

Indiana State Sentinel.

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INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 11, 1848.

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Semi-Weekly.

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PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

ROBERT DALE OWEN, of Posey County.

EBENEZER M. CHAMBERLAIN, of Elkhart county.

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 MICHENER, of Indiana county.

6. GEORGE W. CARMICHAEL, of Lawrence county.

7. HENRY SECREST, of Putnam county.

8. DANIEL MACE, of Tippecanoe county.

9. GRAHAM N. FITCH, of Cass county.

10. ANDREW J. HARLAN, of Grant county.

Democratic State Central Committee.
LIVINGSTON DUNLAP, J. LEWIS REYNOLDS,
JAMES P. DRAKE, G. A. CHAPMAN,
E. N. SHIMER, WM. SULLIVAN,
CHARLES MAYER.

Democratic County Committee.
Centre—J. P. CHAPMAN, S. W. NORRIS, POWELL
HOWLAND.
Decatur—D. McFARLAND.
Franklin—JACOB SPRINGER.
Lawrence—J. PERRY, SR.
Perry—H. P. TODD.
Pike—ADAM WRIGHT.
Warren—E. N. SHIMER.
Washington—ELIJAH JAMES.
Wayne—JAMES JOHNSON.

See first page Semi-Weekly.

To Correspondents.

J. F., North Senn. We will comply with your request; and feel much obliged for your offer. Much may be done, if every one would do the same.

MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS.—We desire to direct attention to the new establishment for the manufacture of marble, just started near the railroad depot, by Mr. James Falconer. We are confident that persons in want of any article in this line of business, cannot find a more eligible opportunity to supply themselves, either in regard to elegance, cheapness, or any other quality. Some beautiful specimens of work in Italian marble, and other kinds of stone, may now be seen at the works; and the facilities of Mr. F. are such that he can fill any order at short notice. We have needed a good establishment of this kind, and we hope and believe that our citizens will take great pride in sustaining it.

Another runaway affair matrimonial came off at Coates's Hotel, in this city, on the 30th ult. The "fugitives" were from a neighboring town, and did not seem to be very much "panic" stricken,—though we have heard it said that some are liable to such an affection for a very brief period of time. They soon "rally" however, and the results are seldom fatal.

Doubts were raised as to whether the "Sentinel" would not come "down" upon the Rev. Brother who officiated on this occasion. We are free to state that we have no fault to find in this case. The parties were not "at home"; their "mothers" probably "knew they were out"; and if the ceremony had not been performed, who knows what else might have happened? In this consideration lies the justification. The other cases were very different. They could not be justified upon the same plea, nor upon the obligations based upon religious, moral, or social considerations, which should be observed at least by those whose vocation it is to enforce their observance upon others.

Foreign News.

The steamship *Britannia* arrived at Boston on the 7th inst., bringing 7 days later news from Europe.

We have the following telegraphic despatch by way of Madras papers:

The news from France is of a highly interesting character. Great excitement prevailed there. Ledru Rollin has attempted to destroy the Provisional Government. Accounts state that great numbers of troops are constantly arriving at Paris from all parts of the country. It is supposed that the causes of the hostility which exists, arise from the influence of the Bourgeois over the Provisional Government.

The news from Ireland represent the country as being on the very verge of war. Great excitement prevails throughout the nation.

FOREIGN MARKETS.—The Cotton market is unchanged from the last steamer's news. The market in Breadstuffs continues firm, and has advanced from previous quotations.

Corn 24s/27s: Flour 26s/27s.

A RECRUIT KILLED.—We learn from various sources, that on the 26th ult., at a recruiting station in the village of Fairfax, Monroe county, in this State, a recruit named Newman was killed under the following circumstances. The deceased became intoxicated and uproarious, and was therefore put under guard. In his rage he sought to escape; he repeatedly got away from his keepers, but was brought back. Still more enraged, he seized a musket and threatened to shoot the Sergeant in command. The Sergeant gave positive orders to the guard to shoot Newman should he again attempt to escape. He did make another attempt; the guard fired, and the charges of two muskets entered his body. He died in an hour or two, leaving a wife and two children to lament his fate.

The Madison Banner says, "it may be some satisfaction to the friends of the Volunteers who died in this city to know, that certain ladies of our acquaintance marked their graves at the time by inserting sprigs of the rose plant in them, and that the same are now growing finely."

The ladies alluded to are certainly entitled to the high consideration of every one for such a manifestation of generous sympathy.

The Virginia wheat crop is fine.—*Greensburg Register.*

So is the Political crop at the late elections: for, according to the Union, the returns thus far show the following result:

Net democratic gain nine—equal to a gain of eighteen members. If the rest of the State vote as before, the democratic majority on joint ballot will be twenty-one.

The boiler of a locomotive on the Reading railroad exploded on the 18th inst. The chief engineer, Mr. Nagle, and Mr. Christopher戈ffing, fireman, were instantly killed, their bodies being terribly mangled by the concussion. Four others, near at the time, were very badly injured, some of whom, it is feared, mortally.

Large meetings have been held in New York city, by Irishmen, for the purpose of raising "volunteers for Ireland." A similar meeting was recently held in Louisville which was large and enthusiastic.

The Columbus Gazette denies that Mr. William Herod was ever in favor of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. Wonder who Mr. H. is friendly to!

The Journal and Gen. Taylor.

The following article appeared in a late number of the *Xenix Torch Light*, one of the strongest whig papers in Ohio. It puts our State Journal in a quandary so hard to get out of, that it has made no attempt to do so. The article shows beyond dispute, that if a "regard for whig principles" as the Journal said, "forbids the nomination of Taylor," the same "regard" most forbid the nomination of McLean.

The Journal of the 8th inst. says that "devotion to principle, and not its abandonment, prompted the course it has taken," in regard to Taylor; and further, it "desires no man nominated who declares he will not be the exponent of the principles of the Whig party." How then, can it be in favor of Judge McLean in preference to Gen. Taylor?

Notwithstanding all this talk about "whig principles," and the pretensions of sincerity in their advocacy, the Journal will find itself supporting any man who may be nominated by the Whig National Caucus, which is to be held at Philadelphia on the 7th of June,—no matter what his previous sentiments may have been, and no matter how tenaciously and boldly he may have refused to be "the exponent of the principles" of the whig party.

JUDGE MCLEAN FOR PRESIDENT.—The Indiana State Journal, which for a long time has been abandoned among the "Taylor organs," has at length abandoned its "first love" and now goes it strong for Judge McLean for President.

The reasons assigned by the Journal for taking down Taylor and putting up McLean are first, because Gen. Taylor will not consent to receive a nomination at the hands of a National Convention, and second because he will not agree to stand as the exponent of the doctrines of the whig party. Well, for a political editor these are good and sufficient reasons. But in this respect is Gen. Taylor more objectionable than Judge McLean? Who can say that the Judge has pledged himself to submit to a National Convention, or in the event of his election by the Whig party he will regard it as his duty to carry out Whig measures?

In 1834, Mr. McLean was counted as of the democratic household, and was put forward for President by a portion of the Jackson party in opposition to Mr. Van Buren; but the little Magician was too many for him, and so compactly headed him in the affections of the party, as to frighten the Judge from the track. From the time of this "heading" the friends of the Judge date his return to the Whig ranks. The friends of the Judge then, somewhat like the friends of Gen. Taylor now, put him forward as an independent candidate; and in many of the States, as in some of the countries, where Jacksonism completely overlaunched every thing else, many members of the Whig party, who held a bit "loose" to be better than no bread, warmly espoused his cause. It was whilst the Judge occupied this position that he addressed a letter to a gentleman in a neighboring county, from which any one who may feel an interest in the subject may learn the estimation in which Judge M. held national conventions or caucuses. From this letter we make an extract or two for the benefit of our young readers who may not be familiar with the political history of this day.

In reply to the question as to whether he "intended to become a candidate for the Presidency, irrespective of the decision of a National Convention," Judge McLean says: "I shall become a candidate or not will depend entirely on the voluntary action of the people. The choice of their public servants in my opinion, belongs to the people, and not to those who, from selfish views, may assume the responsibility of acting for them."

"I am opposed to a National Caucus or Convention now, as I was in eighteen hundred and twenty-three, when an attempt was made through its influence, to elect President of the United States."

A National Convention is contrary to the established usages of the democratic party. It has a direct tendency to place the whole political power of the country into the hands of a few individuals, and to deprive the people of a full and fair expression of their will. It will substitute for the official organs of the nation, and laws a cabal, which will control, through a corrupt influence, the whole action and policy of the government."

We know that it may be said in extenuation of this paragraph that the Judge was at that time speaking of a locofoco, and had reference to locofoco national conventions.

We are aware of this, but still we do not see how the principle is thereby changed. But where, we ask, as a Whig, has he spoken differently? Will any one point us to the public document in which he has given his assent to abide the decision of a Whig National Convention, or, in the event of his election any assurance that he will use his influence to carry out Whig measures? Even as late as 1843, (we believe he was called a Whig then,) in a letter published in the National Intelligencer of Sept. 30, 1843.

"I do not desire and would not receive the Presidency if within my reach, as the instrument of a party. Indeed I should count it no honor to have my name associated with the downward course of our Government, and such a course is accelerated, by ultra-partism. To bring back the Government to its old foundations, to restore its lost character, and former purity, energy, and independence, would be an achievement which would make any individual the favored man of his country. Of this who would not be proud? And short of this object no honest man can desire the Presidency."

Now we would ask the Indiana State Journal, or any other McLean paper that may choose to give attention, if Gen. Taylor's recent letters upon the subject of the Presidency, which have made him objectionable as a whig candidate, are not almost literal paraphrases of the paragraph first above quoted? Gen. Taylor says he will not be the candidate of his party, and in doing so he but reiterates what Judge McLean has said before him.

On the whole we think Gen. Taylor's Whigry and reliability in every way equal to that of Judge McLean, and if the Whig party intend to consult only "expediency" in selecting a candidate, they had as well take the one as the other.

Well! Well!—or if you like it better,—ill! It seems we cannot please our whig friends, any way we can fix it; and we have a great notion of ceasing to try! Here, for instance, are pair of them, who, with their usual inconsistency, praise and blame us for the same thing! If both blamed us, we should feel pretty sure we were right; as it is, we hardly know how to decide the point. What a pity it is that our neighbors were in such a hurry to take their "soup" in the case of Gen. Taylor! If they had only waited till Major Bliss had returned, and the letter to the General's brother-in-law had been prepared,—how much mortification would have been saved to them and us! Then, we should have had no such paragraphs as these from our whig contemporaries.

The State Sentinel seems to enjoy the sport of poking the Journal in the ribs for its unjustifiable abandonment of "Old Rough & Ready." We think ourselves, that the Journal's conduct in this case, reflects any credit upon its editor for firmness and consistency.

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Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad.

In our last we noticed the address of O. H. Smith, our representative, Judge Wick, the proceedings of Congress have been barren of interest, until last Saturday, when the President by message communicated to both houses the application of the people of Yucatan for protection against the Indians, offering to the sovereignty of that peninsula for their protection. Upon this message, the whigs, through Mr. Rockwell, of Massachusetts, attempted to spring a debate against time, for the convenience of letting off spleen against the acquisition of territory: but they were repelled under the force of honest acquiescence in the appeal