"The undersigned ——— guarantees that ———, if his bid for carrying the mail from ——— to ——— be accepted by the Postmaster General, ——— shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of July next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed.

"Dated ———."

17. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals in the State of ———," written on the face of the letter; and should be despatched in time to be received by or before the 30th April next, at 9 o'clock, a m.

18. The contracts are to be executed before the 1st July next.

19. Postmasters at offices situated upon or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a depot, will, immediately after the 10th May next, report that fact to the department, stating their exact distance from the railroad depot, and how otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct the proper supply to be made from the railroad by mail messengers, from and after the 1st July next.

20. Under the act of 3d March, 1845, the route is to be let to the lowest bidder, tendering sufficient guaranties for faithful performance, without other ref-erence to the mode of transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty and security of such transportation. And the new contractor is not required to purchase out, or take at a valuation the stock or vehicles of the previous contractor.

When the lowest bid proposes a mode of conveyance that is inadequate for the route in respect to the certainty, security, and celerity of the mails, aside from any accommodation for travel, it will not be entitled to the route.

21. When the bid does not name a mode of conveyance, it will be taken and understood to be for the lowest mode of conveyance, to wit: on horseback. When it proposes to carry according to the advertisement, and no mode of conveyance is stated for the route in the advertisement, it will be considered as offering only for horseback conveyance. When the advertisement uses the term "conveyance in two-horse coaches, or in four-horse coaches are invited," or "proposals to carry in two horse coaches will be considered," or the like expressions in the bid, "according to the advertisement" will not be understood as referring to the mode mentioned in such invitation. If the bidder intends to propose for the mode of conveyance stated in the invitation, he should name it in terms in his bid.

22. Since the passage of the act of March 3d, 1845, a new description of bid has been received. It specifies no mode of conveyance, but engages to carry the mail with certainty; celerity, and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are called, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the department, "*star bids*." It has been decided, after mature consideration, that a bid proposing a specific mode of conveyance of as high a grade as two-horse coach transportation is to be preferred to the star bid. The experience of the department enables it to lay down the following rules, viz:

When the mail on the route is not so large as to require two horse coach conveyance, a star bid, if the lowest, will be preferred to the specific bid.

23. When the mails are of such size as to render it necessary or expedient in reference to them alone to provide two-horse coach conveyance, the specific bid, though the highest, will be preferred to the star bid, to the extent of a moderate difference in the compensation, in case the difference is not such as to interfere with the policy of the new law, which looks to a reduction in the cost of transportation. Exceptions, however, may be allowed, where the star bid is made by the present owner of the stock on the route, and it is manifest that the reasons for preferring the specific bid do not exist in his case

24. On routes of the highest class, where four-horse transportation is required by the size and importance of the mails, the preference for the specific bid will be, if necessary, carried to a greater extent of difference than on the inferior coach routes, subject, however, to the exceptions above stated.

25. A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received so as to interfere with competition after the last hour set for receiving bids.

C. JOHNSON, Postmaster General.

Post Office Department, January 6th, 1846. 73-12w

Indiana State Sentinel.

WEEKLY EDITION.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 19, 1846.

Democratic Nominations.

For Governor,

JAMES WHITCOMB.

For Lieutenant Governor,

PARIS C. DUNNING.

Congress.

On the 10th, the Senate entered on the consideration of the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Allen, giving notice to Great Britain of the termination of the joint occupation of Oregon, and the several amendments offered thereto by other Senators. The Union says that Mr. Allen spoke for upwards of an hour and a half in support of the resolution, and had not concluded at the time of adjournment, at half past two. The galleries were densely crowded, and the most intense interest was manifested by the auditory. On the 11th, Mr. Allen resumed and concluded his remarks. The Union says, he presented very elaborate proof of his position, that Great Britain "dare not go to war with this country single-handed on the subject of Oregon;" and contended, at length, that the only course which duty and wisdom dictated, was a prompt compliance with the recommendations of the President, and the presentation to Great Britain of a bold, united, and determined front. The gallaries were crowded almost to suffocation, and as Mr. Allen resumed his seat the very unusual circumstance of a round of applause in the gallaries occurred.

The most interesting business in the House was the passage of the Fortification bill, which occurred on the 10th.

The Railroad Loan.

We recently published a paragraph in relation to a rumor that four of the Railroad directors had been paid a bonus of $500 each for endorsing the late loan obtained from the East. In answer to which, we are favored by the following note from Mr. Merrill. This, together with a private note from Mr. M. leads us to conclude, that the affair has not been fully understood. We therefore publish Mr. Merrill's explanation with pleasure. All we desire is fair play all round,—for the public, for the stockholders and for the directors.

To the Editors of the State Sentinel:

In yours of the 12th, is a short article headed MORE STEALING, in reference to which I will state the facts, and you can then judge as to the justice of your remarks.

The State made an offer to the Railroad company of the use of the road for seven years, at a nominal rent, on the condition, that it should be completed to Indianapolis within three years. The company was in debt over $20,000; its stock had been sold at from one-third to one-half the amount paid, new stock could not be sold, and no money could be borrowed except for short periods on individual responsibility. The company having been authorized to pay seven per cent. for money, an attempt was made last spring to borrow, East, but as State stocks of high character at the same rate could be then had at par, our prospects were gloomy; and had nothing been offered but the guaranty of the company, not a dollar would have been obtained; but on the assurance, that at least four citizens of the State, of undoubted wealth and known punctuality, would become personally liable for the principal and interest, the loan was secured. The object of the guaranty was to satisfy the bondholders that they would not be compelled to resort to the law to enforce their claims, for though the interest of the company in the road would more than pay the debt, yet moneyed men at a distance did not wish to be exposed to the risk of burning bridges or accidents, or to the delay of litigation, or the changes in directors and stockholders, by which they might have much trouble before their money could be realized.

For this responsibility, indispensable for procuring the loan, the directors, not interested, voted to pay their associates who made the guaranty, one per cent. each in stock, on the amount of the bonds, being at the rate of one-fifth of one per cent. a year. The cost of the loan with all the expenses accompanying is at the rate of eight and one-third per cent. a year. This loan has enabled the company to continue the progress of the road, and it will be completed to Indianapolis early in 1847. The stock of the company has sold during the past year at double the price of the preceding one.

In voting for paying for the guaranty, I considered it like an insurance. No loss might be incurred, in which case the premium would be a clear profit; but in case of bad management of the road, or serious accidents, the compensation would be totally inadequate.

There are many other misrepresentations about the road and its business, which I have scarcely the time or patience to correct. I will however remark, that the business men along the line who have had good reasons for complaint, are the most indulgent to us. As those, whose indorsement would be of no value, complain the loudest, that others are paid for procuring us loans, so those who know nothing of our troubles and difficulties, have the most fault to find with our proceedings. S. MERRILL.

Railroad Office, Madison, Feb. 14, 1846.

☞We are compelled to postpone till our next a communication relative to the license law, and several other articles already in type, in order to make room for news matter.

☞The 8th trial in the 9th Congressional district of Massachusetts for the election of a member of Congress, has resulted in no choice. Mr. Pierce, democrat, has gained about 250 votes upon his whig opponent, Mr. Hale; but the scattering votes still defeat the election.

Washington Correspondence.

HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 11, 1846.

Editors of the Sentinel:—The Courier des Etats Unis is a newspaper, published in the city of New York, in the French language. It is extensively circulated among the French inhabitants of the United States, and of Canada, and it is moreover the principal source from which the inhabitants of France derive their opinions and information concerning the United States, their people, policy and rights. The opinions to which it gives currency are readily adopted by the liberal party in France, the liberal party there being the opposition party. It is understood in this country, and in France, that the King of the French (once a fugitive from his own country, hospitably received and protected in the United States) with a view to secure the throne to his family, has of late years assiduously cultivated the friendship of the English Government and people, and that in furtherance of this object the French government meddled with our Texas affairs, promulged the balance of power doctrine as applicable to the American continent, and has moreover interested itself in slandering the American title to Oregon among the European powers.

These facts being stated, the importance of a French advocacy of our Oregon rights will appear.

The Courier des Etats Unis is our voluntary advocate upon the points in controversy between the United States and England, in reference to Oregon; and the more influential that all its articles are moderate and dignified in matter and manner.

On a former occasion, I called your attention to a translation from the Courier des Etats Unis, in the Union, which, if I mistake not, you transferred to your columns, to show our people that the American side of the Oregon controversy was being ably advocated in a manner which would prepare the public mind in Europe to do us the justice denied by its crowned heads and their ministers. With the same object, I have procured, and now send you another translation from the same paper, in which the American right, on the grounds assumed by Mr. Owen, is ably advocated. If you think well of it, you may give it a place in the Sentinel.

I, this morning, received the Joint Resolutions of our Legislature, on the subject of Oregon. Their spirit is temperate, firm and dignified. I shall be proud to present them (if no colleague does so before me) to procure their publication, and also to make them the chart by which to shape my course in action here.

Forty rumors are afloat as to propositions said to be received from the British Minister touching the Oregon controversy, not one of which is probably true. It is, however, extremely probable that the unanimity of the House in passing the resolution of notice has, or may produce propositions, or a renewal of negotiation.

I have the honor &c. &c.

W. W. WICK.

Oregon Speech of Mr. Owen of Indana.

Translated for the State Sentinel from the "Courier des Etats Unis," of the 3d February.

The Senate seldom sits on Fridays and Saturdays; and the House of Representatives has been making sundry excursions historical, geographical and diplomatic, from the 42d to the 54th degree of north latitude. Quite recently, however, these excursions have lost some of their monotony, thanks to a joke or two, and some sharp words exchanged between some of the speakers. A motion of Mr. Petit of Indiana excited much laughter; he proposed that all those who had made doubtful speeches should be allowed to put forth a second edition of the same, revised, corrected and considerably enlarged. And there is, doubtless, more than one among the members of the House, who would be glad to have his speech to deliver over again, that he might remodel it, after a speech pronounced, on Thursday last, by Mr. Owen, of Indiana, who, in this worn out discussion in which every thing seemed to have been said over and over again, found means to say things as novel as they are important; and to establish, in the short space of an hour, (to which each speaker is restricted by the parliamentary rules of the House) the rights of the United States to all the territory of Oregon, with more ability and vigor than Messrs. Calhoun and Buchanan have done, in a long series of despatches. This speech seems to us to have shed so strong a light on the question that we proceed here to give an analysis of it.

The only point which had remained in dispute in the last discussion which took place between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Pakenham was to determine, first, whether by the Convention of Nootka, Spain had granted to England over the territory situated to the north of latitude 42° any rights of sovereignty as the English diplomatist alleges, or only temporary privileges as the American Secretary contends; and, also, whether the treaty of Madrid has, or has not, revived that Convention abrogated by the war of 1790. The first of these two questions is the more important; for if it be proved that the Convention of Nootka conferred on Great Britain no territorial rights, it is evident that she could acquire none by the treaty of 1814. On the other hand, if Spain, prior to 1818, had alienated none of her rights of sovereignty, it is incontestible that she transmitted these entire to the United States by the Florida treaty. And, in that case, it is of little importance to what navigators, English or American, belongs the honor of first discoveries made a century or two after the Spanish explorations; for these pretensions are but secondary, and can only have force in so far as there may remain doubt as to the true intentions of the treaty of Nootka and the legitimate inferences to be drawn therefrom. Now, we believe, that Mr. Owen has succeeded in clearing away all doubts which the already powerful argument of Mr. Buchanan had left hanging over the question. The speaker drew his proofs, first from the test itself of the treaty of 1790; and secondly, from the commentaries of which it was the subject in the British Parliament itself on the part of the celebrated members Pitt and Fox—the one the chief of the Cabinet, the other the leader of the opposition.

As to the general interpretation of the text, Mr. Owen adhered to the argument of Mr. Buchanan, to demonstrate that in recognizing in British settlers the right to be reinstated in the possession of certain establishments and tracts of land of which they had been dispossessed in 1789, Spain had in no way surrendered her sovereignty, a surrender which, in fact, was not demanded of her. But this new commentator on the Convention of Nootka has deduced from the fifth article of that Convention, a much stronger argument than any used by his predecessors. By that article it is stipulated that the subjects of the two nations shall have equal rights of commerce and navigation, not only in the places to be restored to British subjects, but also in all other places, *situated to the north of those already occupied by Spain.* But no one thinks of denying that in 1790, Spain occupied Nootka: that fact being admitted even by Captain Meares himself, the individual who caused the threatened war that was averted by this Convention. Nootka being situated in 49½ north latitude and the English not having received by the treaty in question, any privilege of permanent settlement south of that establishment, it follows that the sovereignty of Spain has passed perfect and unincumbered to the United States, at least for all territory up to latitude forty-nine and a half. And again and again, once even within the last six months America has offered to divide the territory at the forty-ninth degree and England refused the offer!

There remains the territory comprised between latitude 49½ and latitude 54 deg. 40 min. In regard to that territory by the fifth article above referred to, it is stipulated that the subjects of both nations shall have free access and shall carry on their trade without any disturbance or molestation. That is all. It is a joint occupation of the territory; but it is not for England any acquisition, nor for Spain any abandonment of sovereignty. This is the interpretation put on the Convention in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons, when there was offered in both, a motion for a vote of thanks to the crown for the negotiation of this famous Convention. In the House of Commons especially, there arose, between Fox and Pitt, a discussion, which places beyond all doubt the intention of the negociators. Fox, in attacking the treaty, says: "I am as much a friend to the claims of Spain as Count Florida Blanca or any Spanish Minister can be, because they are founded in justice. These claims are an exclusive right of territory, navigation and commerce in all the seas and coasts of Spanish America. These claims, it is true, have been pushed to absurd extravagance by extending the term Spanish America to seas and coasts where Spain had no right of occupation. To what have we objected, but to the indefinite extension of the term Spanish America? *Well, that objection still remains,* (after the Convention of Nootka) *for the limits of Spanish America are still undetermined.*" And further on, the orator adds: "We have abandoned all right of forming settlements, except for temporary purposes to the south of the Spanish settlements; we have obtained the right of settling to the north, and even that we have not obtained with clearness."

Thus Fox adduces it as a cause of complaint against the Convention of Nootka, that it put no definite limit to the sovereignty of Spain, and even that it gave to England but a very insufficient and contestable privilege of joint settlement in a part of the territory covered by that sovereignty. But Pitt did not even attempt in reply to his adversary, to give any other interpretation to the treaty. He merely sought to justify and palliate the defects which had been denounced and terminated the debate by a phrase which puts forward the truth so nakedly, that one must either be blind not to acknowledge, or dishonest to deny it. Fox had observed, "that all the new stipulations were but *concessions* and not *acquisitions.*" Pitt accepted this remarkable distinction, and rendered it more explicit still by the words—"*that though what this country* (England) *had gained consisted not of new rights, it certainly did of new advantages.*"

In the House of Lords, the Duke of Montrose, in moving the vote of thanks, said, "Not only is Nootka restored to us, but we may participate in more northern settlemenis."

We have culled these facts brought to light by Mr. Owen from the powerful argument by which he knit them together and put them forth in bold relief; but the facts themselves are so clear, that it may suffice to state them, and leave it to the good sense of each one to apply them to the solution of the Oregon problem. For ourselves, we do not hesitate to declare, that Mr. Owen has established, in a manner not to be refuted, the sovereignty of Spain, and consequently of the United States, over the entire territory; and that he has also established in favor of Spain and of this country, the exclusive right of settlement on every part of the coast situated to the south of Nootka; that is to say, to the south of latitude forty-nine and a half; and that he has left England, at the very most, but the right in virtue of the Nootka Convention, to found commercial establishments to the north of that parallel. This right certainly existed before the war of 1796; but it remains to be seen whether after being abrogated by that war, it has or has not been revived by the treaty of 1814. And observe here, that in interpreting the silence of that treaty as an implicit recognition of that of 1790, still all the British pretensions are reduced to the joint occupation of the territory situated to the north of latitude forty-nine and a half, of which the sovereignty belongs to the United States, as well as that south of that latitude, which it is their privilege to settle exclusively. In a word, this entire question, as stated and solved by Mr. Owen, may be given in the following terms: as the sovereignty of Oregon belongs exclusively to the United States in virtue of the primitive rights of Spain, has England, by the Nootka Convention, acquired the privilege of sharing with these States the commercial settlement of the territory north of forty-nine and a half, the territory south of that line remaining exclusively theirs for all purposes whatever?

To appreciate the importance of the transformation of the national problem thus effected by the learned and ingenious representative from Indiana, we must bear in mind, that England, by the mouth of Mr. Pakenham has declared, that in the Convention of Nootka and no where else, is to be found its solution. "The respective rights of the two countries," says the British diplomatist, "are no longer to be traced in vague narratives of discoveries, many of them apochryphal, but in the test and stipulations of the Convention itself." Poor Mr. Pakenham! how must he now regret that he concentrated this diplomatic struggle on this narrow ground on which Mr. Buchanan has several times disturbed his equilibrium, and which has just utterly crumbled beneath his feet at the voice of Mr. Owen. And this orator has shown himself to be not less well informed in the geographical than in the diplomatic branch of the question; and we wish we could follow him through the curious demonstrations he has given us, that on the whole coast of Oregon south of forty-nine, there is but the single entrance of Fuca, which offers harbors, where a navy of large tonnage may ride in perfect safety. The mouth of the Columbia is, as he stated, difficult of access; and if the entrance of Puget Sound were surrendered to England, that would be to abandon to her the only spot of that coast easily accessible to ships of heavy draught from the Pacific. But it is to surrender these straits if England be suffered to advance only half a degree south of forty-nine; and almost as well might the surrender be made to forty-seven. This, however, is a secondary question, which it may suffice to indicate, for we must now bring to a close our remarks on the subject of Oregon.

Mexico---Another Revolution!

The brig Somers, recently arrived at Pensacola, bringing news that Gen. Arista had declared against the Paredes Government and in favor of the restoration of Herrera. That throughout the country the people were organizing in opposition to the present Administration, assigning as a reason their dread of war and bloodshed, and regretting their having permitted Paredes to overthrow the Herrera Administration. Mr. Slidell was still at Jalapa, with brightening prospects.

It is also stated, that the province of Yucatan has absolutely declared its independence of Mexico and is now a separate republic. This freshly revolted province is one of the best in the whole Republic of Mexico. Its inhabitants are energetic and enterprising, and if they are determined to be independent, the rest of Mexico cannot re-take them.

If Arista cannot arrest the course of the revolution and establish the Constitutional Government, he can at least maintain the independence of the northern provinces.

With Arista on the north and Yucatan on the south, in armed opposition—with California disaffected and Vera Cruz unstable in its adherance to the plan of San Luis Potosi—it does not seem possible that the revolutionary power should be permanent.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.—The Documents of the War Department, accompanying the message state the strength of the Texan Army as follows:—

	Officers.	Privates.	Total.	sick.
General Staff	24		24	
2d Dragoons, 10 com.	41	555	596	80
Artillery, 12 "	81	842	923	97
Infantry, 50 "	200	2336	2536	324
Total	346	3782	4079	501
Total absent.	58	140	198	
With the colors,	283	3593	3881	

This force is under the command of Brevet Brigadier General Zachary Taylor.

A WOMAN HANGED!—The Fulton county N. Y., Democrat gives an account of the recent execution of Mrs. Van Valkenburgh, who had been committed for the murder of her husband.

"The scene was awful. Notwithstanding she had expressed to others that she had a hope of forgiveness from her Maker, yet, when brought from her cell, her face showed a most haggard appearance. Despair was depicted upon her countenance! After she was brought to the gallows, a prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. Hitchcock. She then spoke a few words to those present, and said if there were any drunkards or transgressors present, they must take warning by her fate; and then commenced praying to God to have mercy upon her soul. The drop was then let fall, and as the rope straightened upon her neck and just as she raised from her feet, she gave a shriek and passed from time to eternity."

Thanks to the last General Assembly, we shall probably never again in Indiana witness scenes of this character.

The Oregon Notice.

The following is the joint resolution, which we noticed in our last as having passed the House of Representatives at Washington, by a vote of 163 to 54.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the President of the United States cause notice to be given to the Government of Great Britain that the convention between the United States of America and Great Britain, concerning the territory on the Northwest Coast of America, west of the Stony Mountains, of the 6th of August, 1827, signed at London, shall be annulled and abrogated twelve months after giving said notice.

2. *And be it further resolved,* That nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with the right and discretion of the proper authorities of the two contracting parties to renew or pursue negotiations for an amicable settlement of the controversy respecting the Oregon territory.

The vote is given by the National Intelligencer as follows.

AYES—Messrs. *John Quincy Adams*, Stephen Adams, Anderson, *Arnold*, Atkinson, *Baker*, *Barringer*, *Bell*, Benton, Biggs, James Black, Jas. A. Black, *Blanchard*, Bowlin, Boyd, Brinkerhoff, Brockenbrough, Brodhead, Wm. G. Brown, *Buffington*, *Wm. W. Campbell*, *John H. Campbell*, Cathcart, Reuben Chapman, Chase, Chipman, Clarke, Cobb, Collin, Constable, Cullom, *Culver*, Cummins, Cunningham, Daniel, *Darragh*, Jefferson Davis, *Delano*, De Mott, Dillingham, Dobbin, Douglass, Dromgoole, Dunlap, Edsall, Ellsworth, Erdman, *John H. Eiting*, Faran,Ficklin, Fester, Fries, Garvin, *Giddings*, Giles, Goodyear, Gordon, *Graham*, *Grider*, Grover, Hamlin, *Hampton*, Haralson, Harmanson, *Harper*, Hendey, *Hilliard*, Hoge, *Elias B. Holmes*, Hopkins, Hough, Geo. S. Houston, Hungerford, *Washington Hunt*, J. B Hunt, Cahrles J. Ingersoll, Jenkins, Jas. H. Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Geo. W. Jones, Seaborn Jones, Kennedy, Preston King, Lawrence, Leib, La Sere, *Lewis*, *Levin*, Ligen, Lumpkin, Maclay, McClean, McClelland, McClernand, McConnell, McCrate, McDowell, *McGaughey*, *McHenry*, *McIvaine*, McKay, John P. Martin, Barclay Martin, Morris, Moulton, Niven, Norris, Owen, Patish, Payne, Perrill, Perry, Pettit, Phelps, *Pollock*, Price, *Ramsey*, Rathburn, Reid, Relfe, Ritter, Roberts, *Root*, *Runk*, Russell, Sawtelle, Sawyer, Scammon, *Schenck*, *Seamon*, *Severance*, Leonard H. Simms, *Albert Smith*, Thomas Smith, Robert Smith, Stanton, Starkweather, *Stewart*, St. John, Strong, Sykes, *Thomasson*, Jas. Thompson, Jacob Thompson, Thurman, Tibbatts, *Tilden*, Towns, *Trumbo*, *Vance*, Wentworth, Wheaton, *White*, Wick, Williams, Wilmot, *Woodruff*, Woodworth, Yell, *Young*, Yost—163.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Ashmun, *Bayly*, *Bedinger*, Milton, Brown, *Burt*, John G. Chapman, *Augustus A. Chapman*, Cocke, Collamer, Cranston, Crozier, *Dargan*, Garret Davis, Dixon, Dockery, Edwin H. Ewing, Foot, Gentry, Grinnell, Herrick, *Isaac E. Holmes*, John W. Houston, *Edmund W. Hubbard*, Samuel D. Hubbard, Hudson, *Hunter*, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Daniel P. King, *Leake*, Long, Marsh, Miller, Mosely, Pendleton, *Rhett*, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, *Seddon*, *A. D. Sims*, *Simpson*, Truman Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Stephens, Strohm, Thibodeaux; Benjamin Thompson, Toombs, *Tredway*, Vinton, Winthrop, *Woodward*, Wright, *Yancey*—54.

The names of the Whigs voting *for* the resolutions are in italics, as are also the names of the Democrats voting *against* them. The latter number only sixteen, being from the States of Virginia, South Carolina and Alabama. The affirmative vote is one short, the name of Thomas Butler King, a Georgia Whig, being probably omitted in copying, as he was present at the vote taken immediately previous. The House consists of 223 members, of whom 217 voted. The Speaker, (John W. Davis.) has no vote; and there are three vacancies, one in Virginia, by the death of Mr. Taylor, and one each in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, by failure to elect. These leave only two absentees, whom we take to have been Messrs. Carroll, Whig, and Wood, Democrat, of this State, the latter of whom is now in Albany. If our count is correct, the vote is to be classified according to the following

RECAPITULATION.

	DEMOCRATS. For.	DEMOCRATS. Against.	WHIGS. For.	WHIGS. Against.
Maine,	6	0	1	0
New Hampshire,	3	0	0	0
Vermont,	1	0	0	3
Massachusetts,	0	0	1	8
Rhode Island,	0	0	1	1
Connecticut,	0	0	0	4
New York,	20	0	9	3
New Jersey,	2	0	2	1
Pennsylvania,	12	0	10	2
Delaware,	0	0	0	1
Maryland,	4	0	0	2
Virginia,	5	8	0	1
North Carolina,	6	0	2	1
South Carolina,	1	6	0	0
Georgia,	5	0	1	2
Alabama,	4	2	1	0
Mississippi,	4	0	0	0
Louisiana,	3	0	0	1
Tennessee,	6	0	0	5
Kentucky,	3	0	6	1
Ohio,	13	0	7	1
Indiana,	7	0	1	1
Illinois,	6	0	1	0
Michigan,	3	0	0	0
Missouri,	5	0	0	0
Arkansas,	1	0	0	0
Total,	120	16	43	38

The Battle of the Parana--Gallant Defence of the Republicans.

The cause of this war, says the Philadelphia Ledger, is as follows: "Oribe, Governor of Montevideo, and son-in-law of the President of the Argentine Republic, Rosas, was some time ago, in consequence of domestic insurrection, expelled. Rosas lent Oribe an army of 10,000 men, with which he has besieged Montevideo for more than three years, and also a fleet to blockade the town—which fleet, however, the French and English captured and sent into Montevideo. The object of this war on the part of the Allied Monarchies (France, England and Brazil) is to force an entrance into the interior of the Argentine Republic—by the River Parana and its tributaries, which are navigable, for about two thousand miles, to unite with domestic insurgents in the interior and create dissentions in the Republic with a view to the dismemberment of the union or the overthrow of the administration of President Rosas, and thus open that part of South America to European colonization.

The Argentine guns were evidently very light pieces. Had they been equal to those of the enemy, the fate of the San Martin, after receiving 100 shots, of the steamer Dolphin, with 107 in her hull, and of the Fulton with 104 in hers, would have been sealed before noon—when the chains were broken, and the three steamers, supported by two other vessels, flanked the batteries. That is, the five vessels raked the fort within musket shot, without being exposed to a return fire. And in this extraordinary position, against these fearful odds, the Argentines defended themselves four hours longer. Noble, valiant men! Glorious Republicans! We are proud of their heroic deeds. American poets and orators have an inspiring theme in the battle of the Parana.

The republican soldiers, who are said to have been blacks, were not Africans. The natives, called *Gouchas*, are of the Caucasian race, darker colored than our Indians, and of such great intelligence and indomitable valor, that they command distinguished posts in American countries. They have taught the allied Monarchists, a lesson in "American intervention," which cannot fail to have salutary influence.

THE BATTLE.—Four batteries, mounting 22 pieces of cannon, maintained a hot and sanguinary battle for at least six hours with eleven French and English men of war, three of them steamers. The bulletin did not give the force of these vessels, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that the eight sloops of war, brigs and schooners averaged ten guns each, and the three steamers, we shall say eight, or even six; the total then would be ninety-eight guns, or forty-nine for the broadside. The crews would probably average 100 men, making 1100 in all. The troops of Rosas are set down 3000, but this is only guess work; and the cavalry on the shore are included, who confessedly took no part in the engagement. Deducting 1000 for the cavalry, and 500 for exaggeration, we have 1500 as the number of actual combatants; 1500 men and 22 guns against 1100 men and 49 guns.

The batteries appear to have been newly constructed works, got up in haste to oppose the entrance of the allied forces into the Parana river, on their way to Corrientes. It does not appear that there was any fortified town, or even any permanent military post, at the confluence of the Parana and the Uraguay. The troops of Rosas occupied merely temporary defences, probably nothing more than field works, hastily thrown up for the occasion. But admitting them to have been regularly constructed batteries, they could not be very large, as the four mounted only 22 pieces of cannon. But these cannon must have been well served for it is declared that two of the eleven vessels had no less than 211 cannon balls in their hulls, and a third was completely riddled. It is alleged, too, that the French discharged 1500 balls; the English fired probably as many, making 3000 in all; and it is admitted that the loss of the allies in killed and wounded was 123.

It is pretended that the defenders of the batteries were all blacks, and that when they attempted to fly they were driven back at the point of the lance by the cavalry of Rosas. The inference meant to be drawn is, that they fought unwillingly for Rosas. But how was it known that the cavalry drove them back? If this was seen from the ships, the cavalry must have been within reach of the ships' guns; why were not the guns turned upon the cavalry? Moreover, if the blacks fought unwillingly, why did they not turn their own guns upon the cavalry, or at least cease firing upon the ships? They had this part of the game in their own hands. And we are told, moreover, that when the firing from the batteries had ceased, and the allied troops were landed, they were received with a sharp fire of musketry; an odd kind of welcome from men who were fighting only on compulsion, and who should rather have received the landing troops with open arms, as their deliverers.

And after all, were there 22 guns in the batteries? The bulletin tells us that ten were conveyed on board the ships and the rest thrown into the river. Would the conquerors be likely to throw away 12 pieces of cannon, if they were worth any thing, when they had plenty of time to remove them all? For it is expressly said that the allied troops remained on shore all the next day, without molestation. There is room to suspect that the ten guns were all that the batteries contained; but that the conquerors did not like to confess a hard fight of six or seven hours, and a loss of 123 men, in a contest of 49 guns against 10.

The account of this battle would reach England about the time assigned for the opening of Parliament. We cannot help thinking that some member will be apt to rise and ask Sir Robert Peel for what England is at war in South America, how long the war is likely to continue and how much it will cost, judging from this specimen of its beginning.

GREAT LAW CASE.—A suit, in which property to the amount of more than $500,000 is involved, is now before the Supreme Court at Washington. It has been in litigation since 1824, in England and this country, and as a contest for the large fortune of a Mr. Aspeden, who died 24 years ago in London. There are two sets of heirs claiming the estate.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Feb, 12, 1846.—FLOUR—A sale of 18 bbls fm railroad yesterday at $3 90; 40 do. fm store at $3 87; 250 do. fm canal at $3 85 clear; 56 and 200 do. this morning at the same. The good feeling has somewhat subsided, and holders are more anxious to realize at $3 85 this morning than they were at $3 90 yesterday.—*Chronicle.*

Marion County Seminary---Examination and Exhibition.

The public are respectfully invited to attend these exercises commencing Thursday, Feb. 19, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

On Friday afternoon and evening, some speaking exercises may be expected from the scholars.

J. R. SAFFORD, *Principal,*
H. B. HIBBEN, *Assistant.*

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

THE freight on all goods transported on the Madison and Indianapolis railroad, after this date, must be paid before the goods leave the depots.

By order of the board. 75-6w W. N. JACKSON, Sec'y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Hambleton, late of Hendricks county and State of Indiana, deceased, have been duly granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of said county; said estate is supposed to be solvent; all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make settlement with the undersigned without delay; and those having claims against the same, to present them in the proper office, properly and legally authenticated for settlement.

80-3w JAMES Y. HAMBLETON, Admr.

ESTRAY.

ESTRAYED from the subscriber, residing in Pike township, Marion county, on the Lafayette road, 7 miles from Indianapolis on the evening of the 6th of this month, (February,) a bright bay mare, about five years old, say 14 hands high, black mane and tail, the latter quite long, gait a trot, projects her head forward while travelling—any person finding the above described animal shall be liberally rewarded by delivering her to me or at the store of Messrs. Smith, Hanna & Co., Indianaporis.

80-3w JOHN BATISTE MAZELIN.

DRIED FRUIT.

40 BUSHELS Dried Apples, and 30 bushels Dried Peaches for sale by SMITH, HANNA & CO. 80

IRON.

30 TONS Sligo Iron of assorted sizes, just received and for sale by SMITH, HANNA & CO. 80

CLOVER SEED.

30 BUSHELS Clover Seed just received and for sale by SMITH, HANNA & CO. 80

Plow Wings and Mould Boards.

2 TON of the above just received by SMITH, HANNA & CO. 80

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

SUGAR COATED
Dr. Bay Smith's
INDN VEGE PILLS

The Improved Indian Vegetable Pills.

(MADE BY A REGULAR PHYSICIAN.)

A most excellent, pleasant and never failing medicine, for the cure of Fevers, Ague, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, Foul Stomach, Head Ache, Influenza, Impure Blood, Want of Appetite, Worms, Coughs and Colds, Liver Complaint, General Debility, Pains of all kinds, Female Complaints, and all diseases that Pills, of any kind, can possibly cure

NEED NOT FORCE THEM DOWN—Those who have conscientious scruples will please read the following, never before published—facts regarding the Sugar Coated Improved Indian Vegetable Pills for Consumption, Colds, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Fevers.

Having been attacked some months since, with a bad cough, weakness in my chest and loss of appetite, I used Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, but grew worse; with cold sweats at night—could not sleep, and believed I was in a consumption. I procured a box of Dr. Smith's Sugar coated Improved Indian Vegetable Pills, which restored my health within six days, and I believe them to be the best remedy I ever used. GEORGE W. GRANGER.

Cambridge, October 19, 1844.

Extract from A. G. Page's letter, dated Bath, January 1 1845.

The Sugar Coated Indian Vegetable Pills you sent me sell well and give good satisfaction. They sell better than any I have had.

Extract from Levi Borrett's letter, dated Canton, Maine, February 3, 1845

The Pills which I received from you have given such universal satisfaction where they have been purchased, and the sale has been so uniform, that I thought best to request you to send me on some more of them immediately, &c.

Extract from William N. Packard's letter, dated Monson, Massachusetts, January 22, 1845.

Sir—Enclosed is the payment for the last Pills. You will please send me by express another lot, say 6 or 8 doz. They give good satisfaction. I have not on hand more than 6 boxes, and do not wish to be out out of them one day.

Extract from Daniel Taft & Son's letter, dated Taftsville, Vermont, February 6, 1845.

Your Pills were received a few days since, and we have sold some of them, and have used some of them ourselves and think very favorably of them, and they are liked by those who have used them.

Mr. P Smith of Gloucester states that he has sold all and wishes 8 dozen more immediately; and they give such universal satisfaction that he has determined to sell no other kind of Pills.

Mr A Allen of Palmer Depot, states that "he was very thankful he was appointed agent, as his wife has been an invalid for some time, and a box of these pills immediately cured her, also that they had performed alike wonderful cures in the town, and was entirely out and wanted some immediately—was agent for other pills, but should only recommend these."

Extract from J B Danforth's letter, dated Barnard, Vermont, January 11, 1845.

Please send me immediately 6 dozen Smith's Sugar Coated Indian Vegetable Pills. Those you sent a short time since are nearly all sold and give universal satisfaction.

The following letter from the South shows in what high estimation these pills are held:

Harper's Ferry, Virginia, April 21, 1845.

Dr H W Andrews—Sir—I am in want of more Sugar Coated Indian Vegetable Pills. I have not one in store. There has been much sickness, and as I have been much engaged, the pills run out before I was aware of it. They are well liked here. A M CRIDER.

Baltimore, April 15, 1845.

Benjamin Smith, M D—Dear Sir—I herewith send you a draft on Messrs Swift, Briggs & Co, and you will please send me that amount in the Sugar Coated Improved Indian Vegetable Pills. I have but 2 10-12 dozen on hand of the last 22 gross. I send you the enclosed letter from Mr. Cridler. H W ANDREWS, Druggist.

From the West.

Extract from Messrs G & J Hill's letter, dated Detroit, March 29, 1845.

Dr Smith—Dear Sir—We received this day per express 14 gross of your sugar-coated Indian Vegetable Pills which came very appropos—we had been out of them for some time, and the calls for them had been frequent. All who have called a second time speak of these pills in the highest terms, and when our supply was running down, those who came for one box would take four or five. We have the highest opinion of your pills, and it affords us peculiar pleasure to s