GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE,

Returning with his objections the bill for the relief of the White Water Valley Canal Company.

To the House of Representatives of Indiana:

GENTLEMEN: The accompanying bill, entitled, "An act for the relief of the White Water Valley Canal Company," was passed at the last session of the General Assembly, but not having been presented to me for aproval, until within the last three days before the final adjournment, the same is now returned, as permitted by the constitution, to the House in which it originated, with the objections which have constrained me to withhold my approval of the same.

Briefly stated, the bill extends the time in which the company is required by their charter to complete the construction of the canal for the space of one year from March 1st, 1847: it authorizes the creation of an additional amount of capital stock for *construction*, equal to the cost of again placing the canal in navigable order—it authorizes the commissioners of any county in the State to subscribe for and take on behalf of their county any amount of stock they may think advisable, to aid the company in re-constructing the canal and placing it in navigable condition, to issue "county orders" in sums of not less than two, nor more than ten dollars, to an amount equal to their said subscription, to deliver them on demand to the company—and to levy a tax on the taxable property of their county, for the two succeeding years sufficient for the redemption of one-half the amount of the county orders in each year. It is further provided, that immediately upon subscribing stock, the commissioners shall publish the fact, and call upon the legal voters of the county to meet at the Court house within thirty days thereafter, and there, under the direction of the commissioners, to ratify or reject their said action by voting at a poll to be opened—a majority of the whole number voting, to determine the question. It is already provided by the charter of the company that the capital stock of $500,000 may be increased to double that amount to *finish it* or to make *hydraulic works*, but that the company shall be bound to keep the canal in *repair*. The first section of the bill, however, as already stated, provides that the cost of *repairs* required by the damage occasioned by the heavy rains last winter, may be regarded as "additional capital stock for *construction*." The effect upon the public interest by this provision would be, that as the State is, by the company's charter, to receive, after a certain period, all the profits of the canal over eight per cent. on the capital stock, clear of expenses, the proposed increase of that stock (by the expenses of repairs which the company is bound to perform,) if it does not destroy, will certainly lessen the chance of any dividend for the State.

The plan proposed for taking stock in public works by counties, payment being made therefor in county orders, it seems to me is worthy of serious examination, and suggests sundry grave questions. As these orders are only payable in future (by the present bill in one and two years,) has not experience abundantly proven that they must inevitably depreciate? Will not this depreciation, to a great extent, fall upon those the least able to bear it? Will it not, in this way, become an indirect tax of an oppressive character? While credit is conceded at times to be useful, yet is not the mode proposed one of the worst forms of credit, that of a depreciated currency? As such a currency must fail of effecting a given extent of repairs or other work, somewhat in proportion to its depreciation, and yet as it must be afterwards redeemed *at par* by county taxation, is not its employment bad economy?

As the worst currency in a community invariably excludes the best from circulation, to the extent of its amount, is there not danger, if this system of issuing county orders to a large amount, and for objects beyond the legitimate expenses of the county, should generally prevail, that we shall again be plunged into the embarrassments of a depreciated scrip currency to an extent beyond our past experience, deceptive in its character, and operating as an onerous tax upon the industry of the State?

If any of the voters of a county are in favor of the county taking stock in a public work, had they not better prove their willingness by taking stock individually, rather than to compel their neighbors to do so, who may not feel able to pay, or who may be opposed to the scheme? Granting, for the present, that they may be vested with the *legal power*, yet has the majority of the voters of a county the *moral right* to force their unwilling neighbors into a speculation or a moneyed investment, which does not come within the scope or the objects of their county organization, or as it may be termed, of their social and political partnership?

Had not the construction of public works (other than the improvement of navigable waters) better be left in general, to private capital and enterprise, under the great law of supply and demand? Have we not now more solid capital in the country than ever before? Has not experience shown that private funds will be far more faithfully and economically expended, and applied than public funds, in such enterprizes? Will not the system of counties taking stock in such works involve the great danger of the State being ultimately shingled over in its length and breadth with another enormous debt? Is not the estimated *property* of a county a fallacious criterion as to its ability to take stock? Will it not rather depend on the amount of money there may happen to be in the pockets of the citizens at the times they are periodically called upon to pay their taxes? If the people of Indiana have deliberately resolved upon any one measure, is it not that the State shall never again embark in any scheme or system of extensive indebtedness? Is it not the part of prudence to guard against evils of this character, if evils they are found to be, at the commencement?

I have neither the time, nor is it necessary now to discuss, or pronounce definitively, upon all these questions. I respectfully present them for the consideration of the Legislature, in case the subject should be further entertained.

Independently of them, it seems to me that a radical imperfection exists in the bill. Should it be deemed expedient to leave the grave question to the voters of a county, whether it should take stock in a public work, and to what amount, it seems to me that the most ample opportunity should be afforded to all the citizen electors, whose interests are so deeply involved in the matter, to appear at the ballot-box. The fifth section of the present bill, however, authorizes and requires the voters to appear at but one precinct in the county, (the court house,) instead of allowing them, as in other elections, to vote in their respective neighborhoods. It also authorizes the commissioners to open the poll "*within* thirty days" after they subscribe the stock. It is true this may be a twenty-nine days' notice, and it is just as true that a notice of but one day would be a compliance with the terms of the bill.

But a small part of the citizens of any one of our middle sized counties could vote at but one precinct in the course of the day. If the polls should be kept open from day to day, long enough for all to vote, many would be kept waiting for an opportunity at a great loss of time, and many others, it is feared, would be prevented from appearing at the polls at all from the same consideration. If but a short notice of the election should be given, but few, it is feared, would have knowledge of it, and if full notice should be afforded and a full attendance procured, many would be in danger of losing their votes by being restricted to but one precinct. When it is considered that it has been found necessary to authorize two precincts for elections in many of our towns, the propriety of having more than one for a whole county would seem to be manifest.

In view of the latter considerations, independently of the questions above suggested, it is hoped that no apology is needed for again referring the whole subject to the wisdom of the Legislature.

JAMES WHITCOMB.

December 7, 1847.

A NICE DISTINCTION.—Those Whigs who are now suffering such acute anguish at the "horrors of the Mexican war," waged against the enemies of our country, and would submit to anything, to end the "killing of the poor Mexicans," were very anxious a year or two since, that our army should shoot *American citizens* in Rhode Island, because they insisted on equal political rights!—and Massachusetts, which refuses to furnish clothing to her own sons who were fighting the enemies of our country in Mexico, *issues muskets* from her Arsenal, to the Aristocratic party in Rhode Island, to shoot their opponents with! This is a consistency worthy of that party. Neither do we remember of hearing from political clergymen, in those days, any anathemas against "the shedding of blood" in that purely political struggle, among our own citizens. Their sympathies seem to have been entirely reserved for the Mexican murderers of our countrymen!—strange, but true.—*Boston Post.*

The War--Prospects.

In the announcement of Gen. Scott's order of the 15th December—"the army is about to spread itself over and to occupy the republic of Mexico, until the latter shall sue for peace in terms acceptable to the government of the United States"—is seen the commencement of a system of operations which the events of the past year have foreshadowed as inevitable. It has been predicted, time and again, by persons whose familiarity with Mexican character entitled their opinions to great weight, that so long as the government made a merit of sounding a parley of peace in the intervals of battle, the Mexican authorities would never come to terms. From the lifting of the curtain at Palo Alto, to the grand finale before the city of Mexico, every scene has been heralded as the last act of the drama; but those who are acquainted with the actors upon the bloody stage knew better. They have constantly declared that the forbearing and generous policy pursued by our government, and practised by our generals, would fail to impress the Mexican mind with the feelings of confidence and respect for their adversary which a more civilized or less presumptuous enemy would have acknowledged. Whatever damage was done to the vanity of Mexico by beating her armies, was tinkered up by a proffer of peace, which her generals construed in a way to cover the defeats they had encountered. The people could not comprehend the idea of victors being supplicants for peace; and popular leaders were not interested in explaining the phenomenon to them. Every advance made by the army was a point gained, from which to make new overtures of accommodation; and in every captured city fresh modes of opening negotiations were devised. Even before the defences of the city of Mexico, in view of the spires of her temples, and almost within the shadow of the "halls of the Montezumas," our bugles sounded a truce, and the tide of victory was arrested. The predictions that were laughed at in the beginning, have come to pass; and the government have been compelled to withdraw our troops ingloriously from the field, or charge them with the duties and responsibilities of conquerors.

Who can say what the Mexican government would have done had our army, from the commencement of the war, been instructed to do what Gen. Scott is in the act of doing now! Is it not probable that the terms of peace would have, ere this, been offered by the vanquished enemy? These are questions which it may be idle to debate now; but the army, as a mission of peace has done nothing, whilst in its proper calling it has performed wonders; and this was foretold.

It is in no spirit of querulousness that the mistakes of the past are cited, in view of the new line of policy adopted; but in justification of a change in the strategy of the war, which is the beginning of an end that is shrouded in darkness. "The army is about to spread itself over, and to occupy, the republic of Mexico." It is about to establish civil government to a certain extent—to levy and collect taxes—to lay and enforce imposts—to regulate commerce between the different States—to reform the administration of public affairs; and, indeed, do such other acts as pertain to the powers of an organized and established State. What this condition of things will lead to—what it ought to lead to, in the end—will depend more upon the course Mexico and Mexicans may pursue, than upon any fixed purpose in this country to blot her out of the list of nations.

The United States Government can scarcely do less than they are now doing, and the people of this country will not be held accountable for the consequences of a career forced upon them by the foolhardiness of another. At any time, since the beginning of the war, it has been in the power of Mexico to secure her nationality by making or listening to overtures of peace; and even now, terms which would leave her, sovereignty over a larger domain than she can rule intact, would be embraced with alacrity by the authorities of the United States. But what will become of her, if she pause till the army stretch its arms to all points of her pride, and lay its hands upon all the towers of her strength! And what yet, if the infatuation of her chiefs detain the military governments of the United States in their midst till the better order of Mexicans claim the protection of a power whose martial law is milder in enforcing order than the governments they have been accustomed to were in failing to do so! The army is about to spread itself over and occupy Mexico till the Mexican republic "shall sue for peace in terms acceptable to the United States." When will that be! What indications are there that it will ever be! It is the misfortune of Mexico, that those who would serve her do her harm; *those who in this country—and they are amongst the greatest and best of the land—who would not take an inch of her territory but keep the issue open.* Whilst Congress is debating and statesmen building up theories, and politicians fingering the public pulse, the "army is spreading itself over;" and whilst the agitation of topics connected with the war is kept up, it is "occupying the republic of Mexico." The energies, enterprise, and wildness (so to speak) of a bolder and a superior race are permeating the hills and valleys of the overrun republic. Nor is it prophetic of the long domination of a hybrid people, to have their flowers scented by any of Saxon origin. We may condemn, we may argue against the tendencies of a race of men of higher organization, bolder hearts, more enterprising minds, of superior thews and muscles, and stouter wills, to supplant weak and emasculated tribes; good authority can be evoked to show how wrong all this is; homilies to this day are written against the pilgrim fathers for ejecting the savages from the primeval forests of the north; but, until the eloquence of ethics can melt human nature and mould it anew, we apprehend the world will wag on much after the old fashion. No scrap of philosophy, nor moral essay, nor political disquisition, can countervail the dangerous odor of fields in perennial blossom to an army of Anglo-Saxons.

THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.—A gentleman who was an officer in the battle of Buena Vista informs us that the Indiana regiment, which retreated, was as able and efficient a body of men as any brought into the field. In one quarter of a minute more they would have been ordered by Gen. Lane to charge the Mexicans, who had already began to retreat, but a blunder of their commander, Col. Bowles, caused them to retire. His order was at first heard by not more than four or five men, but in a short time the regiment was scattered over the distance of three-fourths of a mile in the rear. The Indiana regiment was posted upon a ridge between two ravines and supported by two pieces of artillery. The Illinois regiment similarly posted had no artillery. The Mexican officer opposed to the Indiana regiment had ordered his force to retreat previous to the order of Col. Bowles, and was subsequently tried for it before a Mexican court martial. He urged in his defence that the Americans were posted between two ravines, and he could not extend his line any wider than theirs, and at the same time they were supported by artillery. A delay of one minute more and the Indiana regiment would have routed the Mexicans, and, to use the words of Gen. Wool on the occasion, "immortalized themselves, and have done enough to have made every one of them a president of the United States." The Mexican plan of the attack was well designed, and if it had been executed with energy and despatch by the soldiers, they must have swept everything from the field. —*N. Y. Post.*

EDUCATION IN THE WEST.—In all the new States, a square mile in the central part of each township, is set apart for the support of common schools, making one-thirty-sixth part of the public lands. Congress has, also, from time to time, made special grants of large and valuable tracts for State academies, colleges, &c. The grants to several of the States are about as follows:

	Colleges and Academies.	*Common Schools.*
Ohio,	70,000 acres.	700,000 acres.
Indiana,	46,000 acres.	350,000 acres.
Illinois,	46,000 acres.	900,000 acres.
Michigan,	46,000 acres.	1,100,000 acres.
Iowa,	46,000 acres.	1,400,000 acres.
Missouri,	46,000 acres.	1,100,000 acres.

Besides these grants, three per cent. of all proceeds of public lands is paid over to the several States in which they lie, to be used for the encouragement of learning, especially in the establishment of institutions of a higher class than common schools.

GEN. TAYLOR.—The New Orleans *Evening Mercury*, of the 8th ult., says:

"We understand that Gen. Taylor has written to the War Department, stating that he awaits orders at Baton Rouge, and is ready to proceed to Mexico at any time it may be deemed necessary by the Government. He has expressed an opinion, however, that there will be no more fighting, and that the army will be merely engaged in occupying the country."

INDIANA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—At a special meeting of said Society, held at the Supreme Court room, on Saturday evening, January 22, 1848, the following officers were chosen, viz:

Hon. ISAAC BLACKFORD, of Indianapolis, *President*,
" GEORGE H. DUNN, of Lawrenceburgh, 1*st Vice President*.
" JOHN LAW, of Vincennes, 2*d Vice Pres.*
" JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, of Madison, 3*d Vice Pres.*
" JAMES WHITCOMB, of Indianapolis, " " " } *Ex. Com.*
" JAMES BLAKE, " " " } *Ex. Com.*
Dr. GEORGE W. MEARS, " } *Ex. Com.*
HENRY P. COBURN, Esq., " } *Ex. Com.*
JOHN B. DILLON, Esq., " } *Ex. Com.*
JAMES M. RAY, Esq., of Indianapolis, *Treasurer.*
THOMAS L. SULLIVAN, Esq., " *Recording Sec.*
Mr CHARLES W. CADY, " *Cor. Sec.*

The general objects of the Society, are:

1st. The collection of materials calculated to shed light on the natural, civil, and political history of INDIANA.

2d. The promotion of useful knowledge, and the friendly and profitable intercourse of all who unite in such a cause.

3d. The history of the Indian tribes who have inhabited the State.

4th. The collection and description of ancient remains and natural curiosities; the formation of geological, mineralogical and botanic cabinets; full descriptions of the soil, climate and productions of the State; and, in fine, the collection and preservation of every fact and thing that can be made subservient to the use of the Society.

The fee for membership is *one dollar*, which may be paid or remitted to any of the above named officers of the Society. Pecuniary means are expended for postage, transportation of books and such articles as may be presented from abroad, binding books, fitting of shelves, and for the publication of the transactions and collections of the Society. The *Library* is now quite large and valuable, and it is expected that it will soon be removed to a room in the Capitol, where it will be under the personal care of JOHN B. DILLON, Esq., under whose management it will present an interesting aspect to every one. Donations in money, books, pamphlets, manuscripts, letters of distinguished men, natural curiosities, specimens of minerals, &c., &c., will be thankfully received by any officer of the Society, and public acknowledgment made of the same. This Society has strong claims upon every good citizen, and it is most earnestly hoped that the effort now making to place it on equal standing with similar institutions in other States will be met by the liberality of ALL, so "THAT IN TIMES TO COME, WHEN WE ARE DEAD AND FORGOTTEN, MATERIALS MAY REMAIN FOR A CONTINUED AND ENTIRE HISTORY OF OUR COUNTRY." By order of the Society.

CHARLES W. CADY,
Cor. Secretary.

Indianapolis, January 21, 1848.

☞ Editors throughout the State friendly to the objects of the Society, are respectfully requested to give the foregoing one insertion in their respective papers. The Society must rely on the *gratuitous* service of its friends, as it has no means to make pecuniary compensation therefor.

☞ The following letter, from Col. Brough of Ohio will be read with interest:

PUEBLA, DEC. 20, 1847.

To the Readers of the Enquirer:

Capt. FAIRCHILD, La. Dragoons, on his way down from the city, with despatches for the home Government, has kindly consented to bear a despatch for me to Vera Cruz. It must be brief,—for his stay here is short.

The Captain brings down a most important General Order from Head-Quarters. I have not seen it, but heard its substance stated thus: The Mexican Government, at least in those departments and cities occupied by the American troops, is declared to be a nonentity, and all the revenues hitherto collected and paid into its coffers, are to be appropriated to the maintainance of our army and of the civil and military governments established by us. To obviate all trouble in the collection of these moneys, the franchise of collecting them is to be sold to the highest bidder, who is to give ample bond against defalcation and extortion, and is guaranted the assistance and protection of our arms. This will have a greater effect than the winning of a pitched battle, in bringing the war to an end. During all the time that we have been occupying this city of Puebla, protecting its inhabitants and trade against the rabble of robbers called a Mexican army, a large amount of revenue, collected here, by means of this very trade, has been paid into the coffers of their government, to raise men and munitions of war, to fight against us. Such a state of things, I venture to say, was never before tolerated by a nation, waging a just war, and with a like foothold upon the soil of the adversary nation. You will rejoice with me, that it is now at an end. To make the new policy more effective, I learn that garrisons will be stationed in the several towns around the city of Mexico, taking in a wide circuit. The troops of PATTERSON'S and BUTLER'S columns, which have now all passed up, will be thus employed—preference being given, in assigning garrison-stations, to the old troops, who fought so nobly, and won such enduring honors at the city of Mexico.

Since I last wrote, Gen. LANE has been ordered up to Head-Quarters, "to take command of a Brigade of Volunteer troops, upon a distant expedition." The command he had here, has been turned over to Col. CHILDS, Military and Civil Governor of the Department of Puebla. Colonel GORMAN, In. Regiment, is made immediate commandant of the troops. The last feature of this arrangements, is the only one that is not displeasing to the Regiments, which had done some service under Gen. LANE, and become warmly attached to him. Of course, however, it is our duty to obey orders. With General LANE, Captain PUGH, 4th Ohio, went up to the city, on leave, and as a volunteer aid. Probably he will accompany the General upon the expedition, to whatever point it may be directed. Indeed, we here have not lost all hopes of it, since the General has pledged himself to have us along if possible; and more troops, under Gen. MARSHALL, are on the way up, and understood to be men by whom we may be relieved. It is not impossible that I may next address you from Zacetecas, San Luis, or even Acapulco.

Puebla is dull enough, under the present order of things. We have intimations that the Georgia Battalion of mounted men will be quartered here, in which case something may occasionally be done of an exciting nature. The Guerillas since the departure of Gen. Lane, have been much more bold, and even venture into the city, though not always with impunity. Last night, a prominent man among them was taken, armed to the teeth, by the guard. He made an attempt to escape and was shot dead for his pains.

EXPENSIVE AND CHEAP RELIGION.—The following immense sums have been admitted by the Reverend fathers of the English Church, to be their yearly incomes. The Archbishop of Canterbury, £28,000; Archbishop of York, £14,550; Bishop of London, £14,550, and that terraces of noble houses are rising up on every portion of his property, which will ultimately raise his income to £100,000; Bishop of Durham, £22,000; Bishop of Asaph, £6,650. Six other Bishops enjoy incomes which average upwards of £5,600. The other extreme is equally remarkable. Mr. Horseman stated in Parliament, that 2,000 clergymen of the same church received less than £100 each; and he knew some who had only £50, and some as low as £5. Many of the *working* clergy were suffering privations, such as have never been heard of in civilized communities; and some of them were obliged to ask charity, and to borrow a coat to be able to perform their duties!

☞ A DESCRIPTION OF A MEXICAN LEPERO.—Blacken a man in the sun; let his hair grow long and tangled, or become filled with verman; let him plod about the streets in all kinds of dirt for years, and never know the use of brush or towel, or water even, except in storms; let him put on a pair of leather breeches at twenty, and wear them until forty, without change or ablution; and over all place a torn and blackened hat, and a tattered blanket begrimmed with abominations; let him have wild eyes and shining teeth, and features pinched by famine to sharpness; breast bared and browned, and (if female) with two or three miniatures of the same species tottering after her, and another certainly strapped to her back; combine all these to your imagination, and you have a receipt for a Mexican lepero.—*Brantz Meyer's Mexico.*

☞ The Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, of the 22nd inst., says the weather is again mild and springlike. No winter yet. The lakes is clear of ice, so far as the eye can reach, and there is every prospect of an early opening of navigation.

THE WAR.—The following resolutions were passed by the Alabama House of Representatives, on Thursday, the 6th instant. The voice of the people on the subject of the war is needed, to stifle the breath of treason that is brooding over our federal halls:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, the war, on the part of the United States, was just in its inception; and that we approve and sanction the manner in which it has been prosecuted.

Resolved, That the government of Mexico, having failed to pay the instalments due to our citizens on account of lawless spoliation upon our commerce—having failed to adjust other similar claims equally just—having improperly interfered in the annexation of Texas to the Union—having refused to recognise a boundary between Texas and her Territories—having arrogantly and insultingly rejected the arbitrament of peace, and having appealed to the sword to decide the differences between the two countries, must now abide by the fiat of the stern arbiter to whom she has appealed; and that, while we desire a speedy and honorable peace, and seek not to blot out the existence of Mexico as a nation, we shall insist upon the establishment of such a boundary between the two countries as will preserve the integrity of the State of Texas, and will give to us "indemnity for the past, and security for the future."

☞ The steamer Blue Ridge, on her downward passage, was blown up a short distance below Gallipolis, at one o'clock on the morning of the 10th ult. The boat sank immediately after the explosion. The cabin, however parted from the hull, and the passengers who were not killed or disabled by the explosion, saved themselves by clinging to the cabin, which floated until they were taken off. Between 20 and 30 lives were lost.

The British ship India arrived at N. York from Liverpool, a few days ago, having lost, during the passage, the captain and 39 *of her passengers* from ship fever.

NOTICE.

RUNAWAY from the residence of the subscriber, in this city, on the 17th day of January ult., a bound girl, named Lucinda Wright. All persons are forbid harboring her, under the penalties of the law. Any person returning her to the undersigned will be entitled to and shall receive one cent, and no thanks.

Feb. 2, 1848. 77 3w A. A. LOUDEN.

WANTED,

A BOY, 17 or 18 years old, as an apprentice to the stove and tin business. 77 S. WAINWRIGHT.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Indianapolis, Indiana, on February 1, 1848.

☞ *Persons calling for these letters will please to say ADVERTISED.*

The actual postage on all letters or papers for Foreign Countries must be pre-paid, otherwise they cannot be forwarded.

A.	Holbrook Martha J	Pierson S T
Anderson Miss M J 2	Hunter Isaac W	R.
Armstrong W P	Hinds Lavina	Rudbush S D F
Adkins John	Harryman John W 2	Roach W N Rev
Allen Mary	H Egnew D R	Robertson Jos P
Allen C M	Hiem John B	Robb Robt
Armstrout James	Henderson Wilson	Riggs Cynthia Ann
Administrator of John Wood's	Howland Powell	Miss
B	Hoosroos Percy	Roll Catharine
Bratton A A	Hosbrook Percy	Russell Jos W
Bouton G S	Hull Wm	Russel Josiah
Baer Rev John	Heizer James	Reeves Ruth
Bradley E	Hacks Polly	Rowe T
Bates T J	Huffman Jonas	Rose & Co Wm T
Bridgford S A	Ho shear R B	Rose W M
Brown J F	Hargrave Wm	Robinson E Miss
Bancs ey Thomas	Hathaway Gilbert 2	Robinson Francis
Brown Lucy 2	Hawkins Miss Adeline	Miss
Baldwin Goldsmith	Horner Mrs P	Rutherford R C
Bristow Payton	Hoskins Mrs	Richmond John L
Bates Alexander	Harris T W	Rev
Bishing John	Harris Miss Jane	Ross James B
Bright M G	Hall Julia Ann	Rossell Mrs Nancy
Bradbury W W	Henshow R C	Runels George
Biles Wm	Hunt James H	S.
Baer Harriet	Hamilton John H	Sloan John
Barnes Sarah	Hedricks Mr.	Slone Josiah
Beechler J	Huber Catharine	Swoots Elizabeth
Blum Jacob	Hartzell Frederick	Smock Clevinda J
Brown Anna Mary	Hollingsworth Josiah	Snow John
Beswick G M	House George W	Staley J A
Burk John	Hunt Hon A	Smither Miss Sarah
Bailes R A	Hard N A	Springer David
Bailes Richard	I.	Smither John
Bridges James	Isaac Lee	Spicks Wm
Baldwin Joseph 2	Indianapolis Ind	Smith David
Brownlee Samuel	J	Smock Abraham
Brooks Mrs M J	Jones John R	Smith John
Belles Colep	Johnson H S	Smith John D
Beck Jacob	Jones W H	Sanders Absolom
Beaver Abraham	Jones Van S	Silver Abraham
Bryant A B	Johnson Elisha	Stone Justin J
Bailey Francis	Jenkins Wm	Shoemaker Frederick
Brown John P	Johnson Saml M	Sumner Thomas
Bowen B D K	Jonson W	Slaten Hon Wm H
Bellerson Mr	Johnson Aaron	Swadell Miss Amelia
Bishop John	Jackson Wm	Sappenfield David
Boot Pleasant	Jackson Henry	Smith Will
Burel L C 3	Jones Marcus	Stipp Amos
Burton B H 2	Jackson Kendle	Schooley Harriet Mrs
Bowen Rev C 2	Jelah Saml	Shields David
C.	Jones Phebe	Shoes Mrs Jane
Cord Caroline	Johnson Robert	Smither Mrs Jane
Collins Miss George	Johnson G E	Smither John
Cambaks Robt	Jordon Jacob	St John Ind
Cunningham Hugh	K.	Smith Benjamin T
Cambell A J	Kinsly Alexandria	Slawson Miss Melinda
Cockran Capt L	Koch Henrietta	Sauer Lot P
Carle W H	Kelso Hiram	Shoupe George E
Carney Hamilton	King Corne ius	Sumner Thomas
Carter Mison P 2	Kirby Emily	Snoe Mr
Cox Jas R	Kellogg Nelsons	Smith George
Carter G Cyrus	L.	W Jobn John B
Collins Jeremiah	Lewis Miss Jane	Steeb y Josiah
Cowan Sermela	Lillie J cob	Shaw Sophia Miss
Calvin Mary	Lewis Margaret Jane	Snoop Geo G
Carveslan A B	Lane Henry S	Sequoyey Union
Covington Mrs Maria	Lockman S D	Professor
Crowder Wm	Leonard Anna Maria	Spring A W
Carson Thos	M.	Snock Peter
Chilson Wm	Livingston J B 2	Swift L P
Croft W E	Lightfoot John	Sargent Thos E
Cooper Joshua 2	Lovett E mund	Staton Wm
Cambell Sarah	Long Joseph	Stewart James H
Caman Henry	Landon John C	Sherrod W F Dr
Corbett Jacob	Lewis Wm	Spider Geo W 2
Cox W m	Loucks Mrs Milly	Smith Charley
Cen l Daniel	Lowman Jacob	Smith N
Chapman Robt	Lane James	Smither Nancy J
Cox William	Lowe Joseph S	Snow James
Curry Miss Emily	M.	T.
Carr A H	Morris Caroline A Miss	Treadaway Richard
Carpenter Willard	Martindale Priscilla	Thornton Wm H
D.	Miller Martha	Thomson Elizabeth Ann
Davis Rev Rachel	Marshall Joseph	Tutts S Mr
Dosin John	Morgan George W	Thornton Emmit
Douglass C	Morris Francis A	Twiner James
Dunn Jos W	Myers Sarah	Tuple Milton
Davis Isaac	Moore Charles	Tait James F
Davis Miss Anna	Mills W	Tuttle John
Dawson Hardin A	Mathes Jane A	Tomlinson T
Davis Andy J	Morgan James A	Triggs John
Jackson	Moyer Jane Mrs	Terhune Walter
Delzell	Morrison H M	Tomlinson Stephen D
David Simon	Morris A M 2	Tow H H
Dawson James	Moore Sam	Thomas Edward
Dawson James M	Mars James A Mr	Taylor A E
Dumon Stephen	Morris A M	Thomas James
Davidson James	Moorman Wm	Tayler Robert
Davis Lucy A	Martin Wm	Tomlinson James H
Donohoe Wm	Mann John	Thornton Electa Mrs
Dawson Wm	Marvin W	Theakkild John or Wm
Day Tyler & Co	Morris Joel R	Temps John
Dunn George G	Mayhew Wm	Turner Augusta
E.	Mooney Levi	Thomas James
Ellis Sylvester	Mullin G	U.
Easterday Solomon	MCS.	Ungles Squire
Esler Abraham	McClintock W H & Thomas	V.
Evans A E	McLaughlin Thos	Vansickle John
Ellis Nr 2	McMain James	Vice John
Endicot Miss Susan	McClintock Thos	Vest Mr
Ellis Mrs Sarah	McNeal Adam	Vest Nancy 2
Evans Jesse	McCane David	Vangundy Jonas
Elston David	McMigher Thos	W.
Evans Wm	McMunnis Harvey	Wood Margaret A
Eastman L R	McCulloch John T	Webb G M 3
F.	McCoslin George	Weaver Thos M
Foart D F	McClure John	Wright Aaron
Ferguson James 2	McGuire Spicer J	Wyatt Thomas
Ferguson Sarah	McCarmen H	Weaver Mrs Mary Alva
Faulger Jesse	McCarten Edward	Wright Emely
Foster Henry G	McNab Stephen	Weill James
Fisher Miss Rachel	McDonal Moses	Wagner Lewis
Ferguson Charles	McClure Melinda	Watts Isaac
Fenimore Clay	McDonald J R	Wood W H
Fox Wm	N.	Wilson E 2
Fisher Nancy	Nash Pelhander	Webb Madison
Fox Wm	Newland H B	Wilson Isaac
Farley John E	Norwood Alfred A	Ware Richard
Fisher John	Neighbors Chas W	Wright Spencer
Fox Richard 2	Negley Geo M	Wright Mrs Emma
G.	Noble H E	Willinger Samuel
Graham Allen D	Newland W	Walton Sarah
G l Miss Sorella J	Newman Ivy	Wright Wesley G
Gall J J	Newhouse John	Wood Sec Elizabeth
Grand Secretary Grand Lodge of Indiana Masonic	Negley D N	Wood Miss Allinde
Gause Jacob	O.	Walker T
Gardner Miss Anna	Outland Edward	Wilson Jeremiah
Gasscock James	Orr Author	Wright Isaac
Giger Daniel	P.	Wyman Miss Eliza
Gaer & Co	Price R	Wisdon Miss Caroline
Grove Henry H 2	Potts Stephen	Y.
Gaither A	Park Sarah Miss	Young George
Green N	Phillips Pardon	L. DUNLAP, P. M.
Greene Sidney S	Pence Joseph	
Gaber George	Parker John	
Green J W & C E	Parker A Miss	
Gordwin Thomas S	Pigg David W	
Goodhoff Henry	Pugh Jesse	
Griffith Sarah A E 2	Parker A	
Gulnstead T B	Powell Maldon	
H.	Perry Amelia Mrs	
Hickman Peter	Phillips Charles B	
Hutchinson John	Pence John	
Hinsley Nancy	Patterson Wm M	
Hudson Norman	Phillips Hannah	
	Parker Cynthia	

7?-2w

Kesey's Alternating Bee Hive.

IF it is more than due to say, that wherever it has been fairly tried, it has obtained universal favor; and it becomes a question of more profitable in any of the various hives that have been tried, the use of this hive will increase the profitableness two or three fold, and is a sure preventive against all depredations of the Bee Miller or Moth. Individual, township or county rights in Morgan, Putnam, Hendricks, Vigo, Bartholomew, Lawrence, Jackson, Jennings, Martin and Orange, or individual rights in Marion or Johnson counties, can be had of the subscriber. Individual rights are sold at $5; townships, from $30 to $50.

Persons wishing to examine the hive, or any information respecting it, will please call at my store, or address T. R. CASE.

76 Opposite Frazier's Hotel, Indianapolis.

CHEAPEST!

T. R. CASE would call the attention of the members of the Legislature and strangers visiting our city, to his very large assortment of staple and fancy dry goods, any of which he pledges himself to sell as cheap as can be in any western city. Please call and see. 76

SHERIFF AND COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of decree to me directed from the clerk's office of the Marion circuit court, I will expose to public sale on the 17th day of February, 1848, at the court house door in the town of Indianapolis, within the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for seven years of all the following described real estate, to wit:

All of the north west quarter of section No. 34, and the north east quarter of the south west quarter of section No. 34, and one-hundred acres off the north end or side of the north east quarter of section No. 34, and all of the south east quarter of section No. 27, and the north east quarter of the south west quarter of section No. 27; also all that strip of land being a part of the south west quarter of section No. 26, and the north west quarter of section No. 35, which lies west of the low path of the Central Canal, and which has been decided to the said Enoch D. John, all in township No. 15 north, of range No. 3 east, containing 555 acres more or less, lying and being in Marion county and State of Indiana; and also the north half of section No. 13, and the north half of section No. 14, in township No. 16 north, of range No. 1 west, containing 640 acres more or less, situate in the county of Hendricks and State aforesaid.

And on failure to realize the full amount of judgment decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate. Taken as the property of Cornelius G. W. Comegys, Enoch D. John and Noah N. John, at the suit of the State Bank of Indiana and Isaac Dunn.

A. W. RUSSELL, sheriff Marion county, and special commissioner appointed by the court.

January 24, 1848. 73-3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the clerk's office of the Marion circuit court, I will expose to public on the 17th day of February, 1848, at the court house door in the town of Indianapolis, within the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Beginning at the north east corner of square No. 48, in the town of Indianapolis; thence 67½ feet; thence east 195 feet; thence no 1 to 6½ feet; thence west 195 feet to the place of beginning, covering the ground of lot No. 12, in said square.

And on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose the fee simple of said real estate. Taken as the property of the city council of the town of Indianapolis, at the suit of Jo n L. Ketcham

73-3w ($4,87) A. W. RUSSELL, Sheriff Marion County.

State of Indiana, Spencer County, ss.

SPENCER CIRCUIT COURT, OCTOBER TERM, 1847.

In Chancery.

Thomas G. Mason admr. *De Bonis non* of the estate of Matthew Kempton, deceased, vs Rosemote Dugar, James F. Beard, Ferdinand Beard, Perdina Beard, and the unknown heirs of Matthew H. Kempton, deceased.

NOW at this term comes the complainant by counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court by affidavit herein filed, that Rosemote Dugar, and the unknown heirs aforesaid, are not resident of the State of Indiana. It is therefore ordered by the court, that said defendants be notified of the pendency of this suit by publication; that order for three weeks in the Indiana State Sentinel, a public newspaper of general circulation printed and published in the city of Indianapolis, State of Indiana the last of which said publications shall be at least sixty days before the first day of the next term of this court, and that unless they, the said defendants appear before the ceiling of the court at the next term of this court, and plead, answer or demur to complainants' bill of complaint, the same will be taken as confessed and decreed accordingly, and this cause is continued. By order of court.

Witness, JOHN CRAWFORD, Clerk,
By S. W. FAIRFIELD, Dep. Clk.

Rockport, December 23, 1847.
T. F. De Butler, L. S. 6-3wis

State of Indiana, Hamilton county, ss.

IN THE HAMILTON CIRCUIT COURT, MARCH TERM, 1848.

Bill in Chancery.

Rosannah Kinder, Margaret Kinder, John Kinder, Harvey Kinder, Vinna Kinder, Peter Kinder, by Edward Hill, their next friend, vs. Isaac Marts, Jane Smith, John C. Smith, Mary Ann Smith, Phebe Smith and Henry C. Smith.

THE said petitioners by their counsel having filed in the office of the clerk of the Hamilton circuit court the affidavit of a disinterested person, showing that Jane Smith, John C. Smith, Mary Ann Smith, Phebe Smith and Henry C. Smith, defendants to the said bill of complaint herein, are not residents of the State of Indiana. Therefore the said defendants are hereby notified of the pendency of said bill of complaint, and that unless they appear on the calling of the cause on the first day of the next term of this court, and plead, answer or demur to said bill, the same and the matters and things therein contained as to them, will be taken as confessed, and determined in their absence.

E. S. Stone, sol. for comp. JOAN G. BURNS, Clk.

71 3w ($2.37)

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