



VINCENNES.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1845.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

For Senator,
ABNER T. ELLIS.For Representative,
R. N. CARNAN.For Auditor,
ABRAHAM SMITH.For Assessor,
LEWIS L. WATSON.For School Commissioner,
ANDREW PURCELL, Sr.For County Commissioner,
WM JUNKIN.

We are authorized to announce Mr. Samuel H. Elliott as a candidate for County Auditor, at the approaching August election.

We are authorized to announce Mr. Henry Turbett as a candidate for County Commissioner, at the approaching August election.

Apprentice Wanted.—A boy from 12 to 16 years of age, of industrious habits, and can read well, will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing business at this office, if application be made soon.

The editor of the Indiana Farmer and Gardener will please send us No. 3 of his valuable paper.

The Texas news which we publish in another column, will be found very interesting.

Locofoco Trickery.

The locos are extremely anxious to send two votes from this county to aid in the election of a Locofoco United States Senator next winter. To effect this object, they know full well that they must, by hook or by crook, produce divisions and dissensions in the Whig ranks. Hence we see these scheming Locofoco leaders busily engaged in raising all manner of false issues. Some of the most rabid and red-mouthed among them openly declare, with great apparent sincerity, that THEY will not vote for the Whig nominees in the Senate and House unless they will pledge the members to do so; and so others claim that they really would vote for the Whig candidates, if they were not afraid that others will instances that certain Locofocos in their plan supporting the Whig candidates for senator purposes, etc., etc.

This is all flagitious—rank disreputable. I can well understand why not even the Whig candidates for the Senate and House, no matter what pledges they made in these false issues. Here, men are so easily swayed as to be pulled by such tricks.

The news just received a few days since of hearing one of these Locofoco tricksters, who is considered very well in a crowd, that he should like to speak for the Whig nominees for the Senate and House, were he not afraid of being might possibly go for the repeal of the present valuation laws. We remain but need be under any such impression, for we know, and almost every one knew, that they were opposed to the repeal of the present valuation laws, and, if elected, would oppose any attempt to repeal or modify them, unless they should receive written instructions signed by a majority of the voters of the county, directing them to pursue a different course. To this he hem'd and haw'd, and seemed to doubt our knowledge. Well, we told him, there was one that we knew, and which he knew too, and that was, that he was and always had been bitterly opposed to the present valuation laws himself, and that he was not honest in what he was saying, but was attempting to practice a little Locofoco trickery. This, after some sputtering, he was obliged to acknowledge, and excused himself by saying that every thing is fair in politics. Yes, every thing is fair in politics with these unprincipled demagogues. They will advocate one measure in one part of the county and the very reverse of that measure in another part. They will resort to every species of trickery and falsehood to produce distrust and to excite fear and prejudices among the Whigs towards the Whig candidates, and should they succeed in accomplishing their nefarious purposes, they will laugh at the credulity of those they have imposed upon. But the Whigs will recollect that these Locofoco schemers, who are now so active in sowing dissensions among them by falsehood and imposition, are the same men who, but last year, were so bold, reckless and noisy in propagating the most diabolical slanders against Henry Clay.

A man was recently hung in North Carolina for stealing a pair of suspenders

THE BLIGHT OF LOCOFOCOISM.—Every thing appears to wither at the touch of Locofoocoism. It is always on the retrograde movement. The principles of the Locofooco leaders are to keep the people in ignorance and to destroy the spirit of enterprise. Ignorance, slothfulness and vice are the almost necessary attendants of its march. We learn, not though with surprise, that the Polk administration have it in contemplation to reduce this long established daily mail line between Louisville and St. Louis to a tri-weekly line. At the end of Polk's term we may bless our stars if it is not reduced to a weekly mail, and that too hauled by oxen.

Such is the commencement of Locofooco improvements. We do wonder if there will not be an attempt to bring back the savages and restore the old South Western Territory to a howling wilderness?

The people are getting along altogether too fast to suit the ideas of Locofooco Princes.

UNITED STATES JOURNAL.—We have received the first number of the above-named paper, which is published at Washington City, by J. E. Dow & Co., at the office of the Madisonian, which they have purchased of "the immortal John Jones." It is a very neatly printed paper, and as well edited, we think, as any journal on that side of the question. It will support the Administration, and no doubt receive a share of the "spoils." Our Democratic friends ought to take it.

A convention of infidels met in the city of New York a short time since, at which there was a considerable number of persons. Among the rest was a Mrs. Rose, a Polish woman, who favored them with a speech. She said she was in favor of "universal freedom" and glories that she has "gone away from the superstition in fashion called religion." Prentiss says, in getting clear of "superstition," she is very apt to get clear of some other old-fashioned notions about womanly propriety and decency. Mrs. Rose, we presume, is a very fragrant woman, but she will smell no less sweet if she is well watched.

INTERESTING TO THE ADVOCATES OF WAR.—It is stated in the Journal of the Royal Polytechnic Institute that another weapon of terrible efficacy has been invented by Professor Bunson. He has discovered a fluid, called the "fluid of Caliet," which possesses the most extreme and instantaneous inflammability, on being exposed to the air. If, therefore, a globe of glass, or other fragile materials be thrown into the port hole of a ship, the moment it breaks against the deck or any hard object, the spilled fluid is in a blaze and sets on fire every thing combustible in contact with it. The result of the combustion is the evolution of clouds of white arsenic, so that the atmosphere instantly becomes a deadly poison. Thus if inflamed between two decks, the whole atmosphere would be at once fatal. The substance, moreover, being insoluble in water and heavier, water would not extinguish it when on fire. It would certainly be difficult to conceive a more formidable weapon.

Highly Important from Texas.

ANNEXATION CERTAIN AT LAST.

PEACE NATION OF PRESIDENT JONES.

MEETING OF CONGRESS IN JUNE.

We receive a letter Saturday, highly important accounts from Texas, via New Orleans, which is now certain that Texas will come into the Union at the next session of Congress, in December.

These accounts were received at New Orleans on the 24th inst., by the steamboat John McLean, from Galveston. The Texas Congress is called together on the 10th of June to decide the question. A. S. Smith has gone to England as *Charge d'affaires*. What is he now?

We annex a copy of extracts—

N. Y. Herald.

The Whig and the People's Journal.—From every quarter of the Republic (say the Herald Telegraph of the 16th ult.) we hear but one unanimous voice of pleasure, in the popular assemblies, county, state, &c., to justify their adoption of the terms of annexation named by the American government. The thunder of the popular voice is heard on every side.

The kind of public opinion has swayed all opposition, and the few opponents of annexation have given up the day from the contest, if not to be beaten, when the opponents of the great measure only look around them once to survey the field, to cry "all is lost."

In Jasper and Jefferson it is said there is scarcely one man opposed to the measure, in Robertson, only five or six. In the great counties of San Augustine, Nacogdoches and Montgomery, it is estimated that the majority in favor of annexation exceeds two thousand. Along the whole line of the counties on the Brazos, Colorado, and Guadalupe, there is scarcely one man opposed to the measure. A dissenting voice except in the little hamlet of Washington. Even the officers of government now declare that the torrent of public opinion is irresistible, and they are bending beneath it. We have learned with pleasure that the Secretary of the Treasury has stated that he is in favor of Annexation, and is willing to accept the propositions of Mr. Brown. The Secretary of State, we are told, has written back to the President, and informed him that it is useless to delay the measure, and that the popular enthusiasm is irresistible. Even the Washington Register is compelled to change its course, and

veer about to the popular current. It is now reported that an extra session of Congress will be held on the 1st of June. Long before that time the people in each of the counties of the Republic will have expressed their assent to the terms offered by the American Government. Since it is now admitted by every officer of the government that it is impossible to prevent the consummation of this great measure, why should there be any delay?—Cannot Congress act upon this subject by the middle of May as well as on the first of June? We have yet confidence in the President that he will not resort at this crisis to any procrastinating policy to defeat the measure. The die is cast. It is the decree of destiny that this great work shall be consummated; and the puny hand of man might as well be uplifted to turn back the clouds as to turn back public opinion on this question. We shall indulge in no forebodings. We rejoice that the President and Cabinet have determined to carry out the will of the people. All parties can now unite with cordiality in advancing this great measure. The people will act with the government, and the government will act with the people. Harmony, order and good feeling will prevail on every side, and we will have the proud satisfaction that we shall return as a band of brothers to our "Fatherland."

President Anson Jones has issued his proclamation convening Congress on the 16th day of June, to take into consideration the proposition of annexation. The *Civilian and Galveston Gazette* makes the following remarks upon the subject:

"We regret to learn, which we do from the *National Register*, that the United States Minister has submitted to this Government the bare proposition for annexation, contained in Mr. Brown's resolutions, Mr. Polk as well as Mr. Tyler conceiving it 'impracticable' to effect the measure under Mr. Benton's plan.

"The object of the President is to take such steps as shall not only ascertain the will of the people, but if they shall so require, place us in a position for admission into the Union, at the next session of the American Congress."

MEXICAN DESPATCHES.—We learn, says the *Houston Morning Star*, of the 19th, that our government has received communications from Gen. Austin, by way of Corpus Christi and Bexar, conveying assurances that the new government of Mexico is disposed to treat with Texas upon the basis of independence. Similar despatches, we learn, were received from Vera Cruz by the Eurydice, about a fortnight since, and it is rumored that the British Minister in Mexico will soon induce the Mexican government to present definite propositions for the adjustment of all difficulties between the two countries.

It is rumored also that our government has answered these communications, and the despatches for this purpose were sent back to Vera Cruz by a British vessel. It is expected that the final propositions of the Mexican government will be received here about the middle of June, or by the 1st of July.

Gen. Ashbel Smith.—We learn from the *Civilian* that this gentleman, whose recent arrival here, speculation attributed to various causes, has been re-appointed Charge d'affaires of the republic of Texas to England and France, and was journeying thither when he passed this place. The office of Secretary of State, made vacant by this appointment, will be filled by the Hon. Ebenezer Allen, now Attorney General.

The sentiments of the Texian nation can best be gauged by a perusal of the resolutions passed by the Legislature of Texas on the 24th ult., by the steamboat John McLean, from Galveston. The Texas Congress is called together on the 10th of June to decide the question. A. S. Smith has gone to England as *Charge d'affaires*. What is he now?

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the basis for consummating the proposed Annexation:

And whereas, the President of the United States has selected the first and second sections of the resolutions as such basis, and notified this Government thereof, which sections are as follows, viz:—

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress doth assent that the territory properly included within and rightly belonging to the Republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of Government, to be adopted by the people of said Republic, by deputies in Convention assembled, with the consent of the said Republic included within and rightly belonging to the Republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of Government, to be adopted by the people of said Republic, by deputies in Convention assembled, with the consent of the said Republic."

"2. And be it further resolved, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following condition, and with the following guarantees, to wit:—

"First, Said State to be formed subject to the adjustment by this government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other governments, and that the Constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption, by the people of said Republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six."

"Second, Said State, when admitted into the Union, after owing to the United States all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy-yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence, belonging to said Republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind which may belong to or be due and owing said Republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas, and the residue of said debts to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the government of the United States.

"Third, New States of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution.—And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited."

"And whereas, the premises, requiring the solemn deliberation and action of the Representatives of the people, form an extraordinary occasion for convening the Congress of the Republic.

Therefore, be it known, that I, ANSON JONES, President of the Republic of Texas, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution, do, by these presents, require that the Senators and Representatives to Congress of this Republic, shall assemble in special session, at the city of Washington, in the county of Washington, on Monday, the sixteenth day of June next, ensuing, then and there to receive such communications as may be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meto for the welfare of Texas.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the Republic to be herewith affixed. Done at the town of Washington, in Washington county, on Saturday the 24th day of May, A. D. 1845, between the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for the term of seven years, the following real estate, described as follows, to-wit: all that parcel of ground in the Borough of Vincennes, part of lot designated on Johnson and Ewing's plat as lot number one hundred and forty-five, (No. 145.) and being the court house lot, and also that certain other parcel of ground, lying and being on the south-west of the above described lot, and bounded as follows, to-wit: and being lying at the south corner of the old court house lot, and running thence with Fourth street west seventy feet (70), then at right angles with Fourth street, thence north-east and parallel with Fourth street to a dividing line equally distant between Bonin and St. Peter's street, thence north-west with said line to the dividing line between lots numbers one hundred and forty-five, and one hundred and thirty-two, (145 and 132), thence north-east with said line to the line of the old court house lot, thence south-east with said line to Fourth street the place of beginning; and in case of failure to realize the full amount demanded by said execution, I will, at the same time and place, expose to sale the fee simple of said real estate in favor of William J. Heiberl, and against Samuel L. Crosby and Nancy G. Crosby.

ISAAC MASS, S. C.

May 1st, 1845-47-48. (Pr's fee \$3 12.)

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Monday the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., Mrs. Margaret Henderson, consort of Mr. Jas. H. Henderson of this place.

Nearly every Locofoco paper is teeming with abuse directed against the Whigs, because the Whigs recommend an amicable settlement of the Oregon difficulties.

And because the Whigs advise the course sanctioned by Wisdom, patriotism, and

common sense, they are denounced as the friends of England, as men who, in the event of a war, would side with the enemy, as men who take the English view of all subjects! These wretches must feel their own infinite baseness when they dare to bring such foul accusations against a party which numbers among its supporters a vast majority of the wisest, most patriotic, and best informed men in the nation.

If war should again inflict the country, it would be fought principally on the ocean by Whig officers and Whig seamen, for a large proportion of our naval officers are men of sense and patriotism, and like a large majority of the men of that sort in the United States, are firm and uncompromising Whigs. The Locofocos that dig ditches, carry hods, and live where sunbeams never penetrate would have but little participation in the glories or miseries that might attend the contest.

We repeat it, that if war shall be waged with Great Britain, on Whig heads, and Whig hearts, and Whig muscles the country will chiefly rely for success, and thus relying, the honor and glory of the Union will be in safe hands.

The Whigs opposed to the honor and

prosperity of the United States, indeed

Whigs were Polk, and Van Buren, and

Buchanan and Wall, and Hubbard, and

many other leaders of the Locofoco party

during the last war? Mr. Polk ex-

cused himself from fighting, and while

his fellow students shouldered their muskets, he put his books in his pocket and went into dignified retirement. Mr. Van Buren first opposed, and then when it was rather late in the day, supported the war, and the other worthies we have named were rank federalists and signed over the humiliation brought on England by the success of the Americans! Where was the embodiment of Whig principles, the honest, patriotic, high-souled Clay? Precisely where the present leaders of Locofocoism were not. He was gallantly sustaining free-trade and sailors'-rights, while the red-mouthed Locofocos were denouncing them. In the teeth of such facts as these, the Locofocos have the impudence and hardihood to accuse the Whigs of taking part with Great Britain against the United States!

While the Whigs are always ready to

sustain the true honor of the country under

all circumstances, they are in favor of

maintaining peace with all the world unless

imperative necessity demands war. As true friends of the people, the Whigs are for peace, because the prosperity of the people depends on peace. The Whigs do not wish to see the sad spectacle of our immovable merchant ships rotting in the various ports of the Union; they do not wish to see the waves of the old Ocean reddened with the blood of their countrymen—they have no desire to hear the shrieks of widows, and the wail of countless orphans; they could not enjoy the prostration of business, the insat