From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Where the Troops Came From.

The assumption, in both the late addresses of the Southern caucus, that the slave States had furnished the larger number of volunteers for the war with Mexico, makes interesting the question where the troops engaged did come from!

We may—indeed we must—admit, for it is the truth, that the greater number of *volunteer* troops were raised in southern States. For this there are two causes to be assigned—first, the call by Gens. Taylor and Gaines—unauthorized in the case of the latter—upon Texas and Louisiana for some six thousand three and six months' men, the most of whom merely went to the Rio Grande and back home again, performing no active service. And second, the fact that Southern States were called upon by the Administration to a greater extent than the free States. They were nearer the theatre of conflict and more imbued with the spirit of it,—and the idea was entertained that the people were acclimated to some degree, and would be less sensitive to disease;—a great mistake, as the event showed; since Northern and Western men endured the trials of the climate and service with far less loss than those of the South.

These causes gave to the South a preponderance in the volunteer service. Yet, at the same time, it is a matter of notoriety and to become history, that the great Middle and Western States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, were incessantly asking to be allowed to raise troops; and not a requisition was made that was not immediately more than filled. In every case there was a keen struggle to get in. The first requisition upon Ohio for 2,400 men, was met by the enlistment and organization, in two weeks, of full seven thousand. And not a few of our best young men, unable to go with Ohio troops, joined themselves to the regiments of Kentucky and other States.

[This last fact is true of Indiana; and of other free States, we presume; while, on the other hand, some of the *officers* raised in Virginia got their men by *recruiting* in Philadelphia and perhaps elsewhere. —*Eds. Sentinel.*]

In view of this state of fact, what claim has the South, either to peculiar patriotism or a peculiar right to the soil of the new Territories? The free States furnished all the volunteers they were required to supply,—they asked and even importuned to be allowed to raise more, and their sons went in numbers to swell the tardily filling ranks of the battalions of other States. It was to the accident that more was asked of the South,—we had almost said that more favor was shown the South—that this preponderance is attributable. The State of Illinois is an example of what a free Commonwealth was capable of doing, —a State which sent out more men, considering her population, than any other, Texas alone excepted. Alabama, on the other hand, had great difficulty and delay in raising a single battalion of six companies.

But this inequality against the free States disappears when the regular army and the marine service, which latter frequently did duty on land, and even furnished a battalion that fought its way, under Gen. Scott, from Vera Cruz up to Mexico,—when these branches of the service, we say, come to be taken into the account. Thus it stands, as reported from the office of the Adjutant General:

On the 1st of January, 1846, there were in service of the old line of the regular army—

From free States - - - - - -	5,610	
Slave States, - - - - - - -	1,871	
		3,739
*Enlisted since January 1st, 1846—		
From Free States, - - - - - -	23,569	
Slave States, - - - - - - -	11,860	
		11,709
Naval officers, seamen and marines—		
From Free States, - - - - - -	7 619	
Slave States, - - - - - - -	1,625	
		5,924
Excess from Free States, - - - - - -		21,372

The excess of volunteers called for and furnished by Slave States, is about 18,600, including the number of some 12 540 "three and six months men," the most of whom never saw the face of an enemy.

Doubtless each portion of the confederacy did its duty, and doubtless each portion stands ready in like manner to do it again. We draw no line of invidious distinction; it is to the assumption of an invidious claim to peculiar patriotism and services on the part of the South, not founded in fact and injurious to the fair fame of the free North and West, that we are replying. Independent of the general interest which the subject naturally possesses, it seemed to us proper to show from authentic sources, that while the South did her full duty, she did no more; and either section would have done thrice as much had the exigency demanded.

*These troops were enlisted in the States generally as follows:

From Free States.		*From Slave States.*	
Maine, - -	672	Delaware, - -	148
New Hampshire, -	299	Maryland, - -	2,151
Vermont, - -	391	District of Columbia,	184
Massachusetts, -	1,499	Virginia, - -	1,162
Rhode Island, - -	183	North Carolina, -	518
Connecticut, - -	231	Georgia, - -	750
New York, - -	8,650	Florida, - -	80
New Jersey, - -	440	Alabama, - -	716
Pennsylvania, -	4,336	Mississippi, - -	46
Ohio, - - -	2,321	Louisiana, - -	1,260
Indiana, - - -	1,478	Texas, - -	222
Illinois, - - -	1,405	Arkansas, - -	251
Iowa, - - -	293	Tennessee, - -	1,002
Wisconsin, - -	517	Kentucky, - -	1,928
Michigan, - -	821	Missouri, - -	1,133
		South Carolina, -	310
Total, - -	23,569	Total, - -	11,860

THE RHODE ISLAND CASE DECIDED.—It will be remembered by the reader that Martin Luther, of Rhode Island, was arrested during what is usually called the "Dorr rebellion," under the operation of martial law, declared by the State government. He subsequently brought his suit for damages against the officers, L. M. Borden and others, who arrested him. The officers pleaded their authority under the martial law, and the plea was sustained by the Circuit Court for that district. A writ of error brought the case before the Supreme Court at Washington, where it appears the judgment of the Court below has been sustained, Judge Woodbury differing on some points.

The following are the controlling points of their decision as presented by Chief Justice Taney, who delivered the opinion of the Court:

1. That whether the new government, at any time displaced the charter government, is a political question and not a judicial one.

2. That the charter government having at no time recognized the new government, but denounced it as revolutionary and treasonable, and not only opposed it by military force, but prosecuted and convicted Governor Dorr, the leader of the movement, under the criminal law of the State—in which case, and in others, the charter government was sustained by the courts of Rhode Island—and that the Federal Courts, under an established rule of decision, follow the State tribunals on questions arising under its own laws.

3. That the recognition of the chartered government, by the President of the United States, in expressing a willingness to aid it, if necessary, in putting down the insurrection, by the power of the Union, as provided by the constitution, is of itself conclusive of the judicial power of the Union.

4. That the Legislature of Rhode Island had power to establish martial law, and to authorize the acts to be done complained of as a trespass by the plaintiff.

5. The judgment of the Circuit Court was affirmed, which sustained the chartered government.

Judge Woodbury dissented from the fourth point, and contended, in a written argument, that the State had no power to declare martial law, which was the main point at issue in the trial.—*Pa. Ledger.*

CALIFORNIA AND CALCUTTA.—The London Times, in speaking of the lack of public spirit in Calcutta and Bombay, draws the following parallel:

"California was scarcely known a year back; but unless public opinion shall soon make itself heard, it will scarcely appear too much to predict that its chief port on the Pacific will be opened up by a line of railway from New York, and with a steam fleet to Canton, before the first locomotive will have started from either of the gigantic and now comparatively ancient cities of Calcutta or Bombay."

A JEU D' ESPRIT.—Somebody asked the Baron Rothschild to take venison—"No," said the Baron, "I never eatsh wenshon; I dont think it ish so coot ash mutton."—"Oh!" said the Baron's friend, "I wonder at your saying so; mutton were not better than venison, why does venison cost so much more?" —"Vy?" replied the Baron, I will tell you vy—in dish world de peoples alwaysh refers vat ish *deer* to what is *sheep*."—*Theodore Hook Remains.*

That $5,000 for the Poor!

Our readers all remember that after General Taylor's election, the whigs of Cincinnati felt so gloriously good that they published abroad their intention to subscribe funds to the amount of $5000 wherewith to gladden the hearts of the poor. They pocketed the credit of doing a good deed, but failed to perform it. But lest some should pronounce this a "locofoco lie," (whiggery never blushes!) we will copy the following article entire, from the Cincinnati Commercial of the 1st of February, a neutral paper:

EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENTS!

The Missing Fund of $5,000 00!!

Some time since, a lady correspondent called for information through our columns, for facts regarding the $5,000 00 that were raised, or to be raised, for the good of the poor, on account of the election of General TAYLOR. An illumination was proposed, but voted down, in view of the magnanimous project of charity to the suffering poor! This was published in all the city papers, at the time, and the hearts of the city poor were made happy in view of coming relief. The poor in the adjoining counties were attracted hither, in view of the donation. We state on knowledge received from those having the care of the poor, that they have greatly increased since the announcement went forth, that $5,000 00 were to be raised for the charitable purpose of relieving them through the hard times this present winter. Well, they called at "Relief Union Society," for their amounts of said fund, but were answered, "No funds on hand." This came to the ears of the lady referred to, and she very properly directed us a letter inquiring what had become of the said $5,000 00? In reply to her communication we received no answer. Not a word was said in any of the city papers, and so the matter remained until last week, when we wrote a kind of half-in-earnest article, to draw somebody out! Yut still all was mum! It was left to be forgotten; *but those who gave* did not wish the matter hushed up! It looked important to them that it should be known what had been done with the money *they* had appropriated. Being thus called on to give information, we sought it out, and found, that the last meeting of the friends of the $5,000 00 movement, after appointing ward committees to collect, and a general committee to receive the monies, had "*Resolved*, that the money so collected, to the amount of $5,000 00, should be paid over to the "Relief Union Society," to be by them disbursed." We were in Washington, when this society was formed, but we know well what its objects were, and still are. It was started at the time of the flood, and has been in active operation ever since. GRIFFIN TAYLOR is Treasurer, Rev. JAMES H. PERKINS is President. Well, of course it was our duty to call at the office of the said Relief Union Society; but we did not. On meeting with the General Agent of it, however, A. L. BUSHNELL, Esq., we learned that not a single dollar of the said $5,000 had been received by the said society, unless it had been paid to Mr. Griffin Taylor; within a day or two.

Our next step was to find out what progress had been made in the different wards through the exertions of the committees appointed for this charitable purpose. We have ascertained as near as possible, without the said committees see fit to report, which it is feared will never be the case, and it seems that from $100 to $150 have been gathered, for the purpose, and it is supposed to be principally in the second Ward, as no other ward committee made the least exertions that we can hear of! Where this sum of $100 to 150 is, no one knows; we don't remember even who were appointed on the ward committees, and not having a file of the papers immediately at hand cannot reprint them to-day. Possibly we will, at a future time. Now these are extraordinary developments of *party* operations. A grand charitable bill of fare is offered to the public, to prove that party is charitable to the suffering poor. By announcing this, a great many poor are brought to the city, through the assistance of people at a distance who wish to rid their neighborhoods of the persons of those expensive god forsaken creatures, they expecting from this city's munificence to be relieved for the winter! The bill of fare is not produced, and the invited guests are left to starve, or hunt a living with the swine at the back doors of kitchens! This is a true picture of a near transaction. It is not colored for effect. It is a plain tale. It is the exposition of one truth at least of party leaders. There is no stigma to be attached to the *people*, for they are unblameable. But it should not be lost to them who follow in the ban of party trickery—which is now a settled, systemized plan to obtain power for the sake of the emoluments of office!"

NEW AND WONDERFUL APPLICATION OF THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—*A bell actually rung in Boston by a man in New York!*—It will be recollected, that in the beginning of the year, Mayor Quincy recommended that some system of telegraphic signals should be adopted with respect to the numerous fire engine houses in this city—so that, for instance, from some central point, information might be communicated by the electrical wires, to every station at one and the same time; and so that again, information might be transmitted, at one and the same time, from any one engine house to all the others, as well as to such central point; and thus make known on the instant, and all over the town, the moment when, and the place where, a fire breaks out. Last night, the Mayor submitted his report, stating that such a system had been completed, and would be tested before the end of the year.

At the meeting of the Common Council last evening, the members took a recess for a few minutes, and repaired to the telegraphic office to examine this new apparatus—which excited their surprise and admiration. In order to show fully the exactness and reliability of this mode of communicating fire alarms, one of the New York wires was attached to the machine in this city, and the operator then directed by Telegraph to strike the bell here a certain number of times, which was instantly done! Thus—Boston told New York to ring an alarm for fire in District No. 12. The correspondent in New York immediately sent on his reply by the same wires, the electrical action upon which instantly caused the deep toned bell, connected with the apparatus near the City Hall, to be rung; this great fire alarm bell being thus sounded in this city by the operator at the telegraphic office in New York! Directly after, and while the New York operator was ringing the bell, the other bells here were rung by persons ignorant of what was going on, and supposing there was in reality a fire in this city, the whole fire department at once turned out. It was fortunate that they did, for at the very same time a fire broke out in Washington street, near Winter street, which by their thus speedy attendance, was extinguished without so great a damage as might have otherwise taken place.—*Boston Traveller.*

SINGULAR ESCAPE FROM SLAVERY.—William and Ellen Craft, man and wife, lived with different masters in the State of Georgia. Ellen is so near white, that she can pass without suspicion for a white woman. Her husband is much darker. He is a mechanic, and by working nights and Sundays, he laid up money enough to bring himself and his wife out of slavery. Their plan was without precedent; and though novel, was the means of getting them their freedom. Ellen dressed in man's clothing, and passed as the master, while her husband passed as the servant. In this way they travelled from Georgia to Philadelphia. On their journey, they put up at the best hotels where they stopped. Neither of them can read nor write. And Ellen, knowing that she would be called upon to write her name at the hotels, &c., tied her right hand up, as though it was lame, which proved to be of some service to her, as she was called upon several times at hotels to "register" her name. In Charleston, S. C., they put up at the hotel which Gov. McDuffie and John C. Calhoun generally make their home. They arrived in Philadelphia, in four days from the time they started.—*Liberator.*

COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES.—There are now in the United States 119 colleges; 13 of which are under the directions of the Baptists; 9 under the direction of the Episcopalians; 13 under the direction of the Methodists; 14 under the direction of the Roman Catholics; 9 under the direction of the Congregationalists and 61, most of which are under the direction of the Presbyterians.

THE LAST MOUTHFUL.—An extraordinary case of self destruction has just occurred at Berlin. The dead body of a man was found at daylight by the constabulary, in a sitting position, on one of the benches in the Thier-garden. From an examination of it, it appeared that the man must have placed a small packet of gunpowder in his mouth, ignited it, and thus blown his head to pieces.

Overland Route to California.

The Expositor, published at Independence, Mo., contains a letter written by Col. W. Gilpin, in relation to the overland route to California. As the letter contains information of much interest to emigrants, we lay it before our readers:

JACKSON COUNTY, Mo., Jan. 8, 1849.

GENTLEMEN:—Independence, now for twenty years the emporium of the commerce of the prairies, possesses indisputable and peculiar advantages over all other places as the point of rendezvous and final embarcation for emigrants and travellers going to the Pacific.

Apart from the decided excellence of Independence as a geographical point, it recommends itself from the unlimited abundance of supplies to be had at all times, their excellent quality, and adaptation to the journey of the plains and mountains. The habitual annual departure and arrival of emigrants and travellers has created a body of skillful mechanics and all kinds of complete manufacturing establishments, in every department of the trades, combined with stores filled with supplies for all wants and tastes. Here may be had the small tough horses and mules brought from California, Mexico and the Indian tribes of the mountains and prairies, as well as the horses, cattle and mules of a larger size and good blood, raised upon the prairie grass of the settlements.

The only road practicable for wagons at present, from the States to the Pacific, is the one through the South Pass, beyond which it branches near the Salt Lake; the right hand fork descends by Snake river to the Columbia; the left hand traverses directly west through the Great Basin of High California, crosses the Sierra Nevada by the source of Salmon Trout river and the river de los Americanos, descending the latter to the Sacramento, and down it to San Francisco bay. These roads, which only four years ago were uncertain, difficult and dangerous, are now become permanently established, easy and safe. The large and prosperous settlement of the Mormons at the Salt Lake affords a central point to rest and recruit. Families travelling with horned cattle accomplish the trip in one hundred and twenty days, and, if judicious in the management of their animals, at no expense but the small cost of provisions and groceries, so excellent are the roads the climate and the pastures.

The following table of latitudes and longitudes shows the directness of the routes and distances:

	Latitude.		Longitude.	
Independence,	39°	07	94°	
South Pass,	42	29	109	
Mormon City,	40	26	112	
N. Helvetia, California,	39	40	120	34
Astoria, Oregon,	46	19	124	30

These roads are, therefore, direct and straight, only excepting the deflection into the South Pass, the distances roughly estimated, being 1,850 miles to San Francisco, and 1,950 to Astoria.

I have stated 120 days as the length of the journey; but parties of young men, having packs and good animals and guides, may easily reach the Sacramento in forty five or fifty days; nor need such confine themselves to the wagon road, but may take the route of the Arkansas, or by Santa Fe.

Independence has been the point selected by the State and National Governments, for the departure of the military and exploring expeditions to Oregon, Mexico and California, both before and during the war, and of their return and discharge. Other points higher up the Missouri, as Weston, St. Joseph, and the Mormon settlement near Council Bluffs, have occasionally been selected by emigrating parties. These places have all the disadvantage of being on the eastern bank of the Missouri, and as yet, far behind Independence in the abundance, adaptation and cheapness of supplies.

Allow me to state some facts stated by me, on my return from the Pacific, in 1844.

The marine country on the Pacific extends along the ocean from San Diego to Vancouver's Island, and is confined between the snowy ridge of the Sierra Nevada and the beach. Its average width exceeds 150 miles—its length 1,200. This Sierra Nevada is the prolongation of the Andes of Chili, Peru, Columbia, Central America and Mexico—preserving all its characteristics unaltered, of great height, volcanoes, volcanic rock, and lava. It is grander here than in South America, because receding from the coast, it is accompanied by this maratime region which gives room for a series of fine rivers—the Bonaventura, San Joachim, Sacramento, Shasty river, the Flameth, Umpqa, Wallamette, Columbia, Puget's Sound.

This whole region, therefore abounds with the same mineral productions as Spanish America, whilst its own grand excellencies for commerce, agriculture both *arable* and *pastoral*, infinite fisheries, forests, internal navigation and position between the valley of the Mississippi and China—a delicious and tranquil climate and sublime scenery, make this incontestably the finest new country of which the human race has yet any where possessed itself.

Yours respectfully, W. GILPIN.

To Messrs. Sam. Ralston, Sam. D. Lucas, Smallwood Noland.

The Philosophy of Democracy.

The elements of true Democracy, says the Pennsylvanian, are displayed with more force and clearness in the following extract from a speech recently delivered by Lamartine, than in all the labored treatises on political economy ever written. It is the fire of Omnipotent Truth bursting through the channels of a grand and majestic intellect to illumine the beclouded minds of men and light the oppressed and down-trodden nations of the earth to the realization of that glorious destiny, in prospect, of exalted mental and moral excellence, and a consequent fraternization, on the golden principle of "one humanity" —One Universal Brotherhood:

People! God alone is sovereign, because he alone is infallible, just, good and perfect.

Human reason is the reverberation of God upon mankind.

Human reason, originated from God, inspired by God, the minister of God in us, is the only legitimate sovereignty of nations.

In the infancy of a people's existence, its intelligence is but little developed to enable it to govern itself by the authority of reason alone. It is ruled by tutors, conquerors, masters, tyrants, despots, by absolute kings limited in their authority by laws, councils, and aristocracies—in a word by mixed constructions. In proportion as the reason of the people grows, liberty increases with it; then justice with liberty; then equality, that realization of justice: then spiritual brotherhood, that perfection of equality, which makes of a nation one family, and of all these families one humanity.

The reign of God thus manifests itself more and more upon the nations, till these masters, these tyrants, despots, kings, these constitutions personified in a dynasty, disappear, and the spiritual sovereignty occupies their place. The God reigns over us without intermediary other than our reason.

You see, then, this is, in principle, the direct rule of God. The reign of God, by the reason of all, is called the Republic. We now found the Republic.

The Republic is the government which has the greatest need of the continuous inspiration and benediction of God; for if the reason of the people is dimmed, or led astray, there is no longer any sovereign, there is an interregnum, anarchy, and death.

That a constitution may be durable and merit the sanction of religion, it must contain a principle true, new, divine, or better applied in the government of empires. Without this, it is a code of laws —it is soulless, lifeless, fruitless.

The new principle of the Republic is the political equality of all classes of citizens.

The expression of this principle is universal suffrage; the result of this principle is the sovereignty of all; the moral consequence of this principle is the brotherhood of all. Never until now, since the promulgation of the gospel, has human reason written in a law a sovereignty more rational, more universal, more legal.

We all reign in the measure of our reason, of our intelligence, our wisdom, our virtue; we are all kings of ourselves and the Republic!

MANSLAUGHTER.—Last Sunday evening a fearful homicide was committed in Marshall county, south of Plymouth, John S. Piper being killed in the course of a quarrel by Samuel Shirley. The remote grounds for the difficulty was the seduction of a relative of the latter by the former. While fighting, the deceased got the better of Shirley when he stabbed him in the left side, causing his death in five minutes. He was arrested and lodged in Plymouth jail, from whence we understand he is to be brought to the jail here for safe keeping. The parties formerly were fast friends. A friend who furnishes us with these particulars, states that there is considerable excitement in regard to it.—*South Bend Register, Feb. 1.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Indiana State Sentinel.

FEBRUARY 6, 1849.

MESSRS. CHAPMANS & SPANN:—Will you please publish the following Report of the Committee of the last Legislature who investigated the *charges* preferred against the Board of Trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, of which I have the honor of being one, as some of those charges were personally applied to me. This Report, of itself, will be a sufficient refutation to the article published a few days since in the little, pitiful, *penny paper* called the Locomotive.

ALFRED HARRISON.

Report

Of the Committee on the Benevolent Institutions of this State to the Senate, 11th January, 1849.

The Committee on the Benevolent Institutions of the State, to whom was referred the petitions of H. J. Bradley, Wm. Karn, Edwin May, A. A. Louden, V. Byrkit, H. Davenport, Martin Byrkit, and Thomas Dunning, and the petition of Jacob Turner, and the remonstrance of John Greer, have had those subjects under consideration, and have given to them that consideration which, in the opinion of the committee, their importance seemed to demand. Your committee, in view of the charges contained in the petitions, of the gravest character, against those who had hitherto deservedly stood high in public estimation and favor, and asking for the removal of one of the most valued and efficient of the Board of Trustees of the Asylum for the education of the Deaf Mutes of the State; and coming too, as they did, from a class of our fellow-citizens entitled to the highest consideration, deem it but an act of justice to all concerned that the whole subject should be fully investigated. Your committee, therefore, proceeded to examine the parties, with such other witnesses as were desired by them, under oath, touching the charges alleged in the petition against said board of Trustees and Building Committee.

Your committee deem it proper to state, that from the facts elicited, some of your petitioners did not fully comprehend the extent of the charges in the petitions against the Board of Trustees or their agents, the force of the language used, or the graveness of the charges preferred.

Your committee, however, after a very full investigation of the whole subject, are unanimous in the opinion that the charges of the petitioners against said Board of Trustees, or any member thereof, or against their Building Committee (for whose acts your Committee hold that the Board of Trustees are responsible,) except as hereafter explained, *have not been sustained.* But, on the contrary, your Committee are fully persuaded that the Board of Trustees and their Building Committee have, in reference to the subjects complained of by the petitioners, been actuated by the purest and most patriotic motives. But while your Committee thus, in justice, bear testimony to this, they are not entirely satisfied from the testimony adduced; but that some portions of the work heretofore let could not have been let to responsible persons, at prices somewhat below those for which the work was let, without the interest of the State having been seriously compromised. Your Committee, however, are fully persuaded that in the whole transaction the Board of Trustees, their Building Committee, and Mr. Alfred Harrison, against whom the charges in the petition are more particularly made have been in the absence of legislation on this subject, by which to be governed, influenced by but one desire, to subserve the true interests of the State. And to avoid like difficulties, and to remove the embarrassments under which the Board of Trustees and their Agents have been laboring, in consequence of the Legislature having heretofore neglected to prescribe the mode in which these lettings shall be made. Your committee have directed me to recommend the passage of the accompanying bill, etc.

STATE OF INDIANA, TO-WIT:

I, Charles H. Test, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and complete copy of the above recited report, as appears from the Journal of the Senate now on file in my office.

[L. S.] In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of State, at Indianapolis, this third day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

CHARLES H. TEST,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF SOCIETY IN THE GOLD REGION.—Mr. Ten Eyck, American Commissioner at the Sandwich Islands, writes home to his friends at Watertown, New York, under date of August 6th:

"I have visited the diggings, some forty miles along what is called the American Fork of the Sacramento, almost every yard is occupied, and all are getting out quantities of ore. I have about $5 worth of gold dust, which I washed out myself in the course of two or three hours. I shall keep it, of course, as a memento of what I myself have done in gold digging. The effect of this discovery will be bad for the morals of the country, and will ruin all its prospects as a farming or agricultural country. I would not again go through what I have, to see the country, and I would *not settle down to live in it for all the gold in the mines.* The mode of life is horrible, and a more dissipated and immoral set of people I never saw. People are flocking in here from all parts of the coast, and as soon as the news reaches foreign parts the worst of their population will emigrate hither. I pity any decent white man who may live in this region six months hence."

This Mr. Ten Eyck has since yielded to the general mania resigned his post of commissioner, with a salary of $3,000, and commenced the gold hunting business. He could stand the temptation of the small scales of Feather river, but the twenty-five pound lumps of the Sacramento and San Joaquin finished him off. They have had the same effect elsewhere.

AN INCIDENT OF THE GOLD REGION.—Dr. Jett relates a circumstance that came under his observation, that is rather ludicrous, and shows the avarice of the lucre, even in a land where its abundance knows no limits.

A party of some twenty or thirty were exploring a dry ravine that leads to a mountain supposed to be rich with the precious ore; and when near its base they came suddenly upon a spot which glittered like the firmament in a clear night, with gold dust and ore, caused by the washings from the mountain. In an instant every man threw himself upon the ground where the treasure lay scattered, and sprawling out his arms and legs, claimed a pre-emption to the surface that he could cover in this way. The title was regarded by each as good, and the average yield to the whole party in a very short time, was upwards of three hundred dollars.

FIRST MIDSHIPMAN FROM WISCONSIN.—This morning, Gaza Haraszthy, a son of Agoston Haraszthy, a Hungarian gentleman, who came to our Territory in 1840, because he loved liberty better than mere rank —left for the East, to accept his commission as midshipman in the U. S. Navy, and we have confidence that he will prove himself a gallant representative of the land of his adoption.—*Milwaukie Wisconsin.*

HENRY CLAY was unanimously re-elected President of the American Colonization Society at its recent annual meeting in Washington.

The 10th of January was the fiftieth anniversary of the day on which Gen. Gaines received his commission in the army.

Recent Discovery.

It has been recently discovered that a medicine has been introduced into our community, which is exciting the public and profession by its specific action in the cure of long standing and complicated cases of chills and fever. A cure is warranted, or money refunded in every instance where a cure is not effected. It is Dr. Bragg's Indian Queen Vegetable Sugar-Coated Tonic Pills—and as they are *sugar coated*, and so pleasant to take, we should suppose all who are afflicted with this troublesome disease would give them a trial.

For sale by TOMLINSON BROTHERS, and S. J. WADE, Indianapolis. 79

CITY TAXES OF 1848.

THE undersigned has removed his office to his carpenter shop on the east side of the State House, where he will be ready to receive taxes up to the day of sale.

JAMES H. KENNEDY, City Treas.
79-3w

CLOVER SEED!

150 BUSH new crop, for sale by SMITH & HANNA.
79

TO RENT.

A WAREHOUSE. Enquire at HORN'S.
79

WANTED.

A SERVANT Girl. Enquire at HORN'S.
79

THE Gold Mines of California, just received by MORRISON & TALBOTT.
78

Sale of Mortgaged Lands in Hamilton County.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, on Saturday the 21st day of April next, between the hours prescribed by law, at the Court House door in Noblesville, the tracts, parcels, or lots of land as described below, or so much thereof as will sell for the amount due from the respective mortgagors, will be offered for sale to the highest bidder, in conformity with the provisions of the Revised Statutes of 1843; the said tracts, parcels, or lots of land having been mortgaged to the State to secure the payment of loans made of the several trust funds as hereinafter specified, and the mortgagors thereof having failed to pay the interest due as required by law. No bid will be received for a less sum than the amount due for principal, interest, damages and costs.

Congressional School Fund.

The w hf of the n w qr sec 23, t 19, r 4 e, containing 80 acres; mortgaged by John Bailey; total amount due, $332 00.

The w hf of the n e qr, sec 3, t 20, r 4 e, containing 80 acres; mortgaged by James Marron; total amount due, $128.

The n hf of the n e qr sec 13, t 20, r 4 e, containing 80 acres; mortgaged by John Carson; total amount due, $8 45.

The w hf of the s e qr sec 10, t 19, r 4 e, containing 80 acres; mortgaged by Levi Hayworth; total amount due, $363.

The w hf of the n w qr sec 14, t 20, r 5 e, containing 80 acres; mortgaged by Joshua W. Hamilton; total amount due, $268 25.

The n w qr of the n w qr sec 19, t 19, r 5 e, containing 40 acres; mortgaged by Jacob N. Shull; total amount due, $89 41.

The w hf of the n e qr sec 10, t 19, r 5 e, containing 80 acres; mortgaged by James Hughey; total amount due, $384.

The e hf of the s w qr sec 29, t 19, r 5 e, containing 80 acres; mortgaged by Jordan Payton; total amount due, $81 60.

The w hf of the s w qr sec 29, t 19, r 5 e, containing 80 acres; mortgaged by John Dale; total amount due, $96 20.

The n e qr of the s e qr sec 22, t 21, r 5 e, containing 40 acres; mortgaged by Hannah Thompson; total amount due, $38 18.

The n w qr of the s w qr sec 20, t 18, r 5 e, containing 40 acres; mortgaged by Absalom Hacker; total amount due, $103 20.

The w hf of the s w qr sec 30, t 19, r 6 e, containing 80 acres; mortgaged by John Fry; total amount due, $114.

Surplus Revenue Bank Tax and Saline Fund.

The s w qr of the s e qr and the s e qr of the s w qr sec 33, t 19, r 5 e, containing 80 acres; mortgaged by Thomas Motherel; total amount due, $68 40

The e hf of the n w qr and the w hf of the n e qr sec 12, t 19, r 5 e, containing 160 acres; mortgaged by Allen Cole; total amount due, $152 50.

The n e qr of the n e qr sec 26, t 19, r 5 e, containing 40 acres; mortgaged by James Stephenson; total amount due, $22 25.

The n e qr of the s w qr sec 33, t 20, r 4 e, containing 40 acres; mortgaged by Hannah Thompson; total amount due, $77 77.

The s w qr of the s w qr sec 32, t 19, r 6 e, containing 40 acres; mortgaged by Martin Barbhizer; total amount due, $42 80.

The s hf of the s e qr sec 13, t 18, r 4 e, containing 80 acres; and part of the s w qr sec 13, t 18, r 4 e; mortgaged by James B. Hall; total amount due, $136 80.

The e hf of the n e qr sec 8, t 19, r 5 e, containing 80 acres; mortgaged by Nathan D. Shoemaker; total amount due, $169 50.

The s e qr of the n w qr sec 23, t 19, r 5 e, containing 40 acres; mortgaged by William Hamble; total amount due, $85 50.

The n e qr of the s w qr sec 19, t 19, r 6 e, containing 40 acres, mortgaged by Jonathan Lannon; total amount due, $85 50.

The s e qr of the s e qr sec 3, t 18, r 4 e, containing 40 acres; mortgaged by Samuel B. Ross; total amount due, $90 18.

LEVI FARLEY,
Feb. 6, 1849. 79-1wis Auditor of Hamilton County.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been this day granted to the undersigned, of the estate of Joseph Klingensmith, deceased, late of Marion county, Indiana. All persons indebted to said estate are warned to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them duly authenticated. The estate is probably solvent.

ALLEN JENNINGS,
February 8, 1848, 79-3wis Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

I WILL sell at public vendue on Monday the 5th day of March next, at the late residence of Joseph Klingensmith, deceased, in Pike township, Marion county, Indiana, the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of the following articles, viz: horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, a wagon, farming utensils, a quantity of millright tools, household and kitchen furniture, a quantity of sawed lumber and many other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums of three dollars and upwards by the purchaser giving note conditioned to be paid without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws, with approved freehold security; all sums under three dollars cash down will be required; further conditions will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, and continue from day to day if necessary, till done selling, where due attendance will be given by me

ALLEN JENNINGS,
February 8, 1849. 79-3wis Administrator.

PILOT APPOINTMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will, on the 26th of February instant, apply to the Governor of Indiana, to be appointed as pilot at the falls of the Ohio river, in said State.

February 10, 1849. 79-1Feb26 ANGEL GILL.

Buck's Improved Patent

COOKING STOVE.

THE subscribers offer to the public four sizes of a new pattern of Buck's Cooking Stove, greatly improved, which they confidently assert to be not only the most perfect baking stove in use, but the most compact and beautiful Cooking Stove ever offered to the public. Its capacity for baking (which in the old Buck's stove exceeded every other stove,) has been greatly increased by the addition of another oven, which enables it to bake at one time twice as much as ordinary cooking stoves. Being made airtight, and having dampers, the fire can be regulated to suit every occasion.

Those who want a good cooking stove, one that can be relied upon, should see this new stove, or it cannot fail to please.

We warrant the stove to give satisfaction, and can refer to hundreds of families which have them in use. We will in every case it should fail to please upon trial, take back the stove and refund the money.

We have on hand the largest and best selected stock of stoves ever brought to the market, consisting of *Premium Cooking Stoves* of the latest and most approved patterns, ten plate stoves, very heavy plate, seven plate stoves, several sizes, one size to take three feet wood suitable for churches and school houses, box stoves and air tight stoves; also, the celebrated Stanley's and Saratoga airtight parlor stoves, the two most beautiful patterns of air tight stoves in the market.

In addition to the above, we manufacture and keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *Tin Ware* which we offer at wholesale or retail at very low prices. We are prepared to manufacture all kinds of copperwork at the shortest notice.

C. & J. COX,
32 w&swtf Washington street, west of Meridian

FEVER & AGUE

Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Intermittent & Remittent Fevers & all the various forms of Bilious Diseases

SPEEDILY & THOROUGHLY CURED by Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue

DR. OSGOOD'S INDIAN CHOLAGOGUE.—For the cure of Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fever, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Enlargement of the Liver and Spleen, and all the various forms of bilious diseases.

The following extract is from the "Farmer's and Emigrant's Hand Book," a valuable work of about five hundred pages recently published by Messrs. Appleton & Co. New York. In chapter 8, page 235, the author, speaking of the Fever and Ague, remarks:

"There is a valuable medicine sold in most of the Western cities, which we can conscientiously recommend for Fever and Ague, and other bilious diseases: it is the *India Cholagogue*, which is prepared by Dr. Osgood, of New York, who has made the bilious disorders of the West his especial study. We are no friend to those medicines usually called patent, but we have had ample opportunity of knowing the invaluable effects of the Cholagogue in bilious cases."

The speedy and permanent relief afforded by the Cholagogue, arises from its prompt and healthy action upon the blood, cleansing it from bile and restoring it to purity; thus striking at the root. Its tendency is not simply to suspend disease, but to remove the cause on which it depends. It is equally adapted to all ages and conditions of the system.

From S. F. Carey, Counsellor at Law, to the Agent in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 11, 1846.

MESSRS. Sanford & Park: In June last I was smitten with that most afflicting and unpleasant disease, the Chill and Fever. The paroxysms returned daily, and were very severe. My physical energies had been much impaired, by a previous attack of bilious fever. Having tried several favorite remedies without relief, a friend in whom I had confidence, recommended Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue. I procured a bottle, and followed the accompanying directions. The consequence was, that I had but one paroxysm after taking the first dose, and my general health was rapidly restored without using any other medicine. I disposed with the remainder of the bottle to two other persons similarly afflicted, and with the same results. One of them had been shaking for eight months, and was relieved in two days by the use of the Cholagogue. I consider it my duty, as it is my pleasure to recommend it, having the most entire confidence in its sanative powers.

Yours, truly, S. F. CAREY.

J. D. PARK, 4th and Walnut sts., general agent for the West, also, for sale by appointed agents in nearly every town in the South and West.

☞ *Be sure you ask for "Osgood's India Cholagogue,"* and take no other.

Tomlinson Brothers, and D. Craighead, Indianapolis; Wm. H Hughes & Co. Madison; Clarkson & Dufour, Vevay; Windstandley & Newkirk, New Albany; Wilson, Starbird & Smith, Louisville, Ky.; J. B. Wilder & Co. do; O. Morgan, Rockport; R. W. Young, Mt. Vernon; Wm. F. Woolsey, Evansville, W. C. Bell, do; R. Kouns, Edwardsport; J. A. McCalla, Bloomington; J. Burke, Crawfordsville; Joseph Sommes, Vincennes; Dr. Peck, do; J. Spencer, Lafayette; C. F. Wilstach, do; Wood & King, Terre Haute; A. B. Merritt, South Bend; Ames & Holliday, Michigan City; Wm. B