria d'Orleans. His daughter since married Prince Sapicha, and had 2,000,000 crowns for her dowry. A letter from St. Petersburgh, says:—"This gentlemen's property comprised forty-six extensive domains on which there are 20,000 families of peasantry, reckoning in them 60,000 males. In money, he possessed 56,000,000 Polish florins. He had six children, of whom three sons besides his daughter, survive him. The eldest, according to the laws of Lithunia, inherits the whole of this wealth. He, however, assigned one-fourth to be equally divided between his two brothers."

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

The convention was called to order by the Hon. JOHN VAWTER. President *pro tem*; Mr. G. Montgomery, Esq., acting as Secretary, *pro tem*.

Mr. Holloway moved that all the whigs present from different parts of the State, whether regularly appointed delegates or not, be invited to come within the bar and participate in the proceedings of the Convention, which carried.

The names of the counties were then called over and their delegates answered.

(Here follows a list of upwards of four hundred delegates from sixty-six counties.)

Judge Porter offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee composed of one member from each Congressional District be appointed to select a President, ten Vice Presidents, and five secretaries, for the permanent organization of this Convention.

While the committee were absent Mr. Robinson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention have the fullest confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the coming National Whig Convention—that they will nominate no man as a candidate for President but a genuine Whig—and we hereby pledge ourselves to support the nominee whoever he may be.

Mr. Robinson said he offered this resolution to give his opinions upon the subject. Mr. R. then went on and addressed the Convention in a very humorous and entertaining speech, which was received with rapturous applause.

The committee to select permanent officers for the Convention came in and reported the following names:

President—Hon. DAVID WALLACE.

Vice Presidents:

1st *District*, JOHN ZENOR;
2d " SAMUEL GOODNOW;
3d " CHARLES DASHIEL;
4th " WILLIAM H. BENNET;
5th " NATHAN CRAWFORD;
6th " F. B. CRESSY;
7th " JOHN COWGILL;
8th " JACKSON FLEMING;
9th " H. LASELLE;
10th " SAMUEL HANNA.

JOHN D. DEFREES,
F. A. THOMAS,
W. BAUSMAN,
W. STEWART,
JESSE CONARD. } *Secretaries.*

The President was then conducted to the chair and addressed the Convention, reurtning his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, with some suggestions relative to the spirit which should characterize the deliberations of the Convention.

Mr. Robinson said as he had offered his resolution merely to make some remarks, he would now withdraw it.

Mr. Davis, of Floyd county, offered for adoption the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chair appointed a committee on resolutions composed of one from each Congressional District—which committee shall report resolutions for the action of the convention.

The President selected the following gentleman as said committee:

J. S. Davis, of Floyd;
J. G. Jones, of Vanderburgh;
P. A. Hackleman, of Rush;
H. Simpson, of Fayette;
Wm. Quales, of Marion;
C. M. Allen, of Knox;
T. H. Nelson, Parke;
J. R. M. Bryant, of Warren
G. W. Blackmore, of Cass;
H. H. Neff, of Randolph.

Mr. COWGILL offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That each congressional district of this State shall be entitled to two delegates to the contemplated National Convention.

2d That the district electors for the several congressional districts of this State, and the delegates to a National Convention shall be chosen by the delegates to this convention from the several districts—each county casting as many votes as it has senators and representatives in the State Legislature; Provided, however, that each county shall, in any event, be entitled to at least one vote, when two or more Counties have but one Senator, then each of such Counties shall have one vote.

3d. That the State Electors shall be selected by a committee to be composed of one from each congressional district, to be chosen by the delegates from such district.

Mr. HOLLOWAY offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Delegates from the respective districts be authorized to select a contingent elector, to serve in case the regular elector should from any cause be unable to perform the duties incumbent upon him—and the State Central Committee shall, upon the failure to serve on the part of any of said Electors, have the power to fill such vacancy.

Mr. ELLIS, of Knox offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of one from each Congressional District to nominate a State Central Committee—to be composed of five members from the 5th congressional district and one from each of the other congressional districts.

Places for the meeting of the delegates from the several Congressional Districts were announced by the Chair when the Delegates retired and the Convention adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

2 o'clock P. M.

The Convention assembled.

The delegates from the several Congressional Districts reported the following electors and delegates:

FIRST DISTRICT.

JOHN PITCHER, of Posey, Elector.
JAMES E. BLYTHE, of Vanderburgh, Contingent Elector.

Delegates to National Convention,—Samuel Hall, of Gibson; W. A. Porter, of Harrison; Samuel Pepper, of Crawford; John Mitchell, of Vanderburgh; Hon. E. M. Huntington, of Perry.

SECOND DISTRICT.

JOHN S. DAVIS, of Floyd, Elector.
WM. F. THOMPSON, Contingent Elector.

Delegates to National Convention —Gen. Milton Stapp, of Jefferson; Wm. G. Armstrong; John Vawter, of Jennings; David C. Braham; A. A. Morrison.

THIRD DISTRICT.

MILTON GREGG, of Dearborn, Elector.
JOSEPH ROBINSON, of Decature, Contingent Elector.

Delegates to National Convention.—P. A. Hackleman, of Rush; Elias Conwell, of Ripley; Edwin Barrow, of Franklin; Thompson Dean, of Dearborn; Isreal T. Gibson, of Decature.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

D. P. HOLLOWAY, of Wayne, Elector,
JAMES H HUNT, of Wayne, Contingent Elector.

Delegates to National Convention.—Thos. D. Hankins, of Fayette; Wm. H. Bennett, of Union; Eli Murphey, of Henry; Solomon Meredith, of Wayne; Jacob B. Julian, of Wayne.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

T. D. WALPOLE, of Hancook, Elector.
F. M. FINCH, of Johnson, Contingent Elector.

Delegates to National Convention.—S. V. B. Noel, of Marion; H. G. Finch, of Hamilton; Nathan Crawford, of Hancock; Hugh O'Neal, of Marion; M. M. Ray, of Shelby.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

L. H. ROUSSEAU, of Greene, Elector.
JOHN S. WATTS, of Monroe, Contingent Elector.

Delegates to National Convention.—John F. Allison, of Green; Capt Jos. Warner, of Daviess; Abner T. Ellis, of Knox; Lewis Bollman, of Monroe; Oliver R. Dougherty, of Morgan.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

EDWARD W. MCGAUGHEY, of Parke, Elector.
JAMES T. MOFFATT, of Vigo, Contingent Elector.

Delegates to National Convention.—George K. Steele, of Parke; Jesse Conard, of Vigo; Daniel Sigler, of Putnam; Thos. Nichols, of Hendricks; Russell L. Hathaway, of Putnam.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

JAMES F. SUTT, of Clinton, Elector.
HARVEY G. HAZELRIGG, Contingent Elector.

Delegates to National Convention.—Isaac Naylor, of Montgomery; Robert C. Gregory, of Tippecanoe; Lucian D. Griggs, of Clinton; Wm. G. Montgomery, of Warren; H. G. Hazelrigg, of Boone.

NINTH DISTRICT.

DANIEL D. PRATT, of Cass, Elector.
MYRON H. ORTON, of Laporte; Contingent Elector.

Delegates to National Convention.—David G. Rose, of Laporte; Hyacinth Lasselle, of Cass; Schuyler Collax, of St. Joseph; Thos. G. Harris, of Elkhart; Geo. E. Gordon, of Wabash.

TENTH DISTRICT.

DAVID KILGORE, of Delewnre, Elector.
WARREN H. WITHERS, of Deleware, Contingent Elector.

Delegates to National Convention.—Wm. G. Ewing, of Allen; H. H. Neff, of Randolph; E. Murray, of Huntington; Wm H. Nimmons, of Noble; Allen Hamilton, of Allen.

The following report was made by the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolved, That we are in favor of holding a National Convention for the purpose of recommending candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, at the approaching election; that the Whigs of Indiana will cordially and zealously rally to the support of any Whigs who may be selected by said Convention for those high offices, and that they will use every honorable and fair means to secure their triumphant election.

Resolved, That we hereby recommend to the Whigs of the Union, Cincinnati, Ohio, as a suitable place for the holding of said Convention, leaving the time to be settled by the Whig members of the present Congress.

Resolved, That war is a calamity to any country, and especially to a Republic, and that we are in favor of bringing the existing war with Mexico to a speedy and honorable termination.

Resolved, That the war with Mexico ought to have been avoided, and in the opinion of this Convention might have been avoided, without any sacrifice of the National honor oi interests.

Resolved, That this is a government of the people; that they have the right to express their opinions and sentiments on all questions connected with the administration of public affairs; that for the exercise of this privilege, they should not be denounced by those in power, who are merely their servants, with being "moral traitors," "enemies to the country," and as giving "aid and comfort to the enemy," and that we look upon such denunciation on the part of the present Executive, as intended to prevent an examination into his official conduct, and to cover up his usurpations of power.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, Congress has the constitutional power to make appropriations for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors, where such improvements are of a National character and tend to facilitate and regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, to the protection of the Navy, or the transportation of our Armies.

Resolved, That the President of the United States, is disposed, as appears by his recent veto of a bill for that purpose, nor to permit any of the revenues of the country to go to such improvements, or to any other objects to benefit the people or to promote their interests.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a system of direct taxation for the support of the Government, and that we are opposed to the levying of a duty on tea and coffee, as recommended by the President, to raise revenue to prosecute the war with Mexico, or for any other purpose.

Resolved, That the patriotic zeal of our citizen soldiery, and their dauntless bravery in the great battles which have been fought in Mexico, against overwhelming numbers, affords a guaranty that our flag will always gallantly sustained in the face of an enemy, and deserve the thanks of the nation

Resolved, That the volunteers of the State of Indiana, who responded to the call made upon them for military service, have nobly sustained the honor of the State.

Resolved, That the cloud which rested for a time upon the fame of the 2d Indiana Regiment, has but added to their honor, by inviting a scrutiny into its conduct, which has shown it to have been brave and dauntless in battle, though suffering greatly in action by reason of the incompetency of its commander.

The committee to whom that subject was referred reported the names of the following gentlemen to compose the State Central Committee:

1st *District*—S. A. DEBRULER, of Dubois.
2d " C. P. J. ARION, of Jefferson.
3d " JOSEPH ROBINSON, of Decatur.
4th " MARTIN BUNDY, of Henry:
5th " JOHN D. DEFREES, WILLIAM QUARLES and WM. HANNA of Marion; WM. HERROD of Bartholomew; D. S. GOODING of Hancock and R. M WILLIAMS of Madison.
6th " SAM'L. JUDAH, of KNOX.
7th " WM. D. GRISWOLD, of Vigo.
8th " ALBERT S. WHITE of Tippecanoe.
9th " WM. M. RAYBURN, of Miami.
10th " WM. PELLE, of Randolph.

Mr BAUSMAN offered the following resolution, which was adopted by unanimous consent:

Resolved, That in the contingency which requires the convocation of a National Convention we recognize the necessity of leaving its action entirely unbiased; that we are unwilling to decide which of the illustrious men whose names are before the people for the distinguished office of Chief Magistrate of the Union, has paramount claims, but, having unbounded confidence in the integrity, wisdom and patriotism of Messrs. Clay and Taylor, we are willing to leave it to their discrimination to present a stalwart and well qualified Whig to the country as the standard bearer of the people in the political contest which is approaching.

Mr. Little offered the following resolution which was adopted.

Resolved, That the committee empowered to select senatorial electors, be authorised to select two delegates to the National Convention for the State at large.

Dr. Montgomery offered the following resolution, which was adopted by acclamation.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to Col. JOHN VAWTER of Jennings, for the able and dignified manner in which he presided over the organization of the Convention.

After the passage of the above resolution, Gen. HANNA arose and passed a beautiful eulogy upon the character of Col, J. Vawter, which was received amid much applause.

When Gen. Hanna had concluded, Col. Vawter addressed the Convention in a very feeling and appropriate manner, returning his thanks for their expression of kindness, and recommending union and energy among the whigs throughout the State in the coming Presidential canvass.

Messrs. Suit, Nelson, Orth, Holloway and Stapp were then called out, and each addressed the Convention amidst the most rapturous applause.

The committee to which that subject was referred, came in and reported for State Electors—JOSEPH G. MARSHALL and GODLOVE S. ORTH—Contingent State Electors, GEORGE B. THOMPSON, and WM. EWING; SAMUEL W. PARKER and DAVID WALLACE as delegates to the Whig National Convention on the part of the State.

Mr. Vawter offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries of this Convention, for the dignified and correct manner in which they have severally discharged the duties assigned them.

The Convention then adjourned until 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

6 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention was called to order by the President.

Mr. Tuffts offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the coming campaign every whig door in Indiana will be found, as in 1840, with the "latch string out" especially to the candidates for Electors who shall find a welcome in the house and heart of every good Whig in the State.

Messrs. M'Gaughy, Albert S. White, Gov. Wallace, Robinson, Nave, Walker, and Montgomery were severally called out during the evening and entertained the large concourse of people in the most happy manner.

On motion of C. L. Murray, the Convention adjourned with three cheers for the nominee of the Whig National Convention, which were given with a right hearty good will, and the delegates retired well satisfied with what they had accomplished and with the most confident spirit of a complete and glorious triumph of whig principles.

DAVID WALLACE, President.

JOHN ZENOR
SAMUEL GOODNOW,
CHARLES DASHIEL,
WM. H. BENNET,
NATHAN CRAWFORD,
F. B. CRESSY,
JOHN COWGILL,
JACKSON FLEMING,
H. LASELLE,
SAMUEL HANNA. } *Vice Presidents.*

JOHN D. DEFREES,
F. A. THOMAS,
W. BAUSMAN,
W. STEWART,
JESSE CONARD. } *Secretaries.*

WAIT A LITTLE LONGER.

There's a good time coming boys,
A good time coming,
When Printers shall be paid their dues,
Their children have new frocks and shoes,
In the good time coming;
The devil's pittance shall be paid,
His pantaloons sowed stronger,
And a bran new hat to crown his head—
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming,
Subscription lists shall swell in size,
Proportioned to the enterprize,
In the good time coming;
And every farmer in the land,
Shall feel his mind grow stronger,
PATRONIZING COUNTRY PRINTS,
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming,
When an editor can pay his debts,
(Which now too often he forgets,)
He'll settle off his old accounts—
To make his credit stronger,
With half dimes in his fob for change,
Wait a little longer, [Or else vamose.]

From the School Friend.

"NEVER GIVE UP."

The following spirited lines we cut from the Pennsylvania Inquirer. The paper was sent to us the other day by our friend Ball, with a request that we would copy. We do so with the greatest pleasure, not merely to gratify a friend, but because the lines are excellent, and the lesson which they teach is an important one.

"Oh could we climb the morning sky,
And print it there in words of fire!"

"*Never give up!*" What man of enterprise or adversity has not needed such a motto? What mercantile or profesional man, what scholar, what writer of good books. what straitened publisher, what editor of a newspaper, what Christian philanthropist, what missionary, what reformer of abuses in church or state, what projector of wise and benevolent schemes, what discoverer of new truths in science, what bold adventurer in savage lands, what general amid the perils of the field, has not acted on the principle here involved, and derived from its inspiration something of supernatural strength and energy.

What has it not done? What can it not do! Try it and see! We recommend it to the poor, the sick, the bereft, the bankrupt, the slandered, the oppressed; and all the enterprising friends, patrons, disciples of virtue, science, literature, religion, philanthropy, in all their efforts and their aims; and we mean, by the grace of God, to make it our motto in trying to do good.

"NEVER GIVE UP!"

"Never give up—'Tis the secret of glory,
Nothing so wise can philosophy preach;
Think on the names that are famous in story,
"Never give up;" is the lesson they teach.
How have men compassed mortal achievements?
How have they moulded the world to their will?
'Tis that midst dangers, and woes, and bereavements
"Never give up," was their principle still.

"Never give up,"—though o'erladen with sorrow,
Shake not the yoke—'twill more bitterly gall;
"Never give up," for there cometh a morrow
Fraught with delights to compensate for all.
"Never give up,"—bear your fate with serenity!
Crouch not ignobly like slaves in the dust;
Life's a rough passage to the realms of amenity;
Dark is the journey but travel we must.