

In the Senate, the bill was consumed in the discussion of a proposition for relief to the Wabash College, whose College edifice was destroyed by fire some years since, giving the privilege to the trustees of said institution, to pay a loan of some \$8,000, from the Sinking Fund, in State Bonds.

Considerable discussion took place, on yesterday, providing for a compensation to the examiners of common school teachers of one dollar for each examination, to be paid by the applicant.

The files of the House being completely cleared of bills and messages from the Senate, on yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Hazlrigg, from a select committee, on leave, reported against abolishing the office of State Agent, accompanied by a bill reducing the salary and compensation of that officer.

Mr. Secret said, as there were some charges in the report against the State Agent, he would move that the report and bill be laid on the table; which motion prevailed.

The Speaker then laid before the House, a report of the Agent of State, in relation to State bonds sold on credit, &c., taking the ground that the State is bound for the payment of such bonds, when not in the hands of the original holder, although we have received no consideration; such as his opinions, and he gives them with reluctance.

Before any action on the report, the House adjourned.

By reference to the Royal Family Gazette, or Morrison's Bank Democrat, of December 10th, it will be seen that the advertising of that fund is to be thrown into the laps of the Royal Family.

It seems now that the Bank and Sinking Fund—very near twins—have established, and are determined, so far as their patronage is concerned, to support a Bank Organ. So be it. We ask in return only for all we lose by it, the support of the honest people of the State. They or the Bank must rule.

The determination of the matter is in their hands. If they are willing to be SLAVES to a MONEYED ARISTOCRACY, let them support the Bank, its Organ, and the whole Royal Family. If they would be free, if they would continue to enjoy the inheritance which is their birthright, sanctified by the blood of their revered sires, then must they crush at once ALL attempts to fasten the manacles upon their limbs, the fetters upon their liberties, now being attempted. Safer, far safer, would their rights and liberties be on the deck of a pirate, than under the control of these money gods. Look well to it. Delays are dangerous. Let but that concern, the Sinking Fund, get a white-washing from a committee, and the balance of your lands would grow, are gone, the officers enriched, and not swamps enough left to offer a reward for the detection of the already runaway scoundrels. We hope our suspicions may prove untrue; but until a thorough examination is had, we shall never be satisfied. Will the Legislature see it done. Trust to nothing but a sworn, honest agent, who will act independently.

Mr. Baker, of Vanderburgh, in a letter to the Evansville Journal, dated Dec. 24, says— "Our House don't take the papers—the Senate, however does; please inform my constituents of the fact."

One would draw an unfavorable inference against the intelligence of the House, perhaps, on the above statement; we therefore think it due to the House to state, that it afterwards did authorize a subscription for one copy of the State Sentinel and two copies of the State Journal for each member. We hope the Whigs won't find any cause to grumble about this. It is certainly a pretty fair arrangement for them.

Most of the Whig editors in this State set upon the Governor's Annual Message, like a set of regular curs. We should like to ask of them, what they think of the praises of the same message by such papers as the Louisville Journal, the New York Tribune, Express, Journal of Commerce, and other respectable papers?

We should like to know how much the Sinking Fund allows their Organ for his advertisement. In the Journal or Sentinel, under the old rule, we should have been allowed \$3.75. But we suppose they have increased the price, thus making the people pay for assisting to support their Bank Organ, the Royal Family Gazette.

Wonder if these Bank Aristocrats ever imagined that they supported the State Sentinel Establishment!

John Bell is the whig candidate for Congress from the Nashville (Tenn.) district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Joseph Peyton.

Death of Com. Elliot.

The Philadelphia Ledger of December 11th, contains the following melancholy announcement: "We learn, with regret, that Commodore Jesse D. Elliot, commandant at the Navy Yard at this station, died last evening, about 11 o'clock, at his boarding house, in this city, Mrs. Northrup, No. 68 South Fourth street. The Commodore has been ill for the last six months of a complication of disorders, including a disease of the heart. He was unconscious for the last forty-eight hours previous to his death. He was in the sixty-second year of his age at the time of his decease.

Commodore Elliot has played a conspicuous part in our naval history, and rendered important services to his country. His death is a loss to the service as well as to the public and his friends, by whom he was much respected. Thus pass away one by one the veterans of the late war, whose bravery added to the glory and renown of the American name."

Another blow up, and busten up. The signs of the times, says the Boston Democrat, are indicative of another expansion of the circulation, perhaps not to such an extent as that of '36, but sufficient to make considerable of a bubble. So many new banks are going into operation in Ohio and elsewhere, that it may safely be predicted that we may soon run again the round of prosperity, speculation, disaster and ruin. On this subject, Thompson's Bank note Reporter for November, good authority too, by the way, has the following:

BAKES.—The year 1845, will be memorable for the commencement of another Bank expansion in this country. The reports of the Banks in this State for this quarter, will show a larger circulation than ever before. In Ohio, twenty new banks have just sprung into existence. Six new ones are organized in this State; one in Vermont, and notices are published in the Pennsylvania papers, that application will be made to the legislature for ten new banks and for seven renewals of old charters—all, \$7,400,000 of capital.

Before long we shall see the arts and sciences of Banking revived in Michigan, Illinois and Mississippi. The recent election in Ohio demonstrates conclusively that the arts of banking are again popular. There are a few behind-the-times politicians who prate away against banks; but they are, or soon will be, "obscure ideas."

Final.—Clear the track and let us all have a fair swing. We are a great country—we can carry more steam and make more revolutions than any five nations on earth. We shall make a glorious run until 1500, when, in all probability, we shall bring up all standing, with at least one hundred broken banks, ten thousand bursted speculators, and bankruptcy as thick as blackberries. We shall ring the bell when it's time to jump overboard.

South Carolina. The Legislature of this State convened in the Capitol at Columbia on the 21st ultimo. Gov. Aiken's message, occupying about four columns in the Charleston papers, was delivered to the Senate on the 25th. This document states that the present debt of the State amounts to about three and a half millions, and indicates the probability that it will be punctually paid as it falls due, by the means already provided. The Governor acknowledges that the operations of the State Bank "have yielded a fair and satisfactory income to the State," but more than insinuates that its charter ought not to be extended any further than its present limitations. These are his words: "The wisdom of State institutions of this character has been a question of great perplexity and much discussion, and perhaps it would be well for us to reflect whether its continuance would be desirable after the expiration of its charter, which will take place in 1850."

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—We understand says the Ottawa Constitutionalist, from Mr. Gooding, the chief Engineer, that the work on the whole line is now progressing very rapidly, there now being at work 1500 men, and a proportionate number of teams, carts, &c. He thinks, that if the weather should continue as favorable during the next ten months, as it has since the work commenced, the main line of the canal will be completed by the first of next September—certainly by November.

From the above extract it will be seen that the "Illinois and Michigan Canal" is in a fair way to be completed the ensuing year. The whole distance under contract is about one hundred miles, and should the anticipations of the Engineer be realized—"that the work will be finished by the first of November next"—the whole work will then have been completed in about fourteen months from the time of its commencement. May we not hope that the same zeal and energy will be exercised in regard to the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal to the Ohio river!

PENNS.—The St. Joseph Valley Register made some predictions some time since, respecting a U. S. Senator. We promised to call its attention to them at a future day, which we now do, with no time for comment.

We would also call its attention to an article of a late date, headed "The next Governor," wherein it is prophesied that Jesse D. Bright would probably be "the competitor of Orin" in the next gubernatorial race! "What think you of prophecy now, gentlemen! Do you lack experience! Fifteen years of editorial life may make you better prophets.

The subscribers of the Congressional Union and Appendix, have been transferred to the Congressional Globe and Appendix, by an arrangement between Ritchie and Heiss, and Blair and Rives. This is a good arrangement all round. The semi-weekly and weekly Union will be continued at 2 50 and 51, the session.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Several of the newspapers are making a great deal of fuss about the question whether a certain Mr. Ellis drafted the resolutions at the Glass convention, or not. It was a rule of Mrs. Glass in cooking fish, to first catch your fish. Had not these newspapers first first ascertain whether or no Mr. Ellis was actually present at the Memphis Convention, or not; before they attempt to depict the paternity of said resolutions! QUAD.

Dr. Smith's experiments in Human Magnetism, on Tuesday evening, were the most remarkable, and apparently the most successful, ever witnessed by us. His principal subject was a young lad of this town, who had never before been experimented with. We have not room even to allude to the numerous experiments particularly; but would advise all persons to call and witness these mysteries for themselves.

We learn with great pleasure, that Mr. Hill, of Bloomington, will shortly be in this place, for the purpose of giving a series of scientific lectures. He will exhibit also his very valuable astronomical apparatus, which is said to be superior to any thing of the kind in the west, excepting, perhaps, that in the Cincinnati Observatory. Mr. Hill will be looked for impatiently by all the votaries of knowledge.

FRIEND CHAPMAN.—I regret you were not present Tuesday evening to hear Mr. Telega's remarks on Poland. I have never heard a more practical address. He knows, and feels all of Poland's wrongs.

The meetings of the subordinate lodge of the I. O. O. F., we are requested to say, are on Thursday evening, at half past six. Degree lodge—second and fourth Saturday of each month.

A great fire has occurred in Bridgeport, Connecticut. Fifty buildings were destroyed, including the heaviest business part of the town.

We see that Mrs. Clavers, the witty and widely-read author of "A New Home," whose real name is Mrs. Kirkland, has written another volume, entitled "Western Clearings."

The Navy Report.

Mr. Bancroft's report is a thorough business document. The details showing the occurrences in the service during the past year, and the present condition of the department, are most clearly and concisely stated, and accompanied by many excellent suggestions. We have always had a high opinion of the ability of the Secretary of the Navy, but he proves himself to be ahead of our most favorable anticipations. It is evident that he is a vigilant and efficient officer, and a thorough reformer.

Mr. Bancroft shows that there is pressing occasion for the reorganization of Congress. The services of the navy, of course, are not to be neglected. Promotions are not founded on merit, but on age; and, consequently, the higher grades of officers number many who are utterly unable to perform the proper duties of their stations, and who render no equivalent for the high salaries they receive. The Secretary proposes several reforms, but we think Congress might wisely give the prompt and aggregate relief that he recommends. A bill should be established as the grand of promotion; and a single regard to that, with proper safeguards against favor or partisan influence, established and rigidly maintained. And in addition to this, the number of officers in the service should be immediately reduced to its wants; the best one being retained, and suitable provision made for the others. If this were done, and hereafter an emergency arises which renders an increase of the number necessary, it can be made by promoting younger men from the inferior ranks.

A school has been established at Fort Severn, near Annapolis, to which midshipmen will be sent when on shore, instead of being left to lounge away their time. The establishment causes no additional expense, but secures that the apprentices for the navy are trained at sea, which officers had degenerated into mere mechanics. Neither is it to interfere with the Apprentices System, which Mr. Bancroft suggests should be improved and increased in usefulness.

War Report. The Report of the Secretary of War Department, like those of the heads of the other Departments, is a valuable paper. The condition of the Army, and the disposition of regiments of which it consists, are first set forth. One regiment alone is placed on the frontier, and that is the 1st Infantry, of an extent of two thousand miles; and on the line from the Falls of St. Anthony to New Orleans—fifteen hundred miles—there is only one regiment of dragoons and two of infantry. The Artillery regiments, reduced by detachments of four companies from each, now garrison the seaboard from Newport to New Orleans. The residue of the army, which is reduced to about 10,000 men, is now stationed in Texas. The Secretary clearly, explicitly, and eloquently shows the necessity which prompted this disposition of our little Army, and intimates that no change may be expected until our relations with Mexico have assumed a more amicable character. The Report suggests, in case of a justifiable war, to the government, the necessity of filling up the companies without an increase of officers; but the necessity for another Regiment of Dragoons is pointed out, to occupy our pass, which the government must extend to the Rocky Mountains. A corps of Sappers and Miners and Pontoniers is recommended, to assist in constructing bridges, to facilitate the movement of the army in Texas. The expenses of the Army, and the appropriations for its administration of the appropriations are set forth, and the estimates for the ensuing year are given, and notwithstanding the extraordinary services which have been and will be required, an inconsiderable increase only has been suggested. For armory fortifications \$1,000,000 is the increase, and Congress is invoked to a consideration of our fortifications, armories, fortifications, and arsenals. Particular notice is made of our fortifications at Sandy Hook, Staten Island, and with great propriety; for a city like this should not be left with insufficient defenses. Col. Kearney's expedition to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountain, and Captain Fremont's expedition, the West Point Academy, the Militia, and a variety of other topics are ably discussed, and much valuable information furnished, and reforms suggested.

Report of the Post Master General. The Washington Union gives the following synopsis of the report of the Postmaster General. On the 30th of June last, the transportation of the mails covered an extent of 143,814 miles. The annual transportation on the routes, on the same day, was 35,844,209 miles—involving an expenditure of \$2,955,204.

The number of mail contractors on the day above mentioned was 3,277. It is stated, that while the annual transportation in the report of the Postmaster General, for 1845, was 143,814 miles, the cost has been less by \$12,791.

On the 30th of June, 1845, there were 14,183 post offices; during the preceding year, 352 were created, and 269 were discontinued.

The revenue of the department for the period mentioned amounted to \$1,269,841 80; and the expenditures for the same time were \$1,320,731 99.

The net revenue of the department amounted to \$9,912,217 17. It is estimated, from data given in the report, that there will be a falling off in the next revenue to the amount of forty-five per cent; and, under the supposition that the savings on the contracts will not transcend the expense of "new routes," and other meditated improvements, the conclusion is drawn, that the means of the department for the present year will be lessened \$1,323,997.

It is stated that the cost of transportation in New York and in the New England States, will, during the present fiscal year, ending in June next, be reduced \$252,732. This reduction has been accomplished by means of the provision of a late act of Congress, which the department has availed itself.

Great difficulty has been experienced in the making of contracts with railroad companies. The companies have, for the most part, been disposed to exact prices beyond the "legal right" allowed; and the Postmaster General complains of the large amounts taken from the revenues of the department for the payment of railroads. It is alleged that that mode of transportation has invariably increased the expenditure, and, in some instances, two or three hundred per cent. Of the entire service to the department, one-tenth part is rendered by railroads; and yet the companies derive one-fifth of the whole revenue. The English example of conferring such privileges, it is deemed highly inexpedient for us in America to follow.

The Postmaster General regrets in strong language, the resolution of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Company not to convey mail agents over their road. The course of that company in this respect is stated to be an exception to the spirit of accommodation generally manifested by other companies. Serious consequences to the revenue, it is supposed, may possibly have resulted from the persistence of this company in that refusal.

The Postmaster General states that, should a saving similar to that effected in New York and New England be realized in other parts of the country upon the practical introduction of the "new law," then in the "Western section," after July next, a reduction in the cost of transportation will be effected to the amount of \$835,000; in the "southern section," a reduction in 1847, of \$228,000; and in the middle section, after July, 1848, of \$180,000 per annum. The whole reduction at the period last referred to, upon the hypothesis affirmed, be \$1,005,000 per annum. But the report states that it may not be safe to infer a corresponding reduction elsewhere to that which has occurred in New York and New England.

The compensation to postmasters and office expenses for the year ending on the 30th June last amounted to \$1,409,755 15.

With some exceptions, occurring in the large towns, this class of public servants, it is affirmed, are worse paid in proportion to the labor encountered than any other in the employment of the Government. The late law, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, aggravated this disparity, in taking away the franking privilege, and by the reduction of salaries, depending as these did for their amount upon the amount of revenue. The "new law," operating such hardship, occasioned the resignation of 2,000 postmasters. But the Postmaster General, presuming upon the expectation, which was understood by the friends of the new law, that the revenue would not be diminished, Congress did not contemplate a reduction of the salaries, continued them as they existed.

In view of these facts, it is supposed that in a short time a resort to the treasury, for the support of the department, would become indispensable. Congress is, therefore, admonished to avoid that necessity, upon reasons founded in the past policy of national legisla-

tion with regard to the Post Office Department, and the expediency of making the Post Office Department support itself.

The deficiency for the current year, as calculated upon the returns for the quarter ending the 30th September, will be more than a million and a quarter; and it is stated that it will not be less than a million next year, without an amendment of the existing law. An increase of the revenue of the department is recommended.

The rating of letters by weight, instead of by the single sheet, is said to have been productive of very injurious practices. Under this branch, the Postmaster General goes into much detail, showing through what expedients the just rights of the Government have been more or less impaired.

The report recommends a continuance of the rates of postage on written communications, for each single letter for fifty miles and under; that ten cents pay for each letter for any distance between fifty and three hundred miles, until the 30th June, 1848; and after that time that the ten cents pay for any distance over fifty miles; and that fifteen cents be paid on each single letter for any distance over three hundred miles, until the 30th June, 1848, when it shall cease.

It is supposed by the Postmaster General that, if other suggestions be adopted, a kind of character, if adopted, the cheap-postage system may, after the present year, be continued, without burdening the treasury.

Preparation of postages, hitherto often recommended, is pressed upon the favorable consideration of Congress, and various considerations justifying the innovation are referred to.

The report, referring to the law of the last session of Congress, authorizing the Postmaster General to provide by contract for the transportation of the mails between the ports of this and foreign countries, states that, owing to the condition of the finances of the department, it has been considered proper to postpone the making such contracts until the meeting of the present Congress.

The successful operation of the electro-magnetic telegraph, it is supposed by the Postmaster General, will, under the control of the patentees, be the means of securing much of the business that has hitherto been transacted through the United States mails, and occasion a diminution of the resources of the department.

It is considered a question of importance for the government to determine, whether it should be allowed to divide with the business of transmitting intelligence, or whether the Government should purchase the telegraph.

The power for good or for evil which this invention has supplied, is deemed too great to be left in the uncontrolled possession of individuals.

The Philadelphia Ledger speaks in the following manly tone, in regard to that part of the President's message relating to Oregon: "The President has now retreated, in the Oregon question, to the ground from which the Federal Government never should have departed. It never should have allowed any compromise. On the contrary, it should always have said that as the British claims to the territory were entirely groundless, and the American title indisputable, the latter must be maintained by all the power of the United States. Had this ground been held in 1845, and strenuously maintained, Oregon would now have been ready for admission as a State, and in the mean time our citizens would have reaped the profits of the fur trade, of which they have been forcibly and fraudulently deprived by the British Hudson's Bay Company. The British Government, glad to retreat from the war of 1812, would not have declared another in 1845, or even in 1846, if the acquisition of Oregon had been a matter of course. But the President has offered a compromise, merely because it had been offered twice before, and he did not wish to exhibit the country as less conciliatory and magnanimous than it had been. But as this offer has been again refused, the President has placed the British Government in the wrong before the civilized world. Not entitled to an inch of the territory, they have refused an offer of one half, because they insisted on more. And now to get any, they must fight. Will they draw the sword against the United States, to enforce a fraudulent claim? Against a defenceless power they would. But before they make the experiment upon us, they will court the east."

And how will the country sustain the Executive upon this political ground? From the whole interview we expect a unanimous and cordial affirmative response. The only opposition will come from the commercial cities, and will be instigated by the stock jobbing interests and machinery of England, or from South Carolina, and will be instigated by a few selfish politicians without any scruples. But we trust that the Executive will be thoroughly supported by the people, and that the majority of the people, if they please themselves ready for war, they will remain at peace.

The Annexation of Cuba. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce continues his speculations upon this interesting subject. We make an extract from them: "In reference to the situation of Cuba, I may add to the remarks in my last letter, that we have the most positive information that the white inhabitants of that island are desirous of uniting themselves to this country; and that they are prepared for a movement of that kind at any moment when Spain may, by force or negotiation, be deprived of her hold on the island.

In confirmation of this, I will mention a fact not generally known—that during Mr. Monroe's administration, the people of Cuba, alarmed at some indications of a change of masters, sent a secret agent to this Government, and made a proposition, through him, for annexing their island to the United States. We do not know how Mr. Adams viewed the offer, but it was submitted to Mr. Monroe, and by him rejected. Mr. Monroe then decided and declared that it was not the policy of the United States to extend their territory beyond the continent.

I am not certain that this idea of Mr. Monroe will wholly meet the views of the present, and still less of the succeeding generation. Cuba is the key of the Gulf of Mexico. As we have extended our control over some hundred miles on the Gulf, and as we shall have a great commerce there, after a few years, the acquisition of Cuba becomes important for the protection of that commerce.

The Death Punishment. John Quincy Adams writes as follows to a society in Philadelphia, whose object is the abolition of the punishment by death: "Gladly would I co-operate with any society, whose object should be to promote the abolition of every form, by which the life of man can be voluntarily taken, in that which he has not consented to. If there be any case in which the intercourse of human society can possibly justify this act, it is that sanctioned by the community for the punishment of enormous crimes.

In the progress of the human race towards that improved condition of their existence to which our religion teaches us that they are destined, the total abolition of all violent extinction of the life of man by the law of his fellow-men, is among the blessed duties of humanity. War, slavery, murder, and, in any form, are evils, I fondly hope, to disappear hereafter from the annals of the human race upon earth. Every step in this progress that can be made during the remnant of my own life, will be hailed by me with inexpressible delight; and although the revocation of that sentence of the Almighty which allows the death of man, by the law of his fellow-men, would, in my prayers to heaven, be the last accomplishment of the perfectibility of man upon earth. I would gladly contribute to it, even in advance of some other forms of homicide more odious in themselves, but perhaps more deeply rooted in the infirmities of man's nature. I do, therefore, heartily wish and pray for the success of your efforts to promote the abolition of capital punishment, and if you can shape the laws of the land to a disclaimer of the right of Government itself to take from any human being the life granted him by his Creator, I would welcome it as the harbinger of a brighter day, when no individual of the race of man shall ever lose his life by the act of another."

The Steamship Great Britain on her way to England, broke her propeller on the 30th ult., after being out three days. She did not reach England till the 17th, under sails. The Great Western arrived out in 13 days.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Johnson County.

Pursuant to notice previously given, the Democrats of Johnson County assembled at the court house in Franklin on Saturday the 6th instant. In consequence of the notice not having been generally given, the meeting was not large. Although the mass of the Democracy of old Johnson was not in attendance at this meeting, they were at home, and as they have never been found wanting in the hour of danger, so again will they rally when occasion requires.

On motion of William Hearter, Dr. James Ritchey was called to the chair, and Henry Fox was appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained in a few remarks by the chairman, after which, on motion of D. V. Demerec, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That Johnson county shall not be unrepresented in the State Democratic Convention to be held at Indianapolis on the 8th day of January, ensuing; and that this meeting proceed to appoint five delegates from each township in the county, to represent the Democracy of Johnson in said convention.

Whereupon the following delegates were selected, Franklin township—Dr. H. J. Ritchey, W. Bridges, W. Hearter, J. E. Peggs, and Jacob Sibert. Hinsley—B. Hensley, H. Muslemann, T. Bridges, W. Buttram, and John Vooris.

Blue River—J. M. Norris, Jas. Irwin, Jno. Russell, Isaac Benson, and Jas. Sandefur. Ninesch—D. Durbin, G. Bottsford, W. Jolliffe, W. Clark, and Bart. Applegate.

White River—Wm. Brunnermer, H. Conner, D. Sells, J. Herrel, and W. Jennings. Union—D. V. Demerec, Jno. Harris, P. Shuck, Austin Jacobs, and Chas. Dyer.

Clark—C. G. Dungan, Geo. Alexander, M. M. Crow, D. McLean, and A. Hosier. Pleasant—Wm. McClellan, S. Eckles, Jno. Alexander, R. Davis, and Wm. Alexander.

On motion, Resolved, That the Hon. Franklin Hardin and the Hon. D. Webb be added to the list of delegates, and that every other Democrat from this county, who may attend the convention, may feel himself qualified to act as a delegate.

On motion, The proceedings of this meeting be published in the Indiana State Sentinel. The meeting then adjourned. JAMES RITCHEY, Chairman. HENRY FOX, Secretary.

After the adjournment and before the dispersion of members, the meeting took a vote expressive of their feelings as to their choice for candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and as instruction to their delegates. It appeared that the meeting was unanimously in favor of the re-nomination of His Excellency James Whitcomb, and of the nomination of the Hon. James Ritchey of this county, for Lieut. Governor.

Doctor Ritchey, who was still present, thanked the meeting for the many flattering testimonials of respect and confidence which the Democracy of Johnson county had given him—but assured them he had no expectation of receiving the nomination; but, nevertheless, should he receive it, as he held to the old Jackson doctrine of neither seeking or refusing office, he thought he should feel it his duty to accept it.

The Indiana Democrat—"Bank Democrats," &c. In the last number of the "Indiana Democrat" we called—we find a paragraph devoted to ourselves, which came in the shape of "words of kindness." In reply to these "words of kindness," we say we are in the habit of denouncing "Bank Democrats," as worse than whigs. But we have repeatedly said that it is not every man who owns stock in a Bank is a "Bank Democrat." The case of Mr. Smith is this: he is a State Director in the New Albany branch of the rag factory. The necessity for having Democrats to fill these places, arises out of the facts of the existence of the Bank and the Democratic ascendancy in the State. The State Administration is responsible for the safety of the interests of the State, and should have a watchful eye over the various branches, and must necessarily employ Democrats to exert that vigilance. What we mean by "Bank Democrats," are those who favor the creating and sustaining such institutions. Such men as the editor of the "Indiana Democrat" and his brother, the President. Men, whose whole souls are wrapped up in the anti-democratic design of continuing and supporting these swindling concerns; men who are beseeching the Legislature, to extend the charter, to extend a perpetual privilege to the State Bank to issue small notes; and in the end, will go for the renewal of its charter. Our opinion of the design in getting up the "Indiana Democrat," is to make it the organ of the Bank, to threaten division and create dissensions in the Democratic ranks, in order that such dissension may be found to favor the Whigs in extending every privilege to the Bank, that she may ask for. And to sustain this paper, the money of the Bank can be freely spent. And in the end, the whole concern, President, Editor and all his adjuncts, will go over to the whig party. Already they manifest their design, by appointing whig Directors of the Branches. As for ourselves, we say, we had rather have you against us open-handed, with banners flying, than endorse your characters as Democrats. The Bank clique have passed their resolution to apply to the Legislature to extend the privilege of issuing small notes. For what purpose? Why, to extend the circulation of the Bank, and drive gold and silver out of our own. Nice argument this. To cure the man who talks to take one glass of liquor, you must get him drunk at first. Ohio will not come with Indiana bills. Both will compete with specie; and between the two, Indiana will become as barren as specie as the Morrisons' heads and hearts are of Democratic principles. If ever there was a time when a Democratic Legislature was called upon for good and noble ends to adhere to the Democratic faith, NOW IS THE TIME! Every thing indicates a great expansion in the paper money system, and unless the Bank of Indiana is held within proper limits, the whole concern will go the way of others as fast as lightning. The safety of the State stock in that Bank, calls loudly for protection. And the people cry out, that they may be spared from another such a dreadful robbery as they have suffered in the few last years. If this Legislature extends the privilege of the Bank this year, the day of repentance may come too late. We say then, hold tight the reins. Let these "Bank Democrats" be taught a lesson that will last them the remainder of their lives, and if they get mad and go over to the Feds, call a grand jubilee of the Democratic party, and all in the State will attend.—New Albany Democrat, Dec. 11.

BANK FAILURES.—The reason why Bankers and Brokers lose nothing by exploded Banks.—We have before frequently spoken of the fact, that in bank failures, the loss, as an almost invariable rule, falls upon the industrious class, while the banker and broker escapes. How this is done can be seen by the following fact:

Some three years since, the Granville Bank burst up. The morning before the failure was known in the village, when the concern was situated, a letter was mailed by the cashier of the bank at the village of Luray, six miles south of Granville, on the National Road, where a daily mail passed each day, directed to a broker by the name of Atwood, in Chillicothe. Before the failure was known in Chillicothe, some sixty or seventy miles distant, the cashier's friend, Atwood, happening not to have any of the notes of the bank on hand, handed the letter over for publication, and thus the facts became known. The day it was mailed was on the Sabbath. The day previous the directors agreed to close the concern on Monday following; and thus was time given to the cashier to warn the bank's pets of the crash.

Thus will it ever be, so long as the present system of banking is allowed to exist. While bank charters are so framed as to make it the interest of those doing business under them to swindle, so long will the public morals be shocked by bank outrages. The public are looked upon as a gosse, and he who can pluck the most feathers is the greatest financier. Each banker will take care of his particular friends, as in the case mentioned; but they who are so unfortunate as not to have a friend in the Bank parlor, must expect to be swindled, or the experience of past ages teaches us falsely.—Detroit Free Press.

Merrily jumpteth the child on his crutch—peculiarly so when the old man on his children both—wherein differ they!—the one hopeth, the other remembereth.

SUPREME COURT OF INDIANA.

CASES DETERMINED AT THE NOVEMBER TERM, 1845.

Reported for the Indiana State Sentinel, BY A. N. CARRHMAN.

Hart et al. v. Woods. Appeal from the Henry C. C. Opinion by BLACKFORD J. At a public sale of town lots, a memorandum of the purchase of the said lots, held, that the purchase was valid under the statute of frauds. By a contract for the sale of real estate the deed was to be made on the payment of the purchase money. The vendor, afterwards, failed to the vendor a deed for the land, on being paid the price, which offer was refused. Held, that the purchase money, after such tender and refusal, became a legal matter of set-off, in an action of debt by the vendor against the vendor on a promissory note given by Griggs v. Toombs et al. Error to the Allen C. C. Opinion by SULLIVAN J. 1. Where a suit is brought by a non-resident plaintiff for the use of a person who is a resident of the State, and that fact appears on the record, the defendant may notwithstanding require the plaintiff to give security for costs. 2. A plea setting up a release of a debt due by an instrument under seal, must show that the instrument being paid the price, which offer was refused. Held, that the purchase money, after such tender and refusal, became a legal matter of set-off, in an action of debt by the vendor against the vendor on a promissory note given by Griggs v. Toombs et al. Error to the Allen C. C. Opinion by SULLIVAN J. 1. Where a suit is brought by a non-resident plaintiff for the use of a person who is a resident of the State, and that fact appears on the record, the defendant may notwithstanding require the plaintiff to give security for costs. 2. A plea setting up a release of a debt due by an instrument under seal, must show that the instrument being paid the price, which offer was refused. Held, that the purchase money, after such tender and refusal, became a legal matter of set-off, in an action of debt by the vendor against the vendor on a promissory note given by Griggs v. Toombs et al. Error to the Allen C. C. Opinion by SULLIVAN J.

Rever v. Murray. Appeal from the Porter C. C. Opinion by BREWER J. An appeal lies from the final judgment of the Circuit Court of the Porter County, to the Supreme Court, if the surety in a replevin bond be a material witness for the plaintiff in the action of replevin, another surety may be substituted in his place, and he rendered a competent witness. Reversed.

Fitch v. Polite. Certified from the Cass C. C. Decree granted for the complainants. THURSDAY, DEC. 11, 1845.

Dennis v. Dennis. Appeal from the Washington Probate Court. Opinion by SULLIVAN J. Bill in chancery for the assignment of dower. The answer denies the complainant's right to dower in the premises. Held, that the second wife of the deceased was the plaintiff to dower, that the husband was seized of the premises during the coverture. Reversed.

Abbot v. Warner. Error to the Decatur C. C. Opinion by BLACKFORD J. The defendant in foreign attachment may plead in abatement, without filing special bill. Reversed.

Wells v. the State. Error to the Marion C. C. Opinion by BREWER J. If a person, not being a traveller, carry a pistol concealed about his person, whatever may be his motive for carrying it, he is guilty of a criminal offence, to wit, the offence of the bond by the associate Judges. To the demand of the approval of the bond, the plaintiff demurred. Held, that the demurrer was well sustained by the approval of the judges was a collateral matter, independent of the execution of the bond, and equally accessible to plaintiff and defendant.