From the Brookville American, (Whig,) Nov. 26.

Mr. Clay's Speech.

In this paper will be found Mr. Clay's Lexington Speech. We suppose it is destined to be the creed and text book of the whig party. As such it is an important document. It emanates from a man of long experience and talents, and who has more influence with the professional politicians than any other man living. So long has his finger indicated the way in which politicians should move, that we now follow implicitly in his lead without why or wherefore; and he is truly a gallant leader.

But shall our devotion to Mr. Clay (which we fear has been more constant than to our God) induce us to declare this speech immaculate? Shall we blindly admit that he is the oracle which never utters an uncertain sound? We love and venerate Mr. Clay for his long and ardent services to his country. Our first and last vote were freely and enthusiastically given to him, with our ardent prayer that he might be elected to administer the affairs of our Government. And although we hope we have defended him through a Presidential campaign for the last time, yet we still view him as the greatest man of the age.

But as we intend hereafter to view every man impartially, and to yield to every one the credit to which he is entitled, we will proceed to speak of this speech as though we had no feeling upon the subject, and as though Mr. Clay was no more than an ordinary man; and we hope our readers will endeavor to divest themselves of prejudice as much as we have.

This speech is upon the subjects of the Mexican war and slavery—the two great questions of the day. Let us see, then, how he treats these subjects.

Where is the boundary of Texas? is the great question. Settle this, and you settle the war question. If Texas extended to the Rio Grande, we had the undoubted right to march our army to that River, and if Mexico interposed, traitorous is he who would not defend our rights to the fullest extent. But does Mr. Clay settle this question, notwithstanding his foresight and long experience? Does he give any light to determine whether the Nueces or the Rio Grande is the line? Not a word upon the subject.

He declaims against slavery enough to satisfy the most crazy abolitionist, but finally concludes that slavery was imposed on us by Great Britain, and it is probable it will continue for centuries before we can get clear of it. That it is better to suffer with the evil than to create a greater one by premature action—thus satisfying the fears of the South.

Mr. Clay is right, we have no doubt, in the power and duty of Congress, to declare the object of the war. They should do so, and the President, as an executive officer, should faithfully carry out their directions.

Mr. Clay, we believe, is in error in stating that whilst our Minister was wending his way to Mexico with his diplomatic credentials, Gen. Taylor was ordered to advance to the bank of the Rio Grande, opposite to Matamoras. Our recollection is that our Minister reached the city of Mexico on the 6th day of December, 1845, and the order for Gen. Taylor to advance was dated the 13th of Jan., 1846.

Mr. Clay is opposed to the acquisition of any territory by conquest, yet he favors the purchase of the California by treaty, in payment of the debt due our citizens by Mexico.

If Mr. Clay favors the fixation of the boundary of Texas at the Nueces, we are not with him. We believe the territory between the Nueces and Rio Grande belonged to the United States, as much as any part of Texas, and that we had as perfect and undisputed right to march over any part of it, and to the banks of the Rio Grande, as we have to march to the banks of the Niagara. Nor as one of the citizens of the U. S. can we willingly give up one foot of it. We would as zealously oppose the acquisition of any part of the territory of Mexico, merely as conquest. Yet believing we are right in this war, Mexico should pay us the expenses we incur, either in money or its equivalent.

We are right or we are wrong in waging this war upon Mexico. If we are right—if the insults and wrongs we had received from Mexico, were good cause for the war, we are for whipping them, not only till *we* know it, but *they* know and will acknowledge it, and will make a satisfactory peace. If we are right, Mexico should pay us for what we have expended in prosecuting this war. If they have not the money, then they must give the next best equivalent.

But on the contrary, if this war we are waging be unholy, unjust, and without cause, as a God-fearing people, and as we expect justice at His hands, we should abandon the war—call home our troops—pay Mexico all she has expended—rebuild her towns and cities, and settle ample pensions upon her wounded, her orphans and her widows, and in every possible way repair the wrong. If we believed this war as unjust as some pretend to, this is what we would favor.

But believing as we do, that we had a right to annex Texas, (although we always doubted the propriety,) and that her boundary extended to the Rio Grande, we are right in the war, and as a consequence, if we want California, why not take it as a part of indemnity for the expenses of the war, instead of paying for it in the money by treaty, as Mr. Clay suggests.

But we hope Congress this winter will declare the object of the war—what we want and what we must have. Then let the object be quickly and signally required at the hands of Mexico. No Spanish sullenness should be met with hesitating *magnanimity*. They can neither feel nor appreciate such warfare. The vigorous use of the cannon and the sword is the only argument they ever acknowledge.

A Most Important Decision in Mississippi.---The Vicksburg Bank.

We learn from the Jackson (Miss.) Southerner that the High Court of Errors and Appeals has just made one of the most important decisions ever delivered in Mississippi. The case is that of Alex. H. Arthur vs. Thos. E. Robins, W. S. Bodley, and W. C. Walker, Assignees of the Commercial and Railroad Bank of Vicksburg. This great cause was decided by the Court in favor of the appellant, Arthur. In February, 1840, the Directory of the Bank, which was incorporated with a capital of $4,000,000, made two deeds of assignment, conveying all its property and effects of every description, to three Trstees or assignees, for the alleged purposes of enabling it to avoid a forfeiture of its charter by completing the railroad within the time prescribed by the charter, and of placing all its credits on an equal footing.

The profits to arise from the road after its completion were also assigned, and this, as expressed in the deeds, was contemplated as the principal source for the payment of the debts of the Bank; all which was intended to be effected by preventing the execution of judgments that might be recovered against the Bank till its affairs should be wound up. In 1841, Alexander H. Arthur being the holder of a considerable amount of notes of the Bank, submitted the deeds of assignment to the examination of his counsel Wm. G. Thompson, Esq., of this city, and upon his counsel and advice that the assignment could be broken and set aside, he had suit instituted to recover his claim. Judgment was obtained in Warren Circuit Court, levied on the property of the Bank, the execution of which was enjoined, and the cause went into the Supreme Court of Chancery, where it was argued, on demurrer, by Geo. S. Yerger, Esq. and S. S. Prentiss, Esq., on the part of the assignees, and by William Thompson, Sr., and W. G. Thompson, Esq., for the other side—the demurrer raising the single question of the legal validity of the assignment, looking to the face of the deeds alone.

The Chancellor gave his decision in 1844, sustaining the assignment, from which decision an appeal was taken to the High Court, by which the chancellor's decree is reversed, and it is decided that the assignment is illegal and void, upon the face of the deeds themselves. We learn that this decision is based upon one of the points presented and argued fully before the Chancellor in 1843, by W. G. Thompson, Esq., who argued the cause as leading counsel in reply for Mr. Arthur, in the High Court—viz: that the assignment was an attempt to appropriate the property and effects to the ultimate benefit of the Bank, postponing creditors without limit. The effect of this decision is to displace the assignees, and throw the whole business of the bank back into the hands of the President, Directors & Co., as it stood before the assignment.

A Point of Order.—In the New York Legislature a member paused in the midst of a remarkably windy speech, to take a drink of water. Another member named Bloss, rose to a point of order. Every body started, wondering what the point of order was.

"What is it?" said the speaker.

"I think, sir," continued Bloss, "it is out of order for a *wind* mill to go by water."

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Annexation of Yucatan.

The tenor of the news from this independent State, formerly a department of Mexico, leads us to believe that overtures will be made on the part of its Government, to become annexed to the United States. A disposition of this kind will have great influence in the settlement of our difficulties with Mexico. A fear will be awakened in the breasts of the revolutionary leaders of that distracted country, that other and valuable departments may be induced to follow in the lead assumed by Yucatan. The Californias are lost to them beyond doubt or peradventure, and Tamaulipas has shown evident signs of rebellion against the Federal authority.

The insecurity of life and property under Governments as unstable as those which have ruled Mexico for a long period of time, has disgusted the more peaceable disposed of the inhabitants; and we may expect to see demonstrations from several of the departments for either an independent existence, or annexation to the United States. The peaceable pursuits of agriculture and commerce are directly inimical to the lawless *pronunciamentos* of successful generals, whose power depend on the insecure support of a hireling soldiery. The two cannot exist in a country that has even the show of a republican form of government, and the security extended to the merchants and farmers by our armies, will go a great ways, in confirming them in power, and the discountenancing of all attempts at revoulution.

Once let the benign influence of pure republican laws be extended over the benighted people of Mexico—their unappreciable blessings disseminated broadcast throughout the land, and the days and glories of revolutionary heroes are numbered with the things of the past. The people, in the exercise of their sovereign power, will bid the military despotism stay its bloody work, that peace and plenty may be extended over a smiling land. The fruitful vallies and plains of Mexico will quicken under the impulse, into renewed life and vigor. Security to the laborer would be afforded—a sure guaranty offered to the merchant that in the pursuit of gain and traffic, his goods will not be confiscated by the tyrant of to-day, to battle with the tyrant of to-morrow. Forced levies to recruit the exhausted ranks of the army, battling for what the mass has nothing to expect from, would cease, and the power of the people be felt and acknowledged. Such, in all human probabilities, will be a portion of the results of the present war.

For our part, we hope that our armies will not be withdrawn from Mexico until a stable government is formed and firmly established. The enlightened spirit of the age demands it at our hands, and bids us God speed in the good work. The unerring fingers of destiny point to this result, and shall the puny efforts of man arrest the glorious work, in its progress to completion? The blessings that will have flowed from wise laws, and will continue to swell the tide of our prosperity, should not be possessed with a selfish spirit, but all who wish to drink of the pure waters of freedom, should be welcomed as brothers in the great work of regeneration.

We are not friendly to annexation, in the broad acceptation of the term, but we are in favor of infusing stability into the government of Mexico. We wish to see the military power of that country, which has only served to oppress and degrade its people, crushed with a strong hand; and the *sovereign* power rule in its stead. Such we believe to be the desire of the people of Mexico, and we wish to see the protecting hand of our government extended to their aid.

In connection with the subject of the annexation of Yucatan, we clip the following interesting description of its extent, situation, climate, &c., from the columns of the New York *Herald*:

It contains an area of forty-eight thousand five hundred square miles, and a population of little over half a million, whose characteristics for self-government, and worthiness to be admitted into our republic can best be inferred from their past conduct and their political history since they withdrew from Mexico and became a separate State. Merida, the capital, is about twenty-four miles from the sea, and contains a population of thirty-two thousand. The chief town is Campeachy, on the bay of that name, with a population of nineteen thousand.

The soil of Yucatan is extremely prolific: and under proper cultivation, produces large crops of cotton, indigo, tobacco, pepper, sugar, Indian corn, and almost every other description of grain. Cattle and fowl of every description, are very numerous, and it possesses large forests of logwood, which is the principal article of export, and in which a large trade is carried on with the United States and other countries.

Its geographical position is very favorable. It is in the form of a peninsula, stretching out nearly four degrees into the Gulf of Mexico, and directly opposite to New Orleans and Mobile. By our acquisition of it, we could get as great a control over that important part of the ocean as we would by the acquisition of the Island of Cuba. With a naval station at Campeachy, and another at New Orleans, the whole Gulf would be at once under our control. It adjoins the States of Tobasco and Chiapas, which border on the Huasaculco river, in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, the proposed line of a ship canal and railroad to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific ocean.

Affecting Anecdote of Peter the Great.—The following anecdote is related to show that the Emperor Peter the Great, was not so savage as some have represented him to be:—Peter had a violent passion for an officer's daughter named Munce or Moens, and used more assiduous means to gain her than monarchs generally are forced to;—at last she yielded, and became his public mistress, and he loved her for many years with a fondness rarely found. One fatal day he went to see a castle he had built in the sea, attended by his own and foreign ministers. At their return, the Polish minister, by some accident fell over the draw-bridge and was drowned, notwithstanding all endeavors to save him. The emperor ordered all the papers in his pockets to be taken out and sealed up before the company. On searching his pockets, a picture dropped which the emperor took up, and judge his surprise when he found it was the portrait of his lady. In a sudden gust of passion he tore open some of the papers, and found several letters from her to the deceased in the tenderest style. He left the company that instant, came alone to the apartment of my informant and ordered her to send for the lady thither; he then produced the picture and letters, and when he told her of his death, she burst into tears, while he reproached her with ingratitude in such a storm of passion, that my author expected to see her murdered; but on a sudden he also melted to tears, and said he forgave her since he so severely felt how impossible it was to conquer inclination, "for," he added, "notwithstanding you have returned my fondness with falsehood, I find I cannot hate you though I do myself for the meaness of spirit I am guilty of; but it would be quite despicable in me to continue to live with you; therefore begone while I can keep my passion within the bounds of humanity. You shall never want, but I will never see you more." He kept his word, and soon after married her to one who had an employment at a distance, and was always kind to them in point of fortune. Thenceforward his attachment to the fair sex was confined solely to Catharine, whose good conduct and affection, and unremitted attention fully entitled her to his undivided love, confidence and esteem.—*Letters from a lady who resided sometime in Russia.*

Telegraph Law.—The Legislature of Tennessee has passed an act granting right of way to any system of telegraphing, to the lawful owners thereof, upon license from the board of internal improvements; provided such system does not infringe upon private rights secured by patent from the United States.

Persons wishing to set up posts on any of the public roads, must first make application to the Board, giving a full and accurate description of the system they propose to use, and exhibiting their title papers thereto: and if the Board is satisfied that such system does not infringe upon private rights, secured by patent, and that the applicants are the lawful owners thereof, then they shall give license, but not otherwise.

The principle of this act is, that the State will encourage an honest competition in the business of telegraphing; but will not give facilities to imposition and fraud.—*Journal of Commerce.*

☞Corded skirts are serviceable sometimes. A Michigan paper says that a lady and gentleman, while out riding lately, had the misfortune to break one of the shafts of the buggy, and being destitute of all material for repairing it, the young lady called for a knife, and soon presented the young man with some seven or eight feet of bed-cord, which enabled him to make all necessary repairs for proceeding, and they went on their way rejoicing.

The Attitude of the Whigs.

We were wrong in our statement yesterday, that the whig majority in the House of Representatives had accomplished the reference of the President's message to the appropriate committees. The shameful fact—the foully shameful fact—is, that in a time of war *eight weeks* of the session have passed, and this *first preliminary step* to the intelligent transaction of the public business of this American people has not yet been taken.

The *motive* of the whig party in this scandalous waste of the time of the people by their servants in Congress is not doubtful. The whigs of the House take this course, and are encouraged by some of their leading journals to take it, *in order to prolong the war, and defeat the efforts of the administration to bring it to an honorable close.* In this manner the whigs seek to prostrate the administration. To this end they seem to be entirely willing at the same time to sacrifice the character and the best interests of the country in the war with Mexico. Blind to all the dangers and evils involved in this needless delay of the return of just peace, their eyes are open only to the fallacious prospect of whig ascendency and the spoils of proscription which it will bring. Intent upon providing for the hungry throng of their unscrupulous and corrupt followers, the leaders of the whig party almost openly avow, and most plainly indicate by their action, or inaction, that they regard the suitable provision for the supply and reinforcement of our army in Mexico as being, in the comparison, but dust in the balance. A thousand voices from Mexico—voices both of whigs and democrats—of men in civil life, and of soldiers—tell of the *effect* in that country of this policy of the whigs. We hear, from every source of information in Mexico, that her military rulers look to the whig leaders of this country as their allies and friends—their sole hope and reliance in refusing peace and protracting the war. The Mexican journals are filled with anti-American diatribes of American politicians and journalists against the war. Already that most outrageous vote of 82 to 81, in which, by a majority of *one voice*, the whigs of the House have declared that this war is "unnecessary and unconstitutional" on our part, and "begun by the President of the United States"—that declaration which (in view of the fact that the war bill of May 15, 1846, providing for and authorizing the prosecution of *a war of invasion* against Mexico, was voted for by almost the entire mass of the whig party in Congress) must, in its plain self-contradiction, in its manifestly factious purpose, in its gross disregard of the facts of the case, in its necessary operation upon the government of Mexico, and its wantonness of assault upon a cause which with the previous concurrence of the whigs, has been made, now for more than eighteen months, the cause of our whole country against her foe—this formal whig declaration, thus infamous in its character, has doubtless already reached the Mexican government at Queretaro, and is at this moment published and placarded in the city of Mexico, to rouse up the war faction there to new malignity, and new courage, and new efforts against our army and against peace! The whigs of the House, finding no time as yet even to put the President's message in the hands of their committees, and so to *prepare* for the work of legislation most needful to give the government the means of securing peace, find ample time to put forth *this vote*, which must make the ear of every patriotic American who hears it to tingle with shame that his country is thus maligned, and with indignation against her defamers! Not only is this shameful vote against the executive government *not true*, but it is without any decent pretence of truth; for if it have anything like a *probable cause* to stand upon, why is it not followed up by the great and solemn remedy for violations of the constitution by Executive power? Why, in such a case, does the sword of *impeachment*, instead of executing justice upon the guilty, yet rust in its scabbard? Prompt and zealous thus to slander and outrage the government and the cause of their country—ready and active to rouse up our Mexican foes to new obstinacy, and fury, and slaughter, the whig leaders seem well contented with their single deed, and, taking no more heed of the urgent business of the country, have gone composedly to *sleep* upon its *laurels!*

To adopt the no-indemnity policy of "no more territory"—to decare a war begun and prosecuted upon their own party votes, a violation of the constitution—to defeat, or delay till delay is equivalent to defeat, the supplies of men and money wanted to close the war, upon the pledge to vote which supplies not a few of them were chosen—to keep the public business away from even the preparatory consideration of committees, as if in the nefarious hope that disaster may overtake our army, or bankruptcy force its way into our national treasury—to delay or refuse all proper facilities to the government for the negotiation of a war loan, and at the same time to create an artificial panic in the money market, by predicting a financial pressure, which cannot come to the treasury, or the country in general, unless through the needless alarm of whig clamors and the suicidal coercion of whig votes—to declare to capitalists that there is little hope of peace while our army remains in Mexico as it is, yet to withhold the additional regiments wanted to make its action more efficient to secure peace—to proclaim that without a slight and temporary war-tax on tea and coffee, the treasury will find it difficult to borrow money; yet to refuse such a war-tax, which a patriotic people would gladly pay in such a cause—to flinch away from a vote to withdraw our troops, and yet to delay suitable provision for their adequate maintenance in Mexico—to cry out, in a word, *that something must be done* to stave off ruin to our national interests, and yet to delay, day after day, and week after week, either *to do* anything, or *to get ready* to do anything, useful;—this—all this, and just this—seems now to be the way in which the whig leaders in Congress are inclined to stand by and sustain their country and their government in a time of war!

Such a policy is the death-warrant of any party in this country which shall dare to carry it out. Such a policy is a return to the worst days of the Essex Junto—of the Hartford Convention—of the "Black Cockades," and the "Blue Lights!" It is the old cry of "*Jim Madison's war, and Jim Madison may fight it out,*" put forth again in the same fell spirit of "moral treason" which, in 1812, dashed to pieces a powerful, and wealthy, and well-organized party, in its shock against the steadfast patriotism of the American people!—*Union.*

An Admirable Decision by a Jury.—A case was recently submitted to a jury in this county, which, for its novelty and happy result, deserves a place in "the reports."

It arose from the following circumstance: two men, living near neighbors, had a falling out about the cow of one of the parties frequently getting into the enclosure of the other, and which finally resulted in the death of the cow—she having been set on by dogs and chased till she ran against a stump and broke her neck.

The case was submitted to a jury of respectable and wealthy farmers.

After hearing all the circumstances related, the jury made up their minds that the owner of the cow couldn't afford to loose her, and that the owner of the dogs wasn't able to pay for her—they therefore rendered the following verdict: that the jury should pay the value of the cow, the magistrate treat the party, and the constable pay the costs.

The verdict was immediately ratified and satisfied, to the great joy of the entire neighborhood.—*Lou. Democrat.*

Waking up the Wrong Passenger.—A particular "green 'un" entered the Nassau cars for Lowell, to the infinite delight of several Boston Bucks. They soon gathered around their victim, and opened their batteries of wit and sarcasm with a raking fire. The countryman bore it like a philosopher until they were approaching Lowell, when he turned to the one who had been most forward in "poking fun," and who, by the way, wore a "goatee" beneath his chin, and very seriously exclaimed: "Why, I know you, and I knew your parents before you; I can remember when you was born; your mother had twins, a boy and a goat; the boy died, but the goat lived."

Superstition.—The following act of ignorant superstition was committed a few days ago at Amsterdam, (Holland.) A country girl in the service of a baker had joined the sect called Pietistes, some of the members of which assured her that she possessed the divine essence, and therefore was invulnerable. Fully believing this herself, she asserted it to her fellow servants, and to convince them thrust her right hand into the blazing oven, but in a few seconds her hand was so severely burnt that she will be deprived of the use of it for the rest of her life.—*Galignani.*

The death of Col. Taney, brother of the Chief Justice, is announced in Missouri.

The Unsold Lands.

BY DUGANNE.

"The United States claim to own more than 1,000,000,000 acres of unsettled lands.—[Senate Doc. 446, XXIXth Congress, 1st Session.

A billion of acres of unsold land
Are lying in grievous death;
And millions of men in the image of God
Are starving all over the earth!
O! tell me, ye sons of America,
How much men's souls are worth!

Ten hundred millions of acres good,
That never knew spade or plough—
And a million of souls in our goodly land,
Are pining in want, I trow;
And orphans are crying for bread this day,
And widows in misery bow!

To whom do these acres of land belong?
And why do they thriftless lie?
And why is the widow's lament unheard?
And stifled the orphan's cry?
And why are the poor-house and prison full,
And the gallows tree built high?

Those millions of acres belong to Man!
And his claim is,—that he needs!
And his title is signed by the hand of God—
Our God, who the raven feeds.
And the starving soul of each famished man,
At the throne of Justice pleads!

Ye may not heed it, ye haughty men,
Whose hearts as rocks are cold—
But the time shall come when the fiat of God
In thunder shall be told!
For the voice of the great I AM hath said
That the "land shall not be sold."

Western Exchange, Phila., Dec. 13th, 1847.

[Young America.

The Electric Telegraph in Holland.—A recent ordinance of the King of Holland enacts, that no line of electric telegraph shall be established without the consent of the Government; that the tariff for the transmission of intelligence shall be submitted to the Ministers of the Interior and Finance; that intelligence from or to the Government shall be transmitted in preference to that of private individuals; that in time of war, the telegraphs shall be placed under the control of the navy and war departments; that, when peculiar circumstances shall require it, the service of telegraphs shall be provisionally or entirely suspended; that all the news received or sent by the telegraphs shall be inscribed on registers; and that, if, eventually, the use of electric telegraphs shall be found to lessen the revenues of the Post-office, the proprietors of the telegraphs shall be obliged to pay an indemnity.—*Liverpool Albion.*

More Romance.—The Charleston Patriot mentions a circumstance which is related in a letter from Key West, that may be classed among the romantic. A short time since, a vessel bound to Mexico, ran ashore on the reef. Among the crew was a beautiful young lady, disguised as a boy. The crew supposing her, what her garments represented her, she was required to take her regular spell at the pumps. She revealed her situation and sex to the captain, who, of course, relieved her at once from a position so unsuited to the previous habits of her life. She is of a very respectable family at the north, and has an attachment for one who had gone forth to fight his country's battles in Mexico. Hearing that her lover had been wounded, she had assumed a boy's attire and eloped from the paternal roof for the purpose of joining her sweetheart, and nursing him on his bed of sickness and pain. She has been treated with great kindness by the hospitable people of Key West, and is to be sent home, doubtless much against her own inclinations.

Long Abstinence from Food and Water.—The sheep possesses a remarkable power of abstinence, and will endure privation of food and water for weeks at a time. The Salem Standard gives a curious instance of this fact. A sheep, belonging to Mr. John Snitcher, of Lower Penn's Neck Township, disappeared on Christmas day from his premises; and all search proving unavailing, it was given up for lost or stolen, when a person by chance happening to look into a hollow log, on Friday last, discovered the animal firmly wedged, but alive, and apparently but little the worse for its long confinement of *twenty-seven* days! The sheep had evidently worked its way in the log, probably to secure a shelter from the snow, until its progress was checked, and not understanding the science of "backing out," remained a close prisoner, as above stated. How it managed to subsist without food or water is a mystery.

SUPREME COURT OF INDIANA.

November Term, 1847.

REPORTED FOR THE SENTINEL BY A. M. CARNAHAN, ESQ.

FEBRUARY, 8th, 1848.

Collins vs. Sutton.—Error to the Fulton C. C.

Per Curiam.—Without the aid of the statute of 1834, p. 60, a promise by a purchaser of land from the U. S. to a settler on such land to pay him for improvements made by him on the land, while it belonged to the U. S., could not be made the foundation of a suit, for the want of consideration. That act was repealed by the R. S. of 1843. This suit, therefore, which is founded on such a promise as is above named, cannot be maintained. *Reversed.*

Doe ex dem. Calvert vs. Makepeace.—Error to Madison C. C.

Per Curiam.—A bill of exceptions was certified by the associate judges of the Circuit Court, containing at the time it was so certified, several blanks, which the Court ordered the clerk to fill in making up the record. The opposite party objected at the time to the bill being certified in an unfinished and incomplete state. *Held*, that the objection was well taken, and that the bill of exceptions could not be noticed. *Affirmed.*

Draper vs. Williams.—Appeal from Tippecanoe C. C.

Smith, J.—A paper purporting to be an affidavit to procure a writ of foreign attachment, made before a commissioner, in the State of New York, to take depositions, affidavits, acknowledgment of deeds, &c., appointed by the Governor of this State, under the authority of the 12 h sect. of the 9th chapter of the R. S., and certified by said commissioner, is not admissible in evidence without proof of its authenticity; the statute making no provision that such commissioner shall keep an official seal, or that such certificate shall be evidence of itself without such proof. *Affirmed.*

The State vs. Kesler & Kesler.—Error to the Hendricks C. C.

Per Curiam.—An indictment will lie under the statute for an assault and battery, with intent to commit murder in the second degree. *Reversed.*

Carpenter & Co. vs. Robinson.—Error to the Jefferson C. C.

A judgment was obtained before a Justice of the Peace against "William Carpenter & Co.," and execution issued thereon against the said William Carpenter & Co. Upon an appeal to the Circuit Court, the judgment and execution were void, for being in the name of William Carpenter & Co., &c. *Held, per Curiam*, if the said William Carpenter & Co. was a single individual, doing business under such name and style, and that fact was proved on the trial under the general issue, the C. C. should have rendered judgment in the name of William Carpenter & Co.—there being in such case no other names to appear upon the record. But if there were other individual names included in the firm name of C. & Co., the judgment and execution would not be *void* for the reason upon which they were so declared. *Reversed.*

Ross vs. Plummer.—Error to the Vermillion C. C. Affirmed.

Manlove vs. Ezra.—Appeal from the Tippecanoe C. C. Affirmed.

Fuller et al. vs. Garrigus.—Error to the Parke C. C. Dismissed by plaintiffs.

Dunkle vs. McCormick.—Error to the Cass C. C. Affirmed.

For the State Sentinel.

Messrs. Editors: I notice an article in the Journal of this morning signed "A Taylor Whig," in which it is attempted to screen Gen. Taylor, by throwing the blame on Gen. Jos. Lane. If the writer supposes Gen. Jos. Lane has no defenders, I can inform him he is much mistaken; and permit me to say to that gentleman, that he is making his calculations without his host; that his broad statements, and low insinuations, do not amount to proof, and he cannot sustain his position, so far as Jos. Lane is concerned. And I will refer the author to Gen. Taylor's report, and particularly that part referring to the second regiment where he applies the term Fugitives to Indianans, and has never withdrawn it.

An Indiana Democrat.

Small Pox.

Messrs. Chapmans & Spann—Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to say, that no case of small pox or variotloid has occurred at the Palmer House, since the recovery of Mrs. Palmer, (about 3 weeks since.) The house has been thoroughly ventilated, and no danger need be apprehended of contracting the disease, by those visiting the house. The rumor that Mrs. McDougal, or her children, had contracted the disease, is wholly without foundation.

J. F. MERRILL, M. D.

Indianapolis, Feb. 11, 1848.

Died, In Covington, on the 4th of February, 1848, Mary Ann Sangster, consort of Thomas R. Sangster, merchant of that place.

PUBLIC LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the First Session of the Thirtieth Congress.

[Public—No. 1.]

AN ACT making an appropriation to supply, in part, a deficiency in the appropriations for subsistence in kind of the army and volunteers during the year ending the 30th June, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one million of dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to supply, in part, a deficiency in the appropriations for the subsistence in kind of the army and volunteers during the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

ROBT. C. WINTHROP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
G. M. DALLAS,
President of the Senate.

Approved January 4, 1848:

JAMES K. POLK.

[Public—No. 2.]

AN ACT to authorize the issuing of a register to the barque Canton.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be issued, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a register for the barque Canton, formerly a Haytien vessel, but now owned by William T. Sayward, J. R. Kimball, and H. C. Lowell, citizens of the State of Maine; and which said vessel, having been wrecked and condemned on one of the Muscle Ridge Islands, was purchased by them, and which they have caused to be repaired and refitted for sea again: *Provided*, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the cost of the repairs made in the United States, after the purchase of the said vessel by the present owners, exceeds three-fourths of the original cost of building a vessel of the same tonnage in the United States.

Approved January 14, 1848.

[Public—No. 3.]

AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to grant a register to the barque Sarah and Eliza.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be issued, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a register for the barque Sarah and Eliza, formerly a British vessel, but now owned by Joshua T. Jones, Charles H. Jones, and Thomas Bell, citizens of the State of New York; and which said vessel having been wrecked and condemned on the coast of Maryland, was purchased by them, got off, and towed to New York, repaired, and refitted for sea: *Provided*, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the cost thereof, after the purchase of the said vessel by the present owners, exceeds three-fourths of the original cost of building a vessel of the same tonnage in the United States.

Approved January 26, 1848.

[Public—No. 4.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to reorganize the General Land Office," approved July fourth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if at any time the number of patents for lands sold or granted under the authority of the United States, shall be such that they cannot be signed in reasonable time by the secretary appointed for that purpose under the sixth section of the above recited act, that, in that case the President shall be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint an assistant secretary, to sign the same, but the said assistant shall be employed by the express direction of the President, and only for such time as may be necessary to bring up the arrears of patents which may be ready for signature.

Approved January 26, 1848.

[Public—No. 5.]

AN ACT concerning certain collection districts, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, Cold Spring, on the north side of Long Island, in the State of New York, be, and the same is hereby, made a port of delivery within the collection district of the port of New York, and that a surveyor be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to reside at the said port of Cold Spring, who shall have power to enrol and license vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and to enter and clear, and grant registers and other usual papers to vessels employed in the whale fishery, under such restrictions and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary, and who shall give the usual bond, perform the usual duties in the manner prescribed, and be entitled to receive the fees allowed by law to surveyors and collectors for the same duties, and no more. But all cargoes chargeable with duties shall be entered and the duties paid at the port of New York, before permission shall be granted to discharge the same at Cold Spring; that Greenport, on the northeast part of Long Island, in the State of New York, be, and the same is hereby, made a port of delivery for the towns of Southhold and Riverhead, within the collection district of the port of Sag Harbor, and that a surveyor be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to reside at the said port of Greenport, who shall have like powers and fees, and be under the like restrictions, as is provided in this act for the surveyor of Cold Spring; but all cargoes chargeable with duties shall be entered and the duties paid at the port of Sag Harbor, before permission shall be granted to discharge the same at Greenport.

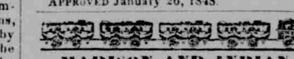
Approved January 26, 1848.

[Public—No. 6.]

AN ACT to provide clothing for volunteers in the service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the money which, under existing laws, is allowed to volunteers as a commutation for clothing, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause the volunteers to be furnished with clothing in kind, at the same rates, according to grades, as is provided for the troops of the regular army.

Approved January 26, 1848.



MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, January 3d, 1848, the Passenger Cars will leave Madison and Indianapolis daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows, viz:

Leave Madison at 8 o'clock A. M., and arrive in Indianapolis, at about 2 P. M.

Leave Indianapolis at 7½ o'clock A. M., and arrive in Madison, at about 1½ P. M.

Freight trains run daily leaving Madison and Indianapolis at 5 o'clock A. M.

All Freight for the Northern Station must be at the depot at Madison by 3 o'clock, to insure its shipment the succeeding day.

Feb. 10, 1848. 81-tf HENRY R. HALL, Sup't.

Hats, Caps, Hatter's Furs and Trimmings.

THE subscribers are now in receipt of their spring stock of goods, comprising every quality of fur and silk hats and caps. They particularly invite attention to their very large and well selected assortment of Panama, Leghorn, Braid and Palm Leaf Hats, all of which are offered on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased in any market. SHERWOOD & CHACE.

Corner of Main and Fifth streets, Cincinnati, O.

February 10, 1848. 81-4w

HENRY PORTER'S ESTATE,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has this day taken out letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Henry Porter, late of the county of Marion, and State of Indiana, deceased. The estate of said testator is solvent. Persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay, and those having claims against the same are requested to present their claims properly adjusted for settlement within the time limited by law.

MAHALA AMES, Executrix.

February 10th, 1848. 81-3w

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, Nancy McConnell, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to forewarn all persons from harboring or crediting here on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

Feb 10, 1848. 81-3w JOSEPH M'CONNELL.

Death from a Slight Cold.

By neglecting those salutary precautions which common sense dictates, many, very many, fall victims to their imprudence. We have seen the young bride blooming as it were, as the bird of Paradise and the fair flower of hope, the pride of her father and the joy of her mother—her cheek flushed with anticipation, and her eye beaming with the soft expression of love—the gay dreams of life dancing on her fancy with the rich and variegated tints of the rainbow's promise. We have seen all this changed—aye, the wedding garment for a shroud, and the bridal chamber for this sepulchre of the dead; and all this from neglecting a common COLD. Now, before it is too late, use Dr. ROGERS' LIVERWORT AND TAR, which gives immediate relief, as thousands of our most intelligent families now admit of its most extraordinary cures. The gay, the beautiful and the young speak forth its praise, and will, so long as it makes positive cures, and cheers the despairing family fireside.

The genuine Liverwort and Tar can be had at Wm. Hannaman's Drug Store, in this city. 77

JUST RECEIVED,

THE Encyclopedia of English Literature, a selection of the choicest productions of English authors, from the earliest to the present time, connected by a critical and biographical history, elegantly illustrated, by Robert Chambers—a very valuable and interesting work, for sale by HOOD & NOBLE,

80 Bates's new building.

MARION COUNTY SEMINARY.

THE examinations of Marion County Seminary will take place on the 21st and 22d of this month. On the evening of the 22d there will be an exhibition of the school in the basement room of Roberts Chapel, commencing at half past 6 o'clock. The friends and patrons of the school, and the public generally are invited to attend.

The next quarter of the Institution will commence on the 29th inst. Tuition will be charged from the date of entrance, and no deductions made, except in case of protracted sickness.

BENJ. L. LANG, Principal,
Feb. 7, 1848.—129b79 JOHN F. MARLAY, Asst.

LOST

ON yesterday afternoon, a Gold Pencil Case and Pen, with the initials "C. C. S," engraved thereon. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office. 81-3w

BRAGG'S INDIAN QUEEN VEGETABLE SUGAR COATED PILLS,

The Great Popular Medicine

Of the day---Vast amount used per month---The numerous and Wonderful Cures it effects---Its Magical Effect upon Bilious Fevers, and Fever and Ague---Great Excitement among the Doctors!

THE Indian Queen Vegetable Sugar Coated Pills are now admitted, on all hands, to be the most extraordinary and valuable medicine in general use. It not only acts as a specific upon Bilious and Typhus Fevers, Chills and Fever, and Fever and Ague of the west and south, but in all diseases of debility, weak stomach, indigestion, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, and all diseases prevalent in a western and southern climate. Their great power consists in their peculiar effect upon all the organs of the system, and the rapid formation of *new and rich blood*, which they produce. In this lies the great secret of their success. They are mild and pleasant in their action, but searching and permanent in their effect; penetrating the remotest recesses of the system by their ready absorption into the blood, thereby infusing a new supply of vitality and nervous power into all the machinery of life. The extensive popularity they have acquired all over the west and south, ensures sales of at least

50,000 Boxes per Month,

And we find it difficult, with our large force of hands, and the late improvements in machinery which we have adopted, to manufacture them fast enough to sup