☞We are indebted to the politness of Lieutenant Love, of the United States Dragoons, who left Madison yesterday morning and arrived here last night, for the "Madison Banner," of the 30th, containing the following interesting news. The statements are meagre, and may possibly be correct. This is the battle, probably, of which we have had previous incoherent rumors. The Volunteers sustained themselves nobly against greatly superior numbers.

From the Madison Banner, Extra, Tuesday, March 30, 1847, 3 o'clock, A. M.

A BLOODY BATTLE!

American valor Triumphant—Santa Anna's Army cut to pieces by Gen. Taylor—Loss of Cols. Yell, McKee, Hardin, Clay, &c.

From the New Orleans Picayune, 23d.

General Taylor Victorious—The Mexican Army led by Santa Anna Defeated at Buena Vista with Great Slaughter.

We lay before our readers, in advance of our regular publication, the glorious tidings from the army, brought by the schooner John Bell. Our reporter left the vessel in the river and came up to town by express with the glad news. The following account was prepared for us by an officer of the army. It may be relied upon.

We publish also Gen. Santa's account of the battle, from which it will be seen that he has suffered a defeat, though he covers up his retreat with a flourish of words.

MEMORANDUM OF THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA,

Prepared for the Editors of the Picayune by Lieut. J. J. C. Bibb, *U. S. A.*

Dr. Turner, U. S. A., who arrived at Matamoras on the 9th inst. from Monterey, brought the glorious intelligence of another brilliant victory over the Mexican army. The scene of action was at Buena Vista, a hacienda about six miles west of Saltillo.—The fighting commenced on the 22d of February and ended on the 23d. Santa Anna retired to Agua Nueva, a distance of ten miles, leaving four thousand killed and wounded on the field. Santa Anna's Adjutant General and many other officers and men are prisoners. The loss on our part was seven hundred killed and wounded. Santa Anna's force amounted to at least fifteen thousand men, that of Gen. Taylor to about five thousand, almost entirely volunteers.—His army is composed of Washington's, Bragg's and Thomas' batteries, one squadron of the 1st and one of the 2d dragoons, the Arkansas and Kentucky cavalry, a brigade of Illinois and one of Indiana volunteers, the 1st Mississippi and Kentucky regiments, and one company of Texas volunteers.

Dr. T. brought a list of 63 officers killed and wounded. I left in such haste I was unable to obtain a copy, but recollect among the killed Capt. Lincoln, Ass't Adj't Gen. U. S. A.; Col. Yell, of the Arkansas cavalry; Capt. Moore, Adj't Vaughan and three others (not named) of the Kentucky cavalry; Col. McKee, Lieut. Col. Clay; Capt. Willis, 2d Kentucky Infantry; Col. Hardin, of the Illinois brigade; Major Gorman, and many of the Indiana brigade: several of the Mississippi regiment, and two Lieutenants of Texas volunteers. Among the wounded I remember Gen Lane, Col. Jefferson Davis, 1st Mississippi Regiment, Capt. Steen, 1st U. S. Dragoons, Captain Connor, Texas volunteers, Lieuts. S. G. French and O'Brien, U. S. Artillery, Lieut. Barber, 2d Kentucky Infantry, Lieut. Corwin, 1st Mississippi Regiment, and Lieut. Whiteside, of the Indiana brigade.

The official despatches of Gen. Taylor have been cut off. Col. Morgan's regiment Ohio volunteers, having been reinforced by a command from Monterey, had reached that place in safety.

Col. Curtis of Ohio with one company, [Capt. Hunter's] of the 2d U. S. Dragoons, his own regiment, one of Indiana volunteers, the Virginia regiment, and I think some Texas rangers, in all about 2000 men, was about to leave Camargo to attack Gen. Urrea, who is said to be about thirty miles south of that place with an army of from 4000 to 5000 men, principally rancheros. He is believed to have with him only 1500 regular troops.

A great many if not all of these rancheros, as soon as they hear of the discomfiture of Santa Anna's army, will disperse, and the gallant Colonel will no doubt obtain the victory. This news from above proves that the various reports which had before been received of Gen. Taylor's retreat upon Monterey, and the advance of a large force to attack our depots at the Brazos and at the mouth of the Rio Grande, to be untrue. Of the defences at the mouth of the river I know nothing, but have been told they are sufficient to make a strong resistance. The fortifications at the Brazos, with the force of artillery and persons in the quartermaster's employ, which can be raised as a garrison, is sufficient to drive back a command of at least 2500 or 3000 Mexicans.

The work, which may be technically termed a continued line, encloses all the quartermaster's and commissary's stores in depot. The parapet is formed of barrels of damaged commissary's stores, with sand bags for the superior slope; the sand from a ditch in front, thrown up against the barrels, forms the exterior slope.

The armament of the fort consists of four pieces of artillery—two twelve and two six-pounders, in barbette—which sweep the foot of and across their fires upon the level plain over which the enemy would be compelled to advance, and about 300 muskets to line the parapet. This was thrown up when an attack was daily expected. Nothing having reached us from Gen. Taylor for many days, we believed him surrounded, as was reported, and gave some degree of credit to the rumor of the advance of a large force upon our depots. After waiting three or four days, anxiously expecting the approach of the enemy, we received the glorious news above—understood of course, that the battle of Brazos Santiago was "no go;" and when I sailed, the artillery of Fort Harney, instead of mowing down the Mexicans, was pealing forth a salute in honor of old "Rough and Ready" and his gallant little army at Buena Vista.

We annex Santa Anna's own account of the actions of Buena Vista, as translated for the Tampico Sentinel. We have the original Spanish account in our possession:

Camp near Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847.

Excellent Sir:—After two days of battle, in which the enemy with a force of 8000 to 9000 men and twenty-six pieces of artillery, lost five of his positions, three pieces of artillery and two flags, I have determined to go back to Agua Nueva to provide myself with provisions, not having a single buiscuit or a grain of rice left. Thanks to the position occupied by the enemy, he has not been completely beaten, but he left on the field about 2000 daed. Both armies have been cut to pieces, but the trophies of war will give you an idea on which side has been the advantage. We have struggled with hunger and thirst during forty hours, and if we can provide ourselves with provisions we will go again to charge the enemy. The soldiers under my command have done their duty and covered the honor of the Mexican nation with glory. The enemy has seen that neither his advantageous position, nor the broken nature of the ground, nor the vigor of the season, (for it has been raining during the action,) could prevent the terrible charge with the bayonet which left him terrified.

It is highly probable that the loss on the part of the Mexican forces is about 2000 men, whilst that of the American side is about 500. Gen. Taylor has no doubt fallen back upon Saltillo, or continued his course towards Monterey. Some rumors say that the country between Saltillo and Monterey is filled with armed Mexicans; also, between Monterey and Camargo, and between Matamoras and the Brazos; but we doubt the truth of them, and, if true, we doubt their ability to get hold of any important point. There was a story yesterday that the Mexicans had taken possession of point Isabel, and that the schooner Swan, which arrived yesterday, brought a confirmation of these facts. We need only say that there is not a word of truth in the report, as far as she is concerned, and that no such news has been officially received by the commander of this city.

AM. OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

REGULARS.

Killed—Capt. Lincoln, Asssistant Adjutant General.

Wounded—Capt. F. Stein, 1st Dragoons—severely.
Capt. S. G. French, 3d Artillery—severely.
Capt. J. J. P. O'Brien, 4th Artillery—slightly.

MISSISSIPPI RIFLES.

Killed—Lieuts. R. S. Moore and F. McNulty.
Wounded—Col. J. P. Davis—severely; Capt. J. M. Sharpe—seyerely; Lieut. A. B. Corwin—slightly; Lieuts. Pozey and Stockton—slightly.

FIRST KENTUCKY CAVALRY.

Killed—Adjt. Vaughan.
Wounded—One Capt. and three Lieutenants (no names given.)

ARKANSAS CAVALRY.

Killed—Col. Yell and Capt. A. Porter.
Wounded—Lieut. S. A. Redder.

SECOND KY. FOOT RIFLES.

Killed—Col. McKee and Lieut. Col. J. H. Clay; Capts. O. W. Morse and W. T. Willis.
Wounded—Lieuts. E. S. Barbour, Withers, and Mosier.

INDIANA BRIGADE.

Wounded—Gen. Lane.
Second Regiment.—Killed—Capts. T. B. Kinder and Walker, and Lieut. Parr.
Wounded—Capts. Saunders and Osborn, and Lieutenants Cayen, Pennington, Morse, Lewis, Davis, and Epperson.
Third Regiment.—Killed—Capt. Taggart.
Wounded—Maj. Gorman and Capt. Sluss.

ILLINOIS BRIGADE.

First Regiment.—Killed—Col. J. J. Harding, commanding; Capt. Zabriske and Lieut. Haughton.
Wounded—Lieuts. J. L. McConnell and H. Adams.
Second Regiment.—Killed—Captain Woodward; Lieuts; Brunton, Fletcher, Ferguson, Rollins, Barthcson, Arthuson, and Price.
Wounded—Capt. Coffee and Capt. Baker; Lieuts. Picket, Engleson, Steel, and West, and Adjutant Whiteside.

TEXAS COMPANY.

Killed—First Lieut. Campbell and Second Lieut. Leonhard.
Wounded—Capt. Conner.

For the Indiana State Sentinel.

Messrs. Editors:—The following lines were occasioned by what was said in relation to a dissolution of the Union, during the recent session of Congress.

Dissolve this Union? no! it cannot be;
'Tis not in man—'tis not in Heaven's decree.
As the eternal granite, it shall stand;
As the eternal cliffs sublimely grand:
As these all elemental strife endure—
Drive back all rage, and firm remain, and sure;
So *that* shall stand—all treason's force repel,
Subdue each traitor and each foe debel.

Dissolve this Union?—this fair liberty!
No; curs'd the tongue, and curs'd the wretch shall be
That seconds, aids or advocates the deed:
Him, and but him, might freemen doom to bleed.
What though a thousand factions come and go?
A thousand factions, each this Union's foe?
It shall survive—a mockery they shall be,
The scorn, the hatred of the brave, the free.

Dissolve this Union? O! avow *the* cause.
What *broken faith?* what violated laws
Can prompt the act, can rouse the dark resolve?
And thus our country fatally involve?
Know then, O brethren! citizens, and friends,—
Know much on right our every cause depends.
The world shall judge—to Heaven the appeal—
Then see ye to it; see who breaks the seal.

Dissolve this Union? O my brethren! no!
Consult your good, regard the weal and woe.
Shall that dark evil, that flagitious bane
Prove all our fathers' labors *worse* than vain?
O! tell it not; avoid the lasting shame,
No; grasp a higher hope, a brighter fame.
Untumbered ages yet shall roll away,
And Freedom's Temple suffer no decay.

Dissolve this Union? no! remotest time
Shall see its strength, its glory more sublime.
Its stars shall number a still greater host,
And future days the rich increase shall boast;
Until from sea to sea our bounds shall spread,
The star-lit banner every foe shall dread:
And thus our empire, thus our glory rise,
Bound by the main alone, and starry skies.

Lebanon. S. N.

Napoleon's Blood in the U. S. Senate.—A writer in the *Boston Courier* says of the new Senator from Louisiana:—"His name is Pierre Soule. He stands very high at the Bar of Louisiana, and his position has been gained rapidly. He was born in France, and when he came to this country, offered his services to Gen. Jackson as a gardener. The General, finding him to possess talents above his station, offered him the use of his library, and recommended him to study. He did so, and commenced the practice of law in New Orleans, where his success has been very marked. But this is not the most curious part of his history. He claims to be a natural son of Napoleon, and his personal appearance does not discard the supposition. His complexion is very swarthy; his eye black, restless, and deep set; his hair long and glossy black. He is broad-shouldered, well formed, of medium height, has a serious and reserved air, and a half scowl upon his countenance. Those fond of tracing resemblances, would find many points in which to compare him with the Great Captain. Not among the least striking, are his small and delicate hands, and his genteel foot. A stranger would be likely to consider him a Cherokee or Choctaw Indian."

☞The New York Post quizzes the whigs for their "eloquent taciturnity" on the subject of the tariff.

"Eloquent taciturnity" is a good phrase, as Polonius would say. More Miltonic is the term "expressive silence." Both are both eloquent and expressive.

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

☞We are requested to announce John Douglass as a candidate for Treasurer of Marion county, subject to the decision of the Whig county convention.

☞We are authorized to announce JACOB LANDIS as a candidate for Treasurer and collector of Marion county. ¶

☞We are requested to announce Mr. Joshua M. Langsdale as a candidate for Treasurer of Marion county.

Messrs. Chapmans & Spann:—Please announce Samuel Beck as a candidate for Treasurer of Marion county, and oblige ¶ MANY VOTERS.

Congressional Convention.

What say the Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District? Shall we have a District Convention? We suggest that each county composing the District at once take measures to appoint delegates to attend such a convention, to nominate a candidate for Congress to be elected by the stern democracy of the district. We have no choice as to place or time, so far as we are personally concerned. But as near as we can learn, a majority are in favor of holding such convention

At Indianapolis,

On Saturday, the 15th day of May.

What says the Volunteer and the Examiner? It is time to be up and doing. Let us go to work in earnest. Let the Democracy immediately take the measure in hand; let us be harmonious; and in a spirit of concession and liberality, choose our man, and elect him. There need be no difficulty apprehended, if we are true to our principles. But we must not be idle. Every blow struck must tell. Then up and on. Every county attend at once and *act*. Send your proceedings to the newspapers, and have them published. Now is the time to *begin*; and when warm weather comes, we will first vote and then crow!! Old Marion pledges herself to do as well, if not better, for the nominee, than any other county in the district. Which county accepts the challenge!

Old Marion, Awake!

The several townships are earnestly requested to hold meetings at the earliest possible day, (say April election day) and appoint delegates to a county convention. The county committee recommend a county convention to be held

At Indianapolis,

On Saturday, the 10th day of April,

where it is hoped each township will be fully represented.

Brethren! important matters will be before you to be acted on. Your delegates to a district convention are to be selected. Your candidates for the Legislature, and the most important county offices, are to be nominated. See that each township is fully and fairly represented. Let us *all* meet with a determination to be governed by principle—to act for ourselves, "unbribed by influence, and unbought by gain." Then with union and harmony, if we are true to ourselves, we shall be eminently successful. Up then, Men! Leave not for others to do, that which you can do for ourselves.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States, passed at the second session of the Twenty-ninth Congress.

[Public—No. 7.]

AN ACT to provide for the payment of any interest falling due on the public debt.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be paid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, any interest falling due or accruing on any portion of the public debt authorized by law.

JOHN W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
President of the Senate.
Approved February 9, 1847. JAMES K. POLK.

[Public—No 8.]

AN ACT to change the time of holding one of the terms of the circuit court of the United States for the district of North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the term of the circuit court of the United States for the district of North Carolina now by law appointed to be held on the first Monday of December, shall hereafter be held on the last Monday of November (instead of the first Monday of December) in each and every year, and all actions, suits, appeals, recognizances, writs, processes, and other proceedings whatever pending in said court, or returnable thereto, shall have day, and be heard, tried, proceeded with, and decided accordingly.

Approved February 15, 1847.

[Public—No. 18.]

AN ACT to establish a land office in the northern part of Michigan, and to provide for the sale of mineral lands in the State of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the public lands in the State of Michigan lying north of the boundaries of the Saginaw and Grand river land districts in said State, commonly called the northern peninsula of the State of Michigan, with the islands in lakes Superior, Huron, and Michigan, and in Green Bay, the straits of Michilimackinac, and the river St. Mary's, within the jurisdiction of said State, be, and the same are hereby, included in a land district, to be called the Lake Superior land district, and for the sale of the lands in said district, there shall be a land office established at such point therein as the President of the United States may select.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause a geological examination and survey of the lands embraced in said district to be made and reported to the commissioner of the General Land Office. And the President is hereby authorized to cause such of said lands as may contain copper, lead, or other valuable ores, to be exposed to sale, giving six months notice of the times and places of sales in such newspapers of general circulation in the several States as he may deem expedient, with a brief description of the lands to be offered: showing the number and localities of the mines known, the probability of discovering others, the quality of the ores, the facilities of working the mines, and the means and expense of transporting their products to the principal markets in the United States. And all the lands embraced in said district, not reported as aforesaid, shall be sold in the same manner as other lands under the laws now in force for the sale of the public lands, excepting and reserving for such sales section sixteen in each township for the use of schools, and such reservations as the President shall deem necessary for public uses.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all those persons who are in possession, by actual occupancy, of any portion of the district described in the first section of this act, under authority of a lease from the Secretary of War, for the purpose of mining thereon, and who have fully complied with all the conditions and stipulations of said lease, may enter and purchase the same at any time during the continuance of such lease, to the extent of such lease, and no less, by paying to the United States therefor at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre: *Provided,* That said entry and purchase shall be made to include the original survey of such lease, as near as may be conforming to the lines of the public surveys of sections and subdivisions thereof. And all those persons who are in possession, by actual occupancy, of any of said lands, for mining purposes, under authority of a written permit from the Secretary of War, and who have visible landmarks and muniments as boundaries thereon, and who have, in all other respects, complied with the conditions and stipulations contained in such permit, may enter and purchase the same, to the extent of the tract selected by them and reported to the Secretary of War, as required by said permit, and no less, in the same manner as those who hold under leases, and at the same price: *Provided,* such entry and purchase be made before the day said lands shall be offered for sale by order of the President. And all those persons who shall be in possession, by actual occupancy, of a mine or mines actually discovered before the passage of this act, and who shall pay the same per centum of rents as those who hold under leases, as aforesaid, shall be permitted to enter and purchase one section of land, and not less, to include such mine or mines discovered and occupied as aforesaid, by them, by paying to the United States the same price, and at the same time, as required of those who hold under permits aforesaid, and all rents accruing from such lessees or occupants shall be paid and delivered to such officers of the government as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct: *Provided,* That prior to any such purchase being made under the provisions of this section, proof of possession and occupancy, as aforesaid, of the mine or mines claimed, shall be made to the register and receiver of the land district, together with the evidence of the payment of all rents due the United States, agreeably to such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, which register and receiver shall each be entitled to receive one dollar for his services therein: *Provided,* That an appeal from the decision of the Register and Receiver to the Secretary of the Treasury may be had under such regulations as the said Secretary may prescribe. And if two or more persons are in possession of the same section, the first occupant shall be entitled to a preference, unless the same can be so divided by legal subdivisions as to give to each the discovery claimed by him.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the said mineral lands shall be offered for sale in quarter sections, and no bid shall be received at a less rate than five dollars per acre; and if such lands shall not be sold at public sale at such price, they shall thereafter be entered at private sale at that price: *Provided,* That no legal division or subdivision of any of said lands upon which there may be an outstanding lease or leases from the Secretary of War unexpired or undetermined, and which is actually occupied for mining purposes, and the occupants of which have complied with all the requisites of such lease or leases, and continue to perform the same, shall be sold until after the determination of such lease or leases by efflux of time, voluntary surrender, or other legal extinguishment thereof, except in such cases as are provided for in the third section of this act, and the lessees respectively shall be entitled to the privileges secured by said section upon the voluntary surrender of the lease or leases held by them.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the management and control of the mineral lands shall be transferred from the War Department, and placed under the jurisdiction and control of the Treasury Department; and all books, maps, papers, instruments, and other property procured, to be used and employed in the management, survey, exploring, or conducting of said mineral lands by the War Department, shall be delivered over and made subject to the disposition of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, so soon as a sufficient number of townships are surveyed, and returns thereof made to the General Land Office, to authorize the commencement of the sales in said district, shall appoint one register and one receiver for the land office in said district, who shall reside at the place designated by the President for the land office, receive such compensation, give security, and discharge all duties pertaining to such office as are prescribed by law.

Approved March 1, 1847.

[Public—No. 19.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to reduce the rates of postage, to limit the use and correct the abuse of the franking privilege, and for the prevention of frauds on the revenues of the Post Office Department," passed third of March, eighteen hundred and forty five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of commissions allowed deputy postmasters by the fourteenth section of the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, the Postmaster General may allow, on the proceeds of their respective offices, a commission not exceeding the following rates on the amount received in any one year, or a due proportion thereof for less than a year: On a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, forty per cent.; on a sum over the first hundred and not exceeding four hundred dollars, thirty-three and one-third per cent.; on a sum over and above the first four hundred dollars and not exceeding twenty-four hundred dollars, thirty per cent; on a sum over twenty-four hundred dollars, twelve and one-half per cent; on all sums arising from the postage on newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets, fifty per cent.; on the amount of postages on letters or packets received for distribution, seven per cent.: *Provided,* That all allowances, commissions, or other emoluments shall be subject to the provisions of the forty-first section of the act which this is intended to amend; and that the annual compensation therein limited shall be computed for the fiscal year commencing on the first of July and ending the thirtieth of June each year, and that for any period less than a year the restrictions contained in said section shall be held to apply in a due proportion for such fractional period: *And provided further,* That the compensation to any deputy postmaster under the foregoing provisions to be computed upon the receipts at his office of a larger sum shall in no case fall short of the amount to which he would be entitled under a smaller sum received at his office.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all moneys taken from the mails of the United States by robbery, theft, or otherwise, which have come, or may hereafter come into the possession or custody of any of the agents of the Post Office Department, or any other officers of the United States, or any other person or persons whatever, shall be paid to the order of the Postmaster General, to be kept by him as other moneys of the Post Office Department, to and for the use and benefit of the rightful owner, to be paid whenever satisfactory proof thereof shall be made, and upon the failure of any person in the employment of the United States to pay over such moneys when demanded, the person so refusing shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by law against defaulting officers.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all members of Congress, delegates from Territories, the Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, shall have the power to send and receive public documents free of postage during their term of office, and that the said members and delegates shall have the power to send and receive public documents free of postage up to the first Monday of December following the expiration of their term of office.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, shall have the power to receive, as well as to send, all letters and packages, not weighing over two ounces, free of postage, during their term of office.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That members of Congress shall have the power to receive, as well as to send, all letters and packages, not weighing over two ounces, free of postage up to the first Monday in December following the expiration of their term of office.

Approved March 1, 1847.

[Public—No. 20.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels," and to determine the time when said act shall take effect.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, approved the twenty-second day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, shall, in regard to all vessels arriving from ports on this side of the capes of Good Hope and Horn, take effect and be in force from and after the thirty-first day of May next ensuing: and in regard to all vessels arriving from places beyond said capes, on and after the thirtieth day of October next ensuing.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of said act as authorizes shippers to estimate two children of eight years of age, and under, as one passenger, in the assignment of room, is hereby repealed.

Approved March 2, 1847.

LAWS OF INDIANA.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the sale of school lands in township two, south of range one west, in the county of Crawford," approved December 31, 1845.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That the provisions of an act entitled "An act to authorize the sale of school land in township two, south of range one west, in the county of Crawford," approved December 31, 1845, be and are hereby extended to Congressional township, numbered two, south of range two, west, and township three, south of range one west, in the county of Crawford.

Sec. 2. This act to take effect from and after its passage, and publication in the Indiana State Sentinel.

ROBERT N. CARNAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
PARIS C DUNNING,
President of the Senate.
Approved December 18, 1846: JAMES WHITCOMB.

A Bill authorizing the Governor of this State to appoint a Probate Judge pro tempore in the county of Monroe.

Whereas, It has been represented to this General Assembly that Aquilla Rogers, who was heretofore commissioned as the Probate Judge, and for the county of Monroe, in the State of Indiana, and whose term of service has not yet expired, has gone as an officer to the seat of war in Mexico, and Whereas, A large amount of business in said court has accumulated on account of the absence and failure of said Rogers to hold the regular sessions of said court, and for remedy whereof,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That the Governor be, and he is hereby fully authorized to appoint some suitable person, a resident of said county, to act pro tempore as the Probate Judge of said county, who shall have and receive the powers and discharge all the duties and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases, matters, and things, as now by law are exercised by Probate Judges, under and by virtue of the provisions of chapter thirty-nine of the Revised Statutes of 1843—and said judge appointed by virtue of this act shall continue in office until the return of said Aquilla Rogers, Probate Judge aforesaid—and if said Rogers should not return previous to the expiration of his present term of service, then the said Judge so as aforesaid appointed, shall continue in office until the expiration of the present term of service of said Rogers, Judge as aforesaid, and until his successor is elected and qualified; and the said Judge shall receive for his services the same compensation per diem that the said Rogers was receiving and would be entitled to receive during the residue of his present term of service.

Sec. 2. This act to be in force from and after its passage and publication in the Indiana State Journal and Sentinel, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to transmit a certified copy of this act to the Clerk of the Probate Court of said county of Monroe, within ten days after the filing of the same in his office.

ROBERT N. CARNAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
PARIS C. DUNNING,
President of the Senate.
Approved January 27, 1847. JAMES WHITCOMB.

An Act to change the mode of doing county business in the county of Decatur.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That it shall be the duty of the qualified voters of Decatur county, at the general election to be held in said county, on the first Monday in August next, to elect three commissioners for said county, to serve for the term of three years from and after their election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 2. That the clerk of the Decatur circuit court shall, after the expiration of ten days from the day of said election, make out and deliver to said commissioners severally a certificate of their election, which shall be sufficient authority for said commissioners to discharge their duty as said commissioners, and said commissioners, before entering on the duties of their office, shall severally take the oath prescribed by the second section of the first article of the seventh chapter of the Revised Statutes of this State now in force.

Sec. 3. Said commissioners, when elected and qualified, shall be considered a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of "The Board of Commissioners of the county of Decatur," and as such, and in such name and style, may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended against, answer and be answered unto in any court either of law or equity, and do and transact all business on behalf of said county that may be assigned to them from time to time by law, and in all cases where said county may have been injured in its goods, chattels, lands, tenements, rights, credits, effects, or contracts, such commissioners may, in their corporate name and style, without setting forth their individual names, bring any suit or suits, action or actions, either in law or equity, which may be best calculated to obtain redress for the injury done, in the same manner that private individuals might or could do, and may in like manner, in their corporate name and style be sued by any person or persons, having any manner of claim against said county.

Sec. 4. Said board of commissioners, when legally organized, shall constitute a board for doing county business for said county in the place and stead of the board of justices of said county, and have the same rights, powers, and jurisdiction now possessed by law by the board of justices of said county; and said board of commissioners in the discharge of their official duties shall be governed by the first article of the seventh chapter of the Revised Statutes of the State of Indiana now in force, so far as the same shall be applicable, and said commissioners in the discharge of their official duties shall be governed by all the laws in force in regard to the duty and jurisdiction of the board of justices of said county, and said board of commissioners shall possess all the rights and privileges and discharge all the duties now belonging to the board of justices of said county.

Sec. 5. The board of justices of said county shall continue to do and transact the business of said county until said board of commissioners shall be elected and qualified, and said board of commissioners when elected and qualified may receive as a compensation for their services the sum of two dollars per day whilst actually engaged in the discharge of the duties of said office out of the county treasury of said county.

Sec 6. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication in the Indiana State Journal and State Sentinel. ROBERT N. CARNAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
PARIS C. DUNNING,
President of the Senate.
Approved January 27th, 1847. JAMES WHITCOMB.

An Act to repeal certain special laws in force in the eleventh judicial circuit.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That the act, entitled "An act to amend the law regulating the practice of courts in the eleventh judicial circuit," approved January 19, 1846, be, and the same is hereby repealed, excepting in the counties of Blackford and Jay.

Sec. 2. That all special laws now in force in any of the counties composing the eleventh judicial circuit, with the exception aforesaid, to-wit, in the counties of Randolph, Delaware, Madison, Tipton, and Grant, in relation to the selection and empanelling of grand and petit jurors, and the subpoenaing of witnesses, which regulate the manner of their selection, the number to be selected, or the length of time they are to serve, and when subpoenaed to appear, be, and the same are hereby repealed, so far as they relate to said counties of Randolph, Delaware, Madison, Tipton, and Grant. And the general laws of the State of Indiana regulating the manner of selecting grand and petit jurors, the number to be selected, and the length of time they are to serve, and when subpoenaed to appear, are hereby declared to be in full force in said last mentioned counties.

Sec 3. In each of said last mentioned counties in which petit jurors have not been selected for the spring term of the circuit court, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-seven, the several boards doing county business at their March term, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-seven, shall select petit jurors for said spring term in the manner prescribed by the general laws of the State.

Sec. 4. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage; and the Secretary of State shall cause it to be published forthwith in the Indiana State Sentinel, and a copy of it to be forwarded to each clerk's office in the counties aforesaid. ROBERT N. CARNAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
PARIS C. DUNNING,
President of the Senate.
Approved January 23, 1847: JAMES WHITCOMB.

An Act in relation to travelling merchants or pedlars in the several counties therein named.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That the board doing county business in the counties of Dearborn, Laporte, Orange, Jefferson, Fayette, Union, Wayne, Delaware, Rush, Decatur, Henry, Cass, Floyd, Knox, Daviess, Martin, Fountain, Montgomery, Tippecanoe, Ripley, Switzerland, Ohio, Pike, Blackford, Jay, Posey, Randolph, Carroll, Allen, and Lawrence, shall, if they deem it expedient, assess to each travelling merchant or pedler for license to vend merchandise (not manufactured in this State) of foreign and domestic groceries, for one year, not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec 2. The said county boards, or the auditors of said counties in vacation, shall not grant license to travelling merchants or pedlers for a shorter time than one year.

Sec. 3. During the vacation of commissioners' courts, the county auditors of said counties are hereby authorized to grant license to travelling merchants or pedlers on their filing with them the receipt of the treasurer of their respective county for the amount which the county board may determine to assess each travelling merchant or pedler for license.

Sec. 4. Every person who shall travel about the county vending merchandise, not manufactured in this State, or foreign and domestic groceries, wares, jewelry, drugs, or medicines, without first procuring a license as above specified, shall be liable for each such offence to an action in the name of the county treasurer for the amount of such tax before any justice of the peace, and if judgment be rendered for the plaintiff, damages shall likewise be awarded for double the amount of such tax; such damages shall be for the use of common schools of said counties.

Sec. 5. Persons who are actually *bona fide* citizens of said counties shall not be subjected to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 6. All laws and parts of laws coming in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed so far as the said counties, in the first section mentioned, are concerned.

Sec. 7. This act to be in force four weeks after its publication in the Indiana Journal and State Sentinel, in said counties.

ROBERT N. CARNAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
PARIS C. DUNNING,
President of the Senate.
Approved January 27, 1847: JAMES WHITCOMB.

EDWARD LANDER, Attorney at Law,
JOHNSON BUILDINGS,
Washington Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
March 28, 1847. 94-y

NOTICE.

THE committee of eight, appointed at a meeting of the citizens on the 23d inst., for selecting suitable township officers, having met to perform that duty, unanimously recommend the following ticket to the voters of Centre township:

For Inspectors of elections—Matthew Little, James Sulgrove.
For Constables—John Childers, Lewis Coley. 94-tf

DR. DUNCAN'S
Expectorant Remedy, for
CONSUMPTION,
Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing Asthma, Pain in the Side, Breast and Chest, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Diseases of the Liver and Lungs.

They Die of Consumption.

BEWARE OF THE DESTROYER.—How many persons put off from time to time that most important calling—attending to their health—and before they look around us, particularly in our city, and we will daily behold hundreds of persons, whose countenances bespeak suffering with disease of the lungs and a protracted cough, fast approaching their immortal destination, without, perhaps, being sensible of their serious situations. May this warning awake them in due season, and at once seek relief, which is to be found in Dr. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY, a safe, pleasant and certain medicine for the cure of a cough and the premonitory symptoms that lead to CONSUMPTION. This medicine immediately heals the irritated Membrane of the Bronchi and Lungs, gives strength and support to the enfeebled frame, thus causing the lungs to throw off the viscid secreted matter that accumulates and settles upon them.

Read the following Case and Cure:

Let all the World know the wonderful efficacy of Dr. Duncan's EXPECTORANT REMEDY!

For the cure of CONSUMPTION, and the symptoms indicating "going into a decline."

Dr. Duncan—*Dear Sir*—The undersigned, a patient under my care for the last three months, who has been labouring with *Pathisis Pulmonalis*, or pulmonary consumption, and finding that no medicine I could prescribe would afford him any relief, I was therefore determined to test your EXPECTORANT REMEDY, at the same time having no confidence in the medicine set forth to cure consumption; but to please the patient, I allowed him to send to your agent in Wooster, Dr. J. P. Coulter, for the medicine, which he did, and used it according to the directions accompanying the bottles, and truly to my astonishment I found my patient fast improving, which he continued until he became perfectly well. I believe he used only 7 bottles. By his request, I write you these lines, hoping your expectorant medicine will continue to do for the consumptives generally as in the above case. Yours Respectfully,
DR. JAMES R. RICKEY.

I willingly subscribe my name to the above as being a solemn and sincere fact. I hope those afflicted with that dreadful disease, consumption, will find out your medicine in time, and be cured.
WM. H. WILKINS, Wayne County, O.

More Cures performed by Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy!

Dr. Duncan—*Dear Sir*—You may perhaps remember that I consulted with you at your office in Cincinnati, in June last, when you examined my lungs and informed me that there was a small cavity forming in the lobe of my left lung, with slight ulcerations, and advised me to take a few bottles of the EXPECTORANT REMEDY, which I bought of you (6 bottles.) I have used 4 of them, and feel as well as I ever did in my life. My cough disappeared after using the first bottle, the pain in my breast also left me, my strength increased and also my appetite. The medicine caused me to expectorate large quantities of foul matter, after this was all thrown up, I felt relief at once. I think that the whole world should know something about the good effects of your "EXPECTORANT REMEDY," for the removal of the first symptoms leading to Consumption. Please inform me if you think it advisable for me to use the medicine any longer.
Yours truly, and ever grateful, HORACE BINNS,
Near Hamilton, O.

Consumption, or going into a Decline.

Cure follows Cure, by the use of Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy.

Mr. WM. P. PETERS, Richmond, Indiana, was taken with a bad cold last spring, which settled upon his lungs, at length cavities and ulcers formed, his Physician used everything that he thought of, but to no effect; he informed him that he could not be cured, that nothing more could be done; in the mean time, a friend of his, Mr. Howell, induced him to send to David P. Holloway, who is agent in that place, for the medicine, which he did. Before using two bottles, he found that he was getting better. After using six bottles he became perfectly satisfied that the medicine was certain to cure him as well as ever. He sent for six bottles more, and is happy to state to those afflicted, that he has used 4 of them and became in all respects hearty, and feels himself entirely cured. He wishes these lines published in the public papers, that others afflicted with Consumption may know the virtues of Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy, and spare their lives.

We the undersigned are well acquainted with Mr. Peters, and know his case to be as above stated.
JAMES PETERS,
ISAAC HANNA,
GEO. DULL,
A. Y. KEYSON, Esq.

Dr. Duncan's Western Office, 150 Sycamore street, Cincinnati.

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