

Indiana State Sentinel.

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INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH 9, 1848.

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Semi-Weekly.

(Published three times a week during the session.)
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PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

ROBERT DALE OWEN of Posey County,
EBENEZER M. CHAMBERLAIN, of Elkhart county,
DISTRICT.

1. NATHANIEL ALBERTSON, of Harrison county.
2. CYRUS L. DUNHAM, of Washington county.
3. WILLIAM M. McCARTY, of Franklin county.
4. CHARLES H. TEST, of Wayne county.
5. JAMES RITCHIE, of Marion county.
6. JAMES R. CARMICHAEL, of Lawrence county.
7. HENRY SECRETARY, of Putman county.
8. DANIEL MACE, of Tippecanoe county.
9. GRAHAM N. FITCH, of Cass county.
10. ANDREW J. HARLAN, of Grant county.

See first page Semi-Weekly.

To Correspondents.

A. D. B., Lodoga. Your favor was received, and the paper sent according to directions. We mail a large package to "our army in Mexico," and it will go with it. The communication will be attended to.

"Mc., Bloomington. We desire your name; when we will try and find room for your communication.

"Our Gambier Chaff." Have no room for your effusion, even were it appropriate to our columns. The MS. is at your disposal.

Your communication is "hard to take," just as "this present writing." We shall have it for before "Easter." The "Trust" in which it abides shall have a thorough review. "Deo volente."

Several articles and communications not here noticed, are unavoidably postponed.

We are requested to announce ABRAHAM BEATTY, as a candidate for constable, at the ensuing April election.

MESSES. EDITORS: Please state that on the coming county Democratic Convention, JACOB VANDERGRIFT, will be proposed for nomination as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Marion county.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Those knowing themselves indebted to this establishment, or to either of the firm individually, by note or account, will confer a great favor by setting immediately. We have waited liberally and generously; and the unfortunate occurrences in the past few months, occasioned by sickness, have reduced us to the necessity of making this call. We trust that it will be met in the same spirit of liberality and generosity on the part of our debtors. We shall re-gret the result, should this notice pass unnoticed.

On Monday night last, some person stole two undershirts from a clothes line on the premises of the junior editor. We notice the fact for the purpose of cautioning the thief against using them, or permitting any one else to do so; for they will be pretty certain to communicate the small pox to any one liable to contract that disease, who should wear them. The stolen shirts were the poorest of a lot of five, and were not worth stealing, even if they had not the small pox.

THE TELEGRAPH.—It seems quite unlikely that we are to have a *battery* in this city at present, although the wires will shortly pass over us. This we attribute now to the conviction of our people that Mr. O'Reilly's line is not the simon pure, and that difficulty to stockholders may grow out of the lawsuits said to be about to be instituted, or in progress. Let what will be the true cause, Mr. O'Reilly certainly deserves credit for his "go-ahead-ness," even if he has not acted fairly towards Mr. Morse. Our readers may rest assured, however, that it will not "set us back" any, if it does not connect us with us at present. We are within four or five hours of main terminating points, and we are able and willing to transmit the earliest and most correct intelligence by mail, as soon as they can receive it by the eastern papers, if not a little sooner.

IMPORTANT.—The demand of the late Small Pox Pamphlet being so immense, we understand that a committee have been appointed, who have, after great sacrifice and labor, agreed with Josiah LAWSON, Esq. to distribute the same. He will soon be able, if his animal and panniers do not fail, to commence operations. We understand that the edition is probably large enough; but should it prove deficient, another 5,000 will be printed, and those not called for will be placed in the Bookstores for sale. The Committee, we learn, recommended to the Council that they appoint agents in the towns throughout the State for the sale of the "tract."

The editor of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, writing from Washington, says, he hears of another letter from Gen. Taylor, in regard to the Presidency. It confirms, of course, his whig predilections, as such a man is not capable of disguising his sentiments upon any subject when deeming it proper to make them public. If elected he says he shall surround himself with a Whig Cabinet, but in regard to the minor offices, he does not propose to exclude the party opposed to him from a participation in their benefits.—

Perhaps the aforesaid editor has heard of the moon being made of green cheese. He may also believe it. If he supposes that *democrats* are to be caught with such chaff as the above, he must believe it. Out upon such bare-faced nonsense. It became stale in 1840, when "proscription was to be proscribed."

Report of an Experimental Survey on that portion of the Richmond and Terre Haute Rail Road, extending from Indianapolis to Terre Haute. By T. A. MORRIS, Esq.

We have looked over this able pamphlet with much interest; and if we can possibly find room, will shortly lay before our readers a synopsis of its contents. No short notice can do justice to the subject; and as it is one in which Central Indians from east to west is particularly concerned, we will endeavor to embody all items of general interest.

ILLNESS OF GEN. TAYLOR.—The Baton Rouge *Gazette* of the 16th ult., states that Gen. Taylor has been confined to his room, for some days, by a neuralgic affection.

We clip the above from the Vincennes *Gazette*. We should like the late political letters of the General would have "stuffed up" any genuine whig. O, my leg off, if that gets sympathy!

WABASH COURIER.—"No." Every word, hardly excepting a tabular statement, but what has been read. You should do so too, Judge; and also read "Doc. No. 6." You need not read the maps, unless you please to "examine for yourself." The latter is far more interesting than a whig speech giving "aid and comfort to the enemy."

L. O. O. F.—We have in type a revised Constitution for Lodges, recently adopted by several of them. Those Lodges in want can be supplied without delay, by notifying us.

The Presbyterian Church in New Castle, Henry county, came near being destroyed by fire, on Sunday morning last. Caused by keeping up too much fire.

General Taylor Never Surrenders!

If the following letters do not prove that he has "surrendered," and that to ultra federal whiggery, in his great desire for the Presidency, then we are incapable of judging the true meaning of language. All of his heretofore published letters have broadly asserted that he would not be the candidate of any party. He has himself, oft and again told the public that he was ignorant of the great measures which divide the parties of the present day; and in his eager desire, has sought to create an 1840 rally in his favor by suppressing his political principles, if indeed he had any at the time of his first writing.

Some, "more favored than the rest," with deep laid plans, sought their own private interests, should he be the favored one, by addressing him friendly; while with the old heads of the party they endeavored to hold their own, till time should show which way the wind blew.

The first of these letters was recently read at a Taylor meeting in Philadelphia, held on the 22d ult. It is a reply to a letter written by Mr. Ingerson, (which he denies having written)—and which was probably written for the express purpose of drawing out the General's opinions. At all events, as it became apparent that Mr. Clay's old and steadfast friends—those who believe he stands the best chance in his life of being elected; were firmly and manfully endeavoring to again bring him on the track, with a fair chance of success, that portion of the party who go for *availability*, which the Columbus *Gazette* says "should be paramount to all considerations of a personal character," were endeavoring to hoodwink and blind the people, and make them believe he was no ultra partisan. As Mr. Clay's prospect brightened, the *availables* became alarmed; and something must be done to convince the *ultras* that Gen. Taylor was as good a whig as Henry Clay. Hence the various correspondence now coming to light; showing that while Gen. Taylor refuses to surrender to Henry Clay, he can do it easily to the whig party, independent of Mr. Clay or his friends. Indeed, it is only by such action that he is not made to surrender to Clay himself. But we understand that Mr. Clay has written a letter, to be made public when the proper time comes, and he finds himself fairly headed. That time is not far distant.

On the subject of the same letter, we copy the following comments from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. Speaking of the writer of the letter to Taylor, who ever he may have been, the *Enquirer* says that he represents in the name of Mr. INGERSOLL, that he had recently addressed a mass meeting, at which he stated that Gen. TAYLOR "was a whig,—not indeed an ultra-partisan whig,—but a whig in principle." All this, says Gen. TAYLOR, in reply, "IS ENTIRELY CORRECT;" and he adds that after the discussion which occurred in the House of Congress, in regard to the capitulation of Monterey, he can hardly imagine how any one could mistake the complexion of his politics. There is frankness about this avowal that is worthy of the character of the man. It dissolves the doubts that party leaders have sought to gather about his political opinions, until they could accomplish their great purpose of committing democrats to his support, and make, from our ranks, diversion in his favor, under the guise of a "no-party candidate;" a man of the people, and not of a party. When the name of Gen. TAYLOR was first mentioned in connection with the Presidency, we unhesitatingly expressed the opinion that he was a whig in principle,—and that he had been induced to favor the use of his name through the efforts of a set of political camp followers, who were hungering and thirsting after office and power, and had conceived the purpose of accomplishing, through him, their ends. These men are the same that have dictated all his subsequent positions; and have been clamoring in the ears of the people that he was a "no-party man,"—a Jeffersonian republican,—and all that sort of thing.

This was a part of the political plan. The whig party, to which Gen. TAYLOR belongs, was not regarded as sufficiently strong to carry him, or any other man, as a *whig candidate*, from the beginning. It must acquire other strength,—and that must be done by a fraud. If Gen. TAYLOR was, either ignorantly or intentionally, a party to this deception in the beginning, he has now fully unmasked it. He has defined his own position, and exposed the schemes of those who have been laboring to manufacture political capital by the use of his name. He is a WHIG,—and that not alone because whigs have sustained him in Congressional debate,—but because, as he says, in this letter, that he considers the views of the whigs, and Mr. CLAY in particular, "as more nearly assimilated to those of Mr. Jefferson, than their opponents." He need not have told us that he is but little versed in politics, when he puts forth such a statement. He is either extremely ignorant, or he has learned the role of whig assertions in which this has been prominent so long that the people finding it mere faint without words, have come to utterly disregard it.

But the General goes still farther in this letter, and thoroughly throws himself into the embraces of the political schemers and managers. Either by accident or design, he assumes the very position which they desired him to take; though not, perhaps, so early a day, nor until their plans were more fully ripened, and their diversion from the democratic party made more certain and secure. He not only says, as a proof of his whig principles, that he had voted at the Presidential election of 1844, he would have given his suffrage to Mr. CLAY—but that he would *now prefer seeing him in that office to any man in the Union,—CERTAINLY MUCH MORE THAN HIMSELF.* So would the great mass of the TAYLOR whigs;—and a majority of them,—most certainly the leaders,—have used the name of the old hero, only for the purpose of strengthening the party, and producing that result.

How well it will succeed, time must determine. The man who has not seen the workings of this scheme, in recent events,—and particularly in Kentucky,—has been blind to the "signs of the times";—he that will not see it now that it is fully exposed is ready to abandon his own faith, and aid in its accomplishment.

The only question among the whig leaders, and that which will prevail at the National Conventions—CAN MR. CLAY BE ELECTED? Have we drawn sufficiently upon the ranks of the democratic party in the country, by the use of the name of General TAYLOR, to accomplish that end? If so, he is the candidate, and General TAYLOR is out of the way; except to aid in the result. If not, they will fall back upon the General for his "availability," having first committed him as a "whig in principle." Let our friends mark and ponder upon these things.

The following is the letter alluded to:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
CAMP NEAR MONTEREY, MEXICO, Aug. 3, 1847.

Joseph R. Ingerson—Dear Sir—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your exceedingly interesting letter, and that I have the honor of being called on at this time, to answer a few questions you have put to me.

My first question is, "What is your opinion of the present state of the Union?" I answer, that it is in a state of great perplexity, and that the only thing to be done is to unite all the states in a common cause, and to work for the abolition of slavery.

My second question is, "What is your opinion of the present state of the country?" I answer, that it is in a state of great perplexity, and that the only thing to be done is to unite all the states in a common cause, and to work for the abolition of slavery.

My third question is, "What is your opinion of the present state of the world?" I answer, that it is in a state of great perplexity, and that the only thing to be done is to unite all the states in a common cause, and to work for the abolition of slavery.

My fourth question is, "What is your opinion of the present state of the world?" I answer, that it is in a state of great perplexity, and that the only thing to be done is to unite all the states in a common cause, and to work for the abolition of slavery.

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