*From the Union.*

## Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana.

Next to Bolivar, there is no one, among the distinguished men of the Spanish American republics, whose life has been signalized by so many extraordinary vicissitudes of good and evil fortune, or who has attained so wide spread a reputation, as Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana.

Santa Ana is a native of the department of Vera Cruz. Here, without enjoying any adventitious advantages of birth or family, he was enabled by his talents and activity, to secure great local influence, and then to rise gradually to wealth and power.

He began to be conspicuous in 1821, as a partizan of Iturbide. On the promulgation by the latter of the plan of Iguala, (February 24, 1821,) Santa Ana, at the head of the irregular forces of the neighborhood, succeeded, by a *coup de main*, in driving the Spaniards out of Vera Cruz, of which he was appointed governor by Iturbide. The Spaniards, however, still held the castles of San Juan de Uloa, from which they were not for a long time dislodged; and, of course, Santa Ana's position was one of great importance. Meanwhile, differences arose between Santa Ana and the Emperor Augustin, who had come down to Jalapa to direct the operations against the Spaniards. Santa Ana repaired to Jalapa to confer with Iturbide; and, being treated harshly and deprived of his command, immediately left Jalapa, hurried back to Vera Cruz, in anticipation of the intelligence of his disgrace, and raised the standard of revolt, and, by means of his personal authority with the troops of the garrison, was able to commence hostilities against the Emperor. Thereupon, Guadalupe Victorio, whose name was endeared to the Mexicans by his previous unsuccessful efforts in the revolution, and who was living concealed in the mountains, emerged from his hiding-place, called around his old republican companions in arms, expelled Iturbide, and established the Mexican republic with a federal constitution, in imitation of the United States.

Santa Ana, who, by taking up arms, had contributed so largely to this result, and thinking himself not duly considered in the new arrangements, sailed from Vera Cruz with a small force, (March 1823,) and, landing at Tampico, advanced through the country to San Luis Potosi, assuming to be new protector of the new republic. But he did not possess influence enough to maintain himself in this attitude, and was compelled to submit to the government, and to remain for several years in retirement at Manga de Clavo.

The termination of Victorio's presidency, however, in 1828, enabled Santa Ana to re-appear on the stage. Pedraza had been regularly elected President: on hearing of which, Santa Ana rose in arms, and, by a rapid march, seized upon, and intrenched himself in the castle of Perote, where he published a plan, the basis of which was to annul the election of Pedraza, and confer the presidency on Guerrero; but, being successfully attacked here by the government forces, he was compelled to flee, and took refuge in the mountains of Oajaca, to all appearance an outlaw and a ruined man. The signal of revolution, however, which he had given at Perote, was followed up with more success in other parts of the country. Pedraza was at length driven into exile, Guerrero was declared President in his place, and Santa Ana was appointed to the command of the very army sent against him, and to the government of Vera Cruz; and, after the inauguration of Guerrero, (April 1829) he became Secretary of War.

During the occurrence of these events, the Spanish government was organizing its last invasion of Mexico; and on Barradas—the commander of the Spanish forces, landing at Tampico, July 27, 1829, Santa Ana was intrusted with the command of the Mexican troops, and at length compelled the Spaniards to capitulate, September 11, 1829, and thus put an end to the war of Independence.

Guerrero had been in office but a few months, when another revolution occurred. The Vice President, (Bustamente) gathered a force at Jalapa, and *pronounced* against Guerrero, December, 1829, who was at length taken prisoner, and executed for treason; Bustamente assuming the presidency.

Santa Ana, after feebly resisting, had at length joined, or at least acquiesced in, the movement of Bustamente; and remained in retirement for two or three years, until in 1832 he of a sudden *pronounced* against the government, compelled Bustamente to flee, and brought back Pedraza from exile to serve out the remaining three months of the term for which he had been elected to the presidency.

In the progress of events, Santa Ana had now acquired sufficient importance to desist from the function of President-maker, and to become himself President, May, 1833. His presidency was filled with *pronunciamentos* and civil wars, which produced the consummation of the overthrow of the federal constitution of 1824, and the adoption in 1836 of a central constitution.

Though most of the Mexican States acquiesced in the violent changes, by which they were reduced to mere departments—under the control of military commandants, too—Texas on the northeast, and Yucatan on the southeast, refused to submit to the military dominion of whatever faction of the army might happen to hold power in the city of Mexico; and Santa Ana at length took command in person of the army organized for the reduction of Texas. The battle of San Jacinto, the capture of Santa Ana, his release by Houston on conditions which he afterwards refused to fulfil, his visit to this country, and his subsequent return to Mexico, are events familiarly known in the United States.

When Santa Ana marched on Texas, first Barragan, and then Coro, exercised the functions of the presidency for awhile, until, after the new constitution, Bustamente, having returned from exile, was elected President; the temporary unpopularity of Santa Ana, and his retirement in disgrace to Manga de Clavo, having left the field open to the friends of Bustamente.

Sundry *pronunciamentos* followed; of which, one of the most dangerous, headed by Mejia, gave to Santa Ana the opportunity of emerging from his retirement. He vanquished Mejia, and caused him to be shot on the field of battle. This exploit gave to Santa Ana a new start in public affairs; so that, when the French government, in 1838, resolved to punish Mexico for its multiplied aggressions on the subjects of France in Mexico, and proceeded to attack Vera Cruz, the command of the Mexican troops was committed to Santa Ana. On this occasion he received a wound, which rendered the amputation of one of his legs necessary; and his services, at this time, seemed to have effaced, in the eyes of the Mexicans, the disgrace of his defeat at San Jacinto.

Santa Ana took no part in the unsuccessful movement of Urrea against Bustamente in 1840; but in 1841 there broke out a revolution, commenced by the Paredes, at Guadalajara, into which Santa Ana threw himself with so much vigor and zeal, that Bustamente was again compelled to flee, and the plan of Tacubaya, with the agreement of La Estanzuela, was adopted; in virtue of which, the constitution of 1836 was abolished, and Santa Ana himself was invested with the power of dictator, for the purpose of reconstituting the republic.

Under these auspices, and amidst all the calamities of a protracted but unsuccessful attempt to reduce Yucatan to submission, (for Yucatan at length made its own terms,) a new constitution was adopted June 13, 1843, entitled "Basis of Political Organization of the Mexican Republic," and Santa Ana was elected President.

Santa Ana resigned his dictatorship, and entered upon office as the new President in January, 1844; but before the expiration of the year, Paredes again *pronounced* at Guadalajara, and this time against Santa Ana, November, 1844. The chief ostensible causes to this movement were various administrative abuses committed by Santa Ana and his ministers, and especially an abortive attempt of his administration to raise money for an expedition against Texas. When the revolution broke out, Santa Ana was at Manga de Clavo, the presidency being provisionally held (during his absence from the capital) by Canalizo. Instantly on hearing the tidings of the movement at Guadalajara, Santa Ana, in open violation of one of the articles of the new organic bases, was placed in command of the army, and rapidly traversed the republic, from Jalapa to Queretara, with all the forces he could raise, to encounter Paredes. But the departments which he had left behind him speedily revolted, not excepting even Vera Cruz; and though his faction in the capital, including Canalizo and his ministers, endeavored to sustain him by proclaiming him dictator, their efforts were vain; he was compelled to retrogade, and at length routed, and obliged to surrender himself a captive to the new administration headed by Herrera, which has released him with a penalty of ten years' exile.

Thus, after having been conspicuous for twenty-five years in nearly all the military and political movements of his country, and having himself originated or conducted as many revolutions, in the course of which he was alternately, or many times, either at the head of affairs, or in the depths of misfortune, Santa Ana has been compelled to yield to the common fate of eminence in Mexico—that is, exile or the scaffold. The great abilities which he undoubtedly possesses, seem to have answered little purpose in the domestic affairs of his country, but to enable him to be foremost among his countrymen in the promotion of those civil wars by which they have never ceased to be distracted, and to accumulate, amid the public disasters, a colossal fortune, inferior in amount (it is understood) to but very few on this continent; and he is still at an age to enable him, in some contingency, once more to exercise controlling influence over the destinies of the Mexican republic. K. S.

## General Jackson.

The Union says:—The following is, perhaps, the last written statement made by the departed patriot Jackson. We have seen the original in the hands of a friend of General Armstrong, on which is based an application for a pension; and, with leave of that friend, present it to our readers. It is in General Jackson's own hand-writing, produced only twenty-three days before his death. In it, there is nothing tremulous; but it carries the same boldness of hand as though it had been written ten years ago. Gen. Armstrong is now our Consul at Liverpool, whither he has gone. The appointment reflects much credit on the discernment and good judgment of President Polk; for a more gallant and meritorious person could not have been selected. We understand he has taken with him that trusty and experienced sword which was the companion of the hero of New Orleans throughout the last war:

"I have carefully examined the within declaration of General Robert Armstrong for a pension, and do hereby certify that it is true in all its parts; and I do further certify, that in the battle of the 23d of January, 1814, called and known by the name of Enotochopoco, the shameful flight of my rear guard produced panic and confusion in my whole army, that it was the unflinching bravery of then Lieutenant Armstrong, acting as Captain of the volunteer artillery guards, that saved my whole army from a total and shameful defeat, and all my wounded from horrid massacre. This little Spartan band, of about twenty-five in number, met and bravely faced upwards of five hundred of the bravest Creek warriors, checked them in their desperate onset, and at one fire of this savage host, I saw seven of this little heroic band fall—amongst them was Lieut. Armstrong, commanding as Captain, severely wounded. He fell by the side of the cannon, exclaiming to his men this heroic expression: '*Some of you my brave fellows must perish; but save the cannon.*' They did save the cannon, and my whole army from a shameful defeat, and my brave wounded from barbarous massacre. For this severe wound, Gen. Armstrong claims a pension—I might have said glorious wound. Can there be an American bosom that will not respond, 'Yield it to him, to the full amount of a Captain's pay, as an honorable testimonial to the bravery of the General, and his valuable services to his country?'

"Given at the Hermitage, Tennessee, this 16th day of May, 1845. ANDREW JACKSON."

Interesting Incident.—Every thing that relates to Andrew Jackson, the Hero of New Orleans, and the friend of his country, is of deep interest to the American people. And although the incident we are about to relate is, in itself, of no great interest, it becomes so to us in consequence of those connected with it.

At the Nashville Convention of August last, we visited the Hermitage (only twelve miles distant) in company with Judge Douglass of this State, and some other of our fellow citizens. The Hermitage was crowded with people from almost every State, who had been invited thither by the venerable patriot on the day succeeding the Convention.

Gov. Clay, of Alabama, was near General Jackson, who was himself sitting on the sofa in the hall of his residence; and as each person entered, Gov. Clay introduced him to the Hero, and he passed along. When Judge Douglass was thus introduced, General Jackson raised his still brilliant eyes, and gazed for a moment in the countenance of the Judge, still retaining his hand: "Are you the Mr. Douglass of Illinois, who delivered a speech last session on the subject of the fine imposed on me for declaring martial law at New Orleans?" asked General Jackson.

"I have delivered a speech in the House of Representatives upon that subject," was the modest reply of our friend.

"Then stop!" said General Jackson. "Sit down here, beside me. I desire to return you my thanks for that speech. You are the first man that has ever relieved my mind on a subject which has rested upon it for thirty years. My enemies have always charged me with violating the constitution of my country, by declaring martial law at New Orleans; and my friends have always admitted the violation; but have contended that circumstances justified me in that violation. I never could understand how it was that the performance of a solemn duty to my country—a duty which, if I had neglected to perform, would have made me a traitor in the sight of God and man—could properly be pronounced a violation of the constitution. I felt convinced in my own mind, that I was not guilty of such a heinous offence; but I could never make out a legal justification of my course; nor has it ever been done, sir, until you, on the floor of Congress, at the late session, established it beyond the possibility of cavil or doubt.

"I thank you, sir, for that speech. It has relieved my mind from the only circumstances that rested painfully upon it. Throughout my whole life, I never performed an official act which I viewed as a violation of the constitution of my country; and I can now go down to the grave in peace, with the perfect consciousness that I have not broken, at any period of my life, the constitution or laws of my country."

Thus spoke the old Hero, his countenance brightened by emotions which it is impossible for us to describe. We turned to look at Douglass. He was speechless. He could not reply; but convulsively shaking the aged veteran's hand, he rose and left the room. Certainly, Gen. Jackson had paid him the highest compliment he could have bestowed on any individual.—*Ill. State Register.*

## "Heaven gave Him Length of Days, and he filled then with Deeds of Greatness."

Truly beautiful and beautifully true, are the lines we have quoted from the accomplished pen of George Bancroft, in reference to the revered Hero and sage of the Hermitage. Volumes might be written in his praise, without half expressing what is contained in the brief sentence: "Heaven gave him length of days, and he filled them with deeds of greatness." Upon the simple tomb which marks the final resting place of the patriot hero, who filled the measure of his country's glory, should that simple and expressive inscription be placed. Beyond the ordinary life of man he lived—and none except the Father of his Country, has left a name so deathless as that of Andrew Jackson.—*Ohio Statesman.*

Portrait of Gen. Jackson.—Mr. Healey, the artist sent to this country by Louis Philippe, for the purpose of taking portraits of some of our most distinguished citizens, had finished his portrait of Gen. Jackson but a day or two before the decease of that venerable patriot and statesman. It is spoken of as a fine specimen of art, and as a faithful picture, decidedly the best that has ever been taken. It represents him, indeed, as on the verge of existence—the complexion bloodless—the eye calm, without fire—without passion—the form and figure bent and emaciated—the countenance placid, though much shrunk from its former proportions, giving to the face a more elongated appearance, and to the forehead a little more relative elevation than appears in the paintings hitherto made of him. The abundance of his snow-white hair is most naturally and impressively represented without any precision of adjustment; and his dress, though rich and after his habitual mode, is without that attention to detail and order, which we look for in health. It is Mr. Healy's intention also, to take a copy from the most approved portrait of Gen. Jackson, at an earlier period of life; and it is understood that he has selected a painting in the possession of the late Major Rutledge, which was taken in 1824.

Mankind might do without physicians, if they would observe the laws of health; without soldiers, if they would observe the laws of Christianity; without lawyers, if they would keep their tempers; and preachers, if each one would take care of his own conscience—but there is no living without farmers.

## DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

### Marion County.

*For Representatives,* { Y. E. R. WILSON, NATH'L B. WEBBER.
*For County Auditor,* NATHANIEL BOLTON.
*For Assessor,* AHIRA WELLS.
*For County Commissioner,* JOHN McFALL.

☞The following is a list of Democratic candidates for Representatives in the several counties mentioned:

| *Counties.* | *Candidates.* |
|---|---|
| Clinton, | Wilson Seawright. |
| Fountain, | John Bowman, Hugh H. Scott. |
| Gibson, | Smith Miller. |
| Orange, | Joel Vandeveer. |
| Lawrence, | Geo. W. Carr, David S. Lewis. |
| Dubois, | John Donnell, |
| Montgomery, | Samuel Herron, Henry T. Snook, John Nelson. |
| Allen, | F. P. Randall. |
| Green, | Dr. Skinner. |
| Miami and Wabash, | Benjamin Henton. |
| Posey, | James C. Endecott. |
| Clarke, | John S. Simonson, George Green. |
| Pike, | Robert Logan. |
| Harrison, | F. McRea, Wm. Saffer. |
| Franklin, | E. D. Crookshank, Spencer Wiley. |
| Washington, | William Shanks, Henry C. Monroe, |
| Scott, | Samuel Davis. |
| Elkhart, | Samuel T. Clymer. |
| Carroll, | Henry P. Tedford. |
| Johnson, | Dr. Webb. |
| Morgan, | A. M. Delavan. |
| Porter and Lake, | Alexander McDonnald. |
| Putnam, | James H. Farmer, Henry Secrest. |
| Cass, | Cyrus Tabet, |
| Switzerland, | Edward Buras. |
| Jackson, | S. P. Mooney. |
| Jennings, | Dr. Hill. |
| Bartholomew, | Ephraim Arnold. |
| Blackford, Wells and Huntington, | David B. Turner. |

We shall continue this list as soon as we obtain the necessary information to enable us to do so.

☞The following is a list of Democratic candidates to fill vacancies in the State Senate, so far as we have heard.

| *Districts.* | *Candidates.* |
|---|---|
| Warrick, Spencer and Perry, | Mason J. Howell. |
| Elkhart, Kosciusko and Whitley, | Abraham Cuppy. |
| Harrison, | Nathaniel Albertson. |
| Scott and Jackson, | Elisha G. English. |
| Bartholomew and Jennings. | Heman H. Barbour. |
| Johnson, | Franklin Hardin. |
| Delaware and Grant, | Andrew J. Harlan. |
| Putnam, | John H. Roberts. |
| Monroe and Brown, | William Berry. |

### Candidates for Congress.

| *District.* | *Democratic.* | *Opposition.* |
|---|---|---|
| First, | Robert Dale Owen. | G. P. R. Wilson. |
| Second, | Thomas J. Henley. | Roger Martin. |
| Third, | Thomas Smith. | J. C. Eggleston. |
| Fourth, | | Caleb B. Smith. |
| Fifth, | William W. Wick. | J. B. Foley, William Herod. |
| Sixth, | John W. Davis. | |
| Seventh, | Joseph A. Wright. | E. W. McGaughey. |
| Eighth, | John Pettit. | A. L. Holmes. |
| Ninth, | Charles W. Cathcart. | S. C. Sample. |
| Tenth, | Andrew Kennedy. | L. G. Thompson. |

### W. W. Wick,

Will address as many of his fellow citizens as may attend, at the following times and places, to-wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dobbestown, Shelby co., | July 15, 10 o'clock, p. m. |
| Bethel, Marion co. | same day, 2 o'clock, p. m. |
| Nathan Harlan's on the Brookville road do. | July 16, 10 o'clock, a. m. |
| Cumberland, | same day, 2 o'clock, p. m. |
| Augusta, | July 18, 10 o'clock, a. m. |
| Broad Ripple, | same day, 3 o'clock, p. m. |
| Bridgeport, | July 19, 1, o'clock, p. m. |
| Whitenack's, do., | July 25, 10 o'clock, a. m. |
| Clarksburgh, do., | 26, 2 o'clock, p. m. |

It is respectfully requested of those friends of Judge Wick who take this paper, to give notice, by written advertisement or otherwise, of the above appointments, in the proper neighborhoods.

The above are probably all the appointments Judge Wick will have time to make and fill in the above named counties. Other appointments will be made hereafter for other counties, which the friends will kindly make as public as possible.

☞We are requested to announce JOHN W. HAMILTON as a candidate for re-election to the office of *Auditor of Marion county.*

## Democratic Convention.

Pursuant to previous notice a meeting was held at Warren, Huntington county, on the 14th inst., for the purpose of nominating a suitable person as the Democratic candidate for Representative in the district composed of the counties of Huntington, Wells and Blackford.

On motion of James R. Slack, George S. Homel of Blackford county was called to the chair, and Joseph Wiley of Huntington county, appointed secretary.

On motion of Wilson B. Laughridge, David B. Turner of Wells county was unanimously nominated as the Democratic candidate to represent the district composed of the counties of Blackford, Wells and Huntington in the next Legislature of the State of Indiana.

On motion of Lewis Groms, a committee of three was appointed to prepare and report resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convetion; whereupon the President appointed Wilson B. Laughridge of Huntington, R. Z. Cassel of Blackford and Lewis Groms of Wells who retired and after a short time reported the following resolutions which were severally adopted.

Wheras in accordance with the course heretofore pursued by the Democratic party in this district we have convened for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to represent us in the next session of the Legislature and giving expressions to our views of the great measures of government policy now before the country and our opinions of the conduct of our public servants to whom we have entrusted our political welfare Therefore, be it

*Resolved,* That we will use all honorable means to secure the election of our worthy Democratic brother Robert B. Turner of Wells county to a seat in the lower House of the next Legislative Assembly of this State.

*Resolved,* That being ever willing to award to the mass of the party opposed to us in political views, the merit of patriotism in the pursuit of their peculiar policy, yet we cannot help arriving at the conclusion that if the principles they advocate should ultimately triumph, they would be fraught with dangers of the most appalling character to the well being and perpetuity of our republican institutions.

*Resolved,* That the re-union of Texas to her sister States is an event we hail with joy unspeakable, and we look forward with gladdened hearts to that auspicious moment when the lone star will again give forth her radiant beams in her natural orbit and add more effulgence to that glorious constellation that adorns our banner and illuminates the land of the free and the home of the brave.

*Resolved,* That we regard the immediate and exclusive occupation of the Oregon territory by the United States as indispensable to our honor and national welfare, and that we cordially second the efforts of our present Chief Magistrate to plant our flag upon the Pacific coast, and throw the protecting ægis of our Constitution and laws around our brave brethren who have cast their fortunes amid the dangers there.

*Resolved,* That the course of our worthy and meritorious Representative in Congress, the Hon. Andrew Kennedy, in relation to the financial affairs of our country, the annexation of Texas and the occupation of Oregon, meets our warmest, most hearty, and cordial approval. That his uncompromising hostility to the principles of Federalism, his unbending integrity, his firmness and devotion to the true interests of his constituents, make him every way worthy of representing the tenth legion of the Indiana Democracy.

*Resolved,* That we regard the late letter of Dr. Thompson to Messrs. Gale, Dewey and others of Lagrange Co., as fraught with duplicity and political demagogueism; that his servile truckling to the will of the Abolition faction is unworthy the character of any true American; that his rabid opposition to our Southern brethren is a gross infringement of those equal rights secured to us by the Constitution, and his whole course only equalled by his prototype, the great dictator, whom he is limping in base, awkward imitation.

*Ordered,* That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the President, attested by the Secretary, and published in the Fort-Wayne Sentinel, Delaware County Democrat, and Indiana State Sentinel.

Whereupon, the Convention adjourned, sine die.

G. S. HOWELL, *President.*

Jos. Wiley, *Secretary.*

Origin of the Scythe Manufacture.—Mr. Ebenezer Tisdale, of Lebanon, Ct., commenced the scythe making business in America, about the year 1735. From Boston one of his scythes was sent to England, as remarkable for the manner in which he turned the back. The scythes afterwards imported from England were made in the same style. For about forty years Tisdale pursued this business, making annually about 400 scythes.

The Live Oak Plantation.—It is now nearly twenty years since the government entered on this experiment. The plantation is situated immediately across the bay from Pensacola, and is about five miles from the city. The land formerly belonged to Judge H. M. Brackenbridge, and was purchased by the government for the purpose to which it is now devoted, while Mr. Southard was Secretary of the Navy. The policy of the government in purchasing this tract of land, and in reserving from sale all other lands on the margin of the Gulf, suitable for the growth of live oak, rests upon the fact that this invaluable timber grows in perfection no where except in the influence of the sea air. The residence of the superintendent looks out upon the sound, and is separated from the Gulf by nothing but that long range of sand hills, known by the name of Santa Rosa Island. The plantation has been placed by the navy department under the supervision and control of the commander of the navy yard near this place. Until lately there has been nothing there to admire, except, perhaps, the wise policy of the government in attempting the experiment of cultivating and protecting from waste, a species of timber so valuable for naval purposes as the live oak. Now, however, the care with which the undergrowth has been kept down among the trees, and the taste which is displayed in relation to the fruit trees about the house of the superintendent, make the plantation almost a fairy scene, combining every where the useful with the sweet. The grounds immediately around the house are embowered in the shade of the orange, the lemon, the fig and other fruit trees, and all this is done at an annual expense not equal to that of a boat's crew of a ship of war.—*Pensacola Gazette.*

Teaching School in the South.—When Uriah Tracy of Connecticut, (we think it was,) stood in the door of his hotel at Washington with a distinguished Southern member, a drove of mules came along, when the Southerner said, "Tracy, there are some of your constituents." "Yes," said Tracy, "they are *going South to teach school.*"

We by no means mean to insinuate that Yankee teachers at the South are mules; but we do think if the South goes wrong the North must answer for the teaching. Take, for example, the following conclusive fact. The Baltimore American says:

"Out of *four hundred teachers* with whom a traveler in the South had interviews, *three hundred and ninety-five* were from New England States."—*Cin. Chronicle.*

Rather Odd.—What would folks fifty years ago have said, had they received a London paper with an engraving of a fire in Pittsburgh *before the ruins had ceased smoking!* Yet such is the case now. We received a paper of this kind on the 4th, and lit a cigar among the ruins on the same morning.—*Pittsburgh Age.*

MARRIED—On the 18th of June, by the Rev. Dr. Simpson, Dr. Edwin G. Meek, of Greencastle, to Miss Elizabeth L., daughter of Samuel Henderson, Esq., of this city.

## NAVY BEEF AND PORK FOR 1846.

Navy Department,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
June 26, 1845.

Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Monday, the 11th day of August next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States—

Five thousand seven hundred barrels of navy beef, and five thousand seven hundred barrels of navy pork:

Each barrel to contain not less than two hundred pounds net weight of beef or pork, no excess of weight in either article will be paid for. To be delivered at the respective navy yards, as follows:

| | Bbls. beef | Bbls. pork. |
|---|---|---|
| At Charlestown, Mass., | 1900 | 1900 |
| At Brooklyn, N. Y., | 1900 | 1900 |
| At Gosport, Va., | 1900 | 1900 |
| | 5700 | 5700 |

Said beef and pork must be delivered, one-half between the first day of January, 1846, and the first day of April, 1846; and the other half between the 15th day of April, 1846, and the 15th day of June, 1846, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the chief of this bureau. Offers must be made for each half separately and distinctly—that is, for the half deliverable between the 1st of January and 1st of April, and for the half deliverable between the 15th of April and 15th of June, 1846. Payment for the first half to be made within thirty days after delivery; and for the second half in thirty days after the 15th of June, 1846.

The beef must be from well fattened cattle, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1845, and the first day of February, 1846, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder clods, and at least eight pounds from the neck end of each fore quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, and 3, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel and half barrel, and the remainder of the carcass must be cut in pieces of not less than eight pounds each.

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well fattened hogs, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1845, and the first day of February, 1846, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, jowls, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, and lard, and all refuse pieces; and must be cut in pieces weighing not less than six pounds each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water, as strong as salt will make it.

One-fourth the quantity of beef, and one-fourth the quantity of pork must be packed in half barrels and contain one hundred pounds net weight of each as the case may be; and in estimating the price, two half barrels are to be considered as one barrel.

The barrels and half barrels must be made of the best seasoned white oak, or white ash staves and heading; if the former, to be not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; if of the latter, to be not less than one inch thick for barrels, and three-fourths of an inch thick for half barrels, and to be hooped at least three-fourths over with the best white oak or hickory hoops.

Each barrel and half barrel must be branded on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed.

The beef and pork will be inspected by the inspecting officers of the respective navy-yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspection must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order to the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly, in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and of each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and charges.

The department reserves to itself the right to reject all offers from persons who have heretofore failed to fulfil their contracts.

Bonds in one-third the amount of the respective contracts will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of their respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects, and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed periods. And in case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver the aforesaid beef and pork within the time specified, the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall have the right to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiencies, and any excess of cost shall be charged to and paid by the contractors. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified, (excepting the ten per centum to be withheld until the completion of he contracts, as before stated,) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the navy agents respectively, duly approved by the commandants of the respective navy-yards, according to the terms of the contracts.

The parts of the beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contracts. Persons interested can obtain them on application at this office.

Bidders not heretofore contractors are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of ability together with the names of their sureties, whose responsibility must be certified by the United States district attorney, navy agent, or some other person well known to the Government; otherwise their proposals will not be acted upon.

Bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified thereof; and three days over and above the ordinary time required for the regular transmission of the mail will be allowed for them to signify their readiness to enter into contract; and ten days over and above the ordinary time required for the regular transmission of the mail will be allowed for the execution and return of a contract and bond; at the expiration of which periods, if no answer be received, or contract and bond returned, the supply will be offered to the next lowest bidder, according to law.

To be published once a week until the 11th day of August next, in the Union, Constitution, and Intelligencer, D. C.; Republican, Baltimore; Evening Post, Morning News, and Journal of Commerce, New York; Pennsylvanian and Keystone, Philadelphia; Morning Post and Times, Boston; N. H. Patriot, Concord; Eastern Argus, Portland, Me.; Enquirer, Richmond, Va.; Beacon, Norfolk, Va.; Enquirer, Cincinnati, Ohio; Statesman, Columbus, Ohio; Union, Nashville, Tenn.; Register, Springfield, Ill.; Democrat, Chicago, Ill.; Free Press, Detroit, Mich.; State Sentinel, Indianapolis, Ia.; Missourian, St. Louis, Mo.; Democrat, Louisville, Ky.; and Gazette, Lexington, Ky.

Proprietors of the above papers are requested to send a copy of their respective papers containing the advertisement to this bureau. t Aug. 11.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### Fourth of July.

*For Edinburgh and a Rail Road Ride.*

The Marion Guards, and all who are disposed to accompany them as volunteers, *in fatigue uniform,* to leave Indianapolis on the morning of the 3d of July for Edinburgh, thence in the cars free to Columbus, are requested to leave their names with Capt. Geo. A. Chapman, who will give explanations in full.

Commissioned officers to appear in full uniform.

[By request.]

### STATE SENTINEL---WEEKLY.

We hope our friends throughout the State will continue their subscriptions, and aid us as much as they can in obtaining new ones. Grateful for such favors, we shall always endeavor to repay them by increased energy, enterprise and improvement. Our ambition has chiefly been to establish at the Capital of Indiana, a newspaper of a respectable and useful character. We may have fallen short in our aim, but we have done all that our means would permit to accomplish it. The people generally, and particularly the Democratic party, its eminent members especially, ought to feel some interest in this matter, and we trust will do all in their power to aid us.

### To Advertisers.

It will be of interest, to our subscribers, advertisers and the public generally, to know that all advertisements for the Semi-Weekly, will appear at least once in the Weekly Sentinel. This gives them a larger circulation than can be obtained in any other paper in the State.

### Take Notice.

All persons having books belonging to the subscriber are earnestly requested to return them without delay. He has not time to call on all who have them.

2w G. A. CHAPMAN.

### LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, Indianapolis, Indiana, July 1, 1845.

☞*Persons calling for these Letters will please say ADVERTISED.*

*The inland postage on all letters or papers for foreign countries must be pre-paid, otherwise they cannot be forwarded.*

| | |
|---|---|
| A | James B Loomis |
| William Attick | M |
| Henry Apple | Isaac Mardin |
| B | John Montgomery |
| Nathaniel Bolton | Miss M ry Mahan |
| Christopher Becher | Richard Morrison |
| Andrew Bixler | Joseph Martin |
| Willis Brown | D Matthews |
| Samuel Beckwith | David Marin |
| B Ballard or P Burgess | James C Morrison |
| Margarett H Buchanan | A W Mills |
| Ancel Brooks | William G Miles |
| David Bryti | MACS |
| Abraham Bowen | Mrs Caroline McCaw |
| Miss Margaret Brown 2 | David McCurdy |
| Eli M Bradfield | Abner McKee |
| Hemerich Bausher | N |
| John A Beatty | Vinton S Nememacher |
| Joseph Buchler | Jacob Newman |
| Jeremiah Brown | O |
| Clemens Burke | William Owings |
| John Bruce | P |
| John H Bulger | John Palmer 2 |
| Wm P Bryant | Thomas S Pierce |
| Mrs Mary A Bacon | Benjamin Philips |
| Henry Bryant | Talbert Pricket |
| C | Aquilla Parker |
| Joseph G Cheesman | Judge Patterson |
| William Culberson | Johosaphat Polk |
| Henry Colestick | J N Phipps |
| Benj R Curtis | Peabbert Pice |
| E M M Clarke | Q |
| John Cook | Miss Martha L Quarles 6 |
| William S A Crane | Mrs Harriet Quarles |
| Samuel W Cutchfield | Eliza Quinn |
| James Colwell, or Thomas Faris, or Harrison Button | R |
| Richard Coverdall | James O'Riely |
| David G Caskey | S Rooker |
| Nicholas Clines | James B Ray |
| Mr. Cadding | Mis Nancy Rooker |
| David H Colerick | Thomas Reveal |
| Isaac Coding | A Sidney Robertson |
| D | Mr Roll |
| John Davison | Wm Reed |
| Edward Davis | Robert W Richison |
| Nathan Daily | W R Revels 6 |
| Samuel Dunlap | Pressly Randolph |
| B M Dempsey | Martha S Robertson |
| Miss Nancy Depsw | Charles Robison |
| Thomas Darby | S S Rooker |
| E | John Robe |
| Henry Edwards | Thomas Richmond |
| Wm Edwards | Miss Jane Reed |
| Mr Elding | S |
| Solomon Essary | J Spark |
| Jasan Evans | Mis Rebecca Smith |
| F | Mrs Anna Smith |
| D Fesher | George L Sanders |
| Peter Folsom | Samuel Scott |
| Miss Martha E Frankham | Jno Shephard |
| Jesse Frazin | George Smith |
| James P Fletcher | Arnold Shell |
| J F Freeman | Joseph P Sesney |
| John J Fairell | Mary Singer |
| Mis Ann Forbus | Robert Samuel |
| G | Joseph Sevell |
| Mis Mary Galway | Joshua Stevens |
| Cornelius Gray | Josiah Stone |
| Miss Sarah Gill | John Smith |
| Benjamin Grace | Wm Schoolcraft |
| Mr. Green or James Monday | Elizabeth Stewart |
| Henry Gibson | Lot P Swift |
| James Griswold | Abram Sinker |
| Alonzo Gaffield 2 | William S Peasley |
| Daniel Griffin | Emanuel Springer |
| Daniel Gates | James W Shannon |
| H | R Stebbins |
| Eliza Harris | Delanson Slawson |
| John Hunter | Oliver Scheoffer |
| Enoch D Hanna | T |
| John Hughes | Charles Tomlinson 2 |
| William Holmes | Zadock Tomlinson 2 |
| George Haines | Miss Elizabeth Thompson |
| Edmund Hunter | William Talbot |
| C Hagerhurst | Augustus Turner |
| John J Hatfield | James Thompson |
| Jesse Huff | William F Thornton |
| Joshua R Harlin | James Tushy |
| Henry Heeshaw | V |
| Thos Huls | Miss Amanda Vickers |
| J | Isaac Vores |
| Adam Irick | W |
| Bennett Isaac | John A Whelchel 2 |
| J | Jacob Williams |
| Van S Jones | Birtsel Witham |
| Samuel Judy | David Wheeten |
| Harrison Johnson | Thomas Wyatt |
| John Jeffries | William Wooddell |
| Thomas Jones 2 | Hubbard Williams |
| Benjamin James | Andy Wilson |
| David Jones | Washington F Wilson |
| K | William H Ward |
| Francis Kemper | H T Wakefield |
| Henrich Koller | Simon S Wiseman |
| Mrs Mary Knipe | Leonard Woolen |
| Cartes King | Nicholas Wood |
| L | John A Whitcomb |
| William Lurzee | Moses Winters |
| W H Lingimfelter | John Webb |
| John Lane | Y |
| John Latham | Meret Young |

9-3w S. HENDERSON, P. M.


## DOCTOR EVANS.

OFFICE over Miller's Hat Store, 2d door east of Washington Hall. 2-w-y

### CATCH THE THIEVES!

A REWARD of TEN DOLLARS will be given for information sufficient to insure the conviction of the thieves who on the night of the 28th June broke into the subscriber's Oil Factory and stole a quantity of sperm candles, and a canvass bag made of three or four thicknesses, and saturated with oil. A liberal reward will also be given for similar information of the thief who stole a keg of powder, from a back building of the subscriber, on Washington st., about two months since. E. HEDDERLY.

8-3w Journal copy.


### The State of Indiana---Hancock County, ss.

In the Hancock Circuit Court, August Term, 1845.

William Montague and Thomas Buchanan who sue for the use of Joseph Anderson vs. John Justice.

*Foreign Attachment.*

NOTICE is hereby given to said John Justice that on the 24th day of February, 1845, a writ of foreign attachment was issued out of the office of the clerk of the Hancock circuit court at the instance of the said Montague and Buchanan who sue for the use of said Anderson, and said writ hath been returned served by attaching the west half of the north west quarter of section two (2) in township fifteen (15) north of range 7 east, containing 53 acres more or less; also the east half of the north east quarter of section No. three (3) in township No. fifteen in range 7 east, containing 63 acres more or less; also the south division of the east half of the south east quarter of section No. 34 in township 16, north of range 7 east, containing 15 acres