Indiana State Sentinel.

WEEKLY EDITION.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE 25, 1846.

Democratic Nominations.

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

Gov. Whitcomb---The Madison Bank and Newspapers.

A short time since, it will be recollected, that the Madison Branch Bank through a letter (addressed to Gov. Whitcomb by the Cashier,) offered to allow him to draw on it for $10,000, to aid in clothing and subsisting the volunteers for the Mexican war. The Madison Courier is quoted by the Banner as saying, in relation to the offer, "if we are correctly informed, the bank *wished* to hold the Governor responsible, on the refusal of the State Legislature and the General Government, to meet the demand." The Banner thereupon remarks, "we find on inquiry, that the Branch Bank, in the offer made to the Governor, did not *propose* to hold him individually responsible, and that no conditions, as stated in the Courier, were imposed upon him."

The Courier did not say that the bank had *proposed* but only that it "wished" to hold Gov. Whitcomb responsible.

Gov. Whitcomb is the last man to do injustice to any man or body of men, especially when they have offered to do a favor either to himself or to the public.

His own statement of the matter, in a speech delivered to the volunteers and citizens of this place, will, perhaps set all parties right in relation to each other on this subject. He had been violently assailed and his motives misrepresented, for not accepting the loan as soon as it was offered, and hence the propriety of making the speech in question, as well to quiet the minds of the brave young men who had volunteered to fight for their country, as to vindicate himself against these unjust aspersions.

He said then, (and he had himself given the first information here of the loan having been offered to him,) that the letter contained an offer to let him draw to the amount of $10,000 for the above object, but that it contained *no* statement or assurance, that the bank would look *any where else* than to him for the repayment—that he was far from imputing to the present Directors any *intention* or wish to hold him individually responsible;—that he trusted such was not the object, but that he believed (and he was confident there was *no* lawyer of reputation but would agree with him) that by the plain general terms of that letter, he (the Governor) would have been legally responsible, out of his own pocket, to the bank for the whole amount of the loan; not only so, but that he could be pressed for it as soon after it was advanced, as the bank might think proper; that the General Government (if it should make some general provisions for the expenses intended to be covered by the bank loan) would most likely not repay the bank, and so leave him to suffer, for it was most probable that the United States would not *pay twice*. That if the present directors should not be disposed to hold him responsible, yet their successors, representing the stockholders, might feel so disposed, and even feel it their duty, as trustees of others' interests, to sue him for the amount. Under all these circumstances, he said he had written to the bank to know whether it would look to the General Government or to the State for repayment, and he shortly expected an answer. This involved but little delay, and the money would not be absolutely needed until he obtained an answer. He remarked, that if the bank yet insisted on looking to him individually for the whole loan, still he would not say but that he would draw the money and apply it to the use of the soldiers and risk the consequences on his own pocket, as an individual matter. That he had already proffered $1,000 of his private funds for this object, and he would not say but that he would go further and draw the $10,000, if necessary. He would wait the answer of the bank.

Now if Governor Whitcomb wanted to make "political capital" out of this affair, as stated by the Banner, he would have stated publicly in his speech that he *then* intended to draw for and risk the $10,000 on his own responsibility, for on the same day he stated, to Messrs. Palmer, Reynolds and others, (whose word will command respect wherever known,) that if the bank still insisted on holding him liable, *he would draw and apply the money notwithstanding*, and thus make himself liable for the whole amount. He wrote a letter the same day, to another gentleman, to the same effect. He only wished to know if he was to be individually liable, so that he could make his calculations accordingly. In due time, the answer of the Madison Bank came. Did it say that it considered its first letter as sufficiently binding on the State only? Not at all. On the contrary, it [illegible] to admit, that something *more* was necessary to [illegible] the State responsible, for it stated that if [illegible] *acknowledgment* that the *State* was to be be liable, should be *signed by the Treasurer of State* and by the *Governor* in his *official capacity*, and with the *State seal* annexed, that then and in that case the bank would look to the State only for repayment. And the arrangement was thereupon made accordingly. Now this conclusively proves that this *formal instrument* was necessary to make the *State* liable and that the liability was previously against Gov. Whitcomb, and we repeat that no lawyer, looking at the letter, will doubt it a moment.

And now how will the malignant slanderers of Governor Whitcomb feel after this exposition is understood by the people? His conduct will only more and more command their approbation. His enemies have endeavored to represent him as *niggardly as a man*, and as *inefficient as an officer*; and in the first of these attempts they have called out facts (which would otherwise have slept) that show conclusively, that their charges are not only false, but that he is ready to peril his purse, his standing—everything for his country. Where, we ask, where is one of his malign slanderers who has offered a cent towards supporting the war, from his own pocket! O no, they are too much anti-aggressive for that. They are too much like those in old Bunyan, who were continually casting mud and filth on the object of their persecution, but whose robes only grew the whiter. And as to his *inefficiency as an officer*—with meager instructions from the General Government—without a dollar being placed at his disposal by the U. S. for subsisting, clothing, transporting, &c., the brave men who have volunteered in defence of our country; without any organized militia to call out and beat up for volunteers—with many malignant men "pouring cold water" on all his efforts, he has been able, in an almost incredibly short time, to collect at the place of rendezvous, the full quota required from our State, having in reserve more than two regiments of valiant men, anxious to join in the fight. Then talk of *inefficiency!!* We ask the Madison Banner, as an act of bare justice to an individual, as well as the press generally of the State, to give this an insertion.

☞The loss by the tornado at Grenada (Mississippi) is estimated at about seventy-five or eighty thousand dollars. Twenty-one persons were killed and sixty wounded, many of them dangerously. The number of houses torn from their foundation was one hundred and twelve.

For the Indiana State Sentinel.

Addressed to the Volunteers of Indiana.

Hark! from Columbia's breathing plains,
The trumpet's blast awakes again,
And bursts the bold enthusiast strains,
To rouse the ranks of warrior men.

And man, indignant man, awaking,
His song of triumph proudly breaking,
With hands from despot power unchained,
With sword by tyrant touch unstained,
Now the glad earth is wandering o'er
The path our fathers trod before.
List! from the Rio's mountain shade,
The funeral drum of war has played,
And from their native hills afar,
Our armed legions rush to war.

The sound, the sound of clashing arms!
That stuns the war-steed's waking ear,
The bounding pulse, the wild alarms,
That every despot's minions fear;

And valor's flight, the patriot's zeal,
And vengeance deep that sets her seal,
'Till Freedom's spirit guides the storm,
And triumph hovers round her form;
And conquering there we soon will stand,
Or pour our life-blood o'er the land.
A nation's tears will mourn the brave,
And fall on every freeman's grave.

J. G. K.

The following volunteer companies, who reported themselves in readiness to march to the seat of war with Mexico, were returned to the office of the Adjutant General after the thirty companies called for in the requisition had been accepted and ordered to march to the place of rendezvous—to wit:

Franklin Guards.

William M. McCarty, captain; John B. Campbell, first lieutenant; John M. Myers, second lieutenant. Franklin county.

Rush Infantry.

N. R. Hayden, captain; O. C. Hackleman, first lieutenant; J. W. Hilligoss, second lieutenant. Rush county.

Boonville Infantry.

J. W. B. Moore, captain. Old company filled up. Warrick county.

Yellow Jacket Rifle Company.

Gilbert Budd, captain. Old company filled up. Floyd county.

Lake County Rangers.

J. P. Smith, captain. Old company filled up. Lake county.

Lawrence Volunteers.

R. G. Norvell, captain; J. F. McClelland, first lieutenant; T. J. Mattingly, second lieutenant. Lawrence county.

Morgan County Rangers.

J. W. Cox, captain; P. Williams, first lieutenant; J. W. Ford, second lieutenant. Morgan county.

Rising Sun Greys.

J. C. Wells, captain. Old company filled up. Ohio county.

Decatur County Volunteers.

J. M. Talbott, captain; J. E. Hansier, first lieutenant; J. B. Lathrop, second lieutenant. Decatur county.

Jennings County Volunteers.

Dewitt C. Rich, captain; Daniel Byfield, first lieutenant; J. M. Lattimore, second lieutenant. Jennings county.

Jackson Guards.

W. G. Laux, captain; David Cady, first lieutenant; B. W. Burwell, second lieutenant. Jackson county.

Clinton Boys.

Thomas Kinnard, captain; James F. Suet, first lieutenant; Thomas Dunn, second lieutenant. Clinton county.

Parke County Volunteers.

Jacob Oldshue, captain; Austin M. Puett, first lieutenant; R. M. Gilkinson, second lieutenant. Parke county.

Fort Harrison Guards.

Landon Cochran, captain; Fleming Megan, first lieutenant; James H. Mullen, second lieutenant. Vigo county.

Marion Guards, No. 2.

John M. Wallace, captain; J. S. S. D. Cary, first lieutenant; J. W. Dodd, second lieutenant; Omer Gregg, third lieutenant; T. E. Curral, ensign; (two officers extra.) Grant county.

Muncie Guards.

David Kilgore, captain; Thomas J. Sample, first lieutenant; John S. Garner, second lieutenant. Delaware county.

Rio Grande Rifle Company.

Thomas Patterson, captain; Hezekiah Shook, first lieutenant; Robert W. Roberts, second lieutenant. Ripley county.

Madison County Cavalry.

T. G. Clarke, captain; W. R. O'Neal, first lieutenant; R. N. Clarke, second lieutenant. Madison county.

Henry County Guards.

Matthew S. Ward, captain; Henry Shroyer, first lieutenant; Pyrrhus Woodward, second lieutenant. Henry county.

Pendleton Invincibles.

A. E. Russell, captain; D. Bawsman, first lieutenant; F. G. Pavey, second lieutenant. Madison county.

German Rifle Company.

J. P. Frank, captain. Old company filled up. Floyd county.

Kosciusko Guards.

J. B. Chapman, captain; E. S. Muerheid, first lieutenant; S. H. Colms, second lieutenant. Kosciusko county.

Making twenty-two companies over the requisition reported up to the evening of the 17th instant.

News from Washington.

The Oregon Treaty was signed on the 15th inst. [illegible] the senate for its confirmation on the next [illegible]

In the House, on the 13th Mr. McDowell of Ohio, introduced a series of resolutions condemnatory of the Oregon treaty. The House refused to receive them: ayes 35, noes 116.

A message from the President, in relation to the finances and the tariff, [illegible] to the Senate on the 16th.

The President strongly recommends a reduction of the tariff, and gives his reasons at some length. He does not apprehend that the existing war with Mexico will materially affect our trade and commerce with the rest of the world. To meet contingences, he asks for authority to issue Treasury notes, or to contract a loan for a limited amount reimbursable at an early day. He hopes that the war with Mexico, if vigorously prosecuted, as is contemplated, may be of short duration—and he will be at all times ready to conclude an honorable peace, whenever the Mexican government shall manifest a like disposition. The war was brought on by her acts, and whenever she shall be ready to do us justice, we will sheathe the sword and tender to her the olive branch of peace. The message is accompanied with a long letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, and sundry estimates from the War and Navy Departments which we have not room now to specify.

After five ineffectual attempts by the Senate to choose by ballot a chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the election was postponed till the next day (17th). Sevier and Archer received the largest number of votes.

On the 17th, Mr. Bright gave notice of a bill to raise the pay of volunteers to ten dollars per month during war.

Death of S. Penn, Jr.

The St. Louis Daily American of the 17th instant, contains the following brief announcement of the decease of one who, for many years, exercised much influence in the politics of the West.

"The editor of the Reporter—SHARRACK PENN, Jr., Esq.—is no more. He departed this life yesterday, at the age of 56 years. Mr. PENN has been long in the field, as one of the ablest conductors of the Western Press, and ardently engaged in the political affairs of the country, in which he has exercised a full share of influence. He was a man of talents, an able writer, and possessed of many good qualities that will long endear his memory to his relatives and friends."

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 15th, 1846.

GENTLEMEN: Pursuant to previous notice, Uncle Mac, (as we call the chairman of the committee of ways and means) moved this morning that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole upon the state of the Union, to consider the bill modifying the tariff of 1842. The House sustained the motion by a vote of 120 to 87. This was a test vote, as to a modification of the tariff, and is a better vote than I expected. I presume a modifying bill will pass this House, without doubt; but not probably by so great a majority as the above. You will find the yeas and nays on the above question in the Union of to-night, and see for yourselves who were absent (18 in number) and what democrats voted with the whigs. (I suppose they were Pennsylvanians.)

This vote augurs well for tariff action in this House. Rumor says that some of our western democratic senators are so much outraged by the Oregon adjustment, as that they will not only vote against the modification of the tariff, but will also vote generally against the administration, on important measures. I cannot believe they will be so mad.

To-day Senator Allen resigned his position as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and declined serving further as a member of that Committee. Gen. Cass, who as second man of the Committee, was entitled to become chairman, declined that honor. So to-morrow the Senate will choose a chairman in place of Mr. Allen, by that rascally mode for Representatives to vote—the ballot. Who do you think will be chosen? Daniel Webster. And by whose votes? By the votes of the whig senators, and of those democratic senators, who are preparing to oppose the present administration because of the settlement of the Oregon question. They can vote with the whigs unknown to those they represent, as they vote by ballot, and then say that Mr. Webster was chosen by the whigs, and those democrats who favored a settlement of the Oregon question. The object is to put a slur on the administration, and democratic party. I was a 54 deg. 40 min. man till the question was settl[illegible] But I could not go so far as to put that slur on my party and the president elected by my party, because of the settlement. It is running the thing into the ground.

A whig senator said to-day that from henceforth there would be a sufficient number of democratic senators [illegible] the whigs to de[illegible] leading administ[illegible]ure. O shame. [illegible] not believe it till I see it.

A Democratic senator to-day said that Mr. Polk, by the settlement of the Oregon question had made himself infamous.

Will the people of Indiana say so? Why if he has settled the Oregon question, as we suppose will turn out to be the case, when the injunction of secresy is removed, did not 38 out of 50 senators advise him to do it! How could he help it! And how can a democrat sustain himself in opposing this administration on such grounds! Yours truly,

TIMOLEON.

HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 17, 1846.

Gents—This morning's Union is rich. Pillbury's speech in answer to Culver, the whig abolitionist—Seake in answer to Stevens—and above all, the message, demanding modification of the tariff further than heretofore asked, and with a direct reference to the greatest possible amount of revenue to meet the expenses of the war as near as possible. You will see that the President indicates the necessity of resorting to taxation of the free list, in which tea and coffee are included. The schedule of duties upon the free list proposed by the President is not printed, and therefore I cannot speak from the book; but I learn that among other things, a tax of twenty per cent. upon coffee, and probably on tea is proposed. When the schedule is printed I shall send it to you. If the President asks this tax, although we have not dreamed any thing of the kind, (in piping times of peace,) I shall, unless otherwise instructed, presume that the President's friends will expect me to accede to his demand. I shall also presume that the supporters of the war will expect the same. But above all, I shall expect those who are indignant because the pay of the army was not increased, thereby adding to our expenditure a million and a half per year, to support me in the vote which (unless otherwise instructed) I shall certainly give, in favor of taxing coffee, tea, and every thing else which I can find to tax through the tariff, and without a resort to direct taxation. And, in a word, if the tariff duties turn out to be insufficient to carry on the war, I will, (unless otherwise instructed,) rather than increase our public debt to an extent injurious to our national credit, resort to direct taxation so far as my vote goes. And from my observations of the late National Fair in this city—from the perfection of American manufactures there exhibited, and the moderate price at which they were there offered for sale, and from the fact that the manufacturers were able to meet the expenses of bringing their articles from a great distance for exhibition—erect an enormously large house to contain them, and in which to exhibit them, as well as the outlay incident to a residence of several weeks here at the expensive public houses of this city, I shall vote for the first excise, (in the way of direct taxation,) to be levied of the manufacturers. Next on my list will come the professional men and merchants; and where I can do no otherwise, I will tax town lots and farms and wild lands of the country.

I am told that there is some objection made to my vote against Mr. Stewart's motion to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce a bill to raise the pay of the volunteers. Some men never blush. But I pledge myself when I return home, and have opportunities of seeing the people face to face, I will make every decent democrat, who has objected to my vote a[illegible]ned, willingly blush that he could have been so misled by a momentary impulse induced by some designing men, as to have found fault with that vote. I will prove the vote to have been right end expedient; and to have been given from disinterested and honest motives—from a sheer sense of duty.

When I was a candidate and talked to the people at public places, I plainly told them that governmental expenses were derived from them solely from taxation through the tariff; and that if any event should produce a war, that war would increase the necessity for taxation, and that I should vote to tax them, even to their farms, rather than incur an extent of public debt inconsistent with public credit. The time has come when I must show myself to be of the "grit" to do as I said.

"A man of words and not of deeds
Is like a garden full of weeds."

Unless expressly instructed to the contrary, I shall fulfil my words; and I shall expect to be sustained by a tax-paying community, the interested jingling upon momentary popular impulses by demagogues, who want to go to Congress themselves, to the contrary notwithstanding.

I may as well say now that one reason why I did not vote for Mr. Stewart's motion, may be removed by the introduction in the Senate, and its passage through that body, of a bill raising the pay of the rank and file of the army, including volunteers and militia.

If so, I may yet give my vote for the proposition before the end of this session. I do not expect, however, that it can be got through the Senate.

I need not tell you that I design the above for publication.

I remain, yours, very truly, W. W. WICK.

Terrible Calamity.

The Quebec Mercury of June 13, gives an account of one of the most distressing calamities it has ever fallen on us to record. Those who have read the particulars of the destruction of the Richmond Theatre on the 26th of December, 1811, will find the particulars of this present calamity but too faithful a counterpart. On the 12th, the Theatre Royal, and several adjacent buildings were consumed, and up to the close of the account by an eye-witness, *forty-six* dead bodies had been removed. As our paper is going to press, we reserve the particulars for another number.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—The Louisville Democrat of the 20th states, that at noon, on the day previous, twenty-four companies of the Indiana Volunteers had arrived at New Albany, and were inspected and mustered into the service of the United States.

☞The Journal heads the whig nominations with the words—"*The People's Ticket.*" Is the Journal *ashamed* or is it *afraid* of identifying its candidates with its party? It must certainly be one or the other, and no mistake.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.
Eleven days Later from Europe.

Great Sensation in England by the News of the War between the United States and Mexico—Public Sympathy of the British with the Mexicans—The Corn Bill Passed the House of Lords on Second Reading—Queen Victoria Given Birth to Another Daughter—Cotton Market Quiet—Corn Market Depressed—Louis Bonaparte Escaped from Ham, &c.

The steamship Great Western left Liverpool on the 30th ult., and arrived at New York on Monday week with eleven days later news. For the following summary we are indebted to the Philadelphia Ledger:

The steamship Cambria had arrived out with the news of a declaration of war against Mexico by the United States government, and the passage of the bill to rsise 50,000 volunteers. This news produced a great sensation in England, and the sympathy of the British public was altogether in favor of Mexico, as the weaker party, though in the war of invasion against the poor Sikhs the same public had very little sympathy to throw away, notwithstanding the weakness and inferiority of the Sikh government compared with the power of England.

The Great Western, it is stated, in the English papers upon the highest authority, brings out the answer of the British government to the notice of the passage of the Oregon resolutions, and that *it is of a conciliatory character.*

Great rejoicings had taken place in consequence of the successful termination of an event annually expected. Queen Victoria has given birth to another daughter, which announcement was received as usual with demonstrations of joy and gratitude. The Queen is "doing as well as can be expected." The event occured on the 23d.

The excitement in reference to the Corn Bill still existed. That measure may be considered as safe. It has passed the House of Lords on second reading by a majority of 47. The London Sun says nothing whatever can prevent the triumphant settlement of the Corn bill.

The fate of the Irish Coercion bill is sealed. Lord George Bentick has declared that a great body of the Agricultural members are opposed to its future progress.

The Corn masket was depressed, and transactions in the Grain market limited.

The Cotton market is quiet, very little doing, and no inclination to sell at lower rates. The prevailing opinion is that the news just received will be in favor of holders. 3000 bales sold on speculation. Sales of the week 26,650 bales.

The King and Queen of France are expected to visit England early in July.

ESCAPE OF LOUIS BONAPARTE FROM HAM.—On Monday last, the Prince succeeded in effecting his escape from the Fortress of Ham, after a close imprisonment of some years; having assumed the disguise of a workman, he contrived to elude the vigilance of the sentries to [illegible]dom, without any molestation from the [illegible]fantry that formed the garrison of the [illegible]rive safely in London, where we beli[illegible]t.

The Morning Herald says, as the Prince escaped at 7 o'clock of the morning of the 25th, and as the event [illegible] discovered for 10 hours afterwards, he could [illegible] have reached the Belgian frontier, only 20 leagues distant, long before the Telegraph itself could have been set to work. The papers say he embarked at the Valery.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.—In the Commons, Mr. O'Connell moved that the order of the 27th April, for the committal of Mr. W. S. O'Brien, be discharged, on the ground that the committee of selection, which had directed his attendance on a private bill committee, was not itself properly constituted.

The Duke of Wellington moved an address to her Majesty, congratulating her upon the addition to her [illegible]iness, in the birth of another princess, [illegible]nimously agreed to. The discussion on the [illegible] Bill then commenced.

BRUSSELS, 26—The Minister of the interior has brought forward a law authorizing the importation of Corn and Provisions until December, free of duty. All is quiet in Spain.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—Provisions—There is nothing to report in the market. American produce of such a kind as to require extended notice. There is no improved change in the value of any article except U. S. Flour, which has been sold on lower terms, say 22s. to 24s. for New Orleans. Western Canal Provisions without change.

LONDON, May 29th, 1 o'clock.—The English Securities have been affected in a considerable degree. The news may, it is feared, involve us in fresh difficulties with the United States, and the Oregon dispute will now become a question of secondary interest, compared with others that will in all probability arise from the hostilities of our transatlantic neighbors. The favorable effect which it was anticipated would follow the large majority in the House of Lords on the second reading of the Corn law bill, has been quite stultified by this intelligence, and notwithstanding the good position of the account, prices are about half per cent. lower than they closed last night.

[illegible] Fourth of July.

[illegible]easures are to be taken to celebrate the Anniversary of American Independence? The Sunday School children are making their preparations. Where are the mechanics? Where *all?* We understand that a picnic, in real old fashioned style is to "come off;" got up by the ladies, God bless them; and by their invitation already received, we shall be *there*. We are not fully advised of their preparations, but will most cheerfully assist if requested, or turn on our female force!

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, all! Begin to make your arrangements. Let all know what is to be done. Let us make it a day of rejoicing and prayer. Rejoice that we are free. Pray for the freedom of all, enslaved mentally or bodily; pray for those who have left us, whether for the battle-field or otherwise; pray for the continuance of the smiles of Heaven on all whose effort is to do good, regardless of self; and *rejoice*, REJOICE, that we enjoy the blessed privileges, consequent upon our glorious institutions, of giving thanks under our own vine and fig tree, and are not near as bad as we might be!

Celebrate then the 4th of July, that glorious day, by prayer and thanksgiving. Celebrate it, even if over a "hasty plate of soup."

P. S. Be particularly temperate, you young men, for it comes on Saturday; and neither that day nor the 4th is meant for bacchanal orgies, as is too often supposed.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—The Whig papers of this State are circulating a statement that the report of the committee of Congress, in the case of Mr. Webster, clearly exonerates him from the charges preferred against him by Mr. Ingersoll. This is not true. The The report of the majority is to the effect that a large amount of testimony was taken, which it would be improper to publish except in case of impeachment. Without expressing any opinion as to what is established by it, the committee advise its being sealed up and deposited in the archives of the House. The report of the *minority* of the committee is decidedly unfavorable to Mr. Webster, and represents him to have been a *defaulter* at the time and after his retirement from the office of Secretary of State. We shall endeavor to publish both reports.

WHIG PATRIOTISM.—The Coon paper at New Albany, the Gazette, is laboring as hard as its puny efforts will admit, to drive off or discourage our volunteers. It rings hundreds of changes upon two falsehoods, viz: That the administration has made no provision for the support and pay of the volunteers, and that Gov. Whitcomb is starving them by neglect, &c. Such *soft* lies need no contradiction, as a few days time always refutes them. It is really not to be wondered at, in a paper which is *at this time* endeavoring to uphold the acts of Generals Scott and Gaines, both of which worthies are bespattering each other with "hot soup."

☞Burnell, late cashier of the Manufacturers and Mechanics' Bank at Nantucket, has been arrested for embezzling the funds of the institution, and put under bonds in $25,000.

Later from Mexico.

Arrival of the U. S. Steamship Mississippi, at Pensacola, with Important Despatches to our Government—Mazatlan and Tampec declared for Santa Anna.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—The U. S. steamship Mississippi, Captain Fitzhight, arrived at Pensacola on the 4th inst., having sailed from Vera Cruz on the 31st ult. She brought as passengers, J. Parrot, Esq., late American Consul at Mazatlan; F. M. Dimond, Esq., late Consul at the city of Mexico, and D. Wood of the the U. S. Navy, bearer of important despatches to our Government, from Com. Sloat, commanding the Pacific squadron.

The only political news of importance is that Mazatlan and Tampec had declared for Santa Anna, and it was generally thought there that he would be recalled. The cause of the revolutionary movement was understood not to be connected with the Texas question, as was the case in former revolutions.

The news of the battles of the 8th and 9th was received at Mexico on the 17th ult. On the 19th the papers announced that a battle had been fought, in which the Mexicans had acted like "lions." This announcement did not prove sufficiently explicit for the populace, who after waiting some days for the publication of the official account, made such demonstrations against the Government as to leave no room for doubt that a "revolution" was meditated—to prevent which on the 25th, Paredes sent the despatch of Arista to the Government organ for publication. Great excitement prevailed—drums were immediately beat throughout the city for volunteers; and maledictions against the Americans were uttered throughout the city.

All the Americans, except those employed in the factories, either had left the country or were preparing to do so immediately.

Captain Gregory, now commander of the blockading force, had restored the two Mexican vessels which had been captured off Vera Cruz by the squadron. He addressed a letter to General Bravo, of Vera Cruz, saying that he had released the vessels in consideration of the fact that the Mexican authorities had permitted two American vessels to depart unmolested subsequent to the notice of the blockade.

The American ships of war at Vera Cruz are: Raritan, Falmouth, and by this time, no doubt, the Princeton has also arrived. The St. Mary's is blockading Tampico.

The Somers has sent to Campeachy to ascertain whether the people of Yucatan are favorable to our cause.

The American bark Eugenia, Captain Briscoe, from New York, belonging to P. A. Hargouts & Co., evaded the blockade, although pursued by the boats of our men of war and got into Vera Cruz—(this same Captain ran the blockade of the French) all the other American vessels had left the port of Vera Cruz.

Mr. Parrot met the news of [illegible] Captain Thornton and the commencement [illegible]ilities, at Gaudelaxara. Upon inquiring at the post office he learned that the government had not expressed the news. Mr. P. immediately employed a trusty person to carry despatches containing all the particulars possible to be obtained, to Commodore Sloat, lying at Mazatlan with his squadron. This express will reach Com. S. five days in advance of all other communications, and there can be no doubt that ere this our flag is waving over the walls of Mazatlan as well as Moutery in California.

Our readers may recollect that some time since it was announced that Capt. Fremont had been ordered out of California, by the Mexican authorities. When this news reached Com. Sloat, he immediately despatched the sloop of war Portsmouth to St. Francisco Bay to act as circumstances might require.

The American squadron at Mazatlan on the 1st of May consisted of the frigate Savanah, Com. Sloat, 50 guns; sloop Levant, Page, 24 guns; sloop Warren, Hull, 24 guns; sloop Cyane, Marvin, 24 guns; store ship Erie, and hourly expected, frigate Congress and sloop Portsmouth.

The British force at the same date, consisted of the Collingwood, 80 guns; Talbot, 26; Juno, 26; brig Spy, tender, 3; and the brig Frolic at Guayamas, taking in treasure for England.

It was reported that other British ships of war were to rendezvous at Mazatlan, but none other had arrived.

But little doubt exists at Mazatlan and among the officers of the squadron, that the British admiral has instructions not to allow the American squadron to take possession of any Mexican ports on the Pacific. If this supposition should prove correct, the next news from the Pacific will be of the most highly exciting character—as there cannot exist a doubt that Com. Sloat will take possession at all hazards. It is supposed that for some time past Com. S. has had instructions to seize all Mexican ports on that coast, whenever he should receive reliable news of the commencement of hostilities betwen the two countries.

California.--Captain Fremont.

Letters have been received from Captain Fremont, as late as April 18th. The unwarranted attempt to drive Captain Fremont from the country has already been alluded to. After having been ordered away by Don Jose Castro, commandant general, Capt. F., expecting an attack, fortified himself about twelve leagues distant from Monterey. Castro assembled about one hundred men in front of the entrenchment. After remaining there three days, he concluded to treat, when it was discovered that the party had quietly gone off, leaving some old saddles and trash, which the Californians magnified into munitions of war. Three hundred riflemen offered their services to Capt. F., but they were declined.

The movement against Capt. Fremont seems to have been directed by the central government of Mexico; but it is not believed that the people of California entertained any ill will towards him, or would willingly have done him harm. His own conduct in the whole matter seems to have been marked alike by courage and discretion. We subjoin a copy of a letter written by him to the American Consul at Monterey, when in expectation of an attack, and received by the consul in the evening of March 10. The Capt. remained in excellent health, and had gone North.

"*My Dear Sir:* This moment received your letters, and without waiting to read them, acknowledge the receipt which the courier requires instantly. I am making myself as strong as possible, in the intention that if we are unjustly attacked, we will fight to extremity and refuse quarter, trusting to our country to avenge our death. No one has reached my camp; and from the heights we are able to see troops (with the glass) mustering at Saint John's, and preparing cannon. I thank you for your kindness and good wishes, and would write more at length as to my intentions, did I not fear that my letter will be intercepted. We have in nowise done wrong to the people or the authorities of the country; and if we are hemmed in and assaulted, we will die, every man of us, under the flag of our country.

Very truly, yours, J. C. FREMONT.

"P. S. I am encamped on the top of the Sierra, at the head waters of a stream which strikes the road to Monterey, at the house of D. Joaquin Gomez."

J. C. F.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, as commissioners appointed by the Probate Court of Hamilton county, State of Indiana, will, on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1846, proceed to sell at public sale, by order of said probate court, the following described real estate, as the property of Samuel H. Cunningham, late of Hamilton county aforesaid, deceased, whose interest therein is now vested in George Bruce, as his executor, John Vanzandt, Leonard Beaver, Susannah Beaver, Sarah Beaver, and to the estate of John Beaver, junior, late of Marion county aforesaid, deceased, to-wit: The east half of the northwest quarter of section fifteen, in township seventeen north, of range five east containing eighty acres, upon which tract of land is now situated a saw mill and grist mill. Also, so much of the northeast quarter of the section aforesaid as was or might be overflowed by the mill dam which on and before the tenth day of April, A. D. 1835, had been, or after the said named day might be, erected on the last named quarter section; all of which is situated in the said county of Marion. Also, the following described tract of land situated in Hamilton county, Indiana, to-wit: The southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section eight of township seventeen north, of range five east. Also, the following described tract of land situated in Hancock county, Indiana, to-wit: The northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section fourteen, in township seventeen north, of range five east. Also, the following described tract of land situated in the said county or Hamilton, belonging to Elizabeth Beaver, widow of John Beaver, senior, late of the county of Marion, deceased, and to the estates and persons above named, as the proprietors of the aforesaid tracts of land, to-wit, the east half of the southwest quarter of section ten, in township seventeen north, of range five east, excepting the east part of the tract of land in Germantown. The said sale will be at public auction, at the saw mill and grist mill situated upon the said premises, between the hours of ten o'clock, a. m., and four o'clock p. m., of said day. The said tracts of land will be sold in such parcels as will suit purchasers, at not less than two-thirds of the appraised value,—one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, one-fourth thereof payable in six months, one-fourth thereof payable in twelve months, and the remaining one fourth payable in eighteen months from the date of said sale; and for the portion of the purchase money which shall remain unpaid at the time of the sale, the purchasers will be required to give notes with sufficient freehold security, payable without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws, with interest from date for the portion of purchase money which arises from the sale of improved lands or improvements.

LAZARUS B. WILSON, JOSEPH JOHNSON, } *Commissioners.*

7-4w

LOST.

A SILK PURSE, made of shaded silk twist and steel beads, with steel rings and tassels. It contained four or five dimes. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office. 7

MARION COUNTY 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.
For Sheriff of Marion County,
ALEX. W. RUSSELL.

P. C. Dunning,

A Candidate for Lieutenant Governor,

Will address his fellow citizens, on the leading questions that agitate the country, at the following times and places, viz.

At Mount Pleasant, Martin co., Monday, 1 p. m.,	29th.
At Washington, Daviess co., Tuesday, 1 p. m.,	30th.
At Bloomfield, Green co., Wednesday, 1 p. m., July	1st.
At Spencer, Owen co., Friday, 1 p. m.,	3d.
At Bowling Green, Clay co., Saturday, 1 p. m.,	4th.
At Greencastle, Putnam co., Monday, 1 p. m.,	6th.
At Crawfordsville, Montgomery co., Tuesday, 1 p. m.,	7th.
At Lebanon, Boone co., Wednesday, 1 p. m.,	8th.
At Noblesville, Hamilton co., Thursday, 1 p. m.,	9th.

☞Further appointments will be made in due time.

ATTENTION!

The signers to the new Military Company are requested to meet at the Court House, THIS EVENING, at early candlelighting. By vote,

P. K. LANDIS, Ch.

WAR TO THE KNIFE.
And Opposition to High Prices!

THE subscribers have just received another new supply of Goods, to which they invite the attention of all who buy where they can buy cheapest. It is useless to enumerate; the fact is, we have got a little of every thing in the way of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., all of which we will sell cheaper than the cheapest. So tumble in, all Hoosierdom, and empty your pockets of your loose dimes. 7 M. J. & B. C. HORN.

TO THE LADIES.

GINGHAMS, Lawns, Prints, Grass Skirts, White Goods of every description, White Crape, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, new style, Flowers, &c &c. Just received, and selling off at reduced prices at 7 HORNS'.

SELLING OFF!

THE subscriber, wishing to prepare to remove to his new store, is desirous of disposing of his present entire stock of *Books, Stationery, &c.* He will sell now at the very lowest rates, and all who wish for GREAT BARGAINS must call soon. His stock is ample and general. This offer he makes only for a few weeks, when he must necessarily recommence with a new stock. Those in want of cheap and valuable books, will please call soon, as this is their only chance of getting *good* and *valuable* works cheap.

7 C. B. DAVIS, *Opposite Browning's Hotel.*

GRADING.

THE under-signed will receive sealed proposals until the fourth day of July next, for grading the alley immediately south of Washington street, between Illinois and Pennsylvania streets. The grading and ditching to be done according to the survey, as marked out by the Engineer.

ALSO—Proposals will be received until the same time, for gravelling said alley. The gravelling will be required to be coarse, and put on under the direction of the Committee or Marshal, as they may direct. The bids for gravel will be by measurement.

WM. MONTAGUE, WM. C. VANBLARICUM, A. W. HARRISON, } *Committee.*

7

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

THE undersigned will receive sealed proposals until the fourth of July next, for the building of two Bridges across Pogue's Run, one on Pennsylvania street, and the other on Delaware street. The bridges are to be of equal size and dimensions, and to be forty feet long and thirty feet wide, with double tracks and side walks on each side of the bridge. The work to be done in good style and of good oak timber. The particulars will be made known by calling on either of the undersigned.

WM. MONTAGUE, WM. C. VANBLARICUM, A. W. HARRISON, } *Committee.*

7

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

ON Sunday night last, from the stable of the Canal Brewery, in this town, a BAY MARE, three years old this spring, about fifteen hands high, a star in the forehead, three white legs, and long mane and tail. Any person who will return said mare to H. BUSCHER, at the Brewery, or give such information as shall lead to her recovery, will be liberally rewarded. 7

Columbus (Ohio) Marine and Fire Insurance Company.

Indianapolis Agency.

THE undersigned has been appointed agent of the above named company, with authority to make contracts of insurance against loss or damage by fire to buildings and all other property; also against loss or damage to cargoes of steamboats, sail vessels, keel boats, flat boats, and other water craft. Persons desiring insurance are respectfully requested to call on him at the county auditor's office.

6-3w JOHN W. HAMILTON.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE annual election for Directors of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company, will be held at Madison on the Fourth Wednesday in June, 1846.

April 11, 1846. 105-6wis W. N. JACKSON, *Secretary.*

State of Indiana--Hamilton County.

HAMILTON PROB