

To Correspondents. R. Shannon, Van Buren, Ark.—Young of the 20th Dec. 1846, was received Jan. 27th, 1847. The enclosed are properly appropriated, and with any kind of luck, you shall have the "Knox" faster than we get the "U.S."

Adjournment.

The two Houses of the General Assembly adjourned sine die, on Thursday morning last at half past 9 o'clock. In the Senate, we understand that but six members were present at the time, to wit: Messrs. Ferry of Monroe, Hardin, Marsh, Parks, Rockhill, and Stewart. Mr. Taber was too ill to be present, and Mr. Barbour had left for the same reason. In the House, there were present about a dozen members. Probably near half the laws of the session have passed since Monday last, and from that time to the adjournment, there had not been a quorum present, except when Mr. Taber was taken out of his room, contrary to the advice of his physician, to make up what passed for a quorum, viz: 33 members, so as to squeeze through the Butler bill. This desertion of the Capitol before the close of the session, by the members, is a great evil, and ought to be remedied. It was under such circumstances that the "Land Fraud Law" was passed through last winter; and many a law has been thus passed that never would have been sanctioned by full Houses. To effect a remedy, if possible, Mr. Dowling on Tuesday last introduced a bill, which passed, entitled "an act to better secure the attendance of members, and to prevent the breaking a quorum." It provides, in substance, that it shall not be lawful for the Treasurer of State to pay to any member of the General Assembly more than one half of the per diem to which he is entitled, until after the final adjournment; and that, in cases where members (without leave first had and obtained) abandon their seats, one half of the per diem to which they are entitled shall be forfeited to the State Treasury, to be applied to the benefit of common schools.

MORE PATRIOTISM.—On Wednesday forenoon, a sort of episodic debate occurred, during which Mr. Ellis, in speaking of the sudden changes of the opinions of Senators with regard to the Butler bill, remarked that Mr. Osborn was opposed to the priorities, until the bill had been changed so as to have the lands in Laporte, Lake, and Porter counties re-appraised. Mr. Osborn denied that he had been opposed to the bill. Mr. Marsh then rose in his place and said, that at the commencement of the session, and up to the change made in the bill with respect to the re-appraisal of the lands, Mr. Osborn denounced the features of the bill, especially the priorities, in unmeasured terms. Mr. Osborn denied that he had ever opposed the bill. Mr. Rockhill then rose and said that Mr. Osborn, in committee, last winter, had denounced the priority of interest contained in the bill of last winter, stating that "it stunk in his nostrils;" and now the Senator says he never opposed the bill on account of the priority of interest! The whole went to show that Mr. Osborn was opposed to the priority principle, until the re-appraisal of the lands in the counties which he represented was provided for, and from that moment he "went it blind."

☞ We have on file several communications, speeches, &c., which we have not been able to publish for want of room. We shall endeavor to print a part or the whole, as soon as other matter of more pressing claims is disposed of. Large as has been the amount of matter which we have published in our tri-weekly this winter, we have not been able to meet the demands of all our friends; but we have done the best it was in our power to do, and nobody can do better than that.

A BUREAU OF BLUNDERERS.—The Washington Union of Thursday evening, thus contradicts several misstatements of letter-writers from Washington: Several misstatements, which appear to have originated in this city, are now in circulation in the newspapers. Such as, that Gen. Taylor has been recalled from the army of Mexico, and that he has been ordered to Washington. Such, too, is the rumor, said to be founded on the authority of Com. Perry, "that the Castle of San Juan de Uluoa is not to be attacked, and also that Com. Perry will not return to the Gulf of Mexico." Such, too, is the rumor that "government is in possession of the ultimate conditions on which Mexico will consent to make peace with the United States, and that it has determined to accede to them, if Congress will enable the Executive to meet the views of Mexico." We know not upon what authority these things have been reported, but certain it is we do not believe there is any adequate authority or foundation for either of these statements.

THREE STRINGS.—One of our merchants, who takes three copies of the Journal of Commerce, says he does not in order that when he gets mad with what he reads in the paper, he can stop one, and yet have two to read. He is in a better condition to vent his rage than some persons we have heard of, who in times of excitement could only wish they were subscribers, so that they could stop.—*Jour. of Com.*

This is a pretty good hit at a certain class of persons. It will be generally found that the most violent in their denunciations of the course of any journal are those who do not subscribe for it, but borrow it from their neighbors.

OLD PAPER.—The oldest German paper in the United States, is "Der Readinger Adler,"—the Reading (Pa.) Eagle, which has reached its fiftieth year.

OF MRS. CHASE, the heroine of Tampico, in honor of whom a battery has been named Fort Ann, the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times has the following notice: "Our readers will be pleased to learn that this patriotic woman once resided in this city. She is of Irish origin; her maiden name was Ann McCannan, and she kept a dry goods store in Second, below Pine street. She was a woman of great business habits and energy of character, and made considerable money. Doubtless many of her old neighbors will recognize her name, and rejoice with us that she has proved herself eminently worthy of this brief notice. About twenty years ago she moved to New Orleans, and subsequently to Tampico, where she engaged in mercantile business and married Mr. Chase, the then American Consul. We are indebted to an old and valued friend for the above information, and our readers may rely upon the statement as entirely correct. Mr. Chase, our former Consul, is appointed collector of the customs at Tampico—a post he eminently deserves.

☞ The Convention Bill has passed both branches of the Kentucky Legislature. This is a highly important move, and will produce great excitement in that State for the next two years. For several years past, the friends of a Convention to alter the Constitution have made strenuous efforts for the passage of this law, but failed. Last winter the bill was lost by one vote. The adoption of the bill now, however, does not settle the question. Owing to the great conservatism of the constitution of that State, the people will have to vote upon the question. If they vote for a Convention two years in succession, then Delegates are elected, and the Convention organized; otherwise he measure is lost.

CORN SHELLER.—Mr. J. A. Hedges, of St. Louis, has invented a most useful machine—a corn sheller—this strikes of in the American:—

It strips the cob clean, whether husked or not, and the corn comes out entirely unbroken; such is its admirable construction and power, that two men can shell three hundred bushels of unhusked corn in a day with great ease; and by a slight improvement which is contemplated, the corn can be husked and run directly into the mill, while the cobs and husks come out at another part of the machine. The cost of this machine will be about thirty dollars—made of cast iron.

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The Butler Bill.

A friend of the new Butler bill requests us to publish the following article. We comply with this request in accordance with that principle which has always governed us, of giving a free use of our columns for the discussion of all matters of public interest; and not because we agree in the views expressed by the writer. We have no objection, however, to give a full expression of our own opinion as to the new Butler bill, until we have first laid it before our readers in full, which we shall do as soon as we can obtain a copy of it as it was passed. But we feel called on, nevertheless, as a matter of mere justice, to state a few instances in which we disagree with this writer. He censures very severely those who, as he says, "regardless of their oaths and of their constitutional obligations, could be capable of designingly breaking a quorum," for the purpose of defeating the bill. In our opinion there are two sides to this question, and we should be very careful how we charge Senators with the guilt of perjury, before hearing the reasons which may exist in justification of their course. The breaking of a quorum, we admit to be an extreme measure, and one which should not be resorted to without the most dire necessity. Such necessity may occur, and when it does, the resort to the only remedy, so far from being perjury, or any thing akin to it, is precisely the reverse. Had we been members of the Senate at this crisis, we think we should not have aided in breaking a quorum; but we can look with a good deal of lenity upon the course of those Senators who believed the interests of their immediate constituents, as well as the State at large, required them to leave their seats temporarily. What had been the circumstances in relation to this bill from the period of its first introduction into the Senate? Upon the very first vote, on the proposed amendment offered by Mr. Marsh, to strike out the new bill from the enacting clause, and to revive the bill of last winter, it was demonstrated that a majority of Senators were opposed to the new bill, and it was only saved from instant defeat in consequence of a misunderstanding of the question pending, on the part of one Senator, and who therefore voted contrary to his own intention. From that moment various means and appliances were brought to bear, either to bring over the recusants, or to cause them to desert their seats and forego their opposition to the measure. Talk of violating oaths and constitutional obligations indeed! Who began the game? Are not those members who were prevailed upon to desert the post of duty, so that the bill might pass by a minority of the Senate, just as amenable as those who resorted to the only remedy left by which such iniquity could be remedied? We think so; and are ready to take issue with any one upon the question.

With these remarks, we are willing that the exposition of the bill as given by our correspondent should go to the people, who, when they shall have been put in possession of the bill itself, (if they can analyze it) will make up a just judgment, and bestow censure or praise upon those entitled to either.

On the 27th instant, the act supplementary to the "act to provide for the funded debt of Indiana, and the completion of the Wabash and Erie canal," received the approval of the Governor, and it is now the law of the land. This bill, at every stage of its progress through the two branches of the legislature, encountered powerful and earnest opposition, the last step of which, was an attempt made on Tuesday to break a quorum; and the final vote showed a bare quorum voting. Whatever opinions may be entertained as to the merits of this measure, there can be but one opinion of those who, regardless of their oaths and their constitutional obligations, could be capable of designingly breaking a quorum for a cause like this. We are free to express it as our opinion, that the present bill contains provisions which we do not feel very reluctant to assent to; yet an honorable and manly opposition is all that the people could have asked of any man; and unless we deny at once the right of majorities to overrule minorities, we can find no justification for so factious a proceeding as some Senators, we know not how many, resorted to to defeat this bill.

But it has passed, and it now becomes us in a spirit of candor and fair dealing, to consider the merits of the acts of the legislature, and the consideration of the people.

The public debt, both principal and interest, is divided equally, and one half the State is to pay by taxation, at the present rate; the other half is charged on the canal, and "the faith of the State is in no wise pledged" for its payment or redemption; yet the State has the right to redeem the canal after twenty years, by paying the principal of the canal debt. Those who subscribe towards the completion of the canal, are to have their interest and principal paid, before the non-subscribers. This has been represented to be a necessary inducement to procure subscriptions, and it is understood that the subscriptions heretofore made, have been on these terms. Those who do not subscribe, can come in, and get the full interest on one half of the amount of their bonds. The time for subscription is extended to the first day of November next, but the time for non-subscribers to come in, and get the interest on the State half of their debt, is unlimited. It is calculated that should the revenues of the canal, when completed, equal the interest of the whole canal debt, and one half of it should be preferred stock, in a little more than fourteen years. Whenever the preferred creditors are paid off, those who are deferred will come in for their back interest and principal, but they are not allowed interest on their deferred interest.

Several amendments have been added,—one for a strict account of all the proceedings of the trustees, to be furnished to the legislature and to the Auditor of State,—another fixing the minimum of the trustees' salaries at \$1200 and \$1500 a year respectively,—another for the re-appraisal of the lands east and west of Tippecanoe,—and another giving to actual settlers in the Vincennes district, the right to their lands at \$1.25 per acre, by paying within the year allowed for claiming pre-emption. Whenever bonds to the amount of \$4,000,000 are subscribed, the subscribers are allowed to elect trustees, and whenever the five per centum is paid in, the Governor is authorized to give the trustees charge of the canal, subject to the provision that he is not to deliver the deed of the canal and lands until \$5,547,000 of bonds are surrendered. To remove all occasion for any bondholders to remain out, in the hope of getting better terms from the State, the bill provides that the State will not hereafter make any other provision for any internal improvement bonds, which shall not be rendered in exchange for certificates, in accordance with the provisions of this act. The provisions we regard as being quite as favorable as the bondholders had a right to expect, and it will be vain for them to hope for better terms. So scrupulous was the legislature, of increasing by this act the burthens of the people, that they refused to allow the exchange on the sterling bonds. When we consider that this class of bonds have always been estimated the same as dollar bonds, that no distinction was expressed in the bill of last winter, and that the losses of the State, in not getting pay for all the bonds sold, whereby she lost some three or four millions, was mainly on sterling bonds, it could hardly be expected that she would now pay a premium on them. As the present bill does not call for any increase of taxation, we presume the people will be content with it. The bondholders have cause to congratulate themselves on the good success of their agent. He has conducted the negotiation with admirable skill and temper.

The general result to the people of the State, though it involves a burthen of taxation by no means desirable, will be to invite emigration, restore confidence, and give Indiana a high position among the indebted States.

By reference to the Governor's message, it will be seen that there will be funds in the Treasury to pay the July instalment of interest. The bill provides that bondholders, who delay to exchange their bonds for certificates, will not be paid the interest accrued previous to the half year within which they surrender their bonds, but will only receive a certificate for the back interest, fundable in 1853. The subscription of \$4,000,000 of bonds being already made, and the bill being in conformity with the terms of that subscription, the act will take effect immediately.

Congress.

FRIDAY, (Jan. 22)—IN THE SENATE, Mr. J. D. Westcott (Dem.) of Florida offered a resolution, asking the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate the cause of the return of the ships Mississippi and Cumberland from the Gulf.

Mr. Cilley (Dem.) of New Hampshire offered a resolution requesting the President to withdraw the Americans from Mexico.

Mr. Allen (Dem.) of Ohio introduced the resolution in relation to the Voluntary extra pay, frequently called for.

The resolution was laid upon the table.

Mr. Haneagan (Dem.) of Indiana offered a resolution calling on the President to inform the Senate of the causes which have led to a rupture with Brazil.—The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Sevier (Dem.) of Arkansas reported a bill authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of State.

A bill was reported relative to the transportation of mails to and from foreign countries.

The Senate continued in session until 7 o'clock, discussing the Army bill.

The amendment offered by Mr. Houston (Dem.) of Texas was rejected by a vote of 14 yeas to 28 nays. IN THE HOUSE, Mr. Boyd (Dem.) of Kentucky reported a bill granting the Volunteers extra pay.

Mr. Alexander H. Stevens (Whig) of Georgia moved to suspend the rules, in order to allow him to introduce a resolution declaring that the war with Mexico was not for the purpose of conquest, but for the redress of wrongs. Two thirds not voting in favor of the motion, it was lost.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.—The following is the bill for the increase of the regular force of the United States, as it passed the House of Representatives, 171 to 34.

A bill to raise for a limited time an additional military force, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in addition to the present military establishment of the United States, there shall be raised or organized, under the direction of the President, for and during the war with Mexico, one regiment of dragoons, and nine regiments of infantry, each to be composed of the same number and rank of commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, buglers, musicians, privates, &c., as are provided for a regiment of dragoons and infantry respectively, existing at the time, and who shall receive the same pay, rations, and allowances, according to their respective grades, and be subject to the same regulations, and to the rules and articles of war: Provided, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, in the recess of the Senate, to appoint such of the commissioned officers authorized by this act as may not be appointed during the present session, which appointments shall be submitted to the Senate at their next session for their advice and consent.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, during the continuance of the war with Mexico, the term of enlistment of the men to be recruited for the regiments authorized by this act, shall be during the war with Mexico, and no longer.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint one additional major to each of the regiments of dragoons, artillery, infantry and riflemen in the army of the United States, who shall be taken from the captains of the army.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That to each of the regiments of dragoons, artillery, infantry and riflemen, there shall be allowed a regimental quartermaster, to be taken from the subalterns of the line, who shall be allowed ten dollars additional pay per month and forage for two horses.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said officers, musicians, and privates authorized by this act shall immediately be discharged from the service of the United States at the close of the war with Mexico.

The says were as follows: Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Ashmun, Collamer, Cranston, Colver, Delano, John H. Ewing, Foot, Giddings, Grinnell, Hale, Elias B. Holmes, Samuel D. Hubbard, Hodson, Washington Hunt, Daniel P. King, Lewis, McGaughey, Melville, Marsh, Mosely, Ripley, Johnson, Lowell, Root, Seaman, Severance, Truman, Smith, Caleb S. Smith, Benson, Thompson, Tilden, Vance, Vinton, White, Winthrop, Woodruff—34.

THE NEW TERRITORY OF MINNESOTA.—A bill has been introduced into the U. S. House of Representatives by Mr. Martin, for establishing a new territory in a portion of the western possessions of the United States. The territory of this new territory is proposed to be as follows:—

"Commencing in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river at a point where the line of north latitude forty-three degrees and thirty minutes crosses said river, running thence west on said parallel of latitude until said parallel intersects the middle of the main channel of Sioux river, thence up the middle of the main channel of said river to its source, thence in a direct line to the source of the main channel of the Wild River, thence down said main channel to its entrance into Red river, thence down the middle of the main channel of said Red river to the point on said river where the northern boundary line between the United States of America and the British possessions crosses said main channel of said Red river, thence along said boundary line to the point where said line strikes Lake Superior in the northwest corner of the State of Michigan, thence along the western boundary of said State to the point in the middle of said lake where the said boundary is intersected by the boundary line of the State of Wisconsin, as established by the 'Act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union,' approved August sixteenth eighteen hundred and forty-six, thence along the boundary line of said State of Wisconsin to the mouth of the St. Louis river, thence up the main channel of said river, to the first rapids in the same above the Indian village, according to Nicollet's map, thence due south to the main branch of the river St. Croix, thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi, thence down to the centre of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning."

WHO PATRIOTISM.—See a shameful caricature of the Massachusetts volunteers, exhibiting at a window in Court street. This is just what the old Hartford conventionists did during the last war with England. They caricatured and blackguarded the officers and soldiers who marched through the city on their way to fight the enemy, to defend our own country, and to protect our women and children on the frontiers from massacre, ravishment and tortures inflicted by British Indians.—*Boston Post.*

FRATILTY.—All men have their frailties. "As I grow older," said Goethe, "I become more lenient to the sins of all humanity. The man who loudly denounces a fellow creature, and contains an eloquent tribute to denounce a fellow creature unheard; a knowledge which can only be obtained by criminality itself. The hypocrite always strives to divert attention from his own wickedness, by denouncing unparingly that of others. He thinks he shall seem good in exact ratio as he makes others seem bad."

From Mexico. The barque John Barnes, which sailed from Anton Lizardo on the 31st ult., arrived at New Orleans on the 11th inst., with intelligence from the Gulf Squadron to December 28th. This arrival, as well as that of the Mississippi at Norfolk, confirms the account of the election of Santa Anna and Gomez Farias as President and Vice President of Mexico. It is estimated that a loan of a million is indispensable to furnish the Mexicans with arms, and it is stated that Santa Anna is urgently calling on the Government to supply him with arms and munitions of war. The corps of the National Guards of Mexico were very poorly supplied.

The New Orleans Times of the 12th inst. furnishes the following additional information, received by the John Barnes, of the Revolutionary movements at Campechy:—

"A Mexican schooner, bearing a flag of truce, arrived from Campechy on the 24th. She brought the news of a declaration of the independence of that province from the central government, and claiming for her ports the privileges of neutrals, which, it is believed, Com. Conner refused, unless they hoisted the American flag. Merida and the country adjacent had refused to unite in the movement, and proposed to send an attack on Vera Cruz, with a force of 2,500 men, the Meridians having 4,000. It was supposed by the captain of the flag of truce, that a decisive battle was fought on the 21st ult., that being the latest date from the army, at which time they were within a few miles of each other. The flag of truce left Anton, with the answer of Commodore Conner, on the 27th."

We have news from New Orleans to the 15th: CHARTER OF SHIPS.—The agents of the Government have, within a few days, chartered fifteen ships in this port, to transport troops to Mexico. Three of these vessels will take the Louisiana Regiment, six the two Pennsylvania, three the second Mississippi, and three the South Carolina Regiment. The South Carolina Regiment will embark at Mobile. It is conjectured that these troops will rendezvous at Tampico, and proceed to an attack on Vera Cruz.

The ships Ondaka and Sharon left the city last night for Fort Jackson, to take on board a part of the Louisiana Regiment of Volunteers. Each ship will take about 300. The ship Archelus will go down to-day to take on board the remainder of the Regiment. They proceed to the Gulf of Mexico with sealed orders. We could not learn their port of destination.

The ships Oregon and Alhambra, are to proceed to Mobile in a few days to take on board the South Carolina Regiment.

MISSISSIPPI VOLUNTEERS.—The steamer Sam. Dale arrived yesterday with three companies of the second Regiment of Mississippi Volunteers, commanded by Captains Acker, Elder and Dylthes.

PAIXHAN GUNS.—Several large Paixhan guns and a quantity of shells have reached the city from Pittsburgh. The guns have wide and savage looking muzzles.

THE MOB COUNTIES OF ILLINOIS.—The Legislature of Illinois, in both branches, occupied a large portion of the closing week of December in debating propositions referring to the insubordination which has long prevailed in the lower counties of that State. The members generally seemed deeply impressed with a sense of the necessity of taking some effectual measures for restoring order, and preserving in those counties; but of what those measures should be, very few seemed to have anything like definite ideas. Some were for special courts—others for martial law. The House finally referred the subject to the Judiciary committee; and the Senate passed a bill authorizing a special term of the Circuit Court in those counties for the trial of persons charged with crimes, and empowering the Governor to send an armed force for the protection of the Court; for the expense of which measure the sum of \$10,000 was appropriated.

The Sangamon Journal, in noticing this matter makes the following appropriate remarks:—

"One fact, which should be borne in mind by all those who are desirous of preserving order in these counties; but of what those measures should be, very few seemed to have anything like definite ideas. Some were for special courts—others for martial law. The House finally referred the subject to the Judiciary committee; and the Senate passed a bill authorizing a special term of the Circuit Court in those counties for the trial of persons charged with crimes, and empowering the Governor to send an armed force for the protection of the Court; for the expense of which measure the sum of \$10,000 was appropriated."

MAGNETIC LETTER PRINTING TELEGRAPH.—This is one of the most ingenious pieces of mechanism that we have ever seen. It is the invention of Royal E. House, and has been patented in this country and in all the principal kingdoms of Europe. By applying it to the telegraph wires which connect this city with Philadelphia, it would produce the following results. The operator in the station at Philadelphia, wishing to communicate here that "the design of Uncle Sam to get possession of the telegraph is defeated," would stand near a table with a small box six inches square and three inches high upon it. On the upper surface of the box appears the letters of the alphabet, arranged in two circles around the centre and on the ends of 'stops' which may be depressed by the finger. On the side of the box there is a small brass crank. The operator, taking the crank in one hand, begins to turn it, and at every round he depresses two letters of the word he desires to communicate in New York. Upon the instant that his finger is depressed upon a letter, that letter is very unerringly printed with black ink, in Roman characters, upon the paper which is drawing out of the front of the apparatus at the station in this city. Thus:

THE DESIGN OF UNCLE SAM TO GET POSSESSION OF THE TELEGRAPH IS DEFEATED.

The rapidity with which these letters are printed is as fast as the operator in Philadelphia can depress them with his finger. An inexperienced person has printed with this apparatus at the rate of one hundred and eighty letters per minute. The printing is done with unerring correctness on the part of the machine, and there is no possibility for any mistake unless the operator depresses the wrong letter. Here we have the utmost despatch, perfect correctness, and the highest degree of legibility. Is any thing more necessary? We have omitted to describe that part of the machine which we supposed to be placed at the station in this city. Anything we could say would be exceedingly imperfect. All that appears to the eye resembles a small desk, often used by families, and that closes by a kind of lid in front. This instrument, we learn, is to be immediately applied to the telegraphic stations on the great London line of communication, and unless some better can be produced, we see no reason why it should not be at once adopted by all our magnetic lines, and thus set aside the present system, which people in the country denominated "Hieroglyphics."—*N. Y. Post.*

Mr. Langdon, of the Mobile Advertiser, in his last paper gives a correspondence between a committee of his friends and himself, the occasion for which was the election of Mr. Jones to the Senate. Mr. Langdon determined to present him, on Christmas day, with a testimonial of their estimation of his worth as an editor, a citizen and a man, and selected for the purpose, with good taste, an engraved picture of the United States Senator upon the occasion of Mr. Clay's farewell address to that illustrious body. Mr. Langdon's acknowledgment of the flattering gift is couched in grateful phrases, and contains an eloquent tribute to the genius and virtues of Mr. Clay. The whole affair strikes us as felicitous in design and execution, and we can well understand that the occasion should be a very grateful one to the heart of a political writer—more accustomed to the violence of partisan onslaughts than to rewards of honorable fidelity and zeal.

Richard F. L. Hommedieu, one of the publishers of the Cincinnati Gazette, died recently at Nashville, Tenn., when he had gone upon business; and in the pursuit of his life. His decease will be much lamented, for he deservedly had many friends.

Wisconsin Constitution. The Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, was finally adopted in convention on the 14th ult. It provides for the election of a Governor and a Lieutenant Governor, each holding office for two years. The salary of the Governor is fixed at one thousand per annum. The Lieut. Governor is to be President of the Senate and has a casting vote. The Secretary of State also acts as Auditor, who with the Treasurer and Attorney General, are to be elected by the people once in two years. There are never to be less than sixty more than one hundred and twenty members of the House of Representatives; and the Senate is to consist of not more than one-third, nor less than one-fourth of the number in the House. The members of the House are elected for one year, and those of the Senate for two. The Legislature is to meet on the second Thursday of January in each year, and the members are to receive two dollars per day for the first forty days, and one dollar per day thereafter. The ayes and noes are to be taken on the final passage of all bills.

The Judges of the several circuit courts constitute the Judges of the Supreme court, and are to be elected by the people of the respective circuits, and each is to receive a salary of \$1500 annually. Banks are prohibited, and so also is the circulation of paper money of a less denomination than \$10, till 1849; and after that time all under \$20 are prohibited.

Internal improvements are to be encouraged but not participated in by the State.

The State indebtedness cannot exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

Wives are to retain all property real or personal owned by them at the time of their marriage. Forty acres of land not exceeding in value one thousand dollars, are exempt from execution, to every citizen of the State.

It is to be submitted to the people on the first Tuesday in April next. It is in most of its other features similar to the Iowa Constitution.

TAXATION.—The Secretary of the Treasury estimates the receipts from duties, during the year ending on July 1, 1848, at \$28,000,000. The average rate of duty is 25 per centum, an addition of 10 per centum to all duties, or two-fifths to the present rate would augment the receipts from customs, by about two-fifths of the Secretary's estimate, and make the whole annual revenue from that source, about \$39,000,000. Then if \$4,000,000 be received from public lands and other sources, the whole revenue will be \$43,000,000. We have already estimated the annual expenditures at \$28,000,000 for 1849 and 1850, and at \$21,000,000 till 1855, the present debt at \$65,000,000, and the debt necessary for 1847 and 1848, if the war continues till July 1, 1848, at about \$24,000,000. Therefore the whole debt and expenditure after 1848, for 10 years, will be \$321,000,000. If then the revenue be \$39,000,000 annually during the same period, or \$390,000,000 for the ten years, the surplus in 1855 will be \$69,000,000!! This shows that an increase of duties by ten per cent. on the present rates, will be unnecessary!

But we have already proved that with the present tariff, without any augmentation of duties, or any increase of importation, all the demands upon the treasury mentioned above will be extinguished in 1858. If then the receipts from customs under the present tariff should increase, the nation will be free from debt before the close of 1858. Will these receipts increase? The increase of population from 1850 to 1840 was 41 millions. And as the increase continually augments with the population, having been only 14 millions from 1790 to 1830, 2 millions from 1810, 24 to 1830, 34 to 1830, and 41 to 1840, we may safely assume that it will be 6 millions in 1850, and 9 millions in 1860. According to this ratio, the population, if 10 million in 1840, will be 22 million in 1850 and 32 millions in 1860. It is probably 21 millions now, and will be 30 millions in 1855. If then the receipts for duties be \$28,000,000 in July 1, 1848, they will be \$40,000,000 in 1855, all other things being equal. Our manufactures will increase during this period with the increase of population. But in about the same ratio will our importations increase. To this source of increase we must add those arising from changes in Mexico. The war can close only on condition of large accessions of territory from Mexico, which will be open to European immigration, and of a radical change in the commercial relations of Mexico and the United States. The ports of Matamoros, Tampico, Mazatlan, Monterey, San Diego and others, ceded to the United States, will be the great sources of supply to the Mexican population, and thus augment the Federal revenue from customs. We may therefore safely anticipate an increase of revenue from \$28,000,000 in 1848, to 45 or \$50,000,000 in 1860, and can therefore afford to borrow 25 or \$30,000,000 now for the existing war, without additional taxation.—*Phila. Ledger.*

INCREASE OF POPULATION.—Political influence in the West.—The home missionary trust sums up the growth of the western States: Ohio welcomed the first permanent settlers in 1798; now is occupied by 1,732,000 people. Michigan, to which the attention of emigrants was turned twelve or fourteen years ago, now has 300,000 people.

Indiana, admitted into the Union in 1816, has received a population of more than half a million since 1830, and now numbers more than 900,000 inhabitants.

Illinois was organized a separate territory in 1810, and entered the Union as a State in 1818. From that date, its population trebled over 10 years till the last census, and in the last 5 years has arisen from 476,000 to 700,000.

Missouri, which in 1810 had only 20,800 people, has now 600,000, having increased 50 per cent. in five years.

Iowa, was scarcely heard of at the end of 10 years ago; it is but 14 years since the only white Indian nation, north of the Missouri line, were a few Indian traders. More than 100,000 now make that beautiful land their home—50,000 of whom have gone in during the last four years.

Wisconsin was organized ten years ago; the Marshalls have just taken the census, and from present appearances, the population will vary but little from 150,000, being an increase of 100,000 in 5 years. One portion of the territory, 33 miles by 30, which 10 years ago was an unbroken wilderness, now numbers 30,000 inhabitants; and the migration to that portion of the west is greater than ever.

As a consequence of this transfer of population, there is a steady but rapid transfer of political influence. In 10 years, from 1830 to 1840, the east lost, by the change of the ratio of representation, 31 members of Congress more than it gained by the increase of population; while in the same period, the west gained, by increase of population, 11 members more than it lost by change of ratio, making a difference of forty-two votes. The seven new States and Territories added enumerated—to say nothing of the other western and south-western States and Texas—have increased since the last adjustment of the ratio, more than a million and a half—enough to entitle them to 10 more members in our national legislature.

NOBLE EXAMPLE.—We are delighted to find that there is at least one member of Congress in the whig party, who thinks more of sustaining the honor of his country, than in obstructing the President in his endeavors to bring the war with Mexico to an honorable termination.

We allude to Senator CRITTENDEN of Kentucky.—This patriotic gentleman promptly voted for Senator Benton's bill, encouraging the enlistment of soldiers; and at the same time remarked that he was in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and should accordingly vote for a liberal supply of men and money to further that object.

We hope and trust that the remaining whigs in Congress will follow Mr. Crittenden's example, and sustain the administration in its efforts to close this war as speedily as possible.

ACQUITTAL OF TIRRELL.—The trial of Tirrell, at Boston, for arson, has resulted in his acquittal. The jury were out three hours. The Prosecuting Attorney now proposes to try the accused for adultery.

"We are truly obliged to our valued correspondent, Mrs. SARAH T. BOLTON, for the poem in another column. A prettier piece we have not read in many a day. We predict for this lady great fame, as every piece she writes is judicious, and raises her higher and higher in public estimation.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*"

The Stream of Life.

BY MRS. SARAH T. BOLTON.

I saw a little fountain rise,
Within a narrow bed,
When first the light of morning shone
In softened radiance fell,
Like some bright presence come to guard
The sparkling waves below,
A streamlet flowed, in matchless grace,
Along its pebbly shore;
No shadow rested on its face,
Save when a cloud came o'er;
A moment, and the sparkling waves
Were smiling as before.
It ever sang the same sweet song,
So full of quiet mirth,
And it gaily danced and leaped
The way of its birth,
It mirrored stars upon the sky
And blossoms on the earth,
A shining river, wild and free,
Flowed in its narrow bed,
Where untold birds sang merrily,
Their love-lays to the flowers;
And bright-eyed clouds and joy forgot
To note the passing hours,
The white-winged clouds that flitted by,
Like fairies in a dream;
The varying colors of the sky,
The day-star's silvery beam
Were painted by