

Indiana State Sentinel.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH 27, 1847.

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CENTRE TOWNSHIP.—To the Rally, Boys!—A meeting of the Democrats of Centre Township will be held at the Court House on Monday afternoon, April 6th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to choose delegates to a county convention, and to transact such other business as may properly come before them.

By request of Township Committee. 1A5

"The American Peace Society hereby offer a premium of \$500 for the best Review of the present war with Mexico."

The above delectable piece of information occupies a place in a late number of the Indiana Journal, and from the phraseology, we infer that brother Deffrees has been authorized to make the announcement. We are left to conjecture what is to be the character of the desired article in review of the war; but suppose, of course, that nothing would be acceptable, or stand any chance of obtaining the reward, unless it should be a ranting, raving, slashing partisan paper, stuffed as full as an egg is with meat with whig falsehood, recklessness and treason. The successful competitor, whoever he may be, will have to deal in wholesale denunciations of the President, for bringing upon the country "this unjust, unwholy and ungodly war, against an innocent people"; he must misrepresent the causes which occasioned it, and the purposes for which it is prosecuted; portray in doleful strains the direful consequences which must necessarily ensue from the unallowable rule of the democracy for dominion and extended lust; and prove beyond all question that the only remedies for existing and prospective evils are to be looked for in the overthrow of the present administration, the recall of our troops from Mexico, and the elevation of peaceful whiggery to power and place. Should our supposition be correct, we think the peace society will have no trouble in getting a review exactly to its taste. We are not sure that our friend Deffrees could not, with a little leisure, manufacture one that would throw the society into ecstasies. He would have nothing more to do than to transcribe Corwin's anti-American speech—add the requisite quantity of notes and illustrations, in the shape of extracts from treasonable articles in the whig press, and insert, by way of appendix, and to give it an odor of sanctity, a few sermons and prayers by whig preachers of the gospel. Such an opportunity of making so large an amount of money, with so little trouble, may not seem present itself; and as our friend of the Journal may stand in need, just now, of some of "the steers of war," we advise him to try his hand at the review, in the way we have suggested.

The Journal indulges in some curious speculations, in reference to the appointments to the ten regiments, made from this State. The facts are these: Officers to the ten regiments are not appointed as officers in the regular army are appointed, and sent out to recruiting stations to enlist men. On the contrary they are not commissioned, until the men to compose their companies are enlisted. In numerous instances entire companies, already existing as independent companies, have enlisted at once, and then officers were commissioned forthwith, i. e., the officers which they had elected, and who already held commissions under State authority. In this State, Mr. Catlett's district offered a full company 100 strong; Mr. Henley's and Dr. Davis's districts each offered a company, and the fourth company was offered from the southern portion of the State. These are all the companies which have been offered from this State. Our delegation were not authorized from home to offer any others. Some of the Congressional districts offered no companies, in which predicament our representative found himself. Those districts therefore cannot complain if they furnish no officers, as is the case. The company officers chosen by the men were commissioned. The four companies, amounting to a battalion, lacking one company, the most this State could expect in the way of field officers was a major. A major was appointed from this State, and precisely from that part of the State where three out of the four companies were raised.

That the Journal should be inspired by these facts with strange notions, and imagine that our Mr. Henley was induced to vote against the Whitman proviso, by these military appointments falling favorably to his district, is not to be wondered at. It is the business of the Journal to find fault with Democratic doings. But it would be surprising if any Democrat should be ready to carp at appointments controlled by principles so perfectly reasonable as those above stated. Well informed democrats in this district who desired appointments are not disappointed, but acquiesce readily. It is to be hoped that those not so well informed will not be hasty in fault finding.

We copy the following melancholy announcement from the Ohio State Journal of the 26th. It is but a few weeks since we had the pleasure of a conversation with the deceased, who was then in robust health, and looked as though he might enjoy life many long years. Verily in the midst of life we are in death!

Death of Gen. Jacob Medary.

It becomes our melancholy duty to announce the demise of Gen. JACOB MEDARY, Post Master at Columbus. He expired at his residence in this city, this morning at 1 o'clock. Our personal acquaintance with Gen. Medary was but limited; but was such as to impress us very favorably of his character as a man and an officer. In the discharge of his official duties he was arduous and obliging—and his loss will be universally deplored.

We tender to our neighbor of the Statesman our heart-felt sympathy, in this loss of an able and able man. He was called to part with brethren, in the meridian of their manhood.

John G. Whittier, the Quaker poet, asks through the National Era:

"What avail your abstract theories, your hopeless virginity of democracy, sacred from the violence of meanings?"

We mean to keep that "virginity" "sacred" from the lewd embraces of federal whiggery, the rapish lust of abolitionism, or the "violence" of "abstract" factiousness. Are you answered, friend Whittier?

Our communication from Judge Pease appears in another column. Judge P. desires us to request other democratic editors in the district to copy the same.

Oregon Territory.

The Philadelphia Ledger makes some remarks on this subject, which we think are entitled to consideration. One thing is pretty certain, in our opinion. The South will agree to no treaty of peace with Mexico which shall provide for an accession of territory in which slavery is to be entirely interdicted; nor will Southern Senators assent to the establishment of any new territorial government, except upon some such basis as the Missouri Compromise. In these positions, singularly enough, extremes will meet, and the ultra slavery and free trade men will have the aid and support of ultra whigs and abolitionists,—the two factions acting together for the purpose of endeavoring to accomplish totally different ends. Whatever may be the result, the country will be agitated, and perhaps suffer in consequence. But we do not wish to detain the reader with any speculations of our own at present. Let the remarks of the Ledger be carefully considered:

The bill to establish a territorial government in Oregon was again defeated in the Senate, and consequently the citizens of the United States who have emigrated to that portion of their country, must remain yet longer without the protection of the American laws which are their birth-right. This is the third session in which this Oregon bill has been defeated, and by the same opponents. This continued opposition to the extension of our laws over Oregon, in connection with certain declarations from certain eminent men from a certain State, is a little ominous; and the case demands serious attention from the Middle, Western, and South-Western States.

Mr. Allen, the able and patriotic Senator from Ohio, gives a solution of the difficulty, which, if founded in fact, should not be overlooked. He says that this opposition proceeds from a combination of Massachusetts and South Carolina, of the Old New England and Old Southern States, to dismember the Union for the purpose of preventing the preponderance of the West. We do not endorse Mr. Allen's hypothesis. But it is a very important project, if seriously entertained, we say that the subject cannot be too carefully investigated. It is important, not only to the Western and South-Western, but to the Middle States, and especially to Pennsylvania. As New York and the Middle States are the two great depositories of the trade between the West and the nations across the Atlantic, New York and Pennsylvania must be the avenues between the West and these depositories. And when the trade between Europe and China comes across the Continent, as it will eventually, New York and Philadelphia will be its chief Atlantic depositories. Hence the two great Middle States are not a little selfish in the growing West of the Rocky Mountains, the Pacific Ocean, and New Orleans and San Francisco, and consequently the States of the Mississippi Valley which communicate through it with the ocean, have a similar interest in this subject.

Some of our readers will remember our remarks upon the declarations of Mr. Adams, in the Federal House, and of Mr. Webster in a public meeting at Boston, of the region West of the Rocky Mountains, ought to be a separate and independent Republic. They will also remember Mr. McDuffie's declaration in the Federal Senate, that this Union was destined to separate into three confederacies. Is this apparent determination to drive Oregon into separate nationality the first step in the plan? And is this mischief to be done to feed the sectional vanity, ambition and jealousy of Massachusetts and South Carolina? Let the Middle States, especially Pennsylvania, examine this thing carefully. Certain clouds in the horizon look portentous, and certain political schools need watching.

We do not wish to dictate. We only desire to suggest in connection with the Congressional nominations that our friends should be mindful themselves, and remind each other of the importance of choosing delegates at the town-meetings—held now in a few days—and that the delegates from all the townships meet afterwards, and appoint and instruct delegates to the district convention. Conventions are the great means of consolidating democratic action, and will so remain while they are firm and impartial, and free from the fixing of managing busybodies.

We hope our friends will remind the remote townships of their duty, and privileges in this matter.

67—We find the following comical paragraph in the Madison Courier of a late date. We are waiting with some impatience to see how the policy indicated will work in practice. We are not sure that the proposed method of nominating candidates would not work very well—at least for the printers. At present they do all the dirty work of electing for other people's candidates, and generally get no pay for it—not even thanks. Under the method announced by the Courier, perhaps it might be otherwise.

"It will be seen from the election ticket published in our paper to-day, that the candidates for county offices are becoming very plenty. By next week, we shall be able to make up our minds as to who we, 'The Madison Courier,' will support for the different offices. We do not intend to do any thing to hurt the feelings of any candidate, but we claim the right, as the organ of the democratic party, for the county of Jefferson, to make a ticket such men will make good officers, and at the same time, such men as we can make the best race with. This we will do regardless of consequences."

QUEER ADVERTISEMENTS sometimes appear in the city papers. Here is one from the columns of the New York Tribune of a late date:

"To widows whose means are limited—A middle-aged man of retiring habits would wish to board with a widow (of a religious turn of mind)—Methodist or Baptist—no Roman Catholic—who has got three rooms or more, and no family or boarders. To a perfectly healthy, industrious, and well-to-do man (breakfast, tea, and room, dining down town), and also to assist to pay the rent of the rooms. He has no connections in the city. A line with the lady's address, directed 'Merchant,' and left at the Tribune office, will be attended to."

"A widow" with "no family or boarders"—mark! Rather brazen, is it not! The "religious turn of mind" is a mere cob-web. The whole thing evidently "means mischief."

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT ON THE LICENSE LAW.—The right of the States to regulate the trade in ardent spirits, by granting licenses for the sale of alcoholic liquors, has been questioned by many able lawyers. The Supreme Court, just before the close of the late term, gave a decision which will settle this point, so far as the right of the several States to enact license laws, &c., is concerned. The decision of the Court is, that each State has a right to enact such laws to regulate the trade as they may deem advisable. This, then, settles at last the question, so far as the right to enact laws is concerned.

67—Theodore J. Barnett, from whom there is not a more spirited and popular writer in the State, has been nominated by the Floyd county whig convention as a candidate for Representative.—VINCENNES GAZETTE.

Now, brother Caddington, you are too severe to allude to his writing in that way. We had supposed that since we had dropped the "butter forgery," his friends at least might have omitted throwing it up to him. Nothing can be more in the way of one's reformation, than reminding him of his former peccadilloes.

67—One of Santa Anna's last acts before marching was to distribute twelve days' pay for the month of January. This could not sustain them more than a week, and the question was asked, "What shall we do when in front of the enemy?" The troops are represented as patient and loyal, and in a pitiable state of distress. In derision, they speak of going forth to solve the problem of "fighting without eating!"

67—We are requested to state that money contributed to the relief fund will, during the absence of C. Fletcher, Esq., be received by Thos. H. Sharpe, at the Branch Bank.

From the Army.

The town has been full of rumors for the past few days in relation to a reported engagement between General Taylor and Santa Anna, near Saltillo. All these rumors have no doubt been exaggerated in proportion to the distance they have travelled. The first accounts were so contradictory that we placed but little confidence in them. As the Cincinnati Gazette of the 23d observes: "It is altogether probable that Santa Anna's advance had reached General Taylor's position at Agua Nueva, by the 23d February; and this being so, there is no ground for doubting that an engagement between the Mexican and American forces took place. The number stated as killed on either side, however, reads very much like exaggeration; and the sudden uprising or inflowing of so many troops as the Mexicans are represented to have had in the neighborhood of Ceralvo, and at other points between Camargo and Monterey, is a thing which cannot be very easily accounted for—especially when the maps are consulted with reference to distances and the topography of the country."

The main facts of that portion of the news which refers to an engagement between Generals Taylor and Santa Anna, are very well summed up in a letter from Captain John G. Tod, of the quartermaster's department, and stationed at the Brazos, to the editors of the New Orleans Commercial Times. This we copy in full.

BRAZOS SANTAGO,

Morning March 5th, 1847.

Gentlemen:—In transmitting to you the enclosed article for your valuable paper, I only design to lay before you such intelligence as I have here at present, and which I have tried to reduce to such a shape as will enable me to judge of the value of the various rumors that are now in circulation in this region, and which will doubtless reach your city.

The substance of the enclosed is more generally believed than I could wish. I wrote it out from a desire to detect madame rumor in the perversion of her thousand tongues. I only hold myself responsible for its veracity, so far as it is a faithful record of what is circulated here, and what many believe. I am, your obedient servant, J. G. TOD.

Ag't Quar'r Master Gen'l's Dept., Texas.

BRAZOS SANTAGO, TEXAS,

Night of the 4th of March, 1847.

Great anxiety has prevailed in this place for two or three days past, to receive intelligence from the army. Nothing official has come to hand, but various rumors have been arising, leaving great uncertainty as to the true condition of General Taylor and his forces that has occurred at any period during the war. The country above is doubtless swarmed with Mexican troops, cutting off all communication with our lower depositories. The rancheros and others are flocking to the Mexican standard.

The following intelligence has just arrived here, and is the result of the conversation of the individual, for it is verbal, and brought from a source which I believe will prove true, when it is properly analyzed by information which we must doubtless shortly receive.

The battle commenced on the night of the 23d, near Saltillo. It continued for two days. The Mexicans, not an artillery, their force being composed of infantry and cavalry, numbering twenty thousand men, with a division of six thousand men in their rear, Santa Anna commanding in person.

General Taylor's force numbered, when the battle commenced, near five thousand men, composed of infantry, dragoons, and eighteen pieces of light artillery. He was making his retreat to Monterey. He has lost about two thousand men. The Mexican loss is not known, but is supposed to be about five hundred. General Taylor is in hopes that he would be able to regain his position, which is about three miles from Saltillo, in a mill pond, where he possesses some natural defenses.

Gen. Marshall had set out from Monterey with a large escort, carrying forty wagons of ammunition, and two 18 pounders. It is generally believed that he will be able to join General Taylor in time to afford relief.

The general opinion amongst the Mexicans at Camargo and Matamoros, as expressed, indicates that Santa Anna has been badly whipped.

Col. Morgan was mortally wounded, and his command was entirely cut up at Seralvo, and other points along the line of observation, extending from the latter place to Mier. (I am in hopes that it will be proven that Col. Morgan is only slightly wounded and his command dispersed.)

A train of one hundred and twenty wagons had been captured by the Mexicans. They murdered all the teamsters and the escort of twenty-five men. They have also captured a train of sixty wagons, though nothing definite as to the disposal of teamsters and drivers. They have likewise captured a hundred pack mules loaded with soldiers' goods.

Gen. Urea is marching on to attack Matamoros with about four thousand men.

MATAMOROS, March 1, 1847.

Gentlemen:—The news from above last night, is of rather an exciting nature. On the 26th ultimo, a dispatch arrived here which stated that Gen. Taylor had given orders for the discontinuance of the trains of provisions and baggage, on the 27th, and that the bodies of the enemy having been known to have crossed the mountains, although their whereabouts was not exactly known.

The steamer Aid, Capt. Strodes, left Camargo on the evening of the 25th ult., and the Big Hatchet, Captain Mosby, left on the 26th of February, with dispatches, and with a report that a body of Mexican troops had been seen between Camargo and Monterey, supposed to be Urea's command; and they can have but little if any artillery, the only difficulty to be apprehended from them is the cutting off of supplies and communication for the present.

The new volunteer regiments arrive very slowly, none having passed up the river as yet, but the Virginia regiment, which are as far as looking and orderly as the others, will be here in a few days. Owing to the bad weather, (drowning) great difficulty is experienced in getting them off the vessel.

General Worth with the last of his division, left the Mouth on the 26th, for Tampico or the island of Lobos. We naturally, from the foreign reports, feel somewhat interested here; but should we have to leave Matamoros, little of it will be left to tell the tale, as there are not over 2000 muskets between Camargo and the mouth of the river.

There have been two murders committed here during the past week, the first was a carpenter shot a soldier who was discharged on account of the Green-eyed Monster.

The second took place yesterday morning in the market—a volunteer belonging to the Indiana regiment having stabbed a teamster, who died during the course of the day. The murderer has been sent to your city in iron.

not that immortal man, General Winfield Scott, taken away from him the whole of his best effective force.

The following is from the Matamoros Flag of the 3d instant.

General Taylor, while at Agua Nueva, 22 miles from Saltillo, with 5000 men, was attacked, on the 22d ultimo, by a Mexican force of 15,000. Finding that he could not maintain his position, he made good his retreat to Saltillo, covering his wagon train. Here a severe engagement took place in the streets, in which the Mexicans suffered a heavy loss. After destroying the public stores he could not transport, he continued his retrograde movement on Monterey, until he reached the Rinconada pass, where he was again attacked, but successfully defended himself. Here all the rumors, reports and letters leave him.

Col. Morgan's command, (the second Ohio regiment) about 400 strong, left Ceralvo, where they were stationed to join Gen. Taylor, after having burnt every thing they could not take with them, and it is confidently believed that he and his whole command were either cut to pieces or taken prisoners. That gallant, chivalrous soul, Ben. McCulloch, with 28 men, has been captured. He had not more than 28 men, all told.

Capt. Henric, who recently effected his escape in so gallant a manner from the Mexicans, has arrived at Matamoros, on his way to his home in Texas.

The following paragraph is from the New Orleans Delta's summary of the news:

The very latest intelligence from Monterey is contained in a letter from Capt. Montgomery, of the 7th infantry. At the time he writes, the 26th or 27d, "At the time I write this, I expect General Taylor is giving the Mexicans battle." This letter, we are informed, was received at the Brazos on the 4th instant, and we think it can be relied on as the latest intelligence of the movements of our army. We learn from Colonel Walton, who was a passenger on the John Howell, that the report of the retreat of General Taylor from Monterey, was said to be founded on a dispatch to Gen. De la Cruz, at Matamoros, and that he expected an attack at Monterey.

Still Later.

We find the following in the New Orleans Bulletin of the 13th:

To the Editors of the Bulletin:

The various rumors from the army of battles fought, and General Taylor's falling back, turns out HUMBUG. This is the last news, and it is nearer official than anything we have received. It is supposed a train has been cut off, but beyond that nothing is certain.

Brazos St. Jago, Texas, noon, March 5.

From Mexico.

The parties at present in Mexico, are composed as follows: The monarchists, the centralists, the high federalists, the moderate federalists, the clerical, and the military. The only one of these parties which gives a cordial support to the administration and Congress, in the measure against the church property, is the high federalist party. The others unite, more or less, with the clergy in their opposition to it. This opposition is very great. In several of the States, it has been impossible to issue the decree, in consequence of the refusal of the proper officers to sign it. In Queretaro, several riots occurred upon its publication, and the States of Queretaro, Puebla, and Mexico, have formally protested against it. A proposition has been made in the State Congress of Vera Cruz, held at Jalapa, to protest against it also, but has not yet been acted upon. The clergy had, in several instances, both in Mexico and Puebla, shut up their churches, and a portion of the press is daily denouncing the government in the most abusive terms, exciting the people to an open revolt. It is believed that it will be impossible to carry out the measure; and that, if it is persisted in, a revolution will be the result. The clergy will be the first to throw out of power. In the meantime, it is rumored, that the latter meditates the assumption of dictatorial powers. Mazatlan has, already, declared for a dictatorship.

The administration of Gomez Farias is charged by the press with inability to obtain the assistance of a responsible Ministry; it cannot by any exertion raise a cent of money, although it has a Congress so subservient to its passions as to place the revenues of the country at its disposal, and the army is boldly preaching sedition and revolution, and the church threatening excommunication. In such circumstances as these El Republicano calls upon Gomez Farias to once resign. His article is written with great force and eloquence, and his duty is urged home upon the Vice President with a powerful appeal to his patriotism and sense of duty to yield at once, and thus ward off the imminent danger of civil war.

We have the proceedings of the Mexican Congress for several days, but it would be wearisome indeed to follow them. Scheme after scheme is suggested for raising a revenue. Some contemplate paper money to be issued on the security of church property; others are aimed at the revenues of the church; and others at the revenues of the State. The latter is the boldest, and the most dangerous. The capitalists are alarmed and will not part with a penny; the church is enraged and is stirring up the people to opposition; and the Legislatures of the different States openly protest against any law touching ecclesiastical property.

It has been introduced for removing the seat of Government from the city of Mexico to Colima by the 15th of March. This is urged with the obvious view of withdrawing the legislature from the control of the city and securing its perfect independence.

The proclamation of Santa Anna as Dictator at Mazatlan by Gen. Mora has not called forth from the Government any active measures to repress such a movement, and the press censures it for its audacity.

Although Santa Anna announces the capture of Captain Heady and his small company of Kentuckians, we find no mention of the murder of Lieut. Ritchie and the seizure of his despatches. The despatches have not formally been made public by him. The papers speculate upon our plans, stating confidently that we are to advance on Vera Cruz by land, carrying 3000 troops, while a fleet of sixteen ships, carrying 10,000 men, will sail from the Gulf. This, they say, is the plan at Washington, where they could not have anticipated Santa Anna's march upon Saltillo at the head of 30,000 men. This march, they think, may disconcert all our schemes, and they already discover evidence of this in General Taylor's movements.

Military critics condemn Santa Anna's plan of campaign. They say he was drawn from his original design by the outcry of "apathy" made against him. They anticipate that he will now drive every thing before him, and defeat Gen. Taylor, but complain that he leaves the coast of Vera Cruz unprotected, and can have no advantages that he is decisive. He must necessarily submit his troops to the mercy of the country he traverses with his horses, by which they will become exhausted. But the great complaint is, that Santa Anna has left the country open for the march of the American troops upon the capital, where they may dictate a peace before he can return from his distant expedition.

From the Gulf Squadron.

Letters have been received in Washington, which indicate the greatest harmony and concert of movements between our squadron and our army. As is already known to the country, the transports with troops on board are to rendezvous at the island of Lobos, a tolerably secure anchorage near the main land, and some sixty miles to the southward. A number of these transports had already arrived at Lobos. There were at the date of the last accounts not more than 2,500 troops, including national militia, in the city of Vera Cruz; and although this number may be increased by other drafts from the militia (national guard) it is improbable that there can be much addition to the troops of the line, between that time and the date of the contemplated attack. Indeed, so stratified is the enemy for funds and supplies of all kinds, that it is extremely doubtful whether a further increase would rebound to his advantage. The more persons that are shut up within the walls of the city, the more speedy, from a want of provisions, must be its capitulation. With the city, it is presumed, falls the castle of Uloa, and for the same reason.

We understand that there are two points at which the debarkation of our troops may be effected—the one west from the mouth of the San Juan, within a mile and a half of the eastern walls of the city, and the other immediately abreast of the anchorage of Anton Lizardo. Our squadron will be able to cover the landing of our troops with ease, at which of these points it may be made.—Union.

To the Democratic Electors of the Fifth Congressional District.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Your delegates will before long meet in convention to nominate a candidate, to represent the fifth Congressional district in the national legislature; and since it is already known to many among you, that Dr. Cook of Madison county, Judge Wick and myself are spoken of in connection with that nomination, I have thought proper to address to you a few words through the medium of an alliance I feel myself called upon to take this step by an alliance contained in Judge Wick's circular lately published and circulated among you, which allusion, some of my friends think, refers to me and my present position as circuit judge.

Coinciding with this opinion of my friends I may be permitted to remark, that had the Judge been willing to rely upon your action and the action of your delegates alone, without attempting to impress it upon your minds that it was highly improper on my part to seek the nomination before resigning the office which I now hold, I would have been content to leave this matter altogether open for your decision. We are both known to most of you, having resided amongst you for a considerable number of years. We might therefore quietly have waited for the action of a district convention.

But the Judge thought differently, and in the portion of his circular mentioned above, he observes, that he does not "think that a gentleman, holding one office, ought to be permitted to seek a nomination for another until he shall first resign that which he holds, except in very peculiar cases."

It must appear rather strange, that an objection like the foregoing in relation to myself should be brought forward by Judge Wick, it being known to almost every voter in the district that he has himself twice been a candidate under like circumstances: that when running the first time against Mr. Herod he held on to the office now filled by me during the canvass and for several years after his defeat, and that on the second time he resigned but a few days previous to the election.

Certainly a "statesman" who is capable of representing you "wisely and well" would not expect to gain much by raising this objection; since if it was right for him to be a candidate for Congress, whilst holding a judgeship, it cannot possibly be considered to be very wrong on my part if I am now solicitous of obtaining your suffrages for an office of honor and emolument of which my Hon. competitor has been already enjoying for four years.

There are other passages in the circular with respect to "wire pulling" which may seem to deserve notice, but I pass them by for the present, merely observing that my competitor appears to have hit upon the happy expedient of the thief, who to escape being caught, pinches in the cry, stop thief! to the thief. After saying this, I have nothing to say in relation to the position I hold before you, suffer me to state to you, that I shall resign the office of Judge previous to the August election, in case I receive the nomination. If, however, your delegates see proper to select another individual as the democratic candidate for Congress, I pledge myself to abide by their decision, and in no event will I become a candidate against the will and wishes of the democratic electors.

WILLIAM F. PEASLEE.

MR. CALHOUN ON THE WAR.—There is one great objection to Mr. Calhoun's proposition as to the war. Viewed in whatever light it may be, he proposes a retreat. He gives up all the country we have conquered at the South beyond the Rio Grande; and makes all the exploits of the campaign mere empty parade. He is far from retreating from the Rio Grande, the best natural barrier in the world, to the Rio Grande, no barrier at all. This would be both physically and morally a blunder. The Sierra Madre has but two passes in the whole length from Tampico to Chihuahua; that at Tula and that at Monterey. Garrisons at these places and at Tampico, could protect the whole frontier; and yet with all these in our possession, they would propose to surrender to the heels of our army, and as we are not to go beyond the frontier, every cowardly cut-throat and bandit among them would feel that he could now make what inroads he pleased so that his return over the Rio Grande was secured. The whole frontier would therefore be a scene of the worst species of border warfare, though altogether at the expense of our side; and instead of the great regions, which Mr. Calhoun thinks could protect the frontier, we should have nothing in saying that the whole forces now under Scott and Taylor could not do so, if the wretched policy were adopted of restricting them from carrying the war into the enemy's country.—Vicks. Sentinel.

67—"A member is always privileged to say what he pleases, and cannot be called to account for what he says here.—Speaker of Mr. Webster, Feb. 13.

The above remark of Mr. Webster is true. Senators may slander or calumniate their colleagues, they do so with impunity. They may denounce the President as a traitor and tyrant, and he can obtain redress from no earthly tribunal. Editors may be denounced—they may be charged with every offence recorded in the calendar of crime, and if their assailants are members of either branch of Congress, however vile they may be the slander, they are deprived of the power of demanding redress for such a gross wrong. On the other hand, if an editor attacks a senator against a member of Congress, courts of justice are open to redress the grievance. It seems that certain senators are unwilling to come before a jury of their country, and are unwilling to allow the accused an opportunity of defending himself; but they prefer to determine their own case—they are resolved to be their own judges and jury, and to decide their own case may be relied upon, they will also become THEIR OWN EXECUTIONERS.—Wash. Union.

STARVATION.—We find in the New York papers the following account of a most distressing case:

An Irishman, his wife and two children, just landed from an emigrant ship, were found dying in their streets on Monday last, and taken to the almshouse. The Express gives the following account of the unfortunate family, as narrated at the office of the commissioner of the almshouse: "The mother was a complete skeleton, and the sunken cheeks and eyes of the whole family told the melancholy truth that they were the victims of the most intense suffering. One of the children was so nearly dead that it could not walk; while it was with the utmost difficulty that even the father could utter across the street, he was so exceedingly feeble. They were all as near dead as it was possible for the living to be, and want of food was the only cause which had brought them to this miserable state, as it was evident they were neither sickly nor intemperate. In answer to all questions asked them, their replies were, 'We want some bread—do give us some bread—we will die if we do not give us some bread.' As a matter of course this unhappy family were attended to, but the utmost caution was necessary in administering their food. When they were seated at the table the first thing that the mother did was to feed her youngest child, and as she did this took not a particle herself, but uttered a strange, wild laugh; and when the child was made quite sick by even a table-spoonful of rice, the mother went mad, hysterically, and said, 'O my child, I am going to die.' After this strange feast was ended, the forsaken and poverty-stricken members of the family were taken to the hospital, where, we are pleased to know, they are doing well, but are even now not far from death's door."

The steamer Sarah Sands took the following cargo for Liverpool:

Flour, 1,800 barrels; corn meal, 600 barrels; corn, 4,000 bushels; cheese, 461 boxes; cotton, 274 bales; bacon, 111 barrels; jute, 20 bales; onions, 50 barrels; potatoes, 80 barrels; chrome ore, 30 tons; rice, 68 tierces; apples, 50 barrels.

QUICK WICK.—The U. S. schooner *Philet*, has been taken to pieces and entirely rebuilt and put afloat within eight weeks, at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

FLORIAN'S SPEECH.—On the first page of to-day's paper may be found a speech delivered by the Hon. Wm. Wick of Indiana. It will be read with much interest by all. It is replete with humor and good sense, and contains some home thrusts at both whigs and democrats. It is just like its author, a little unlike any thing else of its species. We have known Mr. Wick long, and know him well, and whether he be Billy Wick, Lawyer Wick, Judge Wick, or Congressman Wick, he is always the same independent kind of blunt well meaning man. His admission to the bar made no change in him, the usual hedger and trimmer of the law, and his election to Congress made no change in him, he is still Billy Wick still.—Ky. Argus.

67—Upwards of \$87,000 had been collected at New Orleans up to the evening of the 13th, for the relief of Ireland.

The Post Office Department.

Regulations of the Post Office Department for the enforcement of the acts of Congress of the 1st, 2d, and 3d of March, 1847.

1. All deputy postmasters are authorized to send free, through the mails, all letters and packages not weighing over two ounces, which they may have occasion to write or send, relating to the business of their offices or of the Post Office Department, endorsing thereon "post office business," and signing their names thereto. And those whose compensation does not exceed \$200 for the year ending the 30th of June, 1846, may also send free, through the mails, letters written by themselves, and receive free all written communications, on their own private business, not weighing over one-half ounce.

2. Members of Congress and delegates from Territories may send and receive free, through the mails, from thirty days before the commencement of each Congress until the meeting of the next Congress, letters and packages not exceeding two ounces in weight, and public documents not exceeding three pounds in weight. Public documents are those printed by the order of either