FOREIGN NEWS
BY THE STEAM-SHIP CAMBRIA.

Fifteen days later from Europe.

The steamer Cambria, Capt. Judkins, arrived at Boston, on the 18th inst., from Liverpool, bringing advices to the 4th inst.

By the annexed advices which we have received by Telegraph, it will be seen that wheat and flour maintain their advance; that Indian corn has experienced a further advance; and also cotton, in which the transactions were large and animated.

The Cambria brings 133 passengers; 107 to Boston, among whom are the Hon. Washington Irving, our late minister to Spain, and D. Maynard, Esq., bearer of despatches; Rev. E. Kirk, Rev. Dr. Dewitt, and the celebrated "Cruikshanks," the caricaturist.

The grain crops have been gathered in the British islands, and the general impression is that wheat will be an average yield. Oats the same. Potatoes, owing to disease, are every where a failure.

The news from America announcing that the American government had made overtures of peace to the Republic of Mexico, caused a great change in the aspect of Mexican affairs, and produced quite a revolution in the market value of that stock.

One mercantile firm in Limerick has sent out for a dozen cargoes of Indian corn.

MONEY MARKET.—The bank has lowered its rate of interest to 3 per cent., and the effect has been visible in improving the price of public funds. This movement gives greater facilities to trade, and is intended to obviate all evil consequences of the failure in the potato crop. In thus acting, the Directors have incurred some censure, counter-balanced by a more general meed of praise. The Share Market has an upward tendency.

IRELAND.—Hostility continues among the Irish people towards Indian Corn, but increasing intelligence is gradually removing the prejudice. Turnips are in a sound state, and will compensate for the loss of the more popular esculent.

Joseph Henry, who fired at the King on the 29th July, has been tried by the Peers, found guilty, and was condemned to work in the galleys for life. No doubt is entertained that the fellow is insane. His MS. letters and his conduct prove it. During the trial he expressed a wish to be condemned to death, but a new state policy towards these regicides has prevented the realization of this ambitious desire for "hero worship."

Considerable discussion has taken place in the French journals relative to the recent alterations in the American Tariff. The "Constitutionnel" thinks the Tariff still too high, and enforces on the American Government the necessity of establishing Docks and "Entre-pots."

COTTON MARKET.—From Aug. 29th. to Sept. 3d, the demand for Cotton has been very animated—sales large. Speculators and exporters taken large lots at about 1-4d. advance in price since Friday—full 1-8d. on all qualties, so that quotations are accordingly. Accounts brought out by the "Hibernia," as to the coming crops being so very late, no doubt brought about the present altered state of affairs.

The market to-day has been extremely firm. Sales are estimated at 8000 bales American at 4d. to 5 3-4d. The imports during the week are 26,000 bales.

CORN TRADE.—The London wheat market has been rather fluctuating since the last report. Prices during the week ending Aug. 24th, advanced to 4s. per qur., and at market a further rise took place, but in consequence of the high pretensions of sellers, the transaction of extensive business was retarded.

Foreign.—Free wheat had rather restricted sale, but prices continued to advance, as did flour, which was in good demand, particularly fresh brands. American, in good sweet state, the price paid being about 28s. per obl., duty paid. The weather having changed for the better, permitting agriculturalists to secure outstanding crops, the grain trade has been influenced thereby, and purchasers have manifested a reluctance to continue operations at the enhanced rates.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.—In last report of this market, trade had an animated appearance, and prices had advanced considerably. On the 21st ult. wheat was in fair demand at an advance of 2d. to 3d. per bushel of 70 lbs. At the opening of business some large parcels of Western Canal Flour changed hands at 27s. 9d. per barrel. Indian Corn was held 27s. to 30s. per 480 pounds.

On the 25th ult. the improved state of the weather had a depressing effect on trade. The sale of wheat was confined to retail, and prices were the same as those of that day se'nnight. Indian corn realized an advance of 2s. per quarter, but barrel flour did not maintain the increased prices of 21s. The limited business transacted was at reduced rates.

At the market on the 28th, the tone of trade was much warmer, and a moderate business was transacted in wheat, without rise in price. A large business was done in Indian corn, and an advance of 10 per quar. was obtained. Steady sale for barrel flour, and the decline submitted to yesterday was fully recovered.

On the 1st inst. there was a fair demand for wheat, and former prices were paid. Flour was in active demand at an advance of 6d. per barrel, on the rates of last week. Good Western Canal commanded 26s. 6d. to 28s. per barrel. The demand for Indian corn being good, prices were 2s. (per 480 lbs.) higher.

Extracts from letters by Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.

Sales of American sweet flour at 27s. 6d. to 28s. Indian corn at 38s. for white, 37s. for yellow; the former at an advance of 1s. per barrel, the latter of 3s. per quarter. The weather good, the crops nearly all secured and a fair average, the potato rot not increasing.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

INFERNAL DEPRAVITY.—The records of crime can scarcely present a case of more horrible and revolting depravity than we are about to relate.

An examination was had this morning before Justice Locke, against Amos Arnold, upon the complaint of his own daughter, Philena Aikens. She swore that she is the natural daughter of Amos Arnold; that she resided in Italy, (the residence of her father) in July last; that she was at his house on the 13th of that month, and that Learing her child cry, she went into her father's shop (a cooper's shop) supposing the child to be there. Her father told her the child was in the garden. Upon her starting to leave the shop, he seized her by the shoulders, and told her that she should not leave until she had submitted to his horrible wishes. He then struck her three times with a hoop-pole. Upon her screaming for aid, he choked her until she fell back on some stairs from exhaustion. Upon getting up she screamed again, when he took a knife from his pocket and threatened to cut her throat if she did not desist. Notwithstanding her utmost efforts to escape, he finally threw her on the floor, and accomplished his hellish purpose.

In the mean time her sister, Lucy Arnold, passed the shop and saw a part of the transaction. Mrs. Aikens told her father she would call her sister, if he persisted. He replied that it would do no good, as he used her whenever he wished, and that she dare not refuse! This sister Lucy, was 14 years old last February!

Mrs. Aikens first informed her husband on the 6th of this month. She dared not do it before, as her father had twice threatened to murder both her and her husband if she ever told. On the 4th inst., they (Mr. and Mrs. Aikens,) moved to Dundee, and she dared to inform her husband only the day before.

The foregoing is the substance of Mrs. Aiken's testimony. Otherwise we have learned other particulars. Lucy is now confined to her bed, as is supposed from violence committed by her father, as she had made arrangements to quit his house. The poor girl is supposed to be pregnant by her inhuman father.

Mr. Locke has this morning issued a warrant for Lucy, for the purpose of obtaining her testimony, and also to get her away from danger.

Arnold has been committed for further examination. We understand the penalty for this crime is not less than ten years imprisonment.

There are horrible surmises connected with the death of another daughter; but we forbear at present to mention them.—*Yates Co. Telegraph.*

EFFECT OF LIGHT UPON INFANTS.—It is related that a nobleman of the highest rank, after anxiously waiting for many years for a son and heir, had at length his wishes gratified. The christening was to be celebrated with great pomp, and to make it more imposing, it was determined that it should be performed at night. The apartments were lighted with the utmost brilliancy; the company were all assembled, and the infant duke was brought into the drawing-room. The sudden glare of light caused almost instantaneous convulsions, from which the child never recovered.—*Dr. Hood's Chrono-Thermal Treatise.*

BLADENBURG DUELLING GROUND.—Being called to visit this town, so famous in the annals of duelling, in the discharge of a public duty, I felt some curiosity to visit the bloody ground. Why this spot should have been selected, no one can tell; but it is famous throughout all the South. It is situated about half a mile from the village, near the site on which our troops were stationed in anticipation of the arrival of the British during the last war, and from which they so vigorously ran as soon as they saw the foe. In a secluded spot, near the edge of a thick wood, rude, wild, uncultivated, with no foot-path leading to it, you stand on the soil drenched by the life-blood of many a man. Here Decatur, Mason, and Cilley, fell. One of the most ferocious duels on record, was fought here between Gen. Mason and McCarty. Mason challenged his opponent; but McCarty on the ground that his sight was defective, declined fighting. He was posted as a coward. Being a military man, Mason's challenge was accepted. Behold the weapons!—together they must leap from the dome of the Capitol; or sit each upon a keg of powder, and insert with his own hand, a slow match in the bunghole; or fight with muskets at ten paces! Mason protested that the conditions were savage; McCarty persisted in them. The parties met and Mason was literally blown to pieces. A few weeks ago a duel was fought by two men from North Carolina; Dr. Johnson, one of the parties, was instantly killed. The stakes still stand, at ten paces apart: the marks made by the feet at the turning of the body, and deep stains of Johnson's blood, are still upon the earth. The ground is black all around; while the tall rank grass tells us, as eloquent as at Waterloo, of the richness of human blood.—*Cor. of the N. E. Puritan.*

A REMARKABLE DOG.—A Cincinnati paper chronicles the death of a singular dog, who, for upwards of twenty years had been attached to the Post Office in that city. The Advertiser has a long notice of him from which we extract the following:

"He attended all firemen's parades, military processions, political mass meetings, and every funeral of any note in the city. At the funeral pageant last year, in memory of General Jackson, he crawled under the hearse, and kept under it the whole route—nearly two miles—although considerably exhausted by the effort, the day being uncommonly sultry and close.

During the whole course of his long life, he has never been known to have been meddled with by other dogs, or to have taken any notice of his species, nor to have received any ill usage from any individual, man or boy, by whom he is extensively known and regarded as a privileged character. Hundreds having business at the post office, who would unhesitatingly kick any other dog out of the road, step aside carefully, however great the throng, rather than tread on or insult the noble brute. He might be seen occasionally sunning himself at the door of the Trust Company or Franklin Bank, or the Bank Exchange, but is never guilty of lying at the door of a private residence. My friend, Rabbi Jones, who believes in the transmigration of souls, suggests that the spirit which animates Lear, was once that of a public officer and an individual of the most aristocratic bearing. Apart from the usual instincts and remarkable sagacity of dogs, there is much that is mysterious and unaccountable in the history and habits of Lear, a part only of which are here stated.'

A QUEER CASE FOR THE DOCTOR.—As Dr. D——, of Paris, was returning home on Tuesday se'nnight, from the Champs Elysees, with his young and pretty wife upon his arm, he was met by a young man, in a great perspiration, and apparently much agitated, who cried out so earnestly, "Doctor, follow me: a man's life is in danger," that the Doctor let go his wife's arm, saying that he would return as soon as possible. The young man proceeded towards the Boulevards so rapidly that the Doctor was obliged to call to him to moderate his pace. The young man, however, still kept on, and Dr. D—— soon lost sight of him. Not knowing what to do, the Doctor waited a while; but as no one came to intimate where the patient was to be found, he resolved to return home, naturally supposing that if he was wanted he should be sent for. Upon arriving at home, he was surprised to find that his wife had not come back. A night passed over, and still no wife; and, after various inquiries amongst the lady's friends without effect, the Doctor applied to the authorities. The investigation which was set on foot, gives reason to believe that the lady left Paris the same evening, in company with a foreigner, in the train for Brussels or Ostend. Nothing, however, is yet known of the mysterious affair with any degree of certainty.—*French paper.*

THE GENTEEL.—The vulgar-genteel are nervously cautious concerning everything they say or do; they are ever alive to the dread of compromising their "gentility." At a ball, it was a *charity*-ball! given at a fashionable watering-place, a pretty young woman, who was sitting by her mother, was invited by a gentleman to dance. He led her to a set; when instantly, two "young ladies" who were of it haughtily withdrew to their seats. "They had no notion of dancing in *such* company," and with good reason. The young person was nothing more than the daughter of a wealthy and respectable tradesman of the place; whilst they, the two Misses Knibbs, were members of its resident *small* "aristocracy." The places they had vacated were good-naturedly filled by two ladies who had witnessed the proceeding, one of whom was the daughter, the other the neice, of a nobleman. *Their* position was too well established to be compromised by dancing for a quarter of an hour in the same set with a respectable tradesman's daughter; but the two Misses Knibbs were the daughters of a retired soap-boiler from Bermondsey.—*Colburn's Magazine.*

THE LOST HORSE.—A Clergyman in Berkshire, a few weeks since, drove up to the door of a brother in the neighboring town, with whom he had appointed an exchange. It was 7 o'clock, Saturday evening: he left his horse hitched at the post. About bed-time, he thought of the neglected animal, and went out to see if his Rosinante had also found *knightly* entertainment: when lo! the beast was no where to be seen. He took a lantern, and a young son of his host, and looked for the strayed one till midnight, with no success. The next morning, the boy and minister renewed their researches till meeting time, when the clergyman, weary and dejected, went into church to perform his duty to the "ninety and nine that went not astray." After prayer and singing, without naming the whereabouts of his text, he exclaimed, in the language of Job, "O that I knew where I might find him!" The boy, who had just come in, supposing the horse was still the burden of thought, cried out, "I know where he is. He's in Deacon Smith's barn!"—*Springfield Gazette.*

THE MOON.—Sir John Herschel, at a late meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science, expressed the opinion that the temperature of the moon's climate must be very hot, '*far above that of boiling water.*' And the reason is, that its surface is exposed for fourteen days at a time to the unmitigated and continual heat of the sun. At the full and for a few days afterwards, the moon must certainly be the reflector of some heat to the earth. Sir John has no doubt of the fact, but as it has the character of culinary rather than solar heat, that is to say, 'it emanates from a body below the temperature of ignition,' it will be arrested by the upper strata of the earth's atmosphere and thus absorbed.

There its only effect will be to convert visible clouds into transparent vapor. He asserted that the phenomena of the rapid dissipation of clouds in moderate weather soon after the appearance of the full moon, could easily be accounted for on this principle, and that his own observations confirmed the theory.

MAD DOGS.—The Paris police, by the last accounts, had caused handbills to be posted all over that city, containing the following advice from the council of health, recommending to persons bitten by dogs:

1st. To press very strongly the wound.

2d. To wash the part with a Volatile Alkali, either a strong lye soap suds, lime water, salt and water, or urine.

3d. To cauterize the wound with a red hot iron.

4th. To call a surgeon as soon as possible.

EFFECT OF NOISE UPON INFANTS.—Dr. Gartshore's son married a lady very highly connected, and her son—provided she had one—was to inherit a large estate. Consequently, when her first son was born, there were great rejoicings at his christening; and a bishop, who was related to the mother, was invited to perform the ceremony. When he arrived, the servants kocked so loudly at the door, that the child was frightened into convulsions, from which it never recovered, but died soon after.

BY AUTHORITY.

ACTS of the Twenty-Ninth Congress of the U. S.
Passed at the first session, commencing December 1, 1845.
JAMES K. POLK, President; GEORGE M. DALLAS, Vice President; JOHN W. DAVIS, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. 1.—An Act to extend the laws of the United States over the State of Texas, and for other purposes.

[SEC. 1] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all the laws of the United States are hereby declared to extend to and over, and to have full force and effect within, the State of Texas, admitted at the present session of Congress into the confederacy and Union of the United States.

SEC. 2 *And be it further enacted*, That the said State of Texas shall constitute one judicial district, to be called the district of Texas, for which one judge shall be appointed, who shall reside therein, and who shall receive a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, and who shall hold the first term of said court at Galveston, on the first Monday of February next, and at such other times and places in said district as may be provided by law, or as said judge may order; and that said court shall have and exercise the same powers and jurisdiction as have been conferred by law on the district courts of the United States; and, also, shall have and exercise the powers and jurisdiction of a circuit court of the United States; and appeals and writs of error shall lie from the decisions of said district and circuit courts for the district of Texas to the Supreme court of the United States, in the same cases as from a circuit court of the United States to said Supreme court, and under the same regulations.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed in and for said district a person learned in the law, to act as attorney of the United States for said district, and also a person to act as marshal of the United States for said district, each of whom shall receive an annual salary of two hundred dollars, and also such compensation and fees for official services as have been or may be provided by law for United States district attorneys and marshals; and the judge of said court shall appoint a clerk therefor, who shall receive like compensation and fees as have been or may be allowed by law to clerks of the district and circuit courts of the United States.

JOHN W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved, December 29, 1845. JAMES K. POLK.

CHAP. 2.—An Act to establish a collection district in the State of Texas, and for other purposes.

SEC 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the State of Texas shall be one collection district and the city of Galveston the only port of entry, to which shall be annexed Sabine, Velasco, Matagorda, Cavallo, La Vaca, and Corpus Christi, as ports of delivery only.

SEC 2 *And be it further enacted*, That a collector for the district of Texas aforesaid shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, who shall hold his office upon the terms and for the time prescribed by law for the like offices in other districts. The said collector shall reside at the city of Galveston, and he shall be entitled to a salary not exceeding two thousand dollars, including in that sum the fees allowed by law; and the amount he shall collect in any one year for fees exceeding the said sum of two thousand dollars, shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That a surveyor for each of the aforesaid ports of delivery, to wit: Sabine, Velasco, Matagorda, Cavallo, La Vaca, and Corpus Christi, shall be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate of the United States, who shall hold their offices respectively upon the terms and for the time prescribed by law for the like offices in other districts. The said surveyors shall be entitled each to a salary not exceeding one thousand dollars, including in that sum the fees allowed by law; and the amount collected by any of said surveyors in any one year for fees exceeding the said sum of one thousand dollars, shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury of the United States.

Approved, December 31, 1845.

CHAP. 3.—An Act to repeal the act which abolished the office of one of the Inspectors General of the army, and to revive and establish said office.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled*, That so much of the fourth section of an act, approved the twenty-third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, entitled "An act respecting the organization of the army, and for other purposes," as directs that the office of one inspector general of the army shall be abolished, and the inspector discharged, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed; and all acts and parts of acts so repealed shall be, and the same hereby are, revived and continued in force.

Approved, January 12, 1846.

CHAP. 4.—An Act to continue the office of the Commissioner of Pensions.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the authority given to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions by the act of the twentieth of January, eighteen hundred and forty-three, entitled "An act to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions," be extended to the fourth of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and no longer.

Approved, January 14, 1846.

CHAP. 5.—An Act for the relief of James Bogardus.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the patent granted to James Bogardus, bearing date on the eighteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, for his invention of a new and useful mill, now known as "Bogardus's Excentric Universal Mill," be and the same is hereby renewed and extended for the term of fourteen years from and after the eighteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and the Commissioner of Patents is hereby directed to make a certificate of such renewal and extension.

Approved, January 14, 1846.

CHAP. 6.—An Act establishing certain post routes.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there be and is hereby established a post route from New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, along the Gulf coast to Galveston, thence to Velasco, to Matagorda, to Pass Aransas, and to Corpus Christi, in Texas, by land or water, as the Postmaster General may deem expedient; that a post route be also established from Galveston, via the city of Houston, San Felipe de Austin, Lagrange, and Bastrop, to Austin. Also, the following routes: From Fulton, in the state of Arkansas, via Boston, Clarksville, Bonham, and Falls of the Brazos, to Austin, from Natchitoches, via Sabine Town, Nacogdoches, Crockett's, and Washington, to Lagrange; from Shreveport, in the State of Louisiana, via Pulaski, to Nacogdoches; from Velasco, via Brazoria, Texana, Victoria, and Goliad, to San Antonia de Bexar; from the city of Houston to Robbins's Ferry; from Austin to San Antonia de Bexar; and that it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to contract for conveying a mail on said routes as soon as can conveniently be done after the passage of this act.

Approved, February 6, 1846.

CHAP. 7.—An Act relative to Collectors and other officers of the Customs.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That collectors and all other officers of the customs, serving for a less period than a year, shall not be paid for the entire year, but shall be allowed in no case a greater than a *pro rata* of the maximum compensation of the said officers respectively for the time only which they actually serve as such collectors or officers whether the same be under one or more appointments, or before or after confirmation. And no collector or other officer shall, in any case, receive for his services, either as fees, salary, fines, penalties, forfeitures, or otherwise, for the time he may be in service, beyond the maximum *pro rata* rate provided by law.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all accounts for salary, compensation, and emoluments shall be rendered quarterly at the end of each quarter of the fiscal year.

SEC 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no portion of the additional duties provided by the seventeenth section of the act of August thirteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," shall be deemed a fine, penalty, or forfeiture, for the purpose of being distributed to any officer of the customs; but the whole amount thereof, when received, shall be paid directly into the treasury.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 11, 1846.

CHAP. 8.—An act to enlarge the powers of the several Orphans' Courts held in and for the District of Columbia.

SEC 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Reps of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the several Orphans' Courts held in and for the District of Columbia, be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to appoint a guardian or guardians to any and every infant orphan who may now or hereafter be entitled or have right or claim to any property, real, personal, or mixed, within, or whose person and residence may be within, the jurisdiction of said court, except when said orphan may have a testamentary guardian; and shall require of said guardians so appointed, and of testamentary guardians, unless directed otherwise by the will appointing them, bond, with good and sufficient security, as now required by law. And when any infant, whose father may be living, shall, by gift or otherwise, be entitled to any property separate from the father, it shall and may be lawful for said courts to compel the father, as natural guardian, to give bond and security to account for said property, and to compel him to account, as guardians in other cases; and if he shall fail or refuse to give such bond, or, at his request, said courts shall have power to appoint a special guardian to take charge of said property, who shall give bond and security as in other cases, but with condition to suit the case.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where any of said courts have heretofore appointed, or may hereafter appoint, a guardian or guardians, or taken bond, or may hereafter take bond, from any guardian or guardians, and shall at any time have good cause to believe that the interest of the ward or wards may require it, said court shall have power and authority to compel said guardian or guardians to give additional, other or further security, in such time as said court may direct; and upon his failure to comply with the order of court directing such security, said court shall have power and authority, and it shall be their duty to dismiss said guardian from office, and appoint another in his stead, and order the estate of the ward to be forthwith delivered to the newly appointed guardian and shall have power, by fine and imprisonment, or any legal process, to compel and enforce a compliance with such order, or may, where it can be so done, order their marshal to take possession of and deliver the property: *Provided, however*, That no order shall be made directing a guardian to give new security until he shall have been duly summoned to show cause against, or have had ten day's notice in writing of the intended application.

SEC. 3 *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where any of said courts have heretofore appointed or may hereafter appoint an administrator or administrators, or have taken or may take bond from any executor or executors to any last will and testament, and shall at any time become satisfied that the security is insufficient by reason of the removal or insolvency of the sureties in the bond, or any of them, or by reason of the penalty of the bond being too small, or from any other cause whatever, it shall and may be lawful for the said court to order and require the said administrator or administrators, executor or executors, to give additional other or further security, and to remove such admr's or administrators, executor or executors, if they shall fail or refuse to comply with such order, and appoint an administrator or administrators in his or their stead, and shall further have power to order and require any assets or estate of the decedent, which may remain unadministered, to be delivered to said newly appointed administrator or administrators *de bonis non*, and to enforce a compliance with such order by fine and attachment, or any other legal process: *Provided, however*, That said administrator or administrators, executor or executors, shall first be summoned to show cause against such orders, or have ten day's notice, in writing, of the intended application.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the powers herein granted to said courts, by the foregoing sections of this act, may be exercised by said courts *ex officio*, or on the application of any one interested.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, February 20, 1846.

CHAP. 9.—An act for the relief of William Elliot, junior, of Fulton county, State of Illinois.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That William Elliot, junior, of Fulton county, State of Illinois, be and he is hereby permitted to enter at the minimum price per acre, the northwest quarter of section thirty, in township numbered five, north of range numbered four, east of the fourth principal meridian, the same being within the Quincy land district in said State; and upon the payment of the purchase money therefor a final certificate and patent shall issue as in other cases: *Provided*, That if any bona fide assignment or sale of said tract were made by said William Elliot, junior, after his erroneous entry thereof in February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, then said patent shall enure to the benefit of such purchaser or assignee of said William, notwithstanding said original entry may have been subsequently cancelled by order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Approved, March 11, 1846.

CHAP. 10.—An act to repeal the act requiring one of the Judges of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia hereafter to reside in Alexandria.

SEC 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the act entitled "An act requiring one of the Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia hereafter to reside in Alexandria," approved the fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty-four, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, March 24, 1846.

CHAP. 11.—An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the purchase of American water rotted hemp for the use of the navy.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to enter into contract for a period not exceeding three years for the purchase of American water-rotted hemp for the use of the Navy.

Approved, March 30, 1846.

CHAP. 12.—An act for the relief of David F. Williamson, of Pope county State of Arkansas.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the entry of the northwest quarter of section number twenty nine, in township number eight north, of range number twenty west, in the name of David F. Williamson, made at the Johnson Court House land office, in the State of Arkansas, per certificate number six hundred and seventeen of that office be and the same is hereby confirmed, and a patent shall issue thereon as in other cases.

Approved, April 27, 1846.

CHAP. 13.—An act making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty seven, and for other purposes.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

For revolutionary pensions under the act of eighteenth March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, one hundred and sixty six thousand dollars.

For invalid pensions under various acts, two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For pensions to widows and orphans under the act of fourth July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, three hundred and twenty eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For pensions to widows under the act of seventh July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, and the acts supplementary thereto, three hundred thousand dollars.

For pensions to widows under the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, eighty thousand dollars.

For pensions to widows under the act of seventeenth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, six hundred thousand dollars.

For half pay pensions to widows and orphans, payable through the Third Auditor's Office, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For arrears prior to July second, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, payable through the Third Auditor's office, one thousand two hundred dollars.

SEC 2 *And be it further enacted*, That no widow entitled to a pension under existing laws, and claiming a pension whose husband was drawing a pension at the time of his decease shall be required in any such case to furnish any further evidence that said husband was entitled to a pension; nor shall any evidence, in any case, be required to entitle the widow to a pension, when the evidence is in the archives of the Government, other than such proof as would be sufficient to establish the marriage between the applicant and the deceased pensioner in civil personal actions in a court of justice: *Provided*, That upon a revision of the testimony in the case of the deceased husband the Commissioner be satisfied that the pension was properly granted.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the fourth section of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-six, and for other purposes," shall not be so construed as to apply to applications for pensions.

Approved, May 7, 1846.

AN EXTINGUISHER.—"If people were not hanged for murder," said a young lady, some time ago, "if persons were not hanged for murder, we should not be safe in our beds." A member of the Society of Friends, who happened to be present, and heard this article for capital punishment, drew his chair up to the lady, and said, "I want to ask thee a question or two: "Dost thou think a man ought to be hung before he has repented?" "Oh no, certainly not! No one ought to be sent into eternity until he is prepared for the kingdom of Heaven?" "God," said the Friend; "but now I have another question to ask thee. Dost thou think any man ought to be hung after he has repented, and is fit for the kingdom of Heaven?" We need not say the lady was speechless.

Women, says Dr. Liebig, are born to be married.

Married,

On Thursday evening, by Rev. Mr. Gurley, Mr. JAMES SWAIN, Printer, to Miss MARY ISABELLA PARR. Mr. S. has been connected with our establishment for several years, and we take pleasure in bearing testimony to his honorable bearing and uprightness during the time he has been with us, in his minority as since his majority.

We wish the young couple prosperity and happiness through life.

City Guards.

The members of the City Guards are notified to meet punctually at the Court House, on *Monday Evening*, Sept 28, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of examining the uniform and to hear the report of the committee.

By order, DAVID COX, O. S.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Treasurer, Auditor, and Secretary of State, will receive sealed proposals, at the office of Secretary of State, until Wednesday, the 7th of October next, for furnishing the State with the necessary Stationery for the use of the next General Assembly. Specifications as to quality and amount will be furnished by calling on the undersigned.

R. MAYHEW, *Treasurer.*
H. J. HARRIS, *A. P. A.*
JNO. H. THOMPSON, *Sec. State.*

Indianapolis, Sept. 25, 1846. 34-2w Jour. and Dem. copy.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, Mary Blades, have taken out letters testamentary on the estate of James Blades, deceased, from the clerk's office of the Marion probate court. All persons having claims against said estate will pursue the course directed by law for the collection of the same; and all persons being indebted to the estate are notified to make immediate payment. The estate is probably solvent.

Sept. 23, 1846. 34-3w¶ MARY BLADES, *Executrix.*

NOTICE.

THE thirteenth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Branch at Indianapolis of the State Bank of Indiana, will be held at their banking house on the second day of November next, between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M., at which time an election will be held for the choice of seven directors on the part of the stockholders for the ensuing year. 34 TH. H. SHARPE, *Cashier.*

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of an act of Congress, approved on the eleventh day of July, 1846, entitled, "An act to authorize the President of the United States to sell the reserved mineral lands in the States of Illinois and Arkansas, and Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, supposed to contain lead ore," I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales of the lands HERETOFORE WITHHELD FROM SALE, in the State of ILLINOIS, ON ACCOUNT OF THE VALUABLE LEAD MINES THEREIN, will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices, in said state, at the periods hereinafter designated, to-wit:

At the Land Office at DIXON, commencing on Monday, the fifth day of April next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following townships and fractional townships, viz.:

North of the base line and east of the fourth principal meridian.

Fractional townships twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, of range one.

Townships twenty-seven and twenty-eight, and fractional township twenty-nine, of range two.

Townships twenty-seven and twenty-eight, and fractional township twenty-nine, of range three.

The north half of township twenty-seven, township twenty-eight, and fractional township twenty-nine, of range four.

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Fractional townships twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, of range one.

Fractional townships twenty-eight and twenty-nine, of range two.

At the land office at SHAWNEETOWN, commencing on Monday, the nineteenth day of April next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following sections and parts of sections, viz.:

South of the base line and east of the third principal meridian.

Sections *twenty-two to twenty-nine*, inclusive, and sections *thirty-two to thirty-six*, inclusive, of township eleven; sections *one to five*, inclusive, and sections *eight to twelve*, inclusive, in township twelve, of range seven.

Sections *three to nine*, inclusive, sections *fifteen to twenty-two*, inclusive, and sections *twenty-five to thirty-six*, inclusive, of township eleven; sections *one, two, three*, the north half and southeast quarter of section *four*; sections *five to eleven*, inclusive; the southwest quarter of section *twelve*; the north half of section *four ten*, and sections *fifteen to eighteen*, inclusive, in township twelve, of range nine.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from the sales; also all quarter quarter sections covered in whole, or in part, by those mining leases which shall not be determined by the day fixed for the commencement of the sales.

Preemption claims will not be allowed to any of the above lands, until after the same shall have been offered at the public sale, and become subject to private entry; and all of such lands as contain a mine or mines of lead ore actually discovered and being worked, will be sold in such legal subdivision or subdivisions as will include such mine or mines, at not less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

The sale will be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of) and no longer; and no private entries of land in the townships and fractional townships so offered will be admitted until after the expiration of two weeks from the commencement of said sales.

In further execution of the said act, I have caused the Commissioner of the General Land Office to publish with this proclamation a brief description of the mineral regions in which these lands lie, and of the lands now offered for sale, which he has prepared from official documents and other means of information.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this fifth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

By the President: JAMES K. POLK.

JAMES H. PIPER, *Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.*

The lands in the DIXON district, embraced in the above proclamation of the President of the United States, were explored by Mr. Owen, the geologist of the State of Indiana, under instructions from the Treasury Department, and in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed 16th February, 1839. The able report of this gentleman, published as Document No. 239, House of Representatives, first sess. of 26th Congress, shows that these lands include all the productive mines, and the entire region in which, from observations during his survey, there is reason to believe that valuable veins of ore may readily be found. Further, that in 1839, the lead mines of Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, though only partially worked, produced upwards of thirty millions pounds of lead—those of Illinois yielding their full proportion—and that the whole district, if properly mined, would yield one hundred and fifty millions pounds per annum.

These lands being situated on and near the Mississippi and Fever rivers, the cost of transporting the products of them to St. Louis is only about fifteen cent per hundred pounds. The soil is of excellent quality, and yields abundantly all the products of that latitude.

The lands in the SHAWNEETOWN district have not been explored so fully as those in DIXON. Recent discoveries have been made, however, of rich veins of the sulphuret of lead and zinc, contiguous to and on both sides of these lands, indicating the existence of similar deposites within them. The facilities to manufacture white and red lead are represented as being ample; and as the lands are situated within about seven miles of the Ohio river, the metal, in any form, can be transported to all the principal markets at a trifling cost. JAMES H. PIPER,

Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.

September 8th, 1846. 33-18w1s

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of an act of Congress, approved on the eleventh day of July, 1846, entitled, "An act to authorize the President of the United States to sell the reserved mineral lands in the States of Illinois and Arkansas, and Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, supposed to contain lead ore," I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the land office at DUBUQUE, in the Territory of Iowa, commencing on Monday, the eighth day of March next, for the sale of the public lands HEREFTOFORE WITHHELD FROM SALE ON ACCOUNT OF THE VALUABLE LEAD MINES THEREIN, within the following townships and fractional townships, known as the MINE LEAD MINE DISTRICT, to-wit:

North of the base line and east of the fifth principal meridian.

Townships eighty-eight, eighty nine, and ninety, and fractional township ninety one, of range one.

Township eighty-eight, and fractional township ninety-nine, of range two.

Township eighty-seven, and fractional townships eighty-eight and eighty-nine, of range three.

Fractional townships eighty-seven and eighty-eight, of range four.

Fractional township eighty-seven, of range five.

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Township ninety, and fractional township ninety-one, of range one.

Fractional townships ninety-one, ninety-two, and ninety-three, of range two.

Township ninety-one, of range three.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, and other purposes, will be excluded from sale; also all quarter quarter sections covered in whole, or in part, by those mining le