

Democratic Nominations. For Governor, JAMES WHITCOMB. For Lieutenant Governor, PARIS C. DUNNING.

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To Correspondents. E. T. White, Ind.—Have sent one of the old prospectuses, no later ones being on hand. One word to several others. No prospectus needed, other than the terms, &c., as published in every paper. Cut it out and attach it to a list, being particular to write names of persons, and post office distinctly. G. C. McC., Knightstown—Glad to hear of the patriotic exertions of your place to raise two companies. You will have to make them infantry or riflemen "we reckon." Should publish your letter in full had we room.

The County Convention. The Convention, composed of delegates from the several townships of this county, which met on Saturday, was one of the largest that ever assembled in this county. The Court House was crowded. We had but a limited time to attend, not being a delegate, and the junior, who was a delegate being absent. That part of the proceedings which we witnessed, was conducted with a spirit of harmony, little calculated on by our political opponents; and the proceedings show, as well as the information of others present, that if the democracy will present an unbroken front in the ensuing campaign, a certain victory awaits them.

The nominee for the Senate, Wm. Stewart, Esq., is one on whom the Democracy can and should unite. He is not an old man, nor is he near as young as many who have occupied the same station to which the convention has nominated him. He is emphatically a working man, having commenced his course here as a "mill-boy." He is industrious, temperate and honest; and we have no hesitation in saying will use his utmost endeavors to do justice to his station and the people, should he be elected. His success over the others whose names were presented, is no disparagement to them; and we much mistake the men, if they and their friends, do not vie in giving him a hearty support.

The candidates for representatives are old citizens of the county; and we doubt if the whigs can select a better ticket, or one that will please a majority of the people better.

The Great Oregon Debate. The debate on the Oregon, continued by Benton and Cass, is concluded, we think. We published the opening of Mr. B.'s speech, and shall continue it when received, which is not the case at present. We commence to-day Gen. Cass's reply, and shall conclude it next week, with Mr. Benton's rejoinder. We invite our subscribers to preserve these papers, to be enabled to read the speeches in the order in which they were made. If the discussion of this question by these great Senators, does not settle which is right, others will labor in vain. We hope all who closely examine their arguments pro and con 54 40, and 49.

Good.—We understand that a number of our farmers have agreed to take the volunteers to the Railroad Depot in their wagons. There are not yet enough to take the whole; but we suppose that as soon as it is known, there will be offers from all quarters. It will be a good lift for the boys, and deserves the highest praise.

GEN. HANNA.—We find the following letter in the Bloomington Herald. It's just like the Old General; and we think will secure him the Whig Senatorial nomination, but not his election. We can't let that last "come to pass," General; though we had rather beat somebody else, "for old acquaintance" sake.

INDIANAPOLIS, 25th May, 1846. GEN. J. B. LOWE: SIR—I have arrived at that time of life when I am prohibited by the Constitution from holding a commission in the Militia of Indiana. I believe you are the oldest Brigadier in the Division, if so, then you must exercise the duties of Major General.

I am happy to inform you however, that my faculties, mental and physical, are not impaired by declining years, and if necessary I will be found among the ranks of volunteers. Respectfully, ROBERT HANNA. Maj. Gen. 7th Division of Ia. M.

MAJOR SEMANS, of the Tippecanoe County, came near being drowned in the canal a few days since. The Major says, "three times in our life have we been saved from drowning by the timely interference of others." Ah! Major! remember the old adage—"he that is born to be," &c.

We have just been shown by our enterprising fellow citizen, Mr. Rose, a choice selection of beautiful Summer Dresses for the Ladies, imported by himself direct from London, which for beauty of style and elegance of appearance, goes a little ahead of anything we have seen lately; their cheapness, too, is not the least of their merits. We really must invite our fair friends and acquaintances to take a peep at them.

Where do you suppose we found the above paragraph? In some locust paper? O no; but in a high tariff, home industry, whig print! The Tippecanoe Journal! What a terrible blow there would have been if a democratic paper had recommended summer dresses imported from London, and their "cheapness," also! But in a whig paper it is all right of course!

DIED, at Cherry Valley, N. Y., on the 20th of March, at the residence of her son, Mrs. ELIZABETH DUNLAP, in the 80th year of her age.

She was one of the venerated pioneers of that town of whom she has left only two survivors. Her father, Mr. Hamel, was shot by the Indians near the old Fort on the morning that Cherry Valley was ravaged by the savages. She was the wife of Capt. John W. Dunlap, a gallant soldier and patriot who honorably distinguished himself by his services and the perils he encountered in the border wars of the Revolution.

Mrs. Dunlap lived amidst these distressing scenes a pattern of the domestic and social virtues, and brought up a large and respectable family, of whom Col. Robert Dunlap of that village, Mr. William Dunlap of the State of Illinois and Doct. Livingston Dunlap, Postmaster of the city of Indianapolis, are her only surviving children.

Who advertised the breast pin lost, a year ago last month! Call and hear about it.

Why don't the "Dollar News-Letter" turn that "D" in its head, capped the last six weeks or more!

Palo Alto, where the battle of the 8th was fought, means "high trees;" Resaca de la Palma, where the battle of the 9th was fought, means the "Palma Ravine."

Within two days, nearly 3000 immigrants have arrived in this city, says the N. Y. News of the 2d inst.

Mr. Marshall's Speech.

We were not present, on Saturday, owing to a multiplicity of other engagements and the absence of the junior editor, to hear the speech of the "sleeping lion," as the whig candidate for Governor has been called; but we have been informed by those who were present, that the following were the points, if points they can be called, of his labored effort.

He remarked in the outset, that he had expected in this contest, as the candidate of the whig party, as had always been the case with him heretofore, while a candidate, that nothing personal would be urged against him. That if defeated, he would at least come out of the contest with a reputation for honesty unimpaired. But in this he was disappointed; that charges of a serious nature had been preferred against him, in an obscure paper called the Lagrange Democrat; and that, as understood by those present, he (Mr. Marshall) located those charges on Governor Whitcomb, as the prime mover in making them. For he asked, with much emphasis, we are informed, why were they not made through the State Sentinel? He then proceeded with the main points of his speech, promising to refer to these charges in conclusion.

A great part of his speech was occupied with remarks in reference to the Mexican controversy, which he said might end in a general conflagration of war throughout the world; and here he is said to have used very patriotic and eloquent. The audience thought they saw thrones tottering and liberal principles triumphing throughout the world, and the patriotism of all present was greatly excited. But the next moment he remarked, that the Democrats had brought about this war. He urged the Abolition argument, that "Texas was annexed to extend the slave power." That, in a war, it was a great advantage if the conscience of the soldier was with him, as to the justice of the contest. That then he could have the prayers of the churches in his behalf, &c. That he and other whig orators had predicted that if Texas was annexed war would ensue, and one Democrat had said that the Democrats would do the fighting, &c. He then endeavored to raise a prejudice against Congress because ten dollars a month is not allowed to private soldiers, forgetting that this was the pay allowed to privates as the bill passed the House of Representatives, and being amended in the Senate, the House concurred, rather than have any delay in action—omitting also to notice that a supplemental bill is now before Congress increasing the pay of privates to ten dollars.

He then made a great flourish about the Supreme Judges, contending that Judges should be continued in office as long as there is no fault with their decisions—in effect, advocating the doctrine of men holding office for life—a principle directly at war with the spirit of the age and our free institutions. On this point he tried hard to convince the people that the Governor had committed an unpardonable sin. But the people and the Bar are so well pleased with the Supreme Court, as at present constituted, (Judge Perkins having won golden opinions at the present term by the clearness and perspicuity of his decisions) that Mr. Marshall's remarks, (before he was answered by the Governor, who completely demolished him) left a conviction on the minds of those who have conversed with, if not on all present, that after all, no bones had been broken, nor had the wheels of justice been clogged by the action of the Governor in reference to the Supreme Court. The idea that we have only three men in Indiana fit to be Supreme Judges is extremely ridiculous.

Mr. Marshall then wound up his great speech with a detailed account of his transactions with Beckwith, in the course of which he shed a few crocodile tears; but such is the mystery in which this whole subject is involved, there being so many points in the case, that his own account of it is rather calculated to show something "rotten in Denmark," than one of a fair and open character, which might at any time be spread out before the gaze of the world. A long rigmarole, pretending to give a history of the matter, lately appeared in the Madison Banner, and bears us out in such an opinion. That Beckwith cheated the State out of a large amount there can be no doubt. That Mr. Marshall has a large amount of Mr. Beckwith's property in his possession is also true. It is also true, as remarked by Mr. Marshall himself, that for several years past, there have been whispers against him, both by whigs and democrats, in reference to his possession of this property; which he had borne in silence, because, as he remarked, he expected there might be a legal investigation as to the validity of his title to the property; and we suppose he did not wish to compromise any of his rights, either legal or technical, by saying any thing on the subject.

Mr. M. remarked that he was not a party man, although you may ransack the journals of the Legislature in vain to show any other than whig votes of the most decided character, where a democrat was to be proscribed or a whig promoted to office.

This was the great speech of Mr. Marshall, the whig candidate for Governor. Gov. Whitcomb in reply, in the first place cleared the ground of all incumbrances by forcing Mr. Marshall to take back the insinuation he had left on the minds of the audience, that the Governor was the author of the article in the Lagrange Democrat, which he promptly did, by saying that he was in possession of no evidence on the subject. His Gov. W., then remarked that his worthy competitor had ceased much better than himself, if in his whole political career he had had but one charge preferred against him. His path, from the outset, had been encompassed with slanders. He had learned to pass them by without having his egotism in the least disturbed, under a consciousness of the rectitude of his own intentions. But a man might be placed in a situation, which he would not say was the case with his competitor, where his conscience would not place him in the right, and miserable indeed would be such a condition. After placing his competitor in a most miserable condition—a condition of blowing hot and cold with the same breath—with regard to the Mexican war, and effectually using him up in his argument in reference to the Supreme Judges, he asked him, with much seriousness, what were the promises he had made to the people that would be beneficial to their interests? What were his opinions of the State Debt bill, &c. The Governor then gave a short account of his stewardship, the economy that had been introduced in our public affairs, and the pains he had taken to resuscitate the drooping energies of the State. Mr. Marshall again rose to reply. The Judges, the Judges, were again his theme. Horrible, horrible that men should not be continued in office for life. Horrible, horrible, that a gentleman who had ever written for a newspaper should be placed in office. With regard to the State debt or Butler bill, he had never read it! Well! If this is not the ne plus ultra of whiggery!! A candidate for Governor not even condescending to read one of the most important measures ever adopted in Indiana, although published in nearly every newspaper in the State! It can only be accounted for on the ground of Mr. Marshall's repugnance to newspaper editors, it not suffering him, we should presume, to look at a newspaper unless holding it with tons; as the laws he gave for not reading the bill was, that the laws had not been distributed!

The "sleeping lion" was fairly caught napping on this occasion. Many, after retiring from the Court House, exclaimed, "Is this Joe Marshall, the Great Gun of Whiggery in Indiana?"

Our thanks to our friend for his notes.

POSTSCRIPT.

Latest from Mexico. The barque Taurus, Capt. Merrill, from Vera Cruz, arrived at New Orleans on — Papers were received by her from the city of Mexico, to the 15th and from Vera Cruz to the time of her departure. She sailed on the 20th inst. We learn verbally from Capt. M. that the U. S. steam frigate Mississippi arrived at Vera Cruz on the 18th, with the news of the battle of the 8th and 9th inst. Care was taken to keep it from the Mexicans, though it is thought the fact of their defeat might have leaked, and did leak out.

The Mississippi and Falmouth had blockaded the port of Vera Cruz. The contractor of supplies for the American squadron had been forbidden by the Vera Cruz authorities Gen. Arista's despatch to the Minister of War, dated at Matamoros, April 26th, contains the following passages relative to the first outbreak and defeat of Capt. Thornton's company: "The prisoners will be brought to Matamoros this day. They shall be treated according to the laws of war, until they can be sent to the interior. Your Excellency may rest assured that my conduct towards these unfortunate beings, will prove to these usurpers that the Mexicans are liberally endowed with the feelings of humanity."

It is likely that Gen. Taylor will open his batteries on our city to-day. If he does, I shall in the same manner reply to him; firing, however, only as many shots as may be necessary to sustain the national honor. This is not the kind of fighting I like, with the river flowing between us. I wish to meet the enemy on an open ground. It is in such a fight that an unnecessary effusion of blood is avoided, and it is in such a fight that I look forward for a favorable result, letting these haughty Americans know the lengths to which the valor of our troops carry them."

VERA CRUZ, May 19 1846. A circular has been issued by the government, stating that all the American Consuls cease immediately from being recognized, and ordering all American citizens to embark or retire into the interior within eight days. The government is making every effort to carry out the war with success, and has replenished the treasury by carrying through some very strong measures. The Castle of San Juan de Ulua and this city are in a brilliant state of defence, and would require a very strong force to be sent if an attack were meditated.

In speaking of the American army, a despatch from the Mexican commandant of Engineers at Matamoros says: "The Adjutant General of the State has kindly furnished us the following list of volunteer companies which have been commissioned under act of Congress, 13th May, 1846, for prosecuting the existing war between the United States and the Republic of Mexico. These companies marked (A) have reported their complete organization, tendered their services and been accepted. Two companies are given which were organized before the passage of the act of Congress, having filled their companies and have been accepted."

Indiana Volunteers. The Adjutant General of the State has kindly furnished us the following list of volunteer companies which have been commissioned under act of Congress, 13th May, 1846, for prosecuting the existing war between the United States and the Republic of Mexico. These companies marked (A) have reported their complete organization, tendered their services and been accepted. Two companies are given which were organized before the passage of the act of Congress, having filled their companies and have been accepted.

Debarbion Volunteers. (A) James H. Lane, Capt.; George Dunn, 1st Lt.; B. J. Spooner, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 1, 1846. Debarbion county.

Monroe Guards. (A) J. M. Sluss, Capt.; John Elder, 1st Lt.; A. Rogers, son, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 1, 1846. Monroe county.

Cass County Volunteers. (A) Spear S. Tipton, Capt.; S. Lasselle, 1st Lt.; W. S. Brown, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 2, 1846. Cass county.

Putnam Blues. (A) John H. Roberts, Capt.; David A. Farley, 1st Lt.; Richard W. Jones, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 2, 1846. Putnam county.

Montgomery Volunteers. (A) Henry S. Lane, Capt.; Allen May, 1st Lt.; L. E. Wayland, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 3, 1846. Montgomery county.

Johnson Guards. David Allen, Capt.; David Province, 1st Lt.; Eley Mathes, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 3, 1846. Johnson county.

Marion Guards. (A) James P. Drake, Capt.; John McDougal, 1st Lt.; Lewis Wallace, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 4, 1846. Marion county.

Walsh Rangers. J. W. Wilson, Capt.; Jonas Hoover, 1st Lt.; Philip Parcells, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 4, 1846. Miami county.

Clay County Volunteers. (A) John Osborn, Capt.; A. T. Rose, 1st Lt.; J. T. Alexander, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 5, 1846. Clay county.

Hooper Boys. (A) W. A. Bowles, Capt.; T. B. Kinder, 1st Lt.; W. T. Spicely, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 5, 1846. Orange county.

Washington Riflemen. (A) Abraham Dennis, Capt.; David C. Shanks, 1st Lt.; Josiah Bahler, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 6, 1846. Washington county.

Switzerland Riflemen. (A) Scott Carter, Capt.; William Price, 1st Lt.; Smith Dumont, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 6, 1846. Switzerland county.

Walsh Irregulars. (A) R. H. Milroy, Capt.; A. L. Robinson, 1st Lt.; W. E. Persons, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 8, 1846. Carroll county.

Bartholomew Volunteers. (A) Isaac S. Boardman, Capt.; Heman H. Barbour, 1st Lt.; G. W. Harrington, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 8, 1846. Bartholomew county.

Lawrence Greys. (A) Henry Davis, Capt.; L. Q. Hoggsett, 1st Lt.; J. C. Foster, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 8, 1846. Lawrence county.

Brown County Blues. (A) James Taggart, Capt.; T. M. Adams, 1st Lt.; P. C. Parker, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 8, 1846. Brown county.

Fountain Volunteers. (A) R. M. Evans, Capt.; R. W. Lyon, 1st Lt.; James McManamy, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 8, 1846. Fountain county.

Green County Volunteers. (A) L. H. Rosseau, Capt.; Adam Stokes, 1st Lt.; David Irwin, 2d Lt. Commissioned June 8, 1846. Green county.

FOREIGN.

Arrival of the Hibernian. Ten days later—The Corn Bill Passed Third Reading—Discussion in the public journals on the Notice Resolutions—The Oregon Question to be settled—Forces sent by the British Government to the Hudson Bay Company—Cotton still firm—The grain market depressed—Money market improved.

The crowded state of our columns prevents us from more than glancing at the news by the Hibernian, received here by the Philadelphia Ledger and Journal of Commerce, from which we condense. The Hibernian arrived at Boston Monday, the 1st.

The news is not particularly important. Corn is maintaining its price firmly; but the grain trade, both in London and Liverpool; since the departure of the Great Britain, has been exceedingly depressed; owing to the discouraging accounts received from all the markets held on the 8th and 9th ult.

The money market has improved in tone, and the news from the United States, relative to the action of Congress on the Oregon question, was almost imperceptible on the funds.

In the House of Commons the Corn Bill had passed its third reading by a majority of 98. It is now considered safe, and there appears to be little doubt that it will pass the House of Lords.

The news which reached England of the final action of the U. S. Senate and House, on the Oregon notice, created a great many discussions in the press and eminent circles, but seems to produce no fears of a collision. The belief gained ground that all apprehensions of war are at an end, and that Mr. Polk has implicit confidence in the continuance of peace, as he has made no preparation for a conflict. It would appear, by the following, that the British Government are not willing to trust to appearance, but continue to take precautionary measures. It is reported that twenty gunners, two sergeants, two corporals, and two bombardiers, under the command of Captain Blackwood, are to be despatched by the British Government, on the war steamship Terrible, to Oregon early next month. The vessel is to take an adequate supply of guns and stores, and 3000 excoverts are to be sent to the same destination with all possible speed. This force and these men are professedly sent to the Hudson Bay Company Territory.

The London Times of the 14th ult. says the packet which will sail in a few days will, convey to the U. S. States the real impression produced here by the late intelligence. If the resolution was intended as a threat or hostile measure, it totally failed to have any effect, except that it is probable Mr. Eickenham will be at once employed to bring the controversy to a prompt and final issue. The London Economist states, on what it considered high and unimpeachable authority, that the Oregon question is on the point of a satisfactory settlement.

The Daily News, established by Dickens, has been tried and failed. This is not the first instance of a popular litterateur having failed as a newspaper editor. The practical, not the imaginative, is the forte of the durnal—the deficiency of the novel writer. Dickens, sickened with the *Veis*, is winging his flight to Constantinople, from whence the sheets of his new work are to be sent.

Mr. O'Brien continues in prison for a contempt and evidently courts the notoriety of a martyr. The news from the continent is not important. All is quiet in Spain and Portugal.

In France the news of the vote of Congress on the Oregon question attracted some attention. Its effects were to confirm the conviction which had all along been entertained, that war would not take place between the United States and England, and the funds rose in consequence. The state of affairs between this country and Mexico excites much interest in Paris.

The impudent proposition of the Mexican government created a stormy time among the bondholders. Paredes's agent demanded a new loan of two millions, and proposed to consolidate the old debt at a discount of 60 per cent.

The Liverpool Times mentions that reports are in circulation of the intended resignation of Sir Robert Peel.

Letters brought by the Hibernian announce the death of Gansevoort Melville, Esq. secretary of the U. S. legation at the court of St. James. He died on the 12th of May, after an illness of three weeks. The day of his death was still so unwell as to be unable to leave his room. He could not even be present at the funeral ceremonies performed over the body of Mr. Melville.

It is calculated that 30,000 persons will have emigrated from Ireland in the present year to the United States.

War News. The N. O. Picayune of the 30th ult. gives eight days later news from the Rio Grande.

The steamship Galveston arrived last evening from Brazos Santiago, which place she left on the 29 inst. She brings a confirmation of the news brought by the Telegraph. Gen. Taylor has obtained peaceable possession of Matamoros. The Mexican army left a large amount of ammunition in the city, which is of course a valuable acquisition to our army.

The Mexicans destroyed an immense quantity of their ammunition by filling up the wells and by throwing other portions into the river.

Gen. Taylor gave most positive orders to his men not to take the slightest article without giving a fair equivalent.

The citizens were told by Gen. Taylor to continue their business operations, but prohibited them from selling liquor to any of the army.

Commodore Conner with most of his squadron had left for Pensacola to refit and reinforce before making an attack upon Vera Cruz. He intends taking with him three or four line of battle ships.

The steam ship, Cincinnati, Capt. Smith, was at Matamoros—the Mary Kingsland at anchor off the bar, the Monmouth acting as her lighter. The steamer Augusta was aground in the Bay. The Sea and Florida were also engaged as lighters.

On her passage to the seat of war, the galvanised was the scene of a terrible murder, a man named Robert Mitchell, of the McKelvey Guards, having stabbed one of his comrades named Wm. Milroy. The deceased was buried at sea, Capt. Waddell reading the funeral service. The murderer was immediately put in irons, and placed in close custody immediately upon their arrival at Point Isabel.

Gen. Taylor, immediately after having taken possession of Matamoros, despatched two companies of horse to follow the Mexican army. They accordingly followed them about fifty miles, but never approached nearer than six hours travel.

The amount of money found in the Mexican army chest after the battle of the 9th, was, it is said, 16,000 dollars in gold.

County Convention.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the delegates of the Democratic party of Marion county, held at the Court House, on Saturday the 6th of June, 1846, FOWELL HOWLAND was chosen President, LUKE BRYAN and ——— Vice Presidents, and NATH. WEST appointed Secretary.

After the lists of Delegates of the several townships were read, and the names of the different candidates for the several county offices presented to the meeting, the delegates retired to vote for each date. On counting the votes, it was found that WILLIAM STEWART was unanimously chosen as a candidate for Senator, and that JOSEPH JOHNSON, DANIEL MOORE, and T. W. COUNSEL, were unanimously chosen candidates for Representatives; BANNER LAWHEAD for Sheriff; JESSE PRICE for county commissioner; JOHN THOMPSON for Coroner, and EDWARD LANDER for Prosecuting Attorney.

After the above ticket was accepted by the meeting, remarks were made by Messrs. Stewart and Counsel. It was then Resolved, that this Convention use every fair and honorable means to insure the success of their candidates.

Resolved, That the chair appoint a county committee of ten as a Committee of Vigilance, two from each and one from each of the other townships.

Resolved, That the above committee after ascertaining the population of the county, shall designate the number of delegates for each township to all subsequent Conventions, until further action.

The chair thereupon appointed E. Hodderly and W. B. Preston for Centre, Jacob Springer for Franklin, Finlay Eristow for Perry, E. N. Stamer for Warren, D. L. McFarland for Decatur, Adam Wright for Pike, James Johnson for Wayne, Abraham Vines for Lawrence, and James Armstrong for Washington.

The following preamble and resolutions regarding our Mexican affairs were offered by N. BORTON, Esq., and unanimously adopted: It is under no ordinary circumstances that the Democratic Delegates of Marion county meet to make their nominations for county officers, and if ever there was a time that required men to be true to their principles, the present is that crisis. Our nation is in a state of open hostilities with a sister country, and we behold, with heartfelt emotions, our fellow-citizens flocking to the standard of their country, by thousands, all over the land, irrespective of party distinctions. But we are sorry to say, that we have in our midst men who regardless of all truth, are taking the Mexican side of the question, and placing our country in the wrong in this contest.

But facts are only necessary to be placed before a candid public, clearly to show, that the present administration is clearly in the right, in the measures that have been adopted.

Time would fail us to recapitulate the causes, remote and immediate, of the existing state of things between our country and Mexico. Between the years 1823 and 1827 our frontiers were constantly under our commerce amounting to more than seven millions of dollars—a considerable portion of which has been duly acknowledged by Mexico. We have in vain sought redress from that government. So flagrant were the outrages on the part of that government that Gen. Jackson, in his message to Congress in 1823, held the following strong and emphatic language: "The length of time since some of the outrages have been committed, the repeated and unavailing applications for redress, the wanton character of some of the outrages upon the property and persons of our citizens, upon the officers and flag of the United States, independent of recent insults to this government and people, by the late extraordinary minister, would justify, in the eyes of all nations, immediate war."

Mexico being a sister Republic and a weaker nation, these aggressions have been passed over up to the present period; the Mexican government growing more and more aggressive and insulting in her measures, until Paredes coming into power, she resolved on the conquest of Texas, as will more clearly appear by the insulting manifesto and other proceedings of that functionary.

The idea that there is any difference in opinion between Mexico and the United States as to the boundary of Texas, is perfectly futile and visionary. The Declaration of Independence of Texas fixed the Rio Grande as the boundary of that Republic. The treaty with Santa Anna, after the ever-glorious battle of San Jacinto, fixes the Rio Grande as the boundary.

The 4th Article of the secret treaty made the same boundary. Brigadier General Wall of the Mexican army recognized the same boundary.

In every view of the case we firmly believe our country to be in the right, and Mexico clearly in the wrong.

Our country, ever ready to conciliate, notwithstanding the repeated insults of Mexico, exceeded the usual bounds of diplomatic courtesy between nations, and solicited the privilege of sending a minister, clothed with extraordinary powers, to the Mexican government to settle all existing difficulties between the two nations. Permission was granted, and Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, was accordingly sent for that purpose. After some delay our minister was treated with contempt and his passports given him for his return to this country; and finally, in any adequate cause, on our part, American blood was shed, on American soil; under a vain hope, that our little army under the gallant Taylor could be overwhelmed by numbers and entirely cut off. But in this they were disappointed. Appealing to the God of Battles, Taylor, at the head of his troops said: "My brave countrymen, we must conquer or die!" They fought and conquered. The gallant May said: "I will fight you as long as I live, and I will die in the defence of my country, and a charge ensued which stands forth in bold relief in comparison with the brightest achievements of Napoleon or Wellington; Therefore,

Resolved, That we approve of the vigorous measures that have been taken by our patriotic Chief Magistrate and Congress, as well calculated to bring the war with Mexico to a speedy and glorious termination.

Resolved, That we are gratified to see all party distinctions merged in the common cause, by those who are flocking to the standard of their country.

Resolved, That we approve of the patriotic stand taken by the Chief Magistrate of our State, in supplying the Indiana volunteers with provisions and clothing and means to enable them to reach the place of rendezvous on the Ohio river.

Resolved, That we have full confidence to believe, that the three regiments required will be raised, if not already raised, in Indiana, of young and daring spirits who will not disgrace the name of Hoosier, on the plains of Mexico, even should measures be required that will place the American standard on the hills of the Montezumas.

Resolved, That we accord the meed of praise to many of our fellow-citizens, who have evinced their patriotism, by showing a readiness to leave all the endearments of home—"wife, children and friends," in defence of their country, and we here pledge ourselves to see that their families are provided for in their absence. Such patriotism will not go unrewarded by a grateful people.

Resolved, That the means that are taken to place our country in the wrong, by assertions without proof, that this is a war for the aggrandisement of demagogues, is anti-American in its tendency and unworthy of those who proclaim that they are for their country "right or wrong," unless they are the ardent hyprocrites of their professions.

It being found that it was getting late, and that by protracting the meeting it might interfere with an appointment of Mr. Marshall, the Whig candidate for Governor, and although a strong wish was manifested by the Convention to hear some remarks from those candidates who had not addressed the meeting, it was Resolved, That this Convention do adjourn, and that its proceedings be published in the Democratic papers of this city.

P. HOWLAND, President. L. BRYAN, Vice Presidents. NATH. WEST, Sec'y.

We understand that Thomas L. Smith, Esq., of this city has been authorized by Gov. Whitcomb, to act as Commissary for providing the necessary accommodations and subsistence for the troops expected to rendezvous at this city until they are received and provided for by the General Government. We learn also that means will be provided and that Mr. Smith will in all probability receive the instructions and enter upon the execution of his duties in the course of a day or two.—See Albany Des., June 4th.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Senator, WILLIAM STEWART. For Representatives, JOSEPH JOHNSON, DANIEL MOORE, THOMAS W. COUNSEL. For Sheriff, BANNER LAWHEAD. For County Commissioner, JESSE PRICE. For Coroner, JOHN THOMPSON. For Prosecuting Attorney, EDWARD LANDER.

CANDIDATES Announced by Request. For Prosecuting Attorney of the 5th Circuit, EARL S. STONE. EDWARD LANDER.

P. C. Dunning. A Candidate for Lieutenant Governor. We'll answer his fellow citizens, on the leading questions that agitate the country, at the following times and places, viz:

- At Pease and View, Shelby co., Saturday, 1 p. m. 6th. At Greensburg, Hancock co., Monday, 1 p. m. 8th. At Nashville, Rush co., Tuesday, 1 p. m. 9th. At Libertyville, Fayette co., Wednesday, 1 p. m. 10th. At Liberty, Union co., Thursday, 1 p. m. 11th. At Brookville, Franklin co., Friday, 1 p. m. 12th. At Greensburg, Decatur co., Saturday, 1 p. m. 13th. At Manchester, Dearborn co., Monday, 1 p. m. 15th. At Lawrenceburg, Dearborn co., Tuesday, 1 p. m. 16th. At Rising Sun, Ohio co., Wednesday, 1 p. m. 17th. At Vevey, Switzerland co., Thursday, 1 p. m. 18th. At Versailles, Ripley co., Friday, 1 p. m. 19th. At Venon, Jennings co., Saturday, 1 p. m. 20th. Further appointments will be made in due time.

OFFICIAL.

Head Quarters Indiana Militia. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Indianapolis, Ind., June 8, 1846.

General Orders, No. 3. I. By instructions from the War Department of the 1st inst., it is regarded as desirable that each company of volunteers shall consist of eighty privates, but the officer who is sent to muster them into service, is instructed to receive companies of a less number, but not under sixty-four privates.

II. Where a uniform is adopted by a company, the same material will answer for that of the commissioned