## Capital Punishment.

"S." No. VI.

*To the Editors of the State Sentinel:*

GENTLEMEN:—At your request in your paper of the 22nd of October last, that we should drop the controversy on the subject of Capital Punishment, "the Death Penalty" as called by you, for the time being, and renew it again in the spring, I suspended the discussion, and in my card published in your paper of the 25th of November, I informed you and your readers that I expected to renew my acquaintance with you and them at that time, and resume my argument. I have not done this so early as promised for two reasons—first, I have been somewhat pressed for time, as I always am; and secondly and mainly, yours being a political paper, I presumed you would not have much space to spare in your columns till after the annual election. As that is about to take place, I respectfully make my bow to you and your readers, and resume my argument.

As your readers have changed greatly since I had the honor of addressing them, many new subscribers having been added to your list, as I am happy to learn, and of course some who were then subscribers having discontinued, to do them justice as they now stand on your list, and myself too, I should recapitulate what has gone before. But as I have heretofore abridged and condensed as much as I could to keep from occupying so much space in your columns as to become troublesome to you, I shall now, for that reason, omit a recapitulation. This may leave some of your present readers somewhat in the dark and hinder them from understanding what I may hereafter say so well as I could wish; yet, as I have some thought that after I shall have written what I contemplate writing on the subject, I will collect and publish in pamphlet form what I shall have written, together with what may have been said by those who take "the other side," that the reader may have the matter fairly before him. If this should be done, those of your present readers who may wish to see the whole will then have an opportunity of doing so, and the lack of a recapitulation here will be supplied.

I shall, as promised in my last, now take up the code given to Noah and his sons, to see what it does enact, and to reply to the further objections of J. W. B. which have not yet been noticed, and also of my respondent F. And by the way, what has become of F? I have not heard a word from him since he entered the lists and took up the glove.

I shall first lay the Noachic Code, as it stands in the Bible, before my readers, as follows:

"And God blessed Noah and his sons, and said unto them, Be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth. And the fear of you, and the dread of you, shall be upon every beast of the earth, and upon every fowl of the air, upon all that moveth upon the earth, and upon all the fishes of the sea; into your hands are they delivered. Every moving thing that liveth shall be meat for you; even as the green herb have I given you all things. But flesh with the life thereof, which is the blood thereof, shall ye not eat. And surely your blood of your lives will I require; at the hand of every beast will I require it, and at the hand of man; at the hand of every man's brother will I require the life of man. Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed: for in the image of God made he man. And you, be ye fruitful, and multiply; bring forth abundantly in the earth, and multiply therein.

"And God spake to Noah and to his sons with him, saying, And I, behold I establish my covenant with you, and with your seed after you; and with every living creature that is with you, of the fowl, of the cattle, and of every beast of the earth with you, from all that go out of the ark, to every beast of the earth. And I will establish my covenant with you; neither shall all flesh be cut off any more by the waters of a flood; neither shall there any more be a flood to destroy the earth. And God said, This is the token of the covenant which I make between me and you, and every living creature that is with you, for perpetual generations: I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth. And it shall come to pass, when I bring a cloud over the earth, that the bow shall be seen in the cloud: and I will remember my covenant, which is between me and you, and every living creature of all flesh; and the waters shall no more become a flood to destroy all flesh. And the bow shall be in the cloud; and I will look upon it, that I may remember the everlasting covenant between God and every living creature of all flesh that is upon the earth."—*Gen.* ix. 1—17.

I will now put down numerically the statements, commands, grants, enactments, &c. contained, as I apprehend, in this code.

1. He was *said* to Noah *and his sons*, by God, after blessing them.

2. He *commanded* them to be fruitful, and multiply and replenish the earth.

3. He *proclaimed as the law*, that the fear of them, and the dread of them, shall be upon every beast of the earth, and upon every fowl of the air, and upon all that move upon the earth, and upon all the fishes of the sea.

4. He *delivered* the whole animal creation to them.

5. He *enacts* that every moving thing that lived should be meat for them; with a restraining or limiting clause that they shall not eat the blood with the flesh.

6. He *enacts* that he will require the blood of their lives at the hand of every beast and at the hand of man; and at the hand of every man's brother; and *enacts* that whosoever shall shed man's blood shall have his blood shed by man.

7. He *gives a reason* for the last enactment.

8. He *repeats* the 2nd.

9. He *covenants* with them, and their seed after them, and with every living creature with them, that there shall not be another flood.

10. He *establishes* a sign or token of this covenant between him and the earth.

I shall now pay some attention to the heads or items separately.

1. God *said* it. We have no knowledge of God's making *anything*, world, laws, covenants, or anything else; any otherwise howsoever, *then by his word*. God *said* let there be light, and there was light; is the way the Bible commences; and it continues so throughout. God *said* these things to Noah and his sons *and they were so*.

But God said it not only to Noah, but *to his sons* also. The record states particularly that it was spoken to Noah's sons as well as to him. This indifferent to God's speaking by Moses; for by him he spoke *to the children of Israel*, his elect nation, his chosen people. These constituted but a very small portion of the human family. In speaking to Noah *and his sons*, he spoke *to the whole post-deluvian human family*, elect and non-elect, saint and sinner, the idolater as well as his chosen people; for Noah and his sons make just all that have existed since the flood, and that will exist until the next destruction of this earth, which will be by fire instead of water. If any are not Noah's sons, then this is not said to them; if they are, it is. Noah is the father of the post-deluvian world as Adam is of the human family, and Abraham of the faithful or confiding.

I wish the reader to bear this fact in mind. It is important to the proper understanding of the obligations of this code. The Scriptures are frequently misunderstood, misapprehended and misapplied, by not considering to whom they are addressed. God spoke to Adam and through him to the whole human family; He spoke to Noah before the flood, and through him to the ante-deluvian world; He spoke to him and his sons after the flood, and through them to the whole post-deluvian world; He spoke to Abraham, and through him *to his seed*, both literal and spiritual; He spoke to Moses and through him to Pharaoh and the children of Israel; He spoke by his son to the lost sheep of the house of Israel; and the Messiah, by his Apostles, speaks to the saints in Christ, and also to all nations. Then in considering a promise, law, command, or precept through any of the above *media*, we should consider to whom it is addressed in order to understand the extent of its application. What was said by Moses to the children of Israel was not applicable to, or binding on, *any other people*; nor was it applicable to, or binding on them any longer than they existed as the chosen and peculiar people of God for the peculiar purposes for which they were chosen, namely, the committee of the Oracles of God, and the depository of *the promised seed*. Then, when the seed came, they were discharged and dissolved as a committee, and disbanded as the peculiar or chosen nation of God, because the *peculiar* purpose for which they were *chosen* was done, effected, and completed. What was said to them was said *because* they were the peculiar people of God, and *to keep them so*. When they were no longer that people, what was said to them, as that people, to keep them so, was no longer binding; it died with their dissolution, from the well known maxim that was as true then as now, and as true now as then, *that when the reason of a law ceases to exist, the law itself ceases to exist*. Hence Paul could truly say he "took it out of the way, nailing it to his cross." I will give a single example to elucidate the principle of this maxim. Because God wanted them destroyed, he commanded the children of Israel to utterly destroy the Canaanites. This command when given was obligatory and binding on the children of Israel; but when the Canaanites were utterly destroyed then this command ceased to be in force or obligatory upon the Israelites.*

But what was said to Noah and his sons, was said to them *because they were the post-deluvian world*. They still are and will continue to be the post-deluvian world until this earth shall be burned. From this I deduce an argument to prove that the code given to Noah and his sons is still in force, unless it be found to be directly and expressly repealed. It is not repealed by implication, for the reasons above given. I have not yet found a clause in the Bible repealing it, or any part of it. If my respondent or respondents, or any or either of them, or any other person can find it, I shall be very happy to be pointed to it.

But let us examine some of the other items of this code, and see if from them we can learn any thing further as to whether this code is in force, or not. Take the 2d, the command to be fruitful and multiply, &c. The 3d, imprinting the fear of man on the animal creation; and the 4th, granting the animal creation to man. Are they in force? or are they abrogated or repealed, either by implication or express enactment? Do we not multiply and replenish the earth? We do; where do we get authority to do it? In the law of Moses? 'Tis not there. In the the christian scriptures? 'Tis not there. If we do not derive the authority for it in this Noachic code we are doing it without authority altogether! But we have authority for it in this code. *Then one item of this code is still in force.*

Again, does the whole animal creation fear man now, at this day? Most assuredly they do, as every one's daily observation proves. This is a matter that comes up to the demonstration of our senses. They fear man as much now as they did the day after the giving of this law, or at any other time between that and the present. Did they fear him before? No. For they played with him in the garden of Eden; they all came to him in the ark without any apprehension; and they lit upon his hand and were pulled into the ark during the flood without fear. What put this fear into them then? This word of God. And as the fear is still there, *Is not this word of God still there also?* I opine it is. *Then here is another item of the code still in existence.*

Again, does man at this day, hold property in, and exercise dominion over the animal creation? Where does he get his authority for it? In the christian scriptures? No, he does not. In the Jewish scriptures? No. But he does in the Noachic scriptures, and partially in the Adamic scriptures. *Here is a third item then in force*, as proved to us daily by our senses and observation.

Passing to the 9th and 10th items of the code, is the covenant against another flood still existing? or is it cancelled? Does the sign of this covenant between God and the earth still exist? When God "brings a cloud over the earth" is "the bow" ever "seen in the cloud" now-a-days? Every child can tell you it is even so. Yes, it is as plainly and legibly so as it was the day after God so spoke to Noah and his sons. *This part of the code is also then in life, being, and existence.*

I will now return to the 5th item. This grants animal food to man. It was not before granted to him. He was restrained however, from eating blood with the flesh in enjoying this grant. Does man now eat animal food? He does all the world over, Pagan, Hindoo, Jew, Turk and Christian. Do they get their authority for it from the christian scriptures? They do not; do they get it from the Jewish scriptures? they do not; for they are taken out of the way and nailed to the cross of Christ. They allowed the eating of certain kinds of animal food only; and pork, the chief animal food used in christendom was excluded by that law; so that if that had not been taken away, it would not have been authority for the practice of this country. Authority must then be got from this Noachic code, or we have none; for none is found in the Adamic, Jewish, or Christian scriptures.

But the restraining clause in this item was had under consideration in the christian college, and, (slightly modified,) it was declared to be in force and binding. And as it was before decreed that what they bound on earth should be bound in heaven, it was so done; and this is the last news we have from there on the subject. "For," say this college, "it seemed good to the *Holy Ghost* and to *us*, to lay upon you no greater burden *than these necessary things*. That ye abstain from meats offered to idols, and from blood, and from things strangled, and from fornication: from which if ye keep yourselves, ye shall do well." Acts, xv: 28, 29.

The question submitted to this college was, whether the *gentile christian* should be circumcised and keep the law of Moses. This question they decide in the negative. The law was given to the Jews alone for a particular purpose; that purpose was then accomplished; it never had been obligatory on the gentiles; and the inspired Peter then said that neither they nor their fathers had been able to bear it; therefore, they declared that the gentile christians were not bound to observe it. This was then a divinely authorized declaration announcing that the rite of circumcision given through Abraham, and the law given through Moses, were finished, abrogated, cancelled and annulled; but lest there might be a misapprehension which would ran the gentile christians into error, they expressly say to them when giving their adjudication upon the questions propounded, that notwithstanding this is so as to circumcision and the law of Moses, yet there are "necessary things" for you to observe, which, as a matter of course, *are necessary* because they are also in some other law than that of Moses, which we are now declaring is not obligatory upon you. This is what lawyers call excluding a conclusion. If nothing had been said, the christians at Antioch might have concluded, as those who now take the ground that this Noachic code is abrogated try to get us to conclude, that as it had been declared that the law of Moses, in which was incorporated some of the Noachic precepts, was not obligatory upon them, therefore as well that which Moses recorded as being given through Noah, as all that was given through him, was repealed; but *to exclude that conclusion* the college said that what was given to Noah and his sons, having always been obligatory on you gentiles *as well as the Jews*, is still "necessary"—the taking away of the law of Moses does not take that away; and, having authority to do so, we modify it and say that you must not only abstain from blood, and from things strangled, flesh with the blood thereof, in the language of the Noachic code; but you must abstain *from meats offered to idols*. These are "necessary things" notwithstanding the law of Moses is at an end. Why? Because being part of the law laid on Noah and his sons, and you being of the sons of Noah are bound by it.

Thus the latest mouth-pieces of God to man have authoritatively said *that this part of the Noachic code is still in force*. Stick a pin there.

With much regret, I find that I cannot conclude this branch of the argument in this number. I will therefore desist. Very respectfully &c. S.

July 27, 1847.

*For the Indiana State Sentinel.*

## Honor to the Memory of the Illustrious Dead.

Capt. John H. Roberts was favorably known by persons in various parts of the State, as a high-minded, honorable, industrious and per-severing legislator. Political demagogueism formed no part of the man; hence the great exertions of whining politicians, whose souls are engrossed in self alone, to put him down. But little more than twelve months ago, when the clarion notes of war were first heard in our happy land, Capt. Roberts was not one of those who stood with mouth hermetically sealed, awaiting to see whether or not the war would be popular; no, it was enough for him to know, that the country he loved, had been insulted by an insidious foe; "that American blood had been spilt upon American soil;" that the Congress of the United States had declared almost by unanimous vote, that war existed by the act of Mexico; that the President had made a requisition upon Indiana; that the Governor had issued his proclamation for the raising of volunteer troops. The patriotism of the good citizens of old Putnam was aroused—strung to the highest tension; war speeches were made by men of both great political parties. (But now she mourns—oh! "how have the mighty fallen!" Tell it not in Indiana, publish it not in the streets of Monterey, nor on the plains of Buena Vista, nor on the heights of Cerro Gordo.) The gallant Putnam Blues organized a company. Roberts from their ranks was elected captain, and the fourth captain commissioned by the Governor of the three regiments. His ill health influenced many of his personal friends to doubt in his presence the propriety of his course. He had but one response—"I shall go; I had as well die in defence of my country's rights and honor in Mexico, as any where else." It was even so. The mutiny of the Rio Grande bore heavily upon his shattered constitution, until, on the evening of the 19th of February last, he breathed no more, at Matamoras, Mexico.

The Putnam Blues, (gallant and generous spirits,) on quitting the army, could not think of leaving the remains of their loved captain to the mercy of an insidious enemy, but contributed out of their scanty wages to bring them back to his own endeared home—New Mayesville, where, on Monday the 12th instant, a numerous concourse of people, variously estimated at from four to seven thousand, assembled. From the same stand, in the same grove, upon the identical same spot where many of Capt. Roberts's friends last saw him, last heard him, in an energetic and patriotic address, recount his country's aggrievances, and call upon his fellow citizens to defend her rights, Professor W. Larrabee delivered an eulogistic address, after which, the Putnam Blues, with the corse, and concourse, repaired to the vault; where to him whom we admired, was paid the last tribute of respect—buried with military honors.

Capt. Roberts possessed an abundant share of that warmth and radiance of soul, that pure and effulgent patriotism peculiar to his native State, (Kentucky.) He was generous to a fault. He has left no wife to plant the evergreen, and moisten his grave with tears of affection—no son to rear the sculptured monument in memory of his many virtues and patriotism—no daughter to cultivate the twining ivy, and strew his grave with vernal flowers; yet many friends who loved him whilst living, and who will not forget their duty now he is dead. A. D. BILLINGSLEY.

*North Line Farm, Putnam County, Indiana, July, 1847.*

2D REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.—Stories have been circulated to the prejudice of the above named Regiment, charging it, in effect, with cowardice at the battle of Buena Vista. On looking at the facts we are satisfied injustice has been done them, and that they fought bravely on that memorable field, taking the earliest and severest fire of the first day's fight. They stood that fire bravely and longer than might reasonably have been supposed they would.—*Hartford, Ct., Times, July 24.*

*For the Indiana State Sentinel.*

## State University.

Whatever is of interest to the public should be known, especially when it touches the highest interest of the mass of the people. To suppress facts and keep them concealed from the public eye when it is essential that they should be known, is a species of tyranny not to be tolerated. Whenever the best interest of the people is trifled with, it is the duty of every one, so far as in him lies, to call the public mind to the fact, and expose to public consideration the actions of those, who from their stations are held responsible for the injury done. A few inquiries then, are demanded in relation to the Indiana State University. If Madam Rumor is to be credited, or facts permitted to have their merited influence, Pope in singing to Spinosa,

"Whatever is, is right,"

uttered a falsehood when applied to the Indiana State University. It is a trite, but true remark, that "where there is so much *smoke* there must be some *fire*."

Now, it is a fact known to those who are conversant with the history of the Indiana College for the last twelve months, that there has been "*some smoke*" curling around it, and the people, the legitimate sovereigns and guardians of this temple of learning, having a deep interest in its prosperity and welfare, ask *why is this?* No "metaphysical chicanery" can evade a full, explicit and direct answer to this interrogatory. He that is conscious of the rectitude of his actions shrinks not from a public examination of them; the reverse is true of him who knows and feels "that exposition is death, secrecy life." But fiat justitia, whatever the consequences may be.

An answer to the following interrogatories is demanded by the people. Let those who are possessed of the facts respond to them.

1. What was the origin of the difficulties at the Indiana State University last winter which caused two of the first students at college to leave? These students have since graduated at the Indiana Asbury University with distinguished honors.

2. If right and justice were regarded in the attempt to adjust this difficulty, why did the literary society to which these two students belonged, *unanimously* pass a resolution *condemning* the action of the faculty? There must have been some flagrant violation of the principles of justice, to call forth this action by the society.

3. Why have the facts and the history of this affair been kept from the public? Repeated calls have been made, even in some of the public prints, for an investigation of this difficulty, but the calls as yet have been answered only by their own echoes. Is the public to be placed at defiance and trifled with? Facts and light are called for,—let the people know what has taken place and now exists at the only college in the west, perhaps the only one in the United States that they can call their own—let the Board of Trustees do their duty, and if "Denmark" is found to be "rotten," let her be purished. Then will the Indiana State University, instead of 91, boast 500 of Indiana's sons at her classic fount.

"Drinking deep of the waters of wisdom"

Some twenty years have elapsed since the State founded this college. Why has it not flourished? There is a legitimate cause, an unvarnished answer to this interrogatory. An unwholesome and uncongenial influence is thrown around this collage that is repulsive to the proud spirits of a *man*. There is a force and a meaning contained in this remark above the province of language. An unpopulous genius rides sovereign of the ascendant. VERITAS.

## Peru and Indianapolis Railroad.

Pursuant to previous notice a general meeting of the stockholders of the Peru and Indianapolis railroad company met at Tipton, in the county of Tipton, on Saturday, July 24th, A. D. 1847, and on motion, Mr. N. J. Jackson was called to the chair; and upon motion for going into an election for directors as prescribed by the charter, Charles D. Murray and J. D. Stephenson were by general consent appointed judges of the election, who, after being duly sworn, received the votes of all the stockholders present and those voting by authorized proxies; which voting resulted in the election of James M. Defrees, Nathan O. Ross and W. J. Holman, of Miami co.; C. D. Murray, John Rohan and Austin Noth, of Howard co.; Newton J. Jackson and William Dickson, of Tipton co.; and Josiah M. Malory, Samuel Dale, Elijah Cottingham, Thomas T. Barker and Philip Karr, of Hamilton county; who, being declared duly elected, were sworn into office by Jesse Brown, an acting justice of the peace in and for Tipton county.

The directors then went into an election for President, which resulted in the election of J. M. Malory of Hamilton county; and after adopting by-laws and rules for their government, they proceeded to elect a Treasurer and Secretary, which resulted in the election of Elijah Cottingham Treasurer, and Newton J. Jackson Secretary.

It was ordered by the directors that books be opened for subscript on on the Peru and Indianapolis railroad on the first Monday of September next, accompanied with a petition praying the Legislature to amend the charter so as to leave it discretionary with the directors where the road shall be commenced, and for other purposes.

The following persons were appointed to open the books as above ordered, to-wit: William J. Holman, of Miami county; Charles D. Murray, of Howard co.; Newton J. Jackson, of Tipton co.; Elijah Cottingham, of Hamilton co., and S. V. B. Noel, of Marion county. Two dollars are required to be paid on each share at the time of subscribing.

On motion, it was ordered that there be a survey of the route of the Peru and Indianapolis railroad, to commence about the 1st of October next.

It was also ordered that Samuel Dale be authorized to confer with T. A. Morris and employ him (if he can be had) as principal engineer to survey and make an estimate of the cost of the Peru and Indianapolis railroad.

On motion, James B. Fullwiler, of Miami county, John Bogan, of Howard county, Jesse Brown, of Tipton county, and C. W. Harrison, of Hamilton county, were appointed to take relinquishments and procure the right of way on the Peru and Indianapolis railroad; also to procure donations of all materials necessary for the construction of said road.

Ordered, that Charles D. Murray be appointed to draft a form of relinquishment for the Peru and Indianapolis railroad.

Ordered, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Sentinel and Journal, and Peru Herald.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet in Noblesville on the last Monday in December next.

J. M. MALORY, President.

NEWTON J. JACKSON, Secretary.

(The Peru papers will please copy.)

THE LOVE OF POWER.—We do not recollect ever to have seen a more forcible illustration of the tenacity with which the lust of power is capable of seizing upon the mind, than the following, extracted in the form of an Oriental parable:

"A Grand Seignior caused his Vizier's arm to be cut off, and proclaimed that the arm should be thrown up, and whoever caught it falling should succeed in the Vizier's place, but upon terms to be served the same as his predecessors, at the expiration of the year. When the crowd was come together to catch this arm, one man more diligent and dexterous than the rest, caught it. So he was Vizier; and, at the year's end, his arm was cut off and thrown up as before, and he himself, with his left arm, caught it again, and after his second year his left arm was cut off and thrown up, and he caught it with his mouth!

IMPROVING THE BREED.—An army correspondent of the New Orleans Delta writes: "I don't care what is said to the contrary, some of the Mexican women are very pretty, and although the men are still very hostile, they are every day becoming more Americanized. The last word brings to mind a remark of General Twiggs. A short time after the occupation of Matamoras by our troops, the old General was standing on the piazza, and seeing a number of our volunteers promenading with a score of Senoritas, he turned to Lieutenant Britton and said: 'I wouldn't like to storm this, 20 years hence.' 'Why so!' asked the Lieutenant.' 'Because I should have to fight a different breed of dogs.'

Four steamships are now ploughing their way across "the Atlantic foam" on their way to this country: the Philadelphia, (French steamer,) from Cherbourg, the 15th inst.; the Hibernia, from Liverpool, the 19th; the Gaudalquiver, (a new iron steamer from the New York and Havana line,) from do., the 20th; and the Washington from Southampton, probable the 16th or 18th. They will, any of them, bring later news of the flour and grain market, which is looked for with uncommon interest by the dealers.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes that—

"Mr. John Q. Adams, just before he left this city, for Massachusetts, held a conversation with a friend of mine, on the subject of the Mexican war. He gave his views very freely, and in substance they were that the war with Mexico would not end until the United States had conquered the whole of it. He believes that the matter had gone so far that it was no longer under the control of this government, and that our people would subjugate, acquire, appropriate and annex the whole of Mexico. It was his opinion moreover that from the war would arise a military enthusiasm in this country, leading the people to prefer military men all of elective offices. He was quite certain that, for years to come, all successful candidates for the presidency must be military men, connected with or grown out of the Mexican war."

Col. Haskell, who has had the controversy with Gen. Pillow, is a sort of independent whig candidate for Congress in Tennessee. He made a speech lately at Dresden, which is represented to have been decidedly rich. He said the only way to terminate the war was to plunder the houses, rob the churches, and burn down the towns and fortifications, as our army passes through the country. He declared the war unconstitutional, and no act of Congress could make it constitutional. He went for Gen. Taylor for President, whether he was whig or democrat, but says he, "I go for old Zack because he is a good whig, for I had a conversation with him on that subject, and he told me that he was not only a *good whig, but a quarter ever.*"

DEVICES OF THE OLD THIRTEEN STATES.—It is said that when the first Congress met after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, it was contemplated, but afterwards abandoned, to have the seats of each delegation wrought with some device, descriptive of the staples of their several States, viz: New Hampshire to be represented by a pine tree; Massachusetts by a barrel of fish; Rhode Island a hogshead of cheese; Connecticut an ox; New York, a bag-head of flaxseed; New Jersey, a bundle of flax; Pennsylvania, a bag of wheat; Delaware, a bag of wool; Maryland, pig and tar iron; Virginia, a hogshead of tobacco; North Carolina, a barrel of tar; South Carolina, a bag of cotton; Georgia, a barrel of rice.

GREAT RAIN.—Adams county (Miss.) was on Sunday last visited by one of the heaviest rains ever known since 1804. So rapidly did it fall, that the whole country was soon under water. Bridges and fences were washed away, cattle were drowned, the cotton and corn torn up. The damage is said to be immense. Col. Bingham lost one of his best horses. Much valuable stock was lost. Our informant states that the rain continued for three successive days, but that the damage from the flood occurred principally on Sunday.

☞ AN INDIAN HORSE.—In the Cherokee Nation, according to the Advocate of the 8th inst., Ta-ka-to-koh, an Indian of that Nation, convicted of the murder of a woman at Beattie's Prairie, was hung at the Court House in Delaware District, on the 2d inst., in the presence of a numerous concourse of people, who had met together to witness the awful spectacle. Under the gallows he made a few more remarks, in which he confessed that he had murdered two persons, but denied his guilt of that for which he was about to be hung.

## PROCLAMATION
### By the Governor of Indiana.

WHEREAS, Notice was given by Samuel Bigger then Governor of the State of Indiana, to the Journal of Commerce, a newspaper printed in the city of New York, for one month, of the intention of the State of Indiana to let out well his public works to companies pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled an "Act to provide for the continuance of the construction of all or any part of the public works of this State by private companies, and for abolishing the board of internal improvement, and the offices of board commissioners and chief engineer," approved January 2, 1842.

AND WHEREAS, pursuant to the provisions of the act aforesaid, John Gordon, Washington C. D. Pauw, David G. Campbell and Samuel Reed of Salem, and James Brooks, John S. Davis, Alexander S. Burnett and Henry B. Shields, of New Albany, in said State, were on the the 20th day of March, A. D. 1847, and after the publication of said notice as aforesaid by the Governor of said State, duly appointed Commissioners to receive subscriptions of stock for the construction of that part of the road from Jeffersonville to Crawfordsville, which lies between New Albany, in Floyd county, and Salem, in Washington county, which said appointment of said commissioners, was made under and by virtue of the provisions of the act aforesaid on the application of three freeholders, citizens of this State

AND WHEREAS, there has been on the day deposited and filed in the office of the Secretary of State at the city of Indianapolis, the copy of a statement made on by the board of directors of the association hereinafter designated, by their President and Secretary, in conjunction with the Commissioners aforesaid, and certified under their hands as a complete statement of all such respective actings and doings in the premises, which copy is duly certified under oath by the Secretary of said board, from which it duly appears that stock to the amount of twenty-of ten thousand dollars (independent of real estate) has been subscribed according to law as the capital of said association, and that on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1847, at an election held at the store of James Sneed, in New Albany, in the said county of Floyd, according to law, John Gordon, Stephen Hale, Wm. Lindley, and Elijah Newland of Salem, Washington county, John Brown, Henry B. Shield, James Montgomery, S. G. Leopard, Thomas Carter, James Collins, jun., R. Crawford, Peter Tribon, and James Brooks of New Albany in Floyd county, were duly chosen directors of said association, and said directors were thereupon notified of their said election by said Commissioners; and thereupon it was ordered by said board that the said association should be known and called by the name and style of "The New Albany and Salem Railroad Company."

Therefore, I, James Whitcomb, Governor of the State of Indiana, being fully satisfied, from all that has been done and acted in the premises that the provisions of the act above referred to, and those of any subsequent acts on the same subject, have been substantially complied with; and no other association, company, individual, or individuals having made application to continue the construction of said public work, do, by virtue of the authority invested in me by said first named act, make known to all to whom these presents shall come that the association aforesaid which has assumed the name and style of "The New Albany and Salem Railroad Company," is duly organized, and entitled to all the rights, privileges franchises, and immunities conferred and to be conferred by the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the seal of the State, at the city of Indianapolis, the 31st day of July, A. D. 1847, the 32d year of the State, and of the independence of the United States the 72d.

[L. S.] JAMES WHITCOMB.

By the Governor:

JOHN H. THOMPSON,

*Secretary of State.* (Journal copy.)

## MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of execution (vendioni exponas) to me directed from the clerk's office of the circuit court of the United States, for the district of Indiana, I will offer for sale at the court house door in the town of Mooresville, Morgan county, in the first day of September next between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., the rents and profits for seven years of the following described real estate, to-wit: West half s w qr section 1, town 12 n, r 1 e; also the rents and profits for seven years of the following described real estate, to-wit: West half s w qr section 1, town 12 n, r 1 east; also the rents and profits for seven years of the following described real estate, to-wit: West half s w qr section 2, township 11 n, r 1 east. And on failure to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand, I will at the same time and place offer for sale the fee simple of said above described real estate. Taken as the property of the defendants, at the suit of Lewis Kemp and Daniel Buckley, against John Sims et al.

A. C. PEPPER,

U. S. Marshal, District Indiana.

29-4 Sep. 8. (Pr. fee $2 50) By GEO. MCCRAY, Deputy.

## MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of execution (vendioni exponas) to me directed from the clerk's office of the circuit court of the United States for the district of Indiana, I will offer for sale at the court house door in the town of Bloomfield, Greene county, Indiana, on the 10th day of September next between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., the rents and profits for seven years of the following described real estate, to wit: West half s w qr section 25, t 7 n, r 5 w, and s w of n w qr section 25, town 7 n, r 5 west. And on failure to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand, I will at the same time and place offer for sale the fee simple of said above described real estate. Taken as the property of the defendants, at the suit of John D. Davis, against Andrew Downing, et al.

A. C. PEPPER,

U. S. Marshal District Indiana.

29-4 Sept. 10. (Pr. fee, $2 00) By GEO. MCCRAY, Deputy.


## UNDERHILL'S FLOUR.

THE undersigned has made an arrangement with R. R. Underhill, by which they will hereafter be constantly supplied with his superior and well known Superfine Flour, which will be sold at the lowest market prices. Also, always on hand, Underhill's Corn Meal, the very best article of the kind sold on the city. Terms CASH. Aug 6. 20tf S. V. B. & T. R. NOEL.

**Willow Wagons and Market Baskets.**

A NEW supply of superior kinds and finish just received by Aug. 6. 20tf S. V. B. & T. R. NOEL.

SODA Biscuit and Bologna Sausages, a fresh supply just received by Aug. 6. 20tf S. V. B. & T. R. NOEL.

**Carpet and Coverlet Warps,**

AS well as every number of Cotton Yarn, kept constantly on hand by Aug. 6. 20tf S. V. B. & T. R. NOEL.

## LAW PARTNERSHIP.

OLIVER H. SMITH & THOMAS L. SULLIVAN will hereafter practice law in partnership, in the United States and State Courts at Indianapolis. One of the firm will attend the sittings of the courts in the counties of Hancock, Shelby, Johnson, Hendricks, Hamilton, Boone, Madison, and Delaware, and the other may at all times be consulted at their office. 20-3w

**FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!**

COD FISH and Mackerel for sale by

July 30. 20 A. H. DAVIDSON.

BRAGG'S INDIAN QUEEN VEGETABLE SUGAR COATED PILLS.

### A DESTRUCTIVE ENEMY

IS in our midst;—operating silently but constantly upon our constitutions, regardless of age, wealth, respectability, or sex.

*And it matters not whether it be at all seasons of the year.*

And by whose ravages three fourths of the whole human family are carried

### Off the Stage of Action.

We allude to fevers in their different forms, because fever is so common in some form or other, either as ague and fever, bilious fever, erysipelas fever, phrenitis fever, &c. The *approaching* Symptoms are forgotten, and often after the disease is fore-opened, is neglected, until it is too late for relief to be afforded, and

### The Sufferer Dies.

It is fortunate, however, for the world, that a sovereign remedy for the above and other forms of fever, in all curable cases, is found in the prompt and timely use of *Dr. Bragg's Indian Queen Vegetable Sugar Coated Pills.* They are more extensively circulated than any other medicine offered to the public, and are *Curing Thousands* of cases annually. They are fully considered and appreciated as a boon of inestimable value to the community, wherever they have been introduced.

There are thousands of witnesses, some of whom are among the most respectable members of the healing art, to the valuable properties of these medicines, and the innumerable permanent cures effected by them. They are simply a *Tonic* in nature, and so mild, so easily should be without them in the house, ready for use when necessary. They are certainly superior, as a purgative, to clean ing the system from all causes of disease, to any other medicine known.

### Read and Consider.

[Extract of a letter from Dr. Isaac C. Boggs, brother to Ex-Gov. Boggs of Missouri, who was one of the most valued and successful practitioners in the Chickasaw country. He is a gentleman of the highest respectability and standing, having filled a very important office under the United States Government, as United States Consul to the Republic of Mexico.]

BE BAYOU, Dear Sir—Since your agent was with us, I have had an opportunity of seeing the virtues of your pills, and had them to be a much better preparation than I at first imagined; the consequence is, that I shall recommend them in my practice, as also, to a very dense population. If we have one weed upon our soil, and one only, to really the disease incident to our country, the probability is that an humble exponent of your pills can be depended on.

If you see proper, therefore, you can forward to this agency a fresh supply; and in fact, I would make this, as it is the centre of the Chickasaw country, a point from which agents in this and the adjoining counties would be supplied on application. You will oblige me here, care of R. Hough & Co., Memphis, Tenn., at the same time, forward express instructions as regards commissions, according, &c. Very respectfully, yours, &c.

JAMES C. BOGGS, M. D.

Panola, Pontotoc Co., Miss., Aug. 16, 1847.

☞ Pills only, wholesale and retail by

S. E. WADE and TOMLINSON BROTHERS, Indianapolis.

H. B. GREEN, Bloomington.

JOHN W. VAUGHAN, Petersburgh.

CAYLE & CARTER, Jeffersonville.

☞ Pills only, wholesale and retail by

J. KIDD & CO., Pittsburgh.

N. J. WADE and TOMLINSON BROTHERS, Indianapolis.

H. B. GREEN, Bloomington.

JOHN W. VAUGHAN, Petersburgh.

CAYLE & CARTER, Jeffersonville.

B. SWEENEY, Bedford.

DAVID WOODFORD, Tarentum.

LANE & SON, Lawrenceburgh.

PITZER & WELSH, Edge Village.

GRAFTON JOHNSON, Greenwood.

MANWARING & ADAMS, Franklin.

N. D. ROBINS, Elm ora.

EDWARD P. DAY, Shelbyville.

BELLOWS & KENDIX, Marion.

IRA BAYLEY, Freeport.

B. HERSON, Greenfield.

WM. SILVER, Brookville.

WILLIS G. ATHERTON, Andersontown.

J. BOCKET, Plainfield.

W. WALTON, Bridgeport.

W. L. UNGLES, Belleville.

And by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the south and West.

May 25th, 1847. 6p W&SW1y(25)

## By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, James K. Polk, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that proclamations will be issued in the aforementioned land offices in the State of Indiana, at the periods hereinafter designated, for the sale of the following described lands situated in the late Miami cessions, in said State, to-wit:

At the Land Office at Indianapolis, commencing on Monday, the 8th day of September next, for the disposal of public lands within the aforementioned cession, and fractional townships, to wit:

*North of the base line and east of the second principal meridian.*

Fractional township twenty one, twenty two, and twenty-three, in the former "Great Miami Reserve," of range one.

Fractional township twenty one, and township twenty-two and twenty-three in the former "Great Miami Reserve," of ranges two, three, four, five, and six.

Fractional township twenty two and twenty three in the former "Great Miami Reserve," of range seven.

Fractional township twenty-three in the former reserve of "two miles square at the forks of the Wabash river," and fractional townships twenty-three and twenty-four, in the former reserve at "Fort Wayne," and fractional township twenty-three, in the former reserve at "Swan's village," of range eight.

At the Land Office at Fort Wayne, commencing on Monday, the 22d day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned fractional townships, to wit:

*North of the base line and east of the second principal meridian.*

Fractional township twenty four, twenty five, and twenty six, and fractional township twenty-seven in the former "Great Miami Reserve" of range five and six.

Fractional township twenty four, twenty five, twenty-six, and twenty seven, in the former "Great Miami Reserve" and fractional township thirty-three and thirty four in the former reserve at "Fort Wayne's village," of range seven.

Fractional township twenty seven and twenty-eight, in the former reserve of "six miles square at the forks of the Wabash river," and fractional township thirty-four and thirty-four, in the former reserve at "Fort Wayne's village," of range eight.

Fractional township twenty seven and twenty eight, in the former reserve of "six miles square at the forks of the Wabash river," and fractional township thirty one, in the former reserve at "Swan's village," of range nine.

Fractional township twenty-seven, in the former reserve at "Fort Rock," fractional township twenty-eight, twenty nine, and thirty, in the former reserves at "Fort Rock," the "Mouth of the Aboite river" and the "Rapids Village," of range eleven.

Fractional township twenty eight and twenty-nine, in the former reserves at the "mouth of the Aboite river," of range twelve.

At the Land Office at Winamac, commencing on Monday, the 29th day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned fractional townships, to wit:

*North of the base line and east of the second principal meridian.*

Fractional township twenty-four, twenty five, and twenty-six, in the former "Great Miami Reserve," of range one.

Township twenty four, twenty five, and twenty six, and fractional township twenty seven, in the former "Great Miami Reserve," of range two.

Township twenty four, twenty five, and