Indiana State Sentinel.

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Semi-Weekly.

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☞See first page Tri-Weekly.

☞ We hope that the debate upon the question of the reception of certain trophies, brought by Captain Ford from Mexico, as presents to this State from Capt. John S. Simonson, will be carefully read by the people. The debate throughout strongly evinces the character of *Mexican whiggery*, when, as in this case, it dares to manifest itself, and quite as strongly developes the peculiar traits of at least a portion of the majority of the House of Representatives.

The most we regret is that all the people could not have *heard* as well as seen this debate. They would need nothing more to convince them of the revolting attitude assumed by those whigs who chose to make the most dishonorable insinuations against Captain Simonson, and even to classify him as a *Thief*. Such imputations from *creole* Mexicans might be natural enough, but is it not an almost inexcusable outrage, for men calling themselves Americans to pursue so flagitious a course of conduct? So it seems to us, and we are astonished as well as surprised, that even whigs will thus degrade themselves and the position they occupy as Representatives of the people. No wonder that they were rebuked, as they were by one of their own friends, (Mr. Terry.) No wonder that they are driving some of their colleagues in the House from the whig party. If members of the whig party in in the House are thus induced to rebuke and to cut loose from it, can one doubt the effect which the same causes must produce upon the mass of that party? Honest and patriotic men will surely reiterate the condemnation.

☞ Another humbug discussion occupied the House of Representatives all yesterday forenoon, upon certain resolutions requesting Gen. Taylor to visit Indiana, and the substitute, by which it was proposed to amend them. The object of the whigs was to manufacture political capital. But whether they will accomplish that end is uncertain. The Legislature is thus turned into a sort of caucus or political bear garden, where each small-beer partizan eases himself at the public expense if not public disgust. This evil is an enormous one, but we do not see how it can be corrected until the people revise and remodel the State Constitution in such a way as to check it, and to force the members to attend to their appropriate business. It is perhaps a matter of regret that they have got over their *s are* about the small pox. Can't somebody start a rumor of *Cholera!* That might abate the nuisance.

From Mexico.

Col. Miles's train, which left Vera Cruz on the 2d instant, with 1,500 men, was attacked by four hundred Guerrillas about one hundred miles out, and 300 mules and $100,000 worth of property captured.

Walker's Mounted Rifles were attacked by a party separate from the main body, and lost ten killed and several wounded.

Nothing later had been received from Gen. Wool's line.

General Lambert, commander-in-chief of the British Island, Jamaica, died at Kingston, and was buried with military honors.

The city of Chagres, with the custom house, has been destroyed by fire.

The death of Paymaster Cloud and Lieut. Monroe in California is confirmed.

John Reynolds, of the 6th Infantry, was hung for murdering several women.

It was reported that Santa Anna had embarked at Acapulco for San Blas.

Several Americans were killed in a guerrilla attack on Mazatlan.

A night expedition to Mazatlan, for the purpose of apprehending some officers, resulted in a skirmish, in which several Mexicans were killed.

A number of Americans were sent to Col. Childs by Izunzeas, former Governor of Puebla, asking the exchange of Col. Pavor. Childs refused, on the ground that the Mexicans were already greatly indebted for prisoners liberated by the Americans, but eulogized Izunzeas for his kind treatment.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

Senate.—Agreeably to notice Mr. Ashley asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill for extending the jurisdiction of the U. S. Courts over navigable waters, which was read the second and third time by unanimous consent, and referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Bagby submitted a resolution for consideration declaring the right of the United States to acquire territory by conquest, and denying the right of Congress to prohibit slavery in such territory.

Mr. Davis from the committee on Military affairs, reported a bill, providing quarters at New Orleans, for sick and disabled soldiers, which was read the third time and passed.

On motion the Senate laid aside the morning business and proceeded to the consideration of the Ten Regiment bill.

Mr. Clarke spoke in strong terms of opposition to the war party.

Mr. Crittenden asked Mr. Cass whether General Scott's command had been suspended and General Worth relieved from arrest.

Mr. Cass replied that both were true and that as senior officer, Gen. Butler would assume the command.

Mr. Crittenden expressed astonishment and regret at the course of the Administration.

Mr. Dix of New York obtained the floor but gave way to a motion to go into executive session which was agreed to and the Senate adjourned.

House.—The Speaker announced as the first thing in order the business on the Speaker's table, to-wit: The reports of the committees, which were bills for the support of the Military Academy, and providing for support of revolutionary and other pensioners.

After the morning business the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and proceeded to the consideration of the President's Message.

Mr. Bedinger being entitled to the floor, defended the President for withholding information, and replied at some length to the several complaints made against his speech. He was very earnest in his remarks.

Mr. Roman, of Maryland, followed and replied to Mr. McLane's speech. He is a good debater, and acquitted himself handsomely.

Mr. Green, of Missouri, defended the President with ability, after which the committee rose and the House adjourned.

☞The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, just submitted to Congress, shows that during the year 1846, 2,273,730 acres of the public lands were sold, amounting to $2,004,037; and in the first, second, and third quarters of the present year, 1,330,023 acres have been sold, producing $2,386,342.

☞The British Museum has purchased the reversion, after the death of the present proprietor, M. Michael, of Hamburgh, of a rich collection of Hebrew books, amounting to 5,000 printed volumes, and 800 manuscripts.

Fees of County Officers in Marion Co.

The following is the bill introduced by Mr. Stewart in the Senate, "to regulate the fees and emoluments of county officers," which bill has passed the Senate. The object of the bill, is not so much to make it a permanent arrangement, without the people desire it, as to ascertain the *amount of fees paid to each of our County Officers.* So that if the people desire the reduction of the fees, they will know how much to reduce them, and that the officer may have a fair, and just compensation for his services. Because whenever an attempt has been made to reduce the fees of county officers, it was always asserted by those interested, that the fees were none too high; scarcely yielding a sufficient amount to support the officer, and hence could never be reduced. In the distribution of the overplus, the amount of fines received by the *county Seminary*, is deducted from the amount due and coming to the Township where the Seminary is situated, and this amount distributed among the other Townships. The sixth section preventing officers from releasing persons from the payment of fees, was not, we understand, in the original bill, but was inserted, on account of a remark made by one of the county officers, viz. "*That he would release all the fees, above the amount which the bill permitted him to retain, and then he could be re-elected against any opposition.*" We hope the bill will become a law. And the people will sustain those men, who advocate and procure the passage of laws for the welfare of the whole people, and against those measures tending to make the *few rich*, at the expense of the *many*.

AN ACT to Regulate the Fees and Emoluments of County Officers in Marion County.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That hereafter the Clerk of the Circuit and Probate courts, County Auditor, County Treasurer, County Recorder, and County Sheriff of the county of Marion—shall upon the first Monday of January and September in each year commencing with the first day of February A. D. 1848, make to the Board of County Commissioners in such form as said board shall prescribe—a return in writing, embracing all the *fees* and *emoluments* of their respective offices, and all compensation for labor as clerk, scribe or attorney in their respective offices of every name and character for the half year ending on the first day of January or July, as the case may be—which return shall be in all cases, verified by the oath of the officer making the same.

SEC. 2. The Clerk of the Marion circuit and probate courts, shall not be allowed by the said board of County Commissioners to retain of the fees and emoluments of his said office for his own personal compensation, a sum exceeding *eight hundred dollars per year*, and at and after that rate for such time as he shall hold the office, *Provided*, however that the said board may allow the clerk such compensation for clerk hire as they may deem right and proper, which allowance shall in no case exceed the sum of *four hundred dollars*. And the County Auditor for the County of Marion shall not be allowed by the said board of County Commissioners to retain of the fees and emoluments of his said office a sum exceeding *seven hundred dollars* per year, and at and after that rate for such time as he shall hold the office. And the County Treasurer for the county of Marion, shall not be allowed by the said board of County Commissioners to retain of the fees and emoluments of his said office a sum exceeding *seven hundred dollars* per year, and at and after that rate for such time as he shall hold the office. And the County Sheriff of Marion county shall not be allowed by the said board of County Commissioners to retain of the fees and emoluments of his said office a sum exceeding *one thousand dollars* per year, and at and after that rate for such time as he shall hold the office. And the County Recorder for Marion county shall not be allowed by said board of County Commissioners to retain of the fees and emoluments of his said office a sum exceeding *six hundred dollars* per year, and at and after that rate for such time as he shall hold the office. And every such officer shall with each such return made by him, pay to the board of County Commissioners any surplus of the fees and emoluments of his office, which his half yearly return so made as aforesaid, shall show to exist over and above the compensation and allowance herein before authorized to be retained by him. And in every case where the return of any such officer shall show that a surplus may exist, the said board of County Commissioners shall carefully examine the return of the officers, and cause an account to be opened with such officers in proper books to be provided for that purpose, and the allowance for such calender year shall be made from the fees and emoluments of that year and not otherwise.

SEC. 3. The surplus, if any there be, shall be delivered by said board of County Commissioners to the county Auditor, and on the first Monday of March and September annually, be divided among the different Townships within said County of Marion in proportion to the number of Children, within such Townships between the ages of five and twenty-one years. *Provided, however, that the amount of money received by the County Seminary shall be deducted out of the amount due and coming to the Township where said Seminary is situated, and the amount so deducted shal be distributed among the other Townships in said County, in the same proportion as above specified.*

SEC. 4. The sum so found due to any township shall be paid by the County Auditor as other school funds are or may hereafter be paid. And where townships are divided by county lines, the officers in Marion county shall be allowed to draw such portion of the above mentioned money as the respective parts of the townships in Marion county shall be entitled to under the rules aforesaid.

SEC. 5. The total amount of fees and emoluments and compensation for labor as clerk or scribe or attorney, in their respective offices as shown by their reports, shall be published by said board of County Commissioners of Marion county in the same manner as the receipts and expenditures of the county are published, or may hereafter be published by said Commissioners.

SEC. 6. The County Clerk, Auditor, Sheriff, Treasurer or Recorder of the county of Marion, shall not release any person from the payment of any fee coming to either of them. And if either of them shall violate the provisions of this section, such officer so offending shall upon due conviction upon indictment be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. All acts and parts of acts, coming within the provision of this act shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. This act shall be in force from and after the passage thereof, and shall be published in the Indiana Journal and State Sentinel.

MYSTERIES OF THE ARMY.—A correspondent, says the St. Louis Republican of the 30th ult., "yesterday alluded to the circumstance of a female having been discovered in the character of a soldier, at Fort Mann, the headquarters of the Indian Battalion under Col. Gilpin. Another letter states that this woman was regularly mustered into service as a member of Capt. Holtzscheiter's Company, from St. Louis, at Fort Leavenworth. The company to which she was attached left Fort Leavenworth on the 8th of October, and she remained with it until the *denouement* took place, late in November. It is said that she was enrolled as a private, under the patronage of one of the Lieutenants of the company, and that she was afterwards detailed as a cook to the Lieutenant's mess, and remained in that situation until the 28th of November, when she was discharged from the army, and took up her march home, in a return train, still in her male attire. It was afterwards discovered that her discharge was irregular, and that some difficulty might grow out of it. Lieut. O'Hara was thereupon ordered to go in pursuit of the girl and bring her back. The train was then four or five miles ahead, but was overtaken next day. Some resistance was offered by the teamsters to a separation from the *soldier*—as she still pretended to be—and it was only on the confession of her sex, and the determination of the Lieutenant to take her back as a regular enlisted soldier, that they yielded. On her return, she stated the facts connected with her induction into the army as a soldier, and the part she alleged Lieut. Schnabel had acted in it. Thereupon the brothers Schnabel were put under arrest, and were waiting the return of Col. Gilpin, when they will have to answer the charge of making a false muster roll, without a surgeon's examination. Meanwhile the girl was going at large about the Fort, as lively as possible. She continued to dress in her uniform, of which she had drawn every necessary article; and it is added that she stood the fatigues of the campaign as well or better than most of the able-bodied men of the Battalion. One of the German papers of St. Louis publishes what purports to be a note addressed by one of the Lieutenants to this damsel, which is sufficiently romantic and love-like, but it failed to reach her, and the bearer, a corporal in company E. was imprisoned for attempting to deliver it.

CLAY VS. TAYLOR.—The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times says: "There is a great deal of disturbance among the Taylor whigs. The National Whig, hitherto recognized as the Taylor organ, has taken down the General's name from the head of its columns. In this city, the nativist papers, only, are the organs of Taylorism."

Correspondence of the Indiana State Sentinel.

Pension for Mary Brown--Widows of Revolutionary Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1848.

Mr. Bowlin explained his amendment, allowing a pension to said Mary Brown, widow of Jacob Brown, a revolutionary soldier, (excluded because not married before the year '94,) because she was born and lived in the time of the Revolution.

Mr. Stewart, of Michigan, understood the gentleman's reasoning in favor of his amendment, and only wished to show its fallacy. If Congress pensioned widows at all, it was done on account of the services of their husbands. It was of no consequence when the widow was born. The consideration on the part of the gentleman was this: Because your husband afforded signal service in the war of the Revolution, we will aid you in sustaining yourself. That was the consideration, and not because of her birth during the Revolution or before it, was she entitled to a pension, but because her husband was a soldier. In this was equity of the case. It was of no consequence, he said, whether she lived through the Revolutionary struggle, or whether from necessity or choice she had not married until after the year 1794. He was opposed to the passage of the bill, not because he was opposed to its principle, for he was in favor of that in all its length and breadth. Under the present law there were but about five thousand pensioners, and it would not increase the list much if we were to pension the widow of every Revolutionary soldier. If we were even to double the number, it would not cause any very startling expenditure of money. The danger was not in paying these soldiers too much, in doing too much for their widows. He could not in the present case, admit the claim of this lady, on the score of her relationship to Major Jacob Brown; for, by the time of the end of the present war, many cases of this character would come up; and he doubted not if they could be all taken up at this time, they would amount to as many as two thousand cases. If this case was peculiar on this score, he must confess he could not see it. He could easily perceive why it should add to the reputation of this lady, and entitle her to the consideration of the country. This whole case, he contended, was only one among a thousand reasons why a general law upon this subject should be passed. But it had been urged that to pension every widow of the Revolutionary soldiers, would cost too much. Mr. S. deprecated this argument in strong terms. Let it once be understood that they would not take care of their widows, and he would warn the House that Volunteers would no more come into the service. In conclusion, Mr. S. said he made these remarks to justify himself in voting against the resolution, whether amended or not. He should do so, as before said, with the hope of getting up a general law upon this subject; and if it were not for this expectation, he would vote for every individual claim of this class, that might be presented. He moved that the Committee rise and report the bill to the House with a recommendation that it be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, with instructions to report a general bill.

Mr. Atkinson said it might be that he was not so keenly alive to the principles of justice and sympathy as other men. He did not believe that this House had the right of disposing of money belonging to the people by conferring it on any object which in their opinion may be deserving of the national sympathy and compassion. The powers of Congress were strictly defined. They must act on the principle of law and not upon the principle of sympathy or their own ideas of justice, because that which would excite the sympathy of one man, might excite the ridicule of another, and the contrary. He would go as far as any to support the widows of Revolutionary soldiers, but must protest against Congress putting its hand into the public purse, out of sympathy merely. Mr. A. considered that the various reasons given by gentlemen for their support of this bill, in themselves furnished argument against the principle involved in this special legislation.

After further debate upon the merits of the case, by Messrs. D. P. King, Dickinson, Johnson of Arkansas, and Rockwell, of Massachusetts—

Mr. Boyden addressed the Committee in support of the bill, contending that it was better to vote for the relief proposed, than to vote men and money to support a war to make more widows to be hereafter dependant upon the Treasury for support; and he proceeded to urge against gentlemen on the other side of the House, who had preceded him, the inconsistency of supporting a war, while at the same time, they refused to pension the widow of the soldier.

Mr. Atkinson, interposing, said, that whenever the time should come, he would be found ready and willing to support the defenders of our rights and liberties. He would take the liberty of calling upon whigs to support their consistency, by refusing men and means to carry on a war which they had denominated, by a solemn declaration, as unnecessary and unconstitutional; which damnable act would ever follow them with odium. As for him, he voted for the war, and gloried in it. All he asked of gentlemen was for them to stand up and refuse now to vote men and means to carry on the war, and they would be damned in the estimation of the people.

Mr. Boyden would ask if the gentleman from Va. would be willing to come up and vote a direct tax upon the people of that State, to supply the men and means to carry on the war! or, would he come forward and vote them pay in Sub-Treasury notes—rags?

Mr. Atkinson replied—I will tell the gentleman that, whatever may be necessary for the defence of the rights and honor of the country, I am willing to lay a tax, either directly or indirectly, on all the property in the United States. He would tell any gentleman that he would do anything for the preservation of the honor of his country. These are my views. All that astonishes me is, that men will declare the war unjust, and yet vote means to support it.

Mr. Boyden resumed: But it was democratic consistency to send men and money to Mexico, while the Treasury was bleeding at every pore, and yet to refuse a pension to the widow of a soldier, who stood trembling at their feet. Talk about voting men and money to defend the liberties of the country! God defend us from such defenders as these! Talk about liberty! Talk about the Constitution! Who does not know that we have no Constitution now? What is our Constitution? I ask the gentleman from Virginia where in that instrument—in what part of the Constitution is it stated that the President is to be a Congress—tnat he has a right to send men to war—to levy taxes on a people—to say what shall be taxed, how much they should pay, how long it shall be paid, and who shall collect it!

The Chairman said that the debate had wandered a good ways from Mary Brown.

(Cries of "Go on—go on.")

Mr. Boyden said that he had been led off into these remarks by the gentleman from Virginia. He would vote for this pension. He would also vote to pension every man's widow who had fallen in this war. Could any man stand up and say that Government should do less for this widow than Major Brown had done for his stepmother? Justice was his motto. "Let justice be done, though the Heavens should fall." But the gentleman from Virginia had said that this case should not be decided upon principles of justice.

Mr. Atkinson—Because we could never come to any conclusion upon this principle.

Mr. Boyden—The gentleman had said that he was willing to tax his constituents to defend the liberties of his country. But that was not the question which he asked him. But the gentleman chooses to answer in this way, because it may have a better effect upon the country. He would ask him again: will he vote a direct tax upon his constituents, to conquer Mexico?

Mr. Atkinson replied: He would vote any State tax which might be necessary to prosecute the war vigorously, in order to secure an honorable peace. He would ask the gentleman from North Carolina if he would do that. Let him say yes or no to it.

Mr. Boyden said he had no difficulty in answering any question that he or any other gentleman could put to him. He did not feel inclined to vote a solitary man, or a single dollar, for the purpose of carrying on a war for the purposes of conquest. He would support the men there. He would pension their widows, if they fell. He would go further, and vote $2,500 to the children of each man that might fall.

Mr. McLane desired the gentleman from N. C. to inform him whether he would vote the means to reinforce and make safe the army now in Mexico, or the navy off its coast!

Mr. Boyden, in his turn, asked the gentleman from Md. if he considered the army or navy in danger under present circumstances, when, in the beginning of the contest, while Mexico had large armies and well supplied, our limited forces had whipped them all! (Laughter.)

Mr. McLane said the gentleman from N. C. had kindly volunteered to answer any question, or he should not take the liberty to interrogate him. He (Mr. McL.) desired to know if he did not think the army a forlorn hope when it first went to Mexico!

The nervous gentleman from N. C. answered No: and the debate was continued for some time longer in the same pognant style, interlarded with great merriment in the Hall, and somewhat disorderly clapping and cheerings by members: when the Committee rose without coming to any conclusion, and the House adjourned over till Monday.

There is a disposition, however, in favor of enacting a general law to pension all widows of soldiers who were *in esse* at the time of the Revolution, whether married before or after 1794.

My remark upon the clappings and other expressions of feeling is, that members who are ready to indulge in such spontaneous expressions now, will be apt to make hot work in the Hall when more serious matters shall come on the tayis.

Gen. Towson has been sent to Mexico, to institute some authorized inquiry into the quarrel among our victorious officers in Mexico. "The defensive line" proposition seems to gain favor as the war debate advances. D.

From the Union.

The Whigs and the War.

During the debate in the Senate upon the ten regiment bill, Mr. Butler asked what we had obtained by the capture of Vera Cruz, except "a crop of living heroes" and a mass of monuments in honor of the gallant dead. *Had we obtained a peace!* And it may be asked why we have not obtained it! The senator himself subsequently put forth one of the material causes of its failure. It was the strong and almost unparalleled opposition which had been made to the prosecution of the war. Mr. B. then went on to illustrate the proposition. The facts which he stated were calculated to show the extent of the opposition. He also went on to state another reason for the procrastination of the war; and this was, as he alledged, the extreme demand which we had prescribed to Mexico. He contended that the Mexicans had a right to complain of us. The senator from South Carolina seemed to forget that whilst he was holding forth against the course of the administration, and virtually taking sides with Mexico on some points against the United States, he himself was swelling the torrent of the opposition—even so far as to ridicule the "miserable mockery" to which we had descended. He forgot that he himself was at the very moment rousing and cheering on the Mexicans to continued exertions, and announcing to the Senate of the United States that Mexico ought not to yield to all our demands, and that if she were not a weak nation, we would never have made such demands.

But we return to the question, Why we have not peace! Let Mr. Butler consult the officers from the camp who are now in Washington, and he will find that to the violence of the opposition is to be ascribed the failure of peace. They will tell him the mischiefs which have been done in this way. It is within the last twenty-four hours that we have seen one of the most distinguished officers who has arrived fresh from the camp, and flushed with the honors which he has won on the battle-field. We heard him declare, that if Congress had promptly voted all the necessary supplies at this session, we should have had peace in six weeks. Let, then, the responsibility rest upon those who are encouraging the enemy by their delay and opposition to the most efficient measures. Disguise it as they may, such is the sober truth; and upon their heads be the fearful responsibility of the continuance of the war.

Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, truly ascribes the prolongation of the Mexican war, in a great degree, to the decided opposition it has encountered in this country. But we should like to know, when a senator rises in his place and proclaims on the floor of the Senate that Mexico has a right to complain of the terms we offer—when he declares that our troops should not have been marched on the debatable ground between herself and the United States—whether this course does not amount to *opposition!*

We were pleased to hear the senator from Mississippi (Mr. Jefferson Davis) setting the gentleman right about this march of our troops. Mr. Davis recalled the attention of the Senate to the fact, that the Mexican troops had probably crossed the Rio Grande, and had invaded the debatable ground before Gen. Taylor had marched from Corpus Christi—certainly before he had placed his foot upon the disputed ground. Our general had found Mexican troops in position on the banks of the Colorado when our troops had reached the opposite banks. It was there that a Mexican force defied our columns, and charged them at their peril not to cross the river.

We remember perfectly the animated description which an aid of General Worth, who came to this city with the General in May, 1845, gave us of the crossing of that stream. The Mexicans were posted on the right bank of the Colorado, when our troops reached its left bank. The Mexican commander sent over a message to caution them not to cross on the peril of being fired upon. Our troops, however, defied them; and General Worth promptly placed himself at the head of his column and plunged into the stream, expecting every moment to receive a volley from the Mexicans, who were seen posted in the woods and bushes. But they reached the opposite bank in perfect safety. Not a gun was fired, and the enemy had vanished. In fact, we have been surprised that more importance has not been attached to this circumstance in the arg ment of the case. We have referred to it more than once—and it gives us pleasure to find the posit on so strongly maintained by the senator from Mississippi.

The Colorado (Little Colorado) is about 132 miles from Corpus Christi. The circumstances referred to are stated in Gen. Taylor's despatches of that day, (March, 1846.) In fact, it is idle in the opposition to attempt to disguise it. This war is a Mexican war; they began it; they must pay consequences. Our rights and our honor demand it. We shall have no indemnity for the past, no security against the future attacks of that nation, if we now flinch from the war, and seek to skulk out of it. The war is Mexican; theirs was the first order; theirs the first invasion of the territory; theirs the first blow at us. They shed our blood upon our own soil; and we would have been dastards, unworthy of our high character, unfit to be patriots or statesmen, if we had not repelled the invasions and acted with the spirit that we have done.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Reveille thus poetizes over the Telegraph, and the lightning king, HENRY O'REILLY:

In a thousand mile flash—
In a tick, quick and low—
With a dash (—) dot (.) dash (—)
As I write, or nearly so;
Over State—State—State—
Skipping—pole to pole;
Bearing fate—fate—late,
Unto pusre—heart—soul;
Lo, a thought of fire!
Lo, a spirit's tongue!
Lo, the magic wire
By a mortal strung!

He's a short thick man,
With a quaint, keen way;
Who, throughout life's span,
Has had his own sharp say!
With a kind, true heart,
And a full, fair phiz,
Which never looks 'taint,
When he knows things is!
His lightning stride
Has aroused this section;
And never be cut
The O'Rielly connection!

AN EXAMPLE OF RAPID GROWTH.—Some ten years ago, at the mouth of a little river in Wisconsin, on the border of Lake Michigan, a solitary cabin stood amid the wide-spread forests, the residence of an individual who united in his person the character of farmer and hunter. For ten miles on every side no trace of another civilized human being could be found, and the Indian traced the deer through the woods, unmolested by the white man, and unobstructed by fences and grain fields. At the present day, the occupant of that cabin, who was also the owner of at least a mile of ground, is the mayor of a city which has grown up in the short space of ten years, on the limits of what was once his own property, a city containing over 13,000 inhabitants, with a commerce which promises to make it one of the most promising Lake-ports of the west, and the seat of wealth, intelligence and industry. We mean Milwaukie.

YIELDING TO PUBLIC SENTIMENT.—The Pope has lately granted a dispensation in a case of the marriage of a Catholic with a Jewess; and in doing it, suggests that though these marriages are uncanonical, yet, when consummated by the civil authorities, they had better not be denied by the churches.

Foreign Items.

FELINE ELECTRICITY.—A correspondent of the Gardener's Chronicle states that when the cat is cold in winter, and you are cold too, if you put one hand on the cat's chest, and then rub the back with the other hand, you will (a Frenchman has just found out) receive a sharp shock, and two or three weeks after the cat will probably die.

NUMERICAL STATE OF WESLEYANISM.—From the returns just published of the number of members in the Wesleyan Society, it appears there are in Britain 339,379, being a decrease upon last of 2,098; in Ireland, 24,633, being a decrease of 2,913; and in the foreign stations, 100,303, being an increase of 203; total number of members under the care of the British and Irish conferences 494,315, being a decrease of 4,749.

WORKHOUSE NOBLEMAN.—A fortnight ago our obituary contained a notice of the death at the workhouse, Northallerton, of William Russell, a lineal descendant of Lord John Russell, of Tavistock, and Mount Grace, Yorkshire; created Earl of Bedford by King Edward VI., in 1548; a correspondent writes: —"The Prime Minister's apparent obliviousness alike to the existence and death of his degraded relative, is what might be expected of a mind steeped in 'expediency,' and a heart warped by utilitarianism."—*Jerrold's Weekly.*

ANOTHER PRASLIN AFFAIR.—An extraordinary sensation has been created at Darmstadt by the mysterious death of the Countess de Goerlitz, who was found sitting in her room, dead and dreafully burnt, but without it being possible to conceive how this could have occurred by accident. It is suspected that she was strangled, and that she was placed on a charcoal fire, (subsequently removed,) to destroy all traces of the means employed to commit the murder. As the Count, her husband, who is a man of some note, having been ambassador to the Court of Nassau and filled a mission in Holland, was known to be on bad terms with the Countess, public rumor accused him of the murder, and, an investigation having been entered into, some suspicious circumstances were revealed. It appears, however, that at last accounts the affair was still involved in mystery.

FEMALE LYNCH LAW.—Last week a novel scene, which attracted considerable attention, was enacted in one of the hop gardens at the Elms Farms, in the neighboring parish of Iden, Sussex. It appears that on the day previous, a man from Woodchurch, Kent, who was engaged in the hop picking on the farm, had in the most indecent manner beat his wife, in the way that some parents punish their children. A number of females (also from Woodchurch) who were picking at another farm in the parish, having heard of the treatment that one of their own sex had been subjected to, determined upon inflicting summary punishment on the offender. They accordingly provided themselves with bunches of sting nettles and hop bines, and proceeded en masse to the garden where the culprit was at work pulling poles. Having by a *ruse* dispossessed him of his bill (used in cutting away the bines,) they at once commenced their work of castigation, by a process well known to school boys as "birching," and having at length satisfied their notions of justice, they released the culprit, who having suffered, not from the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," but from the equally smarting and more tangible effects of nettle and hop bines, gladly availed himself of the opportunity to retire, looking as happy as if he had stumbled into a wasp's nest.—*Sussex (Eng.) Adv.*

THE POPE AND M. GUIZOT.—The Union Monarchique says:—"The attitude assumed by M. Guizot with regard to the affairs of Italy seems to have covered this minister with ridicule to an immense degree. One of our friends, recently arrived from Rome, relates the following occurrence as having excited the laughter of all classes of society at Rome. When the tempest, which still agitates the whole population of Italy was at its height, the French Ambassador went to the Holy Father, not to assure him of the active occurrence of France, but to recommend him, in the name of M. Guizot, not to suffer himself to be cast down, but to remain calm amid the passing events. "M. le Compte," replied His Holiness, with that imperturable *sang froid* which never abandons him—"Write to your minister that I thank him for having offered me his excellent advice." Then, looking at M. Rossi with a meaning eye, the Pontiff added—"Have the goodness also to tell M. Guizot that you have seen me, and at the same time, recommend him to be as calm as I am."

ANECDOTE OF PIUS IX.—We find the following anecdote in some of the Paris journals: "Cardinal Lambruschini wrote to several religious communities engaging them to offer up prayers that the Pope might be removed from his state of blindness. One of these letters were sent to Pius IX., who caused the cardinal to be invited to come and see him. The cardinal having replied that he was ill, and could only go the next day, the Pope sent a message that he would wait on the cardinal. On this the cardinal hastened to the Quirinal, and on being introduced to the Pope, the Holy Father placed in his hands the letter which he had addressed to the communities. When the cardinal had read it, the Pope said, 'You now understand that I could not go to bed without pordoning you.'"

STATISTICS OF PAUPERISM.—The population of Sweeden amounts to about 3,500,000 souls, and has only 3 mendicants to every 400 persons; while in Norway they reckon 5 out of every 100: Denmark, 4; in Wirtemberg, 5; in Switzerland, 10; in Italy, 13; in France, 15; and in the British Islands collectively, 17; although in England separately there are only 10. In France, the number of foundlings supported at the expense of the state was, in 1844, 123,394, demanding an annual outlay of 6,707,394f. 12c. or 54f. 6c. a head. In Paris the charitable establishments afford relief to 95,000 paupers. At Berlin the number of mendicants has become doubled between 1822 and 1846; the number of families in that capital supported by charity has increased from 2,990 to 3,445. In London it is computed that there are 25,000 persons who daily practice mendacity or robbery.

PROGRESS OF REFORM IN TURKEY.—The Journal of Commerce has a letter from Constantinople, September 1, from which we copy as follows:

"Under the administration of the most enlightened and liberal Grand Vizier that an Ottoman Sultan has ever secured, Turkey is fast realizing and consolidating all those new and improved institutions which have only hitherto had an existence on paper. Reschid Pasha marches much less precipitately forward in reform than he did on his return from his first embassy to France, and as a result the capital is perfectly free from rumors of conspiracies. Yet thousands give him the name of Ghiaour Pasha.

"To carry out his schemes of a reformed administration, he is in the greatest want of suitable employees for every branch of the service. Their deficiency is in intelligence and education. To remedy this evil, there is a Council of Public Instruction, who are devising normal and elementary schools for the whole people. In the meantime, there is a superior and secondary naval school, a superior and secondary medical school. The secondary schools are preparatory to the superior ones. In them all a course of education, liberal compared with anything previously existing, is pursued. But to crown all, there is now building, under the shadow of Saint Sophia, a University, to receive pupils of every religion, and to be taught by professors of whatever nation. The secondary school for this already exists on a small scale."

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—Files, though in common use, and apparently of easy manufacture, have until recently been made by hand. Three-fourths of the files made in the world are made in Sheffield, England. Germany makes a few, but of inferior workmanship and steel. France is dependant upon England for files. They have been made by chisel and mallet, used in the same way as by a sculptor. Machinery could accomplish the cutting, but left the edges too smooth to be of any more use than the worn-out English file. Machinery is now in operation at the Ballard Vale machine shop at Andover, which succeeds in giving the rough edges to the teeth, and will make a material reduction in the price of an article found to be indispensably requisite in the shop of every mechanic.

The piece of steel to be cut is placed in a socket, and then carried gradually under a sort of hammer chisel, which moves with a motion similar to that of a toggle joint reversed, and which not only cuts the teeth, but at the same time turns up the edges so as to make them rough, like the teeth of the best English files. The apparatus is very simple, and shows that Yankee ingenuity can overcome almost all obstacles.

THE MEXICAN TROPHIES.

Joint Resolutions as reported by Mr. Sullivan, Chairman of the Committee appointed to receive the Trophies presented by Capt. John S. Simonson to the State of Indiana.

SEC. 1. *Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That we accept the curiosities presented to the State on behalf of Captain John S. Simonson, of the United States Army, in Mexico, by Captain Lemuel Ford of the same service, and that they be deposited in the State Library.

SEC. 2. *Be it further resolved*, That the thanks of this State are due, and are hereby tendered to both the distinguished individuals above named, and that we consider this act as an indication of the great love they bear to their, as well as our own noble State.

SEC. 3. *Be it further resolved*, That the success of our arms, and the gallantry and patriotism of our brave officers and soldiers in Mexico should be held in grateful remembrance by the people of Indiana, and cause us all to be proud of our citizen soldiers.

SEC. 4. *Be it further resolved*, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to Capt. John S. Simonson and Captain Lemuel Ford.

[A part of the debate elicited by the foregoing resolutions was published in the Tri-Weekly of Thursday. The remainder of the debate was as follows.]

Mr. Sullivan rose when called upon to vote and said:

Mr. Speaker—As it is customary for members on this floor to give explanations for their votes on an occasion like the present, and inasmuch as an opportunity to make a statement has not before presented itself, I think it proper to do so now.

Sir, it is scarcely necessary for me or any one else to rise in this House, to vindicate the character of that man whose character it has been the pleasure of a few men on this floor to attempt the task of traducing. The character of Capt. Simonson is too far and favorably known for any one here to insinuate that he has done a deed to which dishonor can attach to him. I, sir, have known him from my boyhood, and known him well, and have yet to discover in him the first indication that would justify the belief that he had capacity for a dishonorable act. That man has had a seat in this Hall; and he has occupied that chair which you have the honor to fill. I could not, in justice to my own feelings, and to my constituents, let this opportunity pass without saying something in defence of him whose place, in this Hall, I now have the honor to fill. I say just here that I am glad that this opportunity offers for me to record my vote in favor of the just compliment to the noble and the brave. Sir, the wide range this discussion has taken has been painful in the extreme to me. But, again I say I am proud of this opportunity to vote a complimentary vote to one of the sons of my own native State. Mr. Speaker, I will not farther trespass; my vote is aye.

Mr. Orr spoke as follows: While up, I wish to make a few remarks on the resolutions now before you. I wish a division of the question, because I believe it should be. It is, I presume sir, unnecessary for me to tell this House that I am a whig; of that fact you are, I think, sufficiently apprised; but there is one thing, perhaps, that this House do not know, and that is, that I am a war whig. It does my very soul good to hear of the victory after victory that crowns our arms in Mexico. It speaks a language, sir, not to be misunderstood by our neighbors; but does the asking how Captain Simonson came by these curiosities fairly imply that he came by them wrongfully? I think not. Why, on yesterday, I voted for a committee of inquiry into the causes that prevents Mr. Defrees from printing the Governor's message, and I did so as a friend, fully believing he could satisfy every gentleman on this floor, and come forth brighter than ever; and I have no doubt but Captain Simonson will do so too. But let his friends beware, lest their opposition to the asked for information might create suspicion. Here let me say upon the honor of a man, that I know not which political party the captain is attached to, neither do I care. I believe him to be a brave man, and that is enough for me—I honor and respect him in consequence.

But there is one remark that was made over in the corner, and had it come from any other man on this floor, it would have astonished me. It was declared, after drawing himself up into as self-important an attitude as small men generally do when they are about to deliver a big idea, that he hoped the reporters of this House would not report one word coming from the opposition, because it was anti-American. Now, sir, I say it is a sentiment that fully and fairly reflects the general conduct of the man on this floor. He who said because I freely expressed my opinions of the Governor's message, and that too as mildly as I knew how, that I should be expelled from this House, will surely be excused for the originating of such a liberal idea, and the asking the reporters to help him carry it out. But, sir, I have to ask of those same reporters a personal favor, and I hope they will grant it—it is this: that they will please to report every word that I say on this occasion, for I wish my people to know my sayings as well as my doings on this floor. To them alone I stand responsible, and I recognize no other tribunal; and here let me say, that however my constituents may differ as to the propriety of thrashing the Mexicans, there is one thing upon which they present an unbroken front, and that is, opposition to the hooking of private property and the plundering of churches. But, sir, I wish not to consume the time of the House further: separate the question, and on the resolution of thanks, with uplifted hands, I will vote aye; but if I should fear that those curiosities were not fairly come by, or that they were church property, then I should just as fearlessly vote No.

Mr. Neal would vote for the resolution. He had hoped there would be no discussion, but it had come. Att