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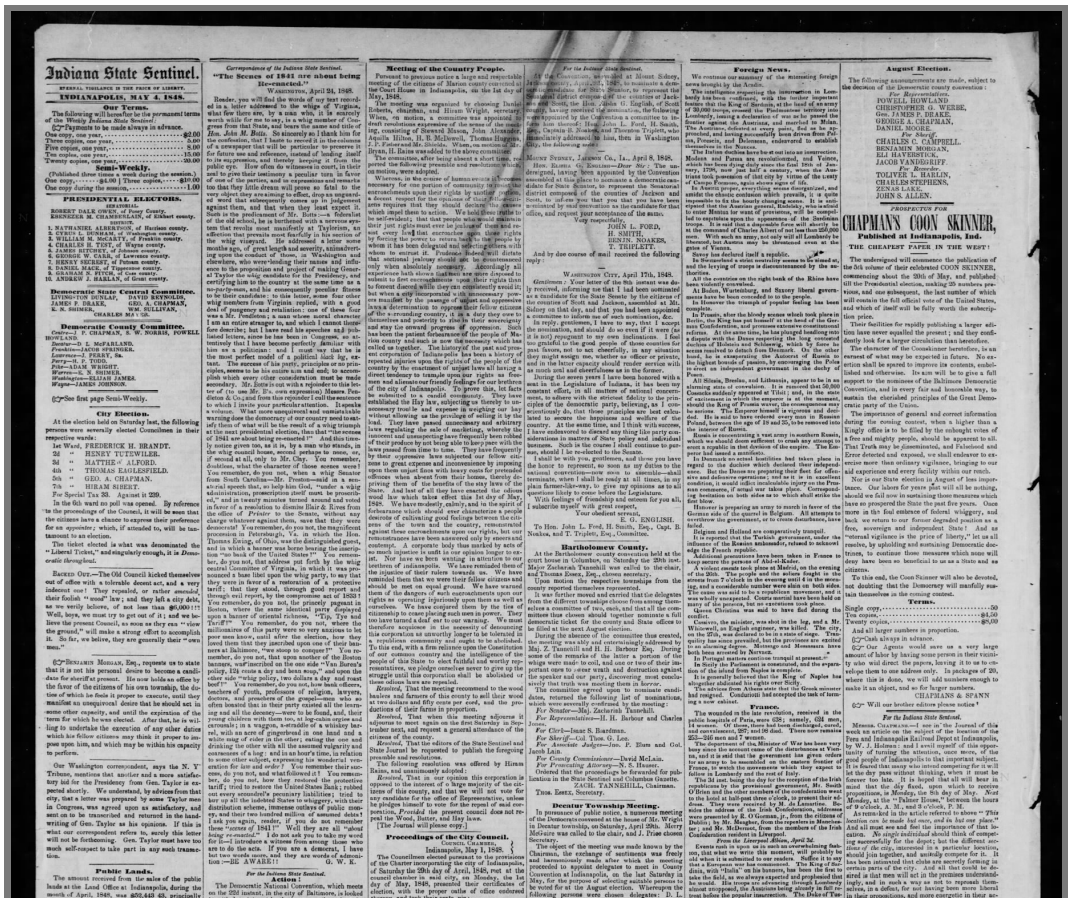

Indiana State Sentinel.

SENTINEL VIGILANCE IN THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 4, 1848.

Our Terms.

The following will hereafter be the permanent terms of the Weekly *Indiana State Sentinel*:

☞Payments to be made always in advance.

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Semi-Weekly.

(Published three times a week during the session.)

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PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

GENERAL TICKET.
ROBERT DALE OWEN, of Posey County.
KENDRICK B. CHAMBERLAIN, of Hobart county.

DISTRICT.
1. NATHANIEL ALBERSON, of Harrison county.
2. CYRUS L. DUNHAM, of Washington county.
3. JOHN W. DAVIS, of Daviess county.
4. CHARLES H. TEST, of Wayne county.
5. JAMES RITCHEY, of Johnson county.
6. GEORGE W. CASS, of Lawrence county.
7. HENRY SECREST, of Putnam county.
8. ISAAC HOWK, of Montgomery county.
9. GRANVILLE S. HYDE, of Cass county.
10. ANDREW J. HARLAN, of Grant county.

Democratic State Central Committee.

LIVING-TON DUNLAP, DAVID REYNOLDS,
JAMES P. DRAKE, GEO. A. CHAPMAN,
E. B. SHIMER, CHARLES MAYHEW,
WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

Democratic County Committee.

CHAIRMAN—D. P. HOWARD.
Secretary—D. MACARLAND.
President—JACOB SPRINGER.
Lawrence—J. PERRY, Sr.
Perry—H. P. TUDD.
Pike—ADAM WRIGHT.
Warren—E. SHIMER.
Washington—WILLIAM JAMES.
Wayne—JAMES JOHNSON.

☞See first page Semi-Weekly.

City Election.

At the election held on Saturday last, the following persons were severally elected Councilmen in their respective wards:

1st Ward, FREDERICK H. BRANDT.
2d " HENRY TUTEWILLER.
3d " MATTHEW ALFORD.
4th " THOMAS EAGLESFIELD.
5th " GEO. A. CHAPMAN.
7th " HIRAM SIBERT.

For Special Tax Bill. Against it 239.

In the 6th ward no poll was opened. By reference to the proceedings of the Council, it will be seen that the citizens have a chance to express their preference for an *opposite*r; which, if attended to, will be tantamount to an election.

The ticket elected is what was denominated the "Liberal Ticket," and magnificently enough, it is *Democratic throughout*.

RACKED OUT.—The Old Council kicked themselves out of office with a tolerable decent act, and a very indecent one! They repealed, or rather *smashed* their foolish "road" law; and they left a city debt, as we verily believe, of not less than $6,000!!! Well, boys, we must try to get out of it; and we believe the present Council, as soon as they can "clear the ground," will make a strong effort to accomplish it. So far, we believe, they are generally their "own men."

☞BENJAMIN MORGAN, Esq., requests us to state that it is not his personal desire to become a candidate for sheriff at present. He now holds an office by the favor of the citizens of his own township, the duties of which he finds it proper to execute, until they manifest an unequivocal desire that he should act in some other capacity, and until the expiration of the term for which he was elected. After that, he is willing to undertake the execution of any other duties which his fellow citizens may think it proper to impose upon him, and which may be within his capacity to perform.

Our Washington correspondent, says the N. Y. Tribune, mentions that another and a more satisfactory bid for the Presidency from Gen. Taylor is expected shortly. We understand, by advices from that city, that a letter was prepared by some Taylor men in Congress, was agreed upon as satisfactory, and sent on to be transcribed and returned in the handwriting of Gen. Taylor as his opinions. If this is what our correspondent refers to, surely this letter will not be forthcoming. Gen. Taylor must have too much self-respect to take part in any such transaction.

Public Lands.

The amount received from the sales of the public lands at the Land Office at Indianapolis, during the month of April, 1848, was $92,443 43, principally from pre-emption claimants on the late Miami Reserve.

The public sale of lands in the Reserve is now in progress in this city; but in consequence of the large quantity sold to pre-emption claimants, those wishing to purchase, without settlement, have generally preferred waiting until after the public sales and the expiration of the pre-emption law before making their selections, consequently but comparatively few tracts will be sold at the present sale.

There are still, we are informed, about one hundred and fifty thousand acres unsold in the Reserve, at this Land Office, and those wishing to make investments would do well to give them their attention. The public sale, it is expected, will close the latter part of this week, and in two weeks after the beginning of the public sale, which commenced on Monday last, these lands will be subject to private entry at two dollars per acre.

From the quantity of land sold at Indianapolis, Fort Wayne and Winamac to actual settlers, the Miami Reserve will soon be the best improved and most densely populated portion of Indiana.

☞We would call the especial attention of our readers, to the extensive sale of valuable lands in the State of Michigan, which is to take place in July next. These lands are in the immediate vicinity of Lake Superior—one of the most extensive mineral regions in the country; and the sale will doubtless command the attention of capitalists from every part of the country.

The nomination of Judge McLean will bring to his support the whole whig party and many thousands of honest thinking Democrats.—*Indiana Journal.*

Oh! oh! oh! Judge McLean receive the support of *democrats*! Judge McLean, the recipient of a life office from General Jackson, and afterwards his bitter reviler and unsurpassing opponent, receive the support of *democrats*! Judge McLean, who steps from his seat on the supreme bench to write letters denouncing the Mexican war as a "miserable and unconstitutional war," and avowing his opinion, that if the people were compelled to pay its costs in direct taxes, they would soon put a stop to it—receive the support of *democrats*! Ah! ah! ah! try again, Mr. Journal.—*New Albany Democrat.*

☞The "Evansville Journal" is now published daily. It is the most uncouthest as well as perhaps the most unfairly conducted newspaper in the State. If these shall be considered meritorious qualities by the wings of Evansville, the publishers of the Journal may possibly get rich.

Correspondence of the Indiana State Sentinel.

"The Scenes of 1841 now about being Re-enacted."

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1848.

Reader, you will find the words of my last recorded as a letter addressed to the whigs of Virginia, who flew into arms, by a mass vote, in the summer month while for me to say, in a whig member of Congress, that I was in favor of the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency, and thereby keeping it from the public eye. How often do witnesses in court, in their zeal to give their testimony a peculiar turn in favor of one of the parties, and in expressions and remarks too that they little dream will prove so fatal to the very object they are aiming to effect, drop an unguarded word that subsequently comes in direct testimony against them, and that when they least expect it! Such is the predicament of Mr. Ewing—the traveller of the old school, he is hetthered with a nervous system that results most manifestly at Taylorism, as reflection that prevails most fearfully in his section of the whig vineyard. He addressed a letter some months ago, of great length and severity, animadverting upon the conduct of them, in Washington and elsewhere, who were lending their names and influence to the proposition and project of making General Taylor the whig candidate for the Presidency, and certifying him to the country at the same time as a *no-party-man*, and his consequently peculiar fitness to be their candidate; to the letter, some few of the whig members from Virginia replied, with a good deal of pungency and exhilaration: one of these (he was a Mr. Pendleton,) a man whose moral character I am in entire stranger to, and which I cannot therefore describe; but I have read his speeches on a public occasion, and I must say that he is the most unfortunately that I have become manifestly familiar with him as a politician: and I must say that he is the most perfect model of a political dark leg, extant. The success of his party, principles or no principles, seems to be his entire aim and end; to secure a plish which every other consideration must be made secondary. Mr. Ewing in out with a rejoinder to this letter of (to use Mr. Ex. own expression) Messrs. Pendleton & Co.; and from this rejoinder I call the attention to which I invite your particular attention. It speaks in volumes. What more unequivocal and unmistakable warning does the democracy of our country need to tell of, than of what will be the result of a whig triumph, at the next presidential election, than that "the scenes of 1841 are about being re-enacted?" And this from a by native given can, as it is, by a man who stands, in the whig social house, second, perhaps to none, or, if second at all, only to Mr. Clay. You remember, doubtless, what the character of those scenes were! You remember, do you not, when a whig Senator from South Carolina—Mr. Preston—said in a serious speech that, so help him God, "under a whig administration, prosperous days" must be proscribed," and in twenty minutes turned around and voted in favor of a resolution to dismiss Blair & Rives from the office of *Printer* to the Senate, without any charge whatever against them, save that they were democrats! You remember, do you not, the magnificent procession in Washington, in which the Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, was the distinguished guest, and in which a banner was borne bearing the inscription "No bank of the United States!" You remember, do you not, that address put forth by the whig central Committee of Virginia, in which it was proclaimed a bank like unto the whig party, to use their own language, was the same identical party which voted down the veto of Madison, and which, through evil report, by the compromise act of 1833 became the law of the land, and that the democratic party had also which takes effect this 1st day of May, 1848. We have modestly, calmly, and in the spirit of forbearance which should ever characterize a people desirous of cultivating good feelings between the citizens of the north and the country, remonstrated against these encroachments upon our rights, but our remonstrances have been answered only by sneers and contempt. A corporate body thus marked by acts of manifest injustice is unfit to our genius longer to exist. Nor have we been wanting in attention to our territorial wards. We have extended the area of the injustice of their rulers towards us. We have reminded them that we were fellow citizens and should be met on equal ground. We have warned them of the dangers of such encroachments upon our rights as operating injuriously upon them as well as ourselves. We have resigned them for the love of citizenship to cease placing such men in power. They have taken timely advice for their warning. We must therefore acquiesce in the necessity of denouncing that corporation as unworthy longer to be fostered by a republican community and ought to be abolished. To this end, with a firm reliance upon the Constitution of our common country and the intelligence of the young of this State to elect faithful and worthy representatives, we pledge ourselves never to give up the struggle until that corporation shall be abolished or these odious laws are repealed.

Resolved, That the meeting recommend to the wood haulers and farmers of this county to sell their wood at two dollars and fifty cents per cord, and the productions of their farms in proportion.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns it adjourns to meet again on the first Saturday in September next, and request a general attendance of the citizens of the county.

Resolved, That the editors of the State Sentinel and State Journal be requested to publish the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

The following resolution was offered by Hiram Brown, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in our opinion this corporation is opposed to the wishes of the vast majority of the citizens of this county, and that we will not vote for any candidate for the office of Representative, unless he pledges himself to vote for the repeal of said corporation, *Provided* the present council does not repeal the Wood, Butter, and Hay laws.

[The Journal will please copy.]

Proceedings of the City Council.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Indianapolis, May 1, 1848.

The Councilmen elected proceeded to take the provisions of the Charter incorporating the city of Indianapolis, and on Saturday the 29th day of April, 1848, met at the council chamber in said city, on Monday, the 1st day of May, 1848, and were declared to be elected, on election, with the proper oaths of office endorsed thereon, and took their seats, viz:

From the 1st Ward—FREDERICK H. BRANDT.
" " 2d " HENRY TUTEWILLER.
" " 3d " MATTHEW ALFORD.
" " 4th " THOMAS EAGLESFIELD.
" " 5th " GEORGE A. CHAPMAN.
" " 7th " HIRAM SIBERT.

And organized by the election, on the secret ballot, of GEORGE A. CHAPMAN President of the City Council, for the term of one year, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

And also by the election, on the secret ballot, of CLEMENS V. GRAHAM Treasurer of the City Council, for the term of one year, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

The Council then proceeded to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of the Mayor, and on the election of a Secretary, Messrs. Alford and Eaglesfield acting as Tellers, and on counting the first ballot, JAMES D. JORDAN, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Secretary of the City Council for the term of one year, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

Mr. Tutewiler offered for adoption the following: Which was adopted, and Mr. Ward failed to vote.

Upon a poll at the recent city election, for the purpose of selecting a Councilman for the present year, And whereas, by such failure to elect, the office of Councilman for said Ward is rendered vacant thereby: And whereas it is the desire of the Council to appoint a Councilman for said Ward in accordance with the wishes thereof. Therefore

Resolved, That the people in said 6th Ward, be, and they are hereby recommended to hold an informal election on Saturday the 6th day of May next, giving their own officers timeslot, for the purpose of voting their own choice for a Councilman to be appointed by the City Council. Adopted.

The Council adjourned to meet on the 2d inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M.

To the Voters of Tipton County.

The undersigned, a portion of the Democratic Committee of Tipton county, Indiana, held in Tipton, on Monday the 24th day of April, 1848, do hereby make request for calling a county convention, to nominate some suitable person as a candidate for the Legislature, to be elected jointly by the counties of Clinton and Tipton; and for the nomination of a County Commissioner, &c. It was unanimously agreed to hold said convention in the town of Tipton, on Saturday the 13th day of May. The committee would invite a full attendance of the township delegates.

Resolved, That in the absence of the chairman and secretary, the proceedings be published in the Indiana State Sentinel.

C. T. JACKSON,
JOS. PIERCE,
WM. H. NELSON,
A. W. YOUNG,
N. J. JACKSON,
D. S. REDMON,
Central Committee.

For the Indiana State Sentinel.

Meeting of the Country People.

At the Convention, held at Mount Sidney, in the county of Augusta, April 22d, 1848, to nominate a democratic candidate for State Senator, to represent the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Rockingham and Scott, Hon. Jesse D. English, of Scott county, having received the nomination, the following correspondence between the committee of the convention and the Hon. Isom Threlkeld: Hon. John L. Ford, H. Smith, Esq., Captain R. Nowlin, and Thornton Triplett, were immediately addressed to him, then in Washington City, by the following note:

MOUNT SYDNEY, JACKSON CO., Ia., April 8, 1848.

HON. ISOM G. ENGLISH—*Dear Sir*: The undersigned, having been appointed by the democratic convention of this county, a committee to notify you of your nomination as a democratic candidate for the Senate of this district composed of the counties of Jackson and Scott, in advance that you may have been nominated by said convention as the candidate for that office, and request the acceptance of the same.

Very respectfully,
JOHN L. FORD,
H. SMITH,
BENJ'N. NOAKES,
T. TRIPLETT.

And by due course of mail received the following reply:

WASHINGTON CITY, April 17th, 1848.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 8th instant was duly received, informing me that I had been nominated by the democratic convention of Jackson and Scott, assembled at Mt. Sidney on that day, and that you had been appointed a committee to inform me of such nomination, &c.

In reply thereto, I have to say, that I accept the nomination, and should do so even if it were [so long] before the election, as I am now. I am truly grateful to the good people of those counties for past favors, not to act cheerfully, in any situation they might assign me, whether as officer or private, and in the latter capacity should render service with as much zeal and cheerfulness as in the former.

During the seven years I have been honored with a seat in the Legislature of Indiana, it has been my constant effort, in all matters of national concernment, to adhere with the strictest fidelity to the principles of the democratic party, believing, as I conscientiously do, that those principles are best calculated to secure the happiness and welfare of the country. At the same time, and I think with reason, I have endeavored to discard any thing like party considerations in matters of State policy and administrations. Such is the course I shall continue to pursue, should I be re-elected to the Senate.

I shall be with you, gentlemen, and there you have the honor to represent, as soon as my duties to the national convention—now soon to assemble—shall terminate, where I shall be ready at all times, in my plain farmer-like way, to give my opinions as to all questions likely to come before the Legislature.

With feelings of friendship and esteem for you all, I subscribe myself with great respect,

Your obedient servant,
E. G. ENGLISH.

To Hon. John L. Ford, H. Smith, Esq., Capt. R. Nowlin, and T. Triplett, Esq., Committee.

Hartsbloom County.

At the Hartsbloom county convention held at the court house in Columbus, on the 1st inst., Major Zachariah Tannehill was called to the chair, and Thomas Jones, Esq., chosen secretary.

Upon motion the respective townships from the county reported themselves represented.

It was further moved and carried that delegates from the different townships choose from among themselves a committee of two, each, and that all the committees thus chosen should together nominate a full democratic ticket for the county and State officers to be filled at the next August election.

During the absence of the committee thus created, the meeting was ably and entertainingly addressed by Maj. T. Tannehill and H. H. Barbour Esq., from some of the remarks of the latter a portion of the whigs were made to cool, and one or two of their important ones to cause wrath and destruction against the speaker and his party, discovering most conclusively that truth was meeting them in *horror*.

The committee agreed upon the nominee candidates, returned the following list of nominations, which were severally confirmed by the meeting:

For Senator—Maj. Zachariah Tannehill.
For Representatives—H. H. Barbour and Charles Jones.
For Clerk—Isaac S. Bardmen.
For Sheriff—Col. Thos. G. Lee.
For Associate Judges—Jno. P. Elum and Col. Jacob Lain.
For County Commissioner—David McLain.
For Prosecuting Attorney—N. S. Hauser.

On motion the proceedings be handed for publication in the State Sentinel and Columbus Gazette.

ZACH. TANNEHILL, Chairman.
THOS. LEWIS, Secretary.

Democratic Township Meeting.

In pursuance of public notice, a numerous meeting of the Democracy convened at the house of Mr. Wright in Decatur township, on Saturday, April 29th. Merry McGuire was called to the chair, and J. Pratt elected Secretary.

The object of the meeting was made known by the Chairman, the exchange of sentiments was freely and harmoniously made after which the meeting proceeded to appoint delegates to meet in County Convention at Indianapolis, on the last Saturday in May, for the purpose of selecting suitable persons to be voted for at the August election. Whereupon the following persons were chosen delegates: D. L. McFarland, Jesse Pence, Aaron Wright, Nash Mc Creary, Alexander D. Coddington.

Resolved, That all the Democrats in Decatur township be respectfully invited to attend said Convention.

The following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved, That we highly approve of the law introducing the ten hour system into the mode of levying the salary of our county officers; and as this system regulates the course of our laboring men, we recommend the adoption of the same.

Resolved, That we, the laboring class, have a right to know the propositions and amounts received by our county officers, and that they ought to report the same annually to the Board of Commissioners for the same immediately.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Sentinel.

MERRY McGUIRE, *Chairman.*

JESSE PRICE, *Secretary.*

WHO IS IT YOU READ.—There is quite a controversy going on between the State Sentinel on the one side, and Democratic Union on the other. The question, Hon. R. W. Thompson, our representative in Congress, left the deliberations of that body almost unnoticed to make whig speeches, in company with Joseph Underwood, and receive his pay for the same. For this the Sentinel has no fault to find, but condemns the act and condemns the Sentinel. Now it would afford us little satisfaction, could we be able to ascertain the secret friends of the Sentinel, but is conscious we cannot do so this time.

We think Dick did right in every thing but one, and that was in not resigning. Congress, however, did more harm than good while he was there. It was better that Mr. Thompson his pay after he did leave it, for the reasons that he needed it, and it was right for him to have the benefit of his labors, and for the reason that there was more sympathy there for his "patriotic" course. Since his departure also, matters have been improvement there since the Tories of the war of 1812 have left the seat of conviction. Upon the whole it was wrong that he should go back to Congress after leaving the same, that it would be more wrong for the whole district to be without representation.—*Ind. Patriot.*

LIBERTY IN CUBA.—The Captain General of Cuba, Gen. Roncali, published the sale of the *Correo de Ultramar*, (a farin paper,) which contained the late news of the French revolution, and threatened to banish the agent if he sold any more numbers. He also announced the French Consul, and told him that he had been informed that several Frenchmen had sung the Marseillaise hymn in a private house, and that should any of them sing it again he would have them banished in twenty-four hours.

WIFE MURDER.—The examination of the Rev. Enos Dudley, at Canaan, N. H., for the murder of his wife at Grafton, has resulted in fully committing him for trial.

Foreign News.

We continue our summary of the interesting foreign news brought by the Acadia.

The intelligence of a change in the ministry in London has been confirmed, with the further important feature that the King of Saxony, at the head of an army of 30,000 troops, crossed the Finckenstner territory into Lombardy, issuing a declaration of war as he passed the frontier against the Austrians, and marched to Milan. The Austrians, defeated at every point, fled to the fortified, and having successfully been driven from Peschiera, Mantua, and Verona, endeavored to establish themselves in the Tyrol.

The Italian declines have been met into an insurrection. Modena and Parma are revolutionized, and Venice, which has been dying daily since the fatal 29th of January, 1799, now just half a century, wears the constant look pensiveness of that city by virtue of the usury of the Jews, has at last come to the end of her tether.

In Austria proper, everything seems disorganized, and amidst the electric confusion which prevails, it is quite impossible to do the hourly changing scene. It is anticipated that the Austrian general, Radetzky, who is asked to enter Modena by ways of protection, will be compelled to capitulate upon the appearance of the Sardinian army. The Austrian army, which was defeated by Charles Albert at last year's battle of Custozza, is 50,000 men. With such an army, not only will all Lombardy be liberated, but Austria may be threatened even at the gates of Vienna.

Prussia has declared itself a republic.

In Switzerland a strict neutrality seems to be stood on, and the laying of troops is discountenanced by the Federal authorities.

All the contention on the right bank of the Rhine have been entirely overcome.

At Baden, Wurtemburg, and Saxony liberal governments have been conceded to the people.

In Hanover the triumph of popular feeling has been complete.

In Prussia, after the bloody scenes which took place in Berlin, the King has put himself at the head of the German Confederation, and promises extensive constitutional reforms. At the same time, he has plunged headlong into a despotism, as the force required to bring about the election of Holstein and Schleswig, which by force is attempted to be annexed to Denmark, will be at his command, for in attempting the Autocrat of Russia is the highest bounds of passion, by encouraging the Poles to erect an independent government in the dukedom of Posen.

All Silesia, Bresluu, and Lithuania, appear to be in an alarming state of convulsion. It is reported that 50,000 troops are marching from Russia to the Polish frontier. Of enlistments in which the sergeants are in the meantime, should the King of Prussia waver, the consequences may be serious. The Emperor himself is vigorous and decided. He is said to have ordered every man in Russian Poland, between the age of 18 and 25, to be enrolled for the interest of Russia.

In Denmark an armed hostilities had taken place in regard to the duchies which declared their independence. But the Danes are preparing their fleet for effective operations against the Prussian ports. In this state of condition, it could offer considerable injury on the Prussian commerce, if actual war takes place. Correspondingly hostilities on both sides are to which shall strike the first blow.

Hanover is preparing an army to march in favor of the German side of the quarrel in Belgium. All attempts to form a stable government, on the cross dominations, have failed.

Belgium and Holland are comparatively tranquil.

It is reported that the Turkish government, under the influence of the Russian ambassador, refused to acknowledge the French republic.

Additional promotions have been taken in France in consequence the promotion of Gen. Cavaignac.

A violent counter took place at Madrid, on the evening of the 26th ult., in which the Duke de Seigle is the streets from 7 o'clock in the evening until 4 in the morning, and a considerable number were slain on both sides. Espartero was said to be a republican movement, and it was wholly unexpected. Conte mortal have been held on many of the persons, but no executions took place.

Queen Christina was said to have died during the affray.

Cordova, the minister at the bar, and a Mr. Wildewell, an English engineer, was killed. The city, on the 27th, was declared to be in a state of siege. Tranquility has since prevailed, but the provinces are armed to an alarming degree. Messrs. Mon and Bresson have both been arrested by Narvaez.

The Spanish Cortes was in turmoil at present.

In Portugal the state of the disturbance at Oporto, on the island from Naples is complete.

It is generally believed that the King of Naples has altogether abdicated his rights over Sicily.

The advices from Athens state that the Greek ministry had resigned. Condurioti had accepted the task of forming a new cabinet.

France.

The wounded in the late revolution, received in the public hospitals of Paris, were 628; namely, 456 men, 14 women. Of these, there had been discharged, cured, 207; and 28 died. There now remains 253—256 men and 7 women.

The Moniteur announces that the Minister of War has been very busy in the recent cases of the disturbances at Versailles, and it is said that the government has given orders to the generals to march to the assistance of the people of France, to watch the movements which they expect to follow in Lombardy and the rest of Italy.

The 3d inst. being the day for the reception of the Irish deputation, the Duke de Bordeaux, the eldest son of the Duke de Berry, and the only heir to the throne of France, went to the Elysee Bourbon, at half-past three o'clock, to present their address. They were received by M. de Lamartine. Besides the address of the Irish Confederates, addresses were presented by the O'Gormans, the Corporation of Dublin; by Mr. Meagher, from the repealers in Montreal; and by Mr. McDermot, from the members of the Irish Confederate resident in Liverpool.

The Paris correspondence of the *Herald*, April 3d, says:

"Every man's eyes is upon us in such an overwhelming fashion, that what we write this moment, will probably be read by all Europe, as understood in our states. Suffice it to say that the National Guard is now organized, and that the whole French army is concentrated on the frontiers, ready to take the field, as we always expected and prophesied that it would be. Every man in the country, who is not already under arms, is now organized, and the Assizes being abolished, he will be ready to march at a moment's notice. The Swiss are on the field, and 8 French army is rapidly concentrating in the Alps for a forward movement into the scene of action. Good sight to Austrian dominions in the long and short run, and the sooner the better. Let the Pope and the King of Naples look to their own affairs, and the King of the title of King of Sardinia in that of King of Italy, and the whole world of the whole peninsula will be up in arms. One of the terrible struggle over which humanity has so often groaned in vain. Russia will not long be the grasp amid compelled to it. The samurai rushes to the battle-field, and it is the strength of a giant, but he has gone to contend with The Poles and Hungarians, and the Italians, and the Germans, and the whole world of Europe. Russia will be with them. Austria will be with them. And it is not quite certain that the Prussian army will not make strength of Europe be here against them. Some of the Cossack tribes are disposed of entering a Committee for the present year. In open rebellion. The Cossacks, too, whose ranks are full of Circassians, will take advantage of the opportunity to push their old enemy from the shores of the Black Sea. Altogether, the prospect is when he heard of the outbreak at Paris. But, recovering himself, he exclaimed, "when a man goes on horseback, he does not always come back on it." Napoleon's starts from St. Petersburgh in all the pomp and circumstance of war, but how will it end, is the great question? The Prussians are in London. Will they support the anti-crowd?

DEATH OF A PARSTMER.—On Monday, the steamer Lady Jackson put off, at our wharf, for voyage of a mass by the name of Oliver Moore, who had died the day previous on board of said boat. He had been in visit his son in Illinois, and was on his way back to his home in Kentucky. He died in the hall of the boat, without being observed by any one. These facts we have obtained from Mr. Johnson the Coroner, who held an inquest over the body. The verdict of the jury was that the said Oliver Moore came to his death by a convulsion, as we believe from testimony before them, and from marks of violence upon his body sufficient to warrant the conclusion that he came to his death by violence.—*Louisville Journal*, 28th.

Senator Hannegan (who now fills the important and highly responsible situation of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs) has been winning golden opinions at Washington this winter. Already he ranks high among our best orators, and is redeeming for himself a reputation no less deserved than envied. We look upon Mr. H. as one of Indiana's favorite sons. We do not expect to see the honorable office of U. S. Senator for the State of Indiana better filled than it now is by the talented gentleman whose name we have mentioned.—*Michigan City News.*

It is said that in the cities of New York and Philadelphia there are 6000 poor boys, between sixteen and twenty years of age, without any permanent employment.

August Election.

The following announcements are made, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention:

For Representatives.
POWELL HOWLAND
CHRISTOPHER G. WEBBE,
Gen. JAMES P. DRAKE,
GEORGE A. CHAPMAN,
DANIEL MOORE.

For Sheriff.
CHARLES C. CAMPBELL.
BENJAMIN MORGAN.
ISAAC HOWARD.
JACOB VANDERIFF.

For Coroner.
TOLIVER L. HARLIN,
CHARLES STEPHENS,
ZENAS LAKE.
JOHN S. ALLEN.

PROSPECTUS FOR

CHAPMAN'S COON SKINNER,

Published at Indianapolis, Ind.

THE CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE WEST!

The undersigned will commence the publication of the 5th volume of their celebrated COON SKINNER, commencing about the 20th of May, and published till the Presidential election, making 25 numbers previous, and one subsequent, the last number of which will contain the full official vote of the United States, and which of itself will be fully worth the subscription price.

Their facilities for rapidly publishing a larger edition have never equalled the present; and they confidently look for a larger circulation than heretofore.

The character of the Coonskinner heretofore, is an earnest of what may be expected in future. No exertion shall be spared to improve its contents, embellished and otherwise. Its aim will be to give a full support to the nominees of the Baltimore Democratic Convention, and in every fair and honorable way, to sustain the cherished principles of the Great Democratic party of the Union.

The importance of general and correct information during the coming contest, when a higher than a Kingly office is to be filled by the unbought votes of a free and mighty people, should be apparent to all. That Truth may be disseminated, and Falsehood and Misrepresentation be exposed, we shall endeavor to exercise more than ordinary vigilance, bringing to our aid experience and every facility within our reach.

Now is our time to secure a large list of the friends of the Democracy. Our labors for years past will be nothing, unless we fall now in sustaining those measures which have so prospered the State the past five years. Once more in the final sentence of federal whiggery, and back, we return to our former degraded position as a free, sovereign and independent State! And as General Harrison is the prime "whig," let us all rouse, by upholding and sustaining Democratic doctrines, to continue those measures which must by have been so beneficial to us as a State and as citizens.

To this end, the Coon Skinner will also be devoted, not doubting that the Democracy will manfully sustain it, as heretofore in the coming contest.

Terms.

Single copy, ... .50
Two copies, ... $1.00
Twenty copies, ... $5.00

And all larger numbers in proportion.

☞Cash always in advance.

☞Our Agents would save us a very large amount of labor by having some person in their vicinity to who will direct the papers, having it to us to envelope them to one address only. In packages of 20, where this is done, we will add numbers enough to make it an object, and so for larger numbers.

CHAPMAN & SPANN

☞Will our brother editors please notice?

For the Indiana State Sentinel.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN.—I see in the Journal of this week an article on the second of the location of the Terre and Indianapolis Railroad Depot at Indianapolis, by W. J. Holmes: and I avail myself of this opportunity of turning the attention, once more, of the good people of Indianapolis to that important subject. It is feared that many who intend competing for it will let the day pass without thinking what it must be forever too late. It is hoped that all will bear in mind that the city has now voted to abide by the express propositions, in Monday, the 8th day of May. Now Monday, at the "Palmer House." Between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M.

Time detected and exposed, we shall endeavor to exercise more than ordinary vigilance, bringing to our aid experience and every facility within our reach.

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Time detected and exposed, we shall endeavor to show "This section can be made *but one, and in but one place*." And all must see and feel the importance of that location. *No single individual* should think of competing successfully for the depot, but with the *unanimous* of the city, unconnected with private speculations. Should you forget to vote, you will compete for it. It has been suggested that clubs are secretly forming to get the depot out of the city. And all that could be desired is that none will be left in the premises unintentionally, and in such a way as not to represent themselves, in a defeat, for not having given their hearty in their propositions, and more energetic in their action.

This work is going right on; and if men desire to be set in the premises, they must do it at once. Twenty-one miles of the road—between this place and Indianapolis—will be finished, ready for the cars, before the fall of the next year. I speak advisedly.

The alternative of endangering the loss each of the counties along the line of road, it is believed, may be subscribed in the coming three months; and the balance, one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, will be got in the same time. Twenty-one miles of road engaging of procuring sustenance; and, with our advantages and prospects, can it be doubted that men of Capital, with ordinary penetration and foresight will come up, and at once subscribe for the balance of the stock. They will! and this road will speedily be completed. It must, can, will and shall be ready, and *speedily* made, is the unanimous sentiment of the Directory, and the country generally. Remember therefore the 8th day of *May*—Monday next—and submit your propositions at that time.

Respectfully, SAMUEL DALE.
NOBLESVILLE, April 29, 1848.

GEN. LANE.—We have given the reports of Gen. Lane, and several of the many notices of him, which have come to hand. In doing so we have gratified our reader's and our own feelings. Gen. Lane is an honor to Indiana, and one of the purest and brightest ornaments of the army, and we are rejoiced to witness the golden opinions he has won in Ireland and Gen. Scott's line of the army. We do not believe that Gen. Lane has remained without numerous services, on this line, than he did on that of Gen. Taylor's. The difference is in the countries and of the two lines. The truth is, that Jo Lane was the *real hero* of Buena Vista, and impartial history will so record it.—*Indiana Patriot.*

The Postmaster General has succeeded this year in letting the mail routes of the middle States at one hundred and seventy-five dollars per mile. This is a saving of one out of every seven hundred thousand dollars, or greater than it has ever been. Several Railroad companies that have stood out, have come in on terms very favorable to the Department, and the Department will go on perfectly smooth in a next year. With these accomplishments, the contemplation of the cheap uniform postage system is reduced to a certainty.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF VINCENNES.—We regret to learn from the Vincennes Sun, that the Right Rev. John Stephen Bazin, Bishop of Vincennes, died on Sunday last of pneumonia.

The Right Rev. Dr. Quarter, Bishop of Chicago, also died recently—thus suddenly leaving the neighboring dioceses of Illinois and Illinois without an episcopal head.—*New Albany Democrat.*

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