Correspondence of the Indiana State Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1848.

As but few men in the United States wish to see this war with Mexico eventuate in the subjugation of the whole territory, and its consequent annexation to ours; so, perhaps, but few may think it will so eventuate: such men had better ask themselves when, and how, are we to obtain "indemnity" and "security" *without* taking it all! Indemnity for the past certainly must include the debts that Mexico, as a government, owed to citizens of the United States before the war began, and, also, the expenses of the war: for, if this war be just on our part, it is simply so because it was brought on by the public acts of Mexico; and, if the latter be admitted, then she, being the party that *forced* us into a law suit with her, and being *cast*, must of course pay the costs, on both sides: and, furthermore, if this be sound logic, the longer she continues the war, the greater will be the "fee bill."

I have read and heard all sides of this question. I have weighed it in my mind, much; and looked at it carefully, in its many aspects and phases; and I am free to admit that, ever since the first blow was struck, ever since our government recognized the existence of the war, it has been my serious wish that it would not continue until we should be forced, for *indemnity* and *security*, to take more than what might be, as it were, *uninhabited* territory—such as might be in the possession of Indians and traders: but I am also free to admit that, my wish had, and still has, but little *hope* to back it. If the system of *foraging upon the enemy* had been adopted at the start, I think we certainly would, by this time, have been much nearer the object for which we set out, than we are; but as the two commanding Generals—Scott and Taylor—to whom the orders to adopt this system were issued, in case they thought it most expedient, did not do so, it is impossible *now* to arrive at *positive* conclusions upon the subject, we may, now that it is finally resorted to, be able to make some vague estimate of what it would have accomplished, but nothing more. I cannot shake off the feeling of hesitation with which I entertain the policy of taking into full faith and fellowship, the human beings who make up the communities of the densely populated regions of Mexico, composed, as I am well assured, of but two classes—knaves and fools—and meeting them in a short time at the political polls of our country, taking an active part in the election, and counting vote for vote with American democrats. True, destiny has fixed, in my humble opinion, that every inch of soil in North America be, at some future day—and that not very remote—part and parcel of the dominions of the United States: but when in a populated condition, sound policy suggests that we wait, as a general rule, until each asks, as Texas did, in the capacity of an independent sovereignty, for admittance: and then we should be perfectly satisfied, as we were in that instance, that her population is fully as competent for self-government as we are.

But few in our country—none, in fact, but those who cannot appreciate the virtue and the intellinence of the great masses of the people at large—deny the fact that the two Californias and New Mexico—peopled as these regions are, almost exclusively by Indians—would be to us an acquisition of incalculable importance; and, if thus peopled, so incalculably important, too, would be the acquisition of a strip of country, some hundred miles wide, on the right bank of the Rio Grande. That stream, from about the 30 degree of N. latitude to the Gulf, passes through a region of country which, for a great extent on either side, is one of the most fertile upon the face of the globe. If we owned the soil on both sides, and the mouth of the river was—as it can be with a small outlay of money—so improved as to afford a safe harbor and good landing for vessels, to take its products off to a foreign or coast market, it would be one of the most densely populated regions on the continent: but such improvements will never be made until *we* make them; and *we*, of course, will never do it until we own both shores of the river and both sides of its mouth: for why should we do so, when it will benefit foreigners equally as much as ourselves! and what inducement will exist for farmers to emigrate to this fertile region if, when they have toiled and labored to produce such abundant crops, they cannot send them to a distant market, and have none at home! or suppose that, by some means or other, the desired harbor be made, our people will not open farms, stock them well, build up towns, &c., &c., with that horde of thieves and outlaws upon the very opposite shore of that river, to burn and steal the products of their labor, as fast as they mature: far from it!

This strip of territory would be, for one or two generations at least, of far greater value to us, than all the acquisitions we have contemplated on the Pacific coast and in New Mexico: and, withal, it is a possession that Mexico can as well spare: for it is as unproductive stock to her, as they are. It never will, as long as it remains in her hands, be populated by any thing more worthy in its character, than it is now—a population which, instead of being a source of revenue to her treasury, or a dependance in arms, is a bill of expense to the one, and a broken reed to the other.

You may think the remark an evidence of eccentricity in me, but the proceedings of Congress, in either chamber, are the most intolerable *bores* to me on earth: in consequence of which, I have never, although I have now been more than two years in Washington, visited the body but twice. This disinclination for the capital, prevented me from hearing the maiden effort of the Hon. J. L. Robinson, of our State: which I am told was a speech that not only made federalism "stand from under," as the sailors have it, but even surpassed the highest expectations of Mr. R.'s most intimate friends and admirers.

G. W. K

Correspondence of the Indiana State Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1848.

Mr. Clay has been some time in the city, receiving the meed of admiration which belongs to every leading mind. His friends are unwilling still to yield his pretensions to the president candidacy, and but policy will inevitably rule him off the lists. No demonstration from any high quarter (as the whigs estimate) has yet been made for Gen Taylor, and that chances here are against his nomination. So long as there is any hope of success the whigs will never again give place to a military candidate. They must have a civilian, and rightfully, too, if they would be consistent. But consistency is not an element of their organization. I look, however, at the fact, that they have yet no assurance of their power to *use* Gen. Taylor—and his success might be even more disastrous to the hopes and pretensions than was the accession of Tyler. Judge McLean is the most available man in their ranks, and will be the choice of their convention, when it shall assemble at Cincinnati, or wheresoever. In the last moment of the canvass before the convention, there will be another chance for the display of magnanimity on the part of Mr. Clay, and he will doubtless be allowed to signify again his predilection for retirement, which by this time, I should think, must have become more than half sincere.

The most grave of all the questions among the elite of Pennsylvania Avenue, is about the propriety of any lady looking at Powers' Greek Slave, and the *tableaux vivantes* composed nightly by Dr. Colyer's Model Artistes. Most of them decide that there can be no harm in looking at the cold marble: but when they come to consider the living and breathing representatives of marble, the persons all shake their wigs, and the ladies object to their *dress*, or their no dress as Mrs. Partington would say, unless she should happen to be in spectacles at the moment of observation.

D.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1848.

The latest intelligence from the southwest has dissipated all thoughts of peace. The rumor no doubt, arose out of the wishes of the army desirous, of course, no longer to remain where they reap no more of the harvest of military glory. Yet there are many honest men in Congress who really believe that the new Mexican administration will offer peace, if they should not be encouraged to hold out by the refusal on our part to furnish the army with prompt and efficient supplies. But there are others in Congress—and perhaps they are now in the majority—who see no result from the continuance of the war, but the permanent military occupation of Mexico.

With reference to the question "Who began the war?" Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, made a new point in the House on Friday last, which has not yet been reported. His propositions were, that, under the Constitution, there was no possible way in which the President could begin a war. That the war-beginning power was vested in Congress alone, and that there could be no war without the declaration of Congress. A state of war, according to Mr. R., constitutes and declares every man, woman, and child of one nation or government, as enemies to every man, woman, and child of another nation or government; and he shows that the Constitution had given the war-making power, not into the hands of one man, but into the hands of the people and their immediate representatives, who are principally affected by it, and have to support it, with all its consequences. The Constitution intends that war, affecting the interest of all, should be declared by all. Mr. R. contended that their fighting was not war. The battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Pama, he characterized as collisions of arms; but no war, because war was not then recognized by Congress. The President, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, under power to suppress insurrection, and to repel invasion, might lawfully and justly bring the troops into hostile collision, without inducing a state of war. The position that the President began the war could not be maintained without a manifest disregard of the Constitution, which prescribes that Congress alone can declare war: it was, therefore, a constitutional untruth, and the argument, he believed, had been used by gentlemen, not because they regarded it as true, but for the purpose of misleading the people. Nevertheless, he admitted that, while it was the province of the Executive to carry on the war, as an incident to the treaty-making power, Congress still controlled its objects and extent, because, through that body alone must the supplies be furnished.

The bill to supply the deficiency for the army service this year, was reported in the House yesterday, by the Committee of Ways and Means. The amount is $12,000,000, to supply the deficiency till the first of July. The call for a loan of $18,000,000 has been reduced to $16,000,000. D.

P. S. From present appearances, it is quite probable that the whigs will defeat the Ten Regiment Bill, and that they will prevent the efficiency of the Loan Bill.

Our friends, the Democrats here, are entering upon the Presidential canvass with more than their usual energy and confidence: and the question has narrowed itself down to the claims of Gen. Cass, Mr. Dallas, and Judge Woodbury. D.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1848.

There is no prospect of peace whatever in the late news, and all that the papers talk about a treaty with Mr. Trist, is worse than mere sham and pretence. Mr. Trist has no authority to act further in behalf of this Government. There may have been propositions of peace offered to Gen. Scott by some persons at Queretero representing the shadow of a government there, which they could not be relied upon as maintaining for a single day. So much labor of the poor newsmongers here, and news caterers and readers elsewhere has all gone for nothing—along with all that has been said, and written, and read about an authorized Commissioner in Washington with instructions to treat for the annexation of Yucatan, and the "cold shoulder" of the Executive.

Speeches in the Senate are introduced every day on the Ten Regiment Bill. To-day we have had a most intelligible voice from Louisiana through Senator Downs. He gave it as his opinion that it would be difficult for us to keep up our complement of fifty-eight regiments now in Mexico, on account of the destructiveness of the diseases there to men of northern birth; and he stated, also, that if the passage of the Ten Regiment Bill should be delayed a few months longer, the troops recruited could not reach the interior of Mexico without great loss from the effects of the climate. He complained of the whigs for making a mere show of opposition to the war, without proposing a remedy. He told them the plain truth that they were neither prepared to fall back to a defensive line, nor to retire from the war: and he might have added, just as truly, that their chief hope of success, in the want of the continuance of the war, consists in their efforts to make it oppressive and unpopular. Senator Downs also read Judge McLean's letter of the 7th instant, which you will say, with the Editors of the *Intelligencer*, is a most appropriate finale to the late war disquisitions of Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Clay. All Mr. D. wanted of the Judge's letter was for the opposition to come forward boldly, and endorse its principles.

To-day is Monday. Every Monday is resolution day in the House: and they have come in this time by the bushel—respecting, I should think, nearly every subject of interest, whether public or private, which could find reasonable house-room in the heads of all the members. Amongst them we have the subject of the annexation of New Mexico and the Californias fairly broached—a motion by Mr. TURNER, of Illinois, to introduce joint resolutions for this purpose lies over under a notice to debate. We have, also, a counter proposition, namely, that it is inexpedient to annex Mexican territory, in the same predicament; and any number of calls for executive information touching the war question, and the suspension of Gen. Scott's commission. The democrats vote for every call for information of the Executive, if it only provides that such matters may be withheld as may be deemed inconsistent with the public interest to communicate.

The appropriation bills for the support of the army and of volunteers, and for the fortifications for the year ending June 30th, 1849, were this day reported from the committee of Ways and Means. The army bill appriates the total sum of $33,054,499.50. Among the items, I notice, the pay of the Army $3,674,808; the pay of volunteers, including general and staff officers, $6,088,327; and the large remainder of this immense sum goes for the supplies and incidentals of the Quartermaster's department, for subsistence in kind, for transportation, for clothing, camp and garrison equippage, for armories, arsenals, &c., &c.

The Fortification Bill for the year ending June 30, 1849, appropriates—For defensive works at Detroit, at Outlet of Lake Champlain, at Narrows of Penobscot river, at Portland, Newport, Boston, Baltimore, Charleston, and Pensacola harbors, at New London, at Loug Island, Bedlow's Island, Hampton Roads, Savannah river, Mobile Point, Biennevenue, Mississippi river, Grand Terre Island, Key West, and Garden West, the total sum of $695,600. D.

Riot in Hartford, Conn.

The good city of Hartford was, says the Pittsburgh Post, recently, the scene of a disturbance,—such as nothing but the forbearance of the people has alone prevented in some other quarters,—in consequence of an infamous allusion, in the "Charter Oak," to Lieut. WOODHOUSE, who has recently returned from Mexico, in very bad health; and whose reception by the citizens was cordial in the extreme. *Burleigh*, the editor of this Mexican concern, in an editorial, said "he looked marvelously like a culprit, on his way to the penitentiary." We are not in favor of mobs; but under such circumstances, we are disposed to award the verdict of a Virginia Jury, on a certain occasion—"*Served him right!*" A correspondent of the New York Herald says—

"The mob, several hundred in number, about 11 o'clock, broke in his office windows, 28 State st. took down all his signs and destroyed them, and broke in his office door, to prevent his types defaming any more of our citizens, when the owner of the types, Mr. Tracy, informed them that they belonged to him, and had for some months. The Mayor of the city also told them the same, when they desisted from further violence, and dispersed. Then they proceeded to the house in which he lives upon hire; but he kept out of their way. There has never been an occasion where such a deep feeling of indignation pervaded this community as now felt towards Burleigh."

MRS. GAINES.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Post writes: Mrs. Gaines's good fortune is quite a topic here. She has added fuel to the excitement among the gossips by presenting two very estimable young ladies here five thousand dollars each. The decision of the Supreme Court snaps many a chain of title heretofore relied on by the property-holders in Louisiana; and the demand of "mesne profits," allowed to her by law, will be ruinous to many. It is with very great pleasure, then, that I am able to state, on good authority, that the successful litigant will waive this legal claim, and is willing to give quit-claim deeds to innocent and honest purchasers, without extorting an unreasonable consideration. This is honorable, and must silence envy. Indeed, from many of her private acts of benevolence, which have come to my knowledge from time to time, I rejoice in the prosperity of the lady.

The Franklin Democrat printed at Brookville has been enlarged and beautified by new type. The subscribers of that sterling sheet should double the editor's list as a set off to his labors in their behalf, and we hope they will do it.

SUPREME COURT OF INDIANA.

November Term, 1847.

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

JANUARY 25th, 1848.

Ellison v. *Dove*.—Appeal from the Steuben C. C.

SMITH, J.—Where the defendant contracted to plough, or break up sixteen acres of new ground for the plaintiff, in consideration of a wagon which was delivered at the time the contract was entered into; but the defendant did not plough the land at the time specified, and an action was brought for the breach of the special contract. It was *held*, that as the contract did not specify the particular lot or tract of land to be ploughed, the plaintiff had the right to select the ground to be broken, and if the land designated was of such a character, as to afford a reasonable excuse for the refusal of the defendant to plough it, that fact should have been shown by him. *Held*, also, that the proper measure of damages was the value of the labor required to break up the land and not *the price of the wagon*. Affirmed.

Ingle v. *the State*.—Error to the Warrick C. C.

PERKINS, J.—A rule was entered against an attorney to show cause why he should not be punished for a contempt of court, for advising and counseling certain individuals, [naming them] that if they could not procure a continuance of a cause pending in court, wherever they were indicted for an assault and battery upon the body of *A.* upon affidavit, they could then escape and forfeit their recognizance, which would work a continuance of said cause until the next term, at a trifling cost. *Held*, that the order does not charge a contempt. It does not allege that he advised them to take such a course, but merely give them a legal opinion, which they as clients were entitled to, and which he, as their attorney, had a right to give. Reversed.

Smith v. *Walker*.—Error to the Tippecanoe C. C.

PERKINS, J.—It is a general rule of law that contractors who are joint, and not several must be jointly sued, or the plaintiff will be subject to have his action defeated by a demurrer, or a plea in abatement, as the case may justify. And if, no objection being interposed, they do proceed separately to judgment against one of such joint contractors, the other is thereby discharged from legal liability on the contract, on the ground that a joint contract is but one cause of action, and will support but one suit. Replevin bail are under our statutes joint and not several debtors with the principal in the judgment, and proceedings must be had against all jointly.

Where any fact appears in the declaration, which would necessarily be averred in a plea to render it valid, a demurrer will lie. But when the declaration, as in the present case discloses the fact, that the plaintiff had already taken a judgment for execution in a separate proceeding against an omitted joint debtor, which of itself discharged the defendant from liability to an action, and any pleading that shows such discharge, shows a complete bar to the action, and ground for a demurrer. Reversed.

Chadd v. *Thorp*.—Appeal from Hendricks C. C. Affirmed.

Comstock v. *Evans et al.* (five cases.)—Appeal from the Allen C. C. Affirmed.

King v. *Kersey*.—Error to the Decatur C. C.

Per Curium.—In this suit the plaintiff was permitted, on motion, (the defendant objecting) to challenge eight jurors peremptorily—this motion was predicated upon a section of an act purporting to be an act passed by the General Assembly of the State. A newspaper in which this act was published was produced in court, and upon such authority the challenges were permitted. It appears however that the publication was made by mistake, for though such an act was passed by both branches of the legislature, it had not received the signature of the Governor and did not consequently become a law. There being no law in force authorizing such proceeding, the judgment is reversed.

Crist, executor, v. *Crist*.—Appeal from the Union Probate Court.

This was an action on two writings obligatory for the payment of money. There was no plea filed; the cause was submitted to the court without a jury upon an agreed statement of facts, judgment for the plaintiff. *Held per cur.* There can be no legal trial of a cause without an issue. Reversed.

JANUAY 29th, 1848.

Collins, administrator, v. *Farnsworth*.—Error to the Tippecanoe Probate Court.

Per Curiam.—In a petition by an administrator to obtain an order for the sale of real estate, for the payment of debts, under the provisions of the R. S., art. 9, p. 527, it is sufficient to state the aggregate amount of the debts against the estate of the intestate. It is not necessary that a schedule or particular statement of each debt should be inserted in the petition. Judgment of the court below sustaining the demurrer and dismissing the petition. Reversed, cause remanded.

Clifford v. *Dawson*.—Error to the Fayette C. C.

Per Curiam.—The dismissal of a cause without any reason appearing for or against, will be presumed correct. The statement of the clerk as to the ground of decision amounts to nothing. He is not authorized to speak for the court. Affirmed.

Slater, ex rel. Chandler, v. *Coz et al.*—Appeal from the Warren C. C. Affirmed.

Niell v. *Niell et al.*—Error to the Switzerland C. C. Affirmed.

FEBRUARY 1st, 1848.

Armstrong, et al. v. *Stockton administrator*.—Error to the Tippecanoe C. C. Affirmed.

Woodruff, v. *Keith*.—Error to the Lagrange C. C. Affirmed.

Bigelow v. *Williams*.—Error to the Laporte C. C.

Per Curiam.—No writ of inquiry was awarded for the assessment of damages, the declaration containing the common as well as special counts, and judgment being on demurrer. Reversed.

Hutchison v. *Zank*.—Error to the Allen C. C. Affirmed.

State, ex rel. Concklin, et al. v. *Murray, et al.*—Error to the Wayne C. C. Affirmed.

GEN. HARRISON'S CARRIAGE.—The Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth contains an advertisement offering for sale the splendid family carriage of the lamented Gen. Harrison. It was presented to Gen. H. by the citizens of Baltimore; the original cost was $2,500, and it is now very nearly as good as when new; though it will be sold for greatly less than cost. The circumstances of the family are not such as will permit them to keep it.—*Brookville American.*

We notice the above as a matter of news, and have no reason to doubt the truth of every statement. Our readers, however, may recollect that we were taken hardly to task by the whigs, for stating, shortly after Gen. Harrison's death, that the salary, $25,000, allowed him by the whig Congress, would go into the hands of others than his family—that it would go, probably, to his "committee," to assist in paying them for their services, as the General did not live to furnish them with their expected offices. Now with such presents;—with a beautiful farm on the Ohio river, too often described and too well known to require description at this time;—if his "family" ever received that twenty-five thousand dollars, it seems to us that their "circumstances" are indeed poor, if they cannot *keep* such a *carriage!* We know of an old lady who thinks she could manage to get along comfortably through life with the "prime cost" of the carriage alone!

The error of $6,915,078, made by Mr. J. D. Barclay, the clerk who prepared the financial statement for the Secretary of the Treasury, was owing to his illness and consequent absence from his post, after having been worn down by many days and nights of incessant toil. Mr. Barclay has labored, with remarkable diligence and ability, in connection with the Treasury, for more than 40 years.

Judge McLEAN, of Ohio, has been drawn out, or rather comes out, in a letter to a brother whig of Ohio, against the war, against the administration, and the country. It seems by this that he dislikes to have his hopes crushed and his ambition checked, and be ruled off unceremoniously by Gen. Taylor and the office-seeking brood. We can't help him!

The *Democrat*, of Niagara, says that a Jury in that village have rendered a verdict of $35.50 against one man for selling the meat of a hog which was killed while he had the "blind staggers;" and a verdict of $23.90 against another, for selling sausages after the London style—bad mutton being substituted for dog.

PAPER FROM THE FOREST.—Doctor Stramme, Professor of Architecture in the Imperial University of Dorpat, Russia, has recently invented a method of drawing from the leaves of the pine a cotton-like substance, to which he has given the name of forest-wool. It is extremely well fitted for the fabrication of coarse stuffs, as well for pasteboards and wrapping paper. The cloth made of the forest wool retains, it is true, an odor of rosin, but as this odor drives off troublesome insects, the cloth may be used with advantage in bedding, such as mattrass covers, blankets, &c., especially for barracks, hospitals, and other establishments, where many are crowded together.

The Hon. RICHARD M. JOHNSON is in Washington, and puts up at Rev. O. B. Brown's.

Rates of Commission and Storage at Indianapolis.

THE Commission and Forwarding Merchants of Indianapolis have agreed upon the following RATES OF CHARGES, to take effect from and after February 8th, 1848.

COMMISSIONS.

On sales of Merchandize and Produce by wholesale,	2½ per cent.
On sales of Merchandize and Produce by retail,	5 " "
On purchasing and shipping Prod. or Merch. on *total cost*,	2½ " "
On all cash advances, (and interest after 60 days)	2½ " "
For negotiating drafts or Bills of Exchange,	2 " "
For collecting Freights or Accounts,	2½ " "
For collecting delayed or litigated accounts,	5 " "
All charges actually incurred—Extra.	

RATES FOR RECEIVING AND FORWARDING.

On all kinds of Mdse, Iron, Nails, and Groceries,	5 cts. per 100 lbs.
On Pork or Lard per barrel,	6 cents.
On Pork or Lard in keg, per keg,	2 "
On Flour or Meat, per barrel,	5 "
On all Foreign and Domestic Liquors, per barrel,	10 "
On all Foreign and domestic Liquors, per keg,	5 "
On Apples, Potatoes, &c., in barrels, per barrel,	5 "
Half barrels same as barrels.	

STORAGE of the above rates to be added when property is held in store over 10 days for the first month, and half the above rates for the second and succeeding months.

No accountability for fire, nor for stolen goods

GRAIN BUSINESS.

For receiving, storing, and forwarding wheat and shelled corn,	3 cts. per bu.
For receiving, storing, and forwarding Rye, Barley, Flax and other seed,	4 cts. per bu.
For receiving, storing, and forwarding Oats,	2 cts. per bu.
For purchasing grain with funds in hand,	¼ ct. per bu.

No charge made less than 25 cents.

ROYAL MATTHEW, BLYTHE & HOLLAND,
S. & W. MOORE, MORRIS & BROTHER,
H. A. FLETCHER, J. MANSUR & SONS,
Feb.7-3m79 T. A. & D. J. BARKER.

Patent Office, Jan. 21, 1848.

ON the petition of C. H. McCormick, of Steel's Tavern P. O., Virginia, praying for the extension of a patent granted to said C. H. McCormick, for an improvement in reaping machines, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 21st day of June, 1848—

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent office on the third Monday in February, at 12 o'clock, M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Union, and National Democrat, Washington; Enquirer, Richmond; Post, Pittsburg; Statesman, Columbus; Inquirer, Cincinnati; Sentinel, Indianapolis; Free Press, Detroit; once a week for three successive weeks previous to the third Monday in February next.

EDMUND BURKE, Commissioner of Patents.

P. S. Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice.

Jan. 21.—Feb. 3.—79-3w1s

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 23d 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.—429th79 JOHN F. MARLAY, Asst.

THE subscribers would inform the public, that they have on hand a discourse on the Great American Idea, Universal Liberty, delivered in the 2d Presbyterian Church in this city, upon Thanksgiving day, Nov. 25, 1847. Price 10 cents. HOOD & NOBLE,
79t Bates's new building.

A TOUR to the river Saguenay, in Lower Canada, by Charles Lanman: a new work, for sale by 79 HOOD & NOBLE.

☞ANOTHER VICTORY.—Dr. Bragg has effectually silenced and put to flight the "flying artillery" of Dr. Sappington, in his hope less effort to restore confidence in the trash now sold in his name. It is hard to find one now who will purchase any other but the Indian Queen Vegetable Sugar Coated Tonic or Anti-Bilious Pills of Dr. Bragg. Their great success in Ague, Chill Fever, Bilious Fever, Typhus Fever, and other diseases of the west and south, has secured the confidence of all classes, and made them the most popular remedy of the day. No wonder they should drive all other pills out of use. We advise the afflicted to make a trial of them.

For sale by Tomlinson Brothers, sign of the Golden Mortar, and by S. J. Wade, Druggist, Indianapolis.

Death from a Slight Cold.

By neglecting those salutary precautions which common sense dictates, many, very many, fail 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

In the Orphan's Court, Butler County, Pennsylvania.

Writ of Partition.

BUTLER COUNTY, ss: In the matter of the estate of Daniel McKissock, deceased—To David McKissock, an heir at law of Daniel McKissock, deceased, and all others interested.

YOU are hereby notified that in obedience to a writ of partition issued out of the Orphan's Court of Butler county, bearing test at Butler the 17th day of January, A. D. 1848, and to me directed, that an inquisition will be held on the premises of the late Daniel McKissock, deceased, situate lying and being in North Butler Township, county aforesaid, on Monday the 6th day of March next, at 8o clock A. M. of said day, for the purpose of making partition of said estate among the heirs at law of the said Daniel McKissock, deceased, and their legal representatives, if the same can be divided without prejudice to, or spoiling the whole: and if the same cannot be so partitioned without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to value and appraise the whole of said real estate according to the acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

GEO. W. REED, sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Butler, Pa., January 17, 1848. 75-3w

State of Indiana, Hamilton county, ss.

IN THE HAMILTON CIRCUIT COURT, MARCH TERM, 1848.

Bill in Chancery.

ROSANNAH Kinder, Margaret Kinder, John Kinder, Harvey Kinder, Thomas Kinder, Peter Kinder, by Edward Hall, their next friend, vs. Isaac Martin, Jane Smith, John C. Smith, Mary Ann Smith, Phebe Smith and Henry C. Smith.

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

E. S. Stone, sol. for comp. JOHN G. BURNS, Clk.
71-3w ($2,37)

State of Indiana, Marion county, Set.

IN THE MARION CIRCUIT COURT.

In Chancery to foreclose a Mortgage.

Charles Brenkman vs. George W. Mears, administrator of the estate of Frederick Schwiecke, deceased, and the unknown heirs of said deceased.

THE said Charles Brenkman having on this 8th day of January, 1848, filed in the office of the clerk of the Marion circuit court his bill of complaint in the above entitled cause, with an affidavit attached thereto, showing that said defendants, the unknown heirs of said Frederick Schwiecke, deceased, are not residents of the State of Indiana; therefore said defendants, the unknown heirs of said Frederick Schwiecae, deceased, are hereby notified of the filing of said bill of complaint, that the same is pending in said Marion circuit court, and that unless they appear and plead to, or answer said bill on or before the calling of said cause at the next term of said court, the same and the matters and things therein contained, will be taken as confessed and held as true against them.

Attest, R. B. DUNCAN, Clerk.
R. L. Walpole, Solr. Jan. 5, 1848. 65 3w

State of Indiana, Hamilton county.

IN THE HAMILTON PROBATE COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1847.

NOW comes Annias Thompson, administrator of the estate of said deceased, and files his petition herein showing clearly and succinctly the situation of said estate, and showing that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts due from the same, and praying that a portion of the real estate of said deceased be sold and made assets in his hands for the purpose of paying the debts due from said estate, and said affidavit showing that Mary Catharine Fryberger and Elizabeth Ann Fryberger, two of the defendants to said petition, are not residents of the State of Indiana. It is therefore ordered by the court, that the said Mary Catharine Fryberger and Elizabeth Ann Fryberger be notified of the pendency of this petition by three successive weekly publications in the Indiana State Sentinel, a weekly public newspaper published in Indianapolis in this State, according to law, and that unless they appear on the first day of the next term of said court, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken for confessed, and heard in their absence.

E. S. Stone, Counsel for petitioner. JOHN G. BURNS, Clk.
71-3w ($2,50)

State of Indiana, Hamilton county, ss.

HAMILTON CIRCUIT COURT, FOR MARCH TERM, 1848.

Petition for Divorce.

Rachel Darrow vs. John Darrow.

THE said petitioner, by Stone, her solicitor, having this day filed in the office of the clerk of said court her petition herein, praying for a divorce from the said defendant her husband, for reasons set forth in said petition, and it appearing from an affidavit also filed this day, that the said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

The said defendant, John Darrow, is therefore notified of the filing of said petition, and that the same is now pending in said court, and that unless he will appear on the calling of the cause at the next term of this court, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

JANUARY 8, 1848. JOHN G. BURNS, Clerk.
E. S. Stone, sol. for comp. 71-3w ($2,12)

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned of the estate of Philip Meikel, deceased, of Marion county, Indiana, all persons who know themselves indebted to said estate either by note, book account, or otherwise, are requested to call and settle the same; and persons having claims against said estate, are notified to present them. The estate is solvent.

JOHN B. STUMPH.
Indianapolis, January 20, 1848. 71-3w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned of the estate of Abraham Butty, deceased, late of Marion county, Indiana, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to call and settle the same, and persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them. The estate is probably solvent.

ROBERT L. WALPOLE, Adm'r.
December 12th, 1847. 63-8wis

Kelly's Iron Carbon.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish to smiths and others, his newly invented compound for hardening iron, giving it the hardness of steel and retaining its original toughness. Full directions accompany the article. Having devoted two years to the experiment, and completely succeeded, he adopts this method of getting it into general use, preferring it to peddling in patents and patent rights.

He solicits orders and a fair trial. 46 tf JOHN KELLY.

JOHN H. SANDERS, M. D.

OFFICE at his residence on Meridian street, three doors south of the Baptist Church.

Having had much experience in his profession, tenders his services to the citizens of the city and country.

October 6th, 1847. 38-y

LOST.

A LARGE Black Dog, tip end of his tail white, about one year old. Any person who will return the same, or give information were he can be found, will be liberally rewarded by

LIST OF LETTERS

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

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

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

A.
Anderson Miss M J 2
Armstrong W P
Atkins John
Allen Mary
Allen C M
Armentrout James
Administrator of John Webb

B
Britton A A
Bouton G S
Baer Rev John
Bradley E
Bates T J
Bridgeford S A
Brown J F
Benesey Thomas
Bowen Mary P
Baldwin Goldsmith
Bristow Payton
Boskin Alexander
Bisbing John
Bright M G
Bradbury W W
Biles Wm
Baer Harriet
Blaney Sarah
Beechler J
Blum Jacob
Brown Anna Mary
Beswick G M
Burk John
Bailes R A
Belles Richard
Bridges James
Baldwin Joseph 2
Browning Samuel
Brokre Mrs M J
Belles Colep
Beck Joseph
Brewer Abraham
Bryant A B
Bailey Francis
Brown John P
Boswell D K
Bellafaton Mr
Bishop John
Bond Pleasant
Buell L C 3
Burton B H 2
Bower Rev C 2

C.
Cord Emoline
Culbertston George
Clark Susan
Carnahan Robt
Cunningham Hugh
Cambell A J
Cockan Capt L
Carle W H
Currey Hamilton
Carter Milton P 2
Cox Jno R
Catterson Cyrus
Collins Jeramiah
Combs Permela
Calvin Mary
Carnahan A B
Covington Mrs Maria
Crowder Wm
Carson Prier
Culbertson Wm
Craft W E
Cooper Joshua 2
Cambell Sarah
Catman Henry
Coffelt Joseph
Cox Wm C
Crail Daniel
Chapman Robt
Cox William
Curry Miss Emily
Carr A J
Carpenter Willard

D.
Davis Mrs Rachel
Dosin John
Douglass C C
Dunn Jas W
Davis Isaac
Davis Miss Anna
Dawson Hardin A
Davis Andry J
Jackson
Delzell H
David Simon
Dawson James
Dawson James M
Dumons Stephen
Davidson James
Davis Lucy A
Donahoe Wm
Daniels Wm
Day Tyler & Co
Dunn George G
E.
Ellis Sylvester
Easterday Solomon
Epler Abraham
Evans A E
Edinut Mr 2
Endicot Miss Susan
Ellis Mrs Sarah
Evans Jesse
Elston David
Evans Wm
Eastman L R
F.
Fourt D P
Ferreter James 2
Fertig Conrath
Faugher Jesse
Foster Henry C
Fisher Miss Rachel
Furgason Charles
Henry Clay
Fox Wm
Fisher Nancy
Fox Wm
Furrey John E
Frazier John
Fox Richard 2
G.
Graham Allen D
Gill Mrs Serelda J
Guill J J
Grand Secretary
Grand Lodge of Indiana Masonic
Gruse Jacob
Gardner Miss Anna
Glasscock James
Geiger Daniel
Greer & Co
Grove Henry H 2
Gullifer A
Graham N
Greene Sidney S
Gruber George
Giezen J W & C E
Goodwin Thomas S
Grandstaff Henry
Griffith Sarah A E 2
Guinstead T B
H.
Hessong Peter
Hinchman John
Hinsley Nancy
Hudson Norman

Holbrook Martha J
Hunter Isaac W
Hinds Lavina
Hairryman John W 2
Hargrave Rev R
Hiem John B
Henderson Willson
Howland Powell
Hosbrook Percy
Hosbrook Percy
Hista C P
Hull Wm
Heizer James
Hanks Polly
Huffman Jonas
Hogshear R B
Hargrave Wm
Hetlaway Gilbert 2
Hawkins Miss Adeline
Horner Mrs F
Hisbler N G
Harris Miss Jane
Hall Julia Ann
Heinshaw R C
Hunt James H
Hamilton John H
Hedricks Mr.
Huber Catharine
Hartzell Frederick
Hollingsworth Josiah
House George W
Hunt Hon A
Hurd N A
I.
Isaac Leo
Indianapolis Ind
J.
Jones John R
Johnson H S
Jones W H
Jones Van S
Johnson Elisha
Jenkins E W
Johnson Saml M
Johnson W
Johnson Aaron
Johnson Wm
Johnson Henry
Jones Marcus
Jackson Kendle
Judah Saml
Jones Phebe
Johnson Robert
Johnson G E
Jordon Jacob
K.
Kinsly Alexandria
Koch Henrich
Kelso Daniel
King Corne ius
Kurby Emily
Kellogg Nelsons
L.
Lewis Miss Jane
Litite Jacob
Lewis Margaret Jane
Lane Henry S
Lockman S D
Leonn Anna Maria
L M N
Livingston J B 2
Lightfoot John
Lovett Edmund
Lang Joseph
Lamden John C