

JUDGE CHAMBERLAIN NOT A CANDIDATE.—We have a letter from the Hon. E. M. Chamberlain, dated Goshen, Nov. 23, in which he says— "I have recently seen my name spoken of in the papers of the State, as a candidate for State Agent. "I am not a candidate for that office."

ARRIVAL.—A host of gentlemen, from all quarters of the State, arrived during the present week, and now fill our hotels and boarding houses to repletion, preliminary to the opening of the General Assembly on Monday next. The weather is delightfully pleasant, and the health of the town is unusually good. Every body appears to be in good spirits and good nature, and it is to be hoped will continue so.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Mr. Asa Whitney, well known as the projector of a railroad scheme across this continent, addressed a large meeting, principally composed of distinguished citizens of other parts of the State, at Wesley chapel, on Tuesday evening last. His address, illustrated by diagrams of the different proposed routes, was listened to with much interest, though it occupied more than an hour in delivery. The magnitude of the subject, and the vast results to be achieved, had all the interest of romance. Yet there was perhaps not a person present, who doubted the ultimate accomplishment of the great work, which if ever completed will change the condition of the whole world, of which the Mississippi basin, will then be the centre of radiation. At the conclusion of the address, resolutions, similar to those adopted at other places, were proposed by Mr. Williamson Wright of Logansport. These resolutions, which were understood to endorse in general terms, the project, and the route of Mr. Whitney, were approved by Messrs. Wm. Sheets and J. H. Bradley, of this city, and were supported by Mr. DeForest of the Journal, Mr. Dumont of Lawrenceburg, Hun. A. S. White of Lafayette, and Hon. E. M. Huntington. The real point at issue did not seem to be any degree of opposition to the road itself, but merely as to the propriety of endorsing Mr. Whitney's scheme in preference to any other. And in the settlement of this question two grand points were involved, viz: as to the prosecution of such a work by the general government, or by individual enterprise. As to these points, there appeared to be an almost unanimous opinion in favor of the latter,—to wit: that the prosecution of the work by individual enterprise would be far preferable for various reasons. The unfortunate results of our State system of internal improvements seemed to be vividly before the mind of almost every person present; and the idea of a survey bill, to be passed by Congress, possessed an Islamic sound; warning of a similar act was the entering wedge of our State Debt. For reasons of this character, which our citizens everywhere can appreciate, the resolutions were passed at a late hour, and after long debate, hardly a single person having left the meeting till the resolutions were passed. Mr. Whitney was of course much gratified at the result.

Perhaps we may be permitted to state, for the gratification of our readers at a distance, without meaning to commit ourselves pro or con in his favor, that Mr. Whitney in his personal appearance almost exactly resembles NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, as the latter personage is pictured in statuary and painting. We remarked this to others, who instantly agreed with us, but who hoped and believed, as we do, that if Mr. W. shall convince Congress of the superiority of his scheme, that he will be, as he seems desirous of being, the Napoleon of Peace, as Bonaparte was the Napoleon of War. At any rate we take the liberty of designating Mr. Whitney, the Rail Road Napoleon, whatever Congress may choose to say or do upon the subject.

We shall hereafter endeavor to give our readers some better information relative to this very important subject.

DEATH OF A STRANGER.—On last Sabbath evening a stranger by the name of John Reed, called at the house of Mr. Z. Tate near this place, for the purpose of wanting himself, appearing to be suffering greatly from cold after getting his feet warm he became so very sick as to be unable to get away. Medical aid was called, but was of no avail, he suffered greatly until Wednesday last, at which time he died. He was an Irishman by birth twenty-nine years of age, and said he had a brother residing at No. 28 Prince Street N. York, a sister in New Orleans and an uncle in St. Louis. He had no means to defray the expenses of his sickness or funeral, but was well taken care of and all done which could be done for him.—Paoli Battery, 17th.

At the last term of the Putnam Circuit Court, a judgment of \$500 was obtained against W. S. Townsend, county clerk, as damages for issuing a marriage license to a male minor. According to a writer in the Greenback Sentinel, the case was a very singular one. The suit was not brought until two years after the marriage; the wedding took place at the plaintiff's own house, while he was at home, and apparently with his full consent! If these statements be true, the verdict seems explanation. Juries are remarkably facetious sometimes.

SARAPARILLA.—If any body wants a first rate and Pure decoction of saraparilla, call on Dr. Merrill of this city. He has an excellent steam apparatus for the purpose and if there be any virtue in the article,—and we think there is,—it can certainly be found in the Doctor's steam decoction, at half the price of the common nostrum called saraparilla.

The Centreville Sentinel of the 25th says,—The health of Mr. Julian, we are happy to say, has somewhat improved the past week. Should it continue to improve as it has for a few days past, he may be able to set out for Washington sometime next week.

Mrs. Frances Ann Kemble, who recently gave a single "Shakespearean Reading" before the Mercantile Library Company of Baltimore, refused all compensation for it; and declares furthermore, that she will receive no money in any State where slavery is tolerated. She is now at Cincinnati.

The Hon. R. D. Owen is actively engaged in a scheme for a plank road from Evansville to St. Louis. It would be a most valuable improvement—better than a railroad—and we hope Mr. O. may be successful in his efforts.

The folks at Centreville are now talking in earnest about building a railroad from that place to Richmond, so as to connect with an extension of the line to Dayton and Cincinnati.

It is stated that Benjamin Stanton, extensively known as the editor of the Free Labor Advocate and Anti-Slavery Chronicle, died last week at his residence in Newport, Wayne county.

Indiana State Sentinel.

Published every Thursday. INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER 6, 1849. [Volume IX: Number 26.]

DEATH OF COL. THOMAS H. BLAKE.—Col. Thomas H. Blake, a well known citizen of Indiana, died at Cincinnati, on Tuesday last of inflammatory rheumatism. Mr. Blake was one of the Trustees of the W. & E. Canal, which responsible place he had held since the adjustment of the State Debt under the "Butler bill." He was the Commissioner of the General Land Office under President Tyler, and was a representative in Congress from this State in 1827-9. Mr. Blake enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him as a man of honor and integrity. His decease is a public loss, especially to the community of Terre Haute, of which place he had for many years been a distinguished citizen. We participate in the regret which will there be deeply felt at the occurrence of so melancholy an event.

The Salem (Ia.) Democrat raises the flag of Gen. Jos. Lane as its candidate for the next Presidency. This is one of the richest jokes of the season.—*Lu. Cour. (Whig).*

General Lane is nominated as Taylor was nominated; and yet Lane is as good a General as Taylor, and much more of a civilian. If progression is the order of the day, why should not Lane succeed Taylor?—*Cin. Era.*

Gen. Lane is doubtless a brave man, but he is totally destitute of nearly all the requisites that would make him a successful commander. It was his lack of generalship and ignorance of military matters that caused the disaster to the 24 Indiana Regiment at Buena Vista. The fact is notorious that if the men of that regiment had been commanded by an able or skillful General, they never would have been placed in such a position as to be compelled to retreat. There is not a country village in the Union but could produce a man fully equal to Lane as a General, while thousands could be found vastly his superiors!—*Louisville Courier, Nov. 24.*

The best reply to the false and slanderous charges of the Courier, will be found in the following extract from a note in Scribner's "Incidents of a Campaign in Mexico":

"Gen. Wool remarked to Col. Bowles, in the presence of Gen. Lane, Col. Curtis of the 3d Ohio Regiment, and May of the Washington Light Artillery, that if he had withheld his order, 'Cease firing and retreat,' and had carried out the intentions of Gen. Lane to advance, his regiment would have executed one of the most brilliant things ever done on any battlefield; for, said he, 'Santa Anna in his own official report remarks, that he had already passed an order for his forces to retreat, when the enemy, after a most determined resistance, was observed to give way in great confusion.'"

Here is the testimony of the General who had the direct supervision of Gen. Lane's command, against the silly accusation of a man who was giving "aid and comfort to the enemy" when the battle was fought.

The State Sentinel affects to regard the result of the New York election as a Democratic victory. True it is; but not of the Sentinel's sort. The Sentinel is facetious. The allied forces of Hunkers, Barnburners and Abolitionists have heretofore had 30,000 majority over the Whigs in that State. Now the Whigs have at least half the State officers, by majorities of 2,000 to 5,000—while it is not really certain the intriguers have any.—*Decatur Clarion.*

The Clarion misrepresents the truth in every important particular. If by "the allied forces of hunkers, barnburners, and abolitionists" the editor means the Democratic party, the assertion that they have "heretofore had 30,000 majority over the whigs in that State" is simply untrue, unless he refers to the times of the "early presidents." The state went for Harrison in 1840; Polk's majority in 1844 was 9,280; and every body knows that Taylor's majority over Cass was rising 100,000; that out of 34 congressmen elected the same year, the whigs carried all but one! Now, is it no Democratic victory to elect one-half the candidates on the ticket for State officers, and one-half the members of the Legislature? The whig papers of New York certainly so regard it, for in the bitterness of their mortification they are compelled to acknowledge it a "drawn battle." Next time, whiggery will be "drawn" and quartered!

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have received the N. Y. Jour. of Com. containing the following: OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE STATE.—Yesterday's Albany Argus contains semi-official returns from the whole State, for each of the candidates for State officers. The average Democratic vote for Henry, Welch, &c., in 1848, was 102,488, including the 102,000 vote, the Democratic average is 202,691. Actual Democratic majority, 671.

We hope the Clarion will be satisfied. We are.

A WHIG TRIUMPH.—The average vote cast for the various whig candidates for State offices in New York at the late election is 201,539—the average of the Democratic candidates for the same offices is 201,393. Thus showing that the popular vote of the Empire State is in favor of the whigs.—*Madison Banner.*

The N. Y. Evening Post of the 10th, gives the aggregate majorities in all the counties of the State, the result of which is a majority of 700 in favor of the Democratic ticket in the State.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—We understand that the Supreme Court has reversed the decisions of the Commissioner, and of the Lafayette Court of C. Pleas, in the case of Beard v. The State, involving a claim for damages growing out of a contract on the public works. The commissioner allowed some \$10,000 the Court of C. Pleas, on appeal, some 14,000.—The Supreme Court nothing, being so much saved to the State Treasury. We understand that Beard was cute enough to sell the judgment in his favor to a third person, without recourse! We are sorry for him.

It will be seen by the following that Col. Nave of Hendricks county, has left the whigs. He was for several years one of their active leaders. We imagine that his example will be followed by many others: To the Editor of the Danville Advertiser: Sir—Having acted with the Whig party in this State since the year 1839, and a party with whom I have ever been proud to act, until since the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency; but owing to his faithlessness in not redeeming his pledges made to the American people, previous to his election, and owing to the fact that the party claim E. W. McLaughry as being a Whig, after his anti-war and anti-supply speeches in Congress and elsewhere, and because of many other heresies advocated by the party,—I, therefore, have abandoned the party, and am henceforth a Democrat dyed in the wool. I am yours, &c. Danville, Nov. 19, 1849. C. C. NAVE.

Gas—Chicago and Milwaukee are about to erect gas works.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

A Great Rasical Knight.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 18. A great deal of excitement was caused here yesterday by the announcement that the man who sent the infernal machine to the house of Thomas Warner, on the 15th of May last, was in disguise, having been dogged and traced by Mr. Wilkes, of the National Police Gazette, until proof was brought against him, and then arrested and locked up in the Tombs. The individual turned out to be a man with one arm, president and owner of a bank in Canada, in this State, and owner of a farm worth thirty or forty thousand dollars at Astoria, L. I., and suspected for many years of being an expert burglar, counterfeit, bank note changer, and every thing else. After he was secured and lodged in the Tombs, his house at Astoria was searched, and four wagon loads of plunder were removed and brought to the city. Among other things there were secured two large boxes of gold watches, two boxes containing valuable watch works, a box containing jewellers' tools, a box of watch crystals, a small box of diamonds and emeralds, a trunk of silver plate, a box of watch springs, and a variety of other things in the watch-making line. Two much money cannot be awarded to Mr. Wilkes for the manner in which he laid his plans, the way in which he carried them out, and the tact and skill by which he succeeded in bringing this notorious man before a court and jury to answer for his crimes. Mr. Wilkes has in his possession testimony that will convict the prisoner on three different charges; first, attempting to take Mr. Wilkes' life; secondly, counterfeiting gold coins; and thirdly, altering one or two dollar bank bills to five and ten—the aggregate punishment of which will extend to about thirty years in the State prison. Mr. Wilkes, I believe, will not receive any of the thousand dollars reward offered for the arrest of the torpedo man, for his own purpose. He will distribute among those who assisted him in carrying his well-warranted plans into effect.

LONG PULPIT SERVICE.—Rev. William Turner, of Gateshead, England, preached his first sermon in 1782, while Napoleon was yet in his teens and the independence of the United States was yet unacknowledged. The Gateshead Observer has just published a notice of his life, and opening the sacred volume, read without spectacles the 22d chapter of Luke's Gospel, in a firm and audible voice. He then took for his text the 41st and 42d verses and preached to a congregation, not one of whom had heard his first discourse from that pulpit. At the close he gave out the hymn of his friend and tutor, Dr. Enfield, concluding with the aspirations,

"Be Christ our patron and our guide,
His image may we bear;
Oh, may we tread his holy steps,
His joy and glory share!"

WIVES.—Wives should know that no beauty has any charms but the inward one of the mind, and that gracefulness in their manner is more engaging than that of their person; that modesty and meekness are the true and lasting ornaments; for she who has these is qualified, as she ought to be, for the management of a family, for the education of children, for the affection of her husband, and for the contentment of her living. These, only, are charms that render wives amiable, and give them the best title to our respect.

Wives should know that the inward beauty of the mind ought to reflect itself in the outward form. Where there is immaturity to the body, we suspect some marked imperfection in the spirit. No outward attraction will make amends for inward repulsion; no inward beauty could reconcile us to a slatternly or unclean person. There are attentions to the body which cannot be neglected without repelling love. While woman is beauty embodied, she should see to it, that the medium through which the inward Grace shines be kept clear and transparent. A good wife will reject all these one-sided maxims which overlook the corporeal, and inculcate exclusive attention to the spiritual. What God has joined together, let not man put asunder. Body and Spirit in this life are inseparable, and a wise woman will seek to beautify both. God, the all-pervading spirit, neglects not the outward; this visible world is all beautiful, and we should be the lines of the field—they toil not, nor do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. Surely, the outward on which He bestows so much attention cannot be unworthy of ours.—*National Era.*

DIFFERENCE OF TIME.—The Gazette, of Cincinnati, has been furnished with the following table, of the difference of time between Cincinnati and other principal cities in the United States by Prof. Mitchell, of the Observatory.

City	Mins.	Secs.
Boston, Mass.	53	43 faster than Cincinnati time.
Quebec, L. C.	52	55 do.
Providence, R. I.	52	55 do.
New Haven, Ct.	46	08 do.
Albany, N. Y.	43	00 do.
New York, N. Y.	41	55 do.
Frankfort, N. J.	39	50 do.
Philadelphia, Pa.	37	20 do.
Baltimore, Md.	31	28 do.
Richmond, Va.	28	13 do.
Pittsburg, Pa.	18	07 do.
Charleston, S. C.	17	56 do.
Savannah, Ga.	13	30 do.
Louisville, Ky.	4	00 slower than Cincinnati time.
Indianapolis, Ind.	21	00 do.
Nashville, Tenn.	17	10 do.
St. Louis, Mo.	20	25 do.
N. Orleans, La.	22	26 do.

CANNELTON FACTORY.—The fine weather of the present week has been well improved by Mr. McGregor in prosecuting the work on this building. The walls are now completed and the workmen are engaged in putting on the cornice and roof. About one-third of the rafters are already up. A portion of the hands are carrying up the two towers; some are preparing the ground upon which to build the chimney for the engine; some are sinking the well, and yesterday a few rocks were laid to rest in the foundation of the Hotel, (that is to be) on Front Street. Fine weather, good keeping, good pay, good health, buoyant spirits, and enough to do makes a very pleasant and prosperous community.—*Cannelton Economist.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A very serious and melancholy accident occurred at Orleans a few days since, by which we have lost one of our most valued citizens, Col. Henry H. Webb. We understand he was engaged in walling a well with a hand above letting down the stone in a bucket, when by some accident a large stone fell on his head and fractured his skull. He lived until Thursday last, at which time he expired. Col. Webb was an old and respectable citizen of this county; and his loss will be severely felt in the community of which he was a member.—*Paoli Battery.*

F. L. T.—It is related that a cousin of Mrs. Partington purchasing at the dry goods store of an "odd fellow," observed that many of his clerks wore breast pins bearing those cabalistic letters, E. L. T. "Pray Mr. James," said the lady, "what mean these letters so common in your store; E. L. T.?" "E. L. T.," said the man, "represents the polite doctor, 'few lines told.' 'Aha!' responded the lady 'this is just the store I want.'"

The "Mirror" is the title of a new paper, by John H. Scott, just commenced at Rising Sun. Neutral in politics, and respectable in appearance.

FOREIGN NEWS.

STEAMSHIP CALENDAR. The intelligence by the steamer Caledonia is of much interest, although no event of great special importance has occurred in any part of Europe.

Bulwer, the new minister to the United States, has sailed from Portsmouth. According to Hunt's telegraph, he is charged with the duty, as the first business on his arrival, to find out what encouragement, if any, the United States has given to the Canadians, in their attempts to withdraw that province from British rule in a disturbed state.

Mr. Bulwer, it is said, is clothed with full power to resent with energy, all interference on the part of the United States in the Nicaragua affair.

It is also stated that the British Government has notified the Governor of Canada that no coercive measures will be adopted to prevent annexation to the United States, if the popular will be decidedly expressed in favor of that measure. [Doubtful.]

In Austria there has been three additional executions. Haynau, who has made himself a world-wide fame as the murderer of the Hungarians, has published an amnesty, the butcher being tired of his work of blood. The Emperor has decreed that all officers who return to the Austrian army before the 25th of November, instantly are to be restored to their rank.

The Austrian Emperor has ordered a levy of 15,000 troops in the Lombard-Venetian States. The Cologne Gazette says there are many symptoms which would support the supposition that the war will be renewed with Denmark. Reports are already current that an army under the command of Gen. Fench, is in readiness to march.

The Jesuits are returning to Austria. In the Roman States things remain as at the last arrival. A deputation has left Rome for Partico to request the Pope to return. All the universities in the Papal States are to remain closed until further orders.

The Fund Effendi has been informed by Count Nesselrode, the Russian Minister, that the Russian Emperor demands that the Hungarian refugees should be located in the interior of Candia, (an island in the Mediterranean,) or such other part of the Turkish empire as may afford the best facilities for keeping them in subjection. The Emperor was willing that those of the Hungarian refugees who wished to go to England or France might do so, as he would take no notice of their departure, notwithstanding the fact that whether in England or France, the refugees would bring themselves into a new revolution.

The exiles were still at Wexden. Their entire number is stated at 120, principally officers. Bem denies his final conversion to the Mahomedan faith.

The difficulties between Prussia and Eschbacher (a territory of Switzerland, the sovereignty of which is claimed by Prussia,) has been sold. Negotiations returned to the same political position she occupied before the revolution. England offered her mediation in the matter.

Mr. Rives, the new minister from the United States has been received. Louis Napoleon was most particular of the death of David Jones, with the will annexed of Andrew Henley, deceased. The defendants Thomas Dennis, Isabel Henley, and Thomas Henley, and others, the heirs of said Andrew Henley. The facts were as follows: Andrew Henley, deceased, the father of the defendants, previously to his marriage with said Andrew Henley, was the owner in fee of two tracts of land. After her said marriage, she and her husband sold and conveyed said lands to Dennis, one of the defendants. When this sale was made, it was the intention and wish of Mr. Henley that the purchase money should be laid out in building a well, and that the amount of the purchase money should be given to him by notes for the purchase money, and to secure their payment, executed to Mrs. Henley a mortgage in fee on said lands. Mr. Henley, however, did not execute a will, by which one James Sharp was appointed executor. Sharp, as such executor, filed a bill to foreclose the mortgage, and obtained a decree. The decree was that Dennis should pay Mrs. Henley the amount of said mortgage, debt, and interest; and that, in default of payment thereof within a specified time, the mortgaged lands should be sold by the sheriff, to satisfy the mortgage debt, and interest, and that, in pursuance of an agreement of the parties, Dennis conveyed the mortgaged lands to said widow and Sharp, in consideration of that conveyance, entered on the records, the satisfaction of the mortgage was filed, leaving the estate of his testator unsettled.

It is held, that Dennis's conveyance of the mortgaged lands, and Sharp's entry and satisfaction of the mortgage, void as to those persons who have interest in the administration of the estate. Vice Williams on Exrs, 673.

2. That the mere intention and wish of Mrs. Henley, when she executed the deed, did not bind the lands to be mortgaged to be appropriated in a certain way, without any agreement relative to the same, has no bearing on the case.

3. That the administrator de bonis non was a proper person to file the bill.

4. That the non-judicial of Sharp's representatives having not been objected to in the circuit court, by defendant or plea, or answer, or by the default of the parties at the hearing, cannot be objected to on writ of error. Reversed, with instructions to the circuit court to render a decree voiding the mortgage, and setting aside the conveyance to said widow and Mrs. Henley.

A syllabus of a lengthy opinion of Judge Smith on the appeal of the case of The Board of Commissioners of Carroll county v. Wilson. Appeal from the Carroll C. C.

PER CURIAM.—A writ of habeas corpus was granted against the board of county commissioners for professional services rendered to a pauper of the county. Affirmed. H. Allen and G. S. Orth, attys for appellant; D. D. Pratt, atty for appellee.

Brenton v. Davis. Error to the Marion C. C. Affirmed. Rowley v. Doe, ex dem. Carpenter. Error to the Vanderburgh C. C.

SUPREME COURT OF INDIANA.

November Term, 1849. REPEATED FOR THE STATE SENTINEL BY A. G. PORTER, ESQ. MONDAY, NOV. 26. The Carpenter v. Lockhart. Appeal from the Vanderburgh C. C.

PERKINS, J.—A contract on the one part to pay the last instalment of the purchase money of a tract of land on a given day, and on the other to make a deed as soon as the purchase money shall be fully paid, makes the payment and said instalment, (all others having been previously paid,) the execution of the deed dependent concurrent acts; and either party, in a contract of law against the other, for non-performance, must show performance, or an offer of performance, on the given day, or an excuse for not doing so.

The covenantor's want of title is a sufficient excuse for not paying or tendering the purchase money on the day fixed for payment and for the execution of the deed.

Where, in the note for the purchase money of a tract of land payable on a given day, it is included 1,000 dollars for another consideration, and the note is all paid on the fixed day except 325 dollars, but no appropriation is made of the payment to the purchase money for the land, the money must be regarded as applied proportionally to the land and the other consideration of the note.

In this case the payment of certain debts by Lockhart is provided for (which cannot be here set aside) and was not a condition precedent to his right to the conveyance of certain lands from the Carpenter.

The Carpenter consented to convey to Lockhart 200 acres of land, such as they should select, out of a tract they owned in Union township, Vanderburgh county, Indiana. They did select, but did not convey. Held, that covenant would lie on such a contract, and that the 200 acres selected might be shown upon the trial by written, if not by oral evidence.

Where an agreement contains stipulations of different degrees of importance, the damages for the breach of some of which would be certain and of others uncertain, and a large sum is expressed in the agreement as payable on a breach of any of the stipulations, such sum it always to be regarded as a penalty and not liquidated damages, unless the agreement is admissible in an action on such an agreement to mitigate the damages. Reversed. C. Baker and S. Judah, attys for appellants; J. G. Jones, atty for appellee.

State v. Burgett. Error to the Tippecanoe C. C. BLACKFORD, J.—An indictment founded upon sec. 103, p. 282, R. S. 1843, is not necessary to state the termini of the highway. Reversed.

State v. McCormick. Error to the Tippecanoe C. C. Same point decided.

Boyd v. Holmes et al. Error to the Lagrange C. C. BLACKFORD, J.—One of two obligees of a bond cannot assign his right separately, so that his assignee and the other obligee will be the holder of the bond. Affirmed.

Smith et al. v. Smith. Appeal from the Tippecanoe C. C. SMITH, J.—A bill in chancery exhibited by a defendant in an action at law against the plaintiff, for the discovery of an unliquidated debt for damages to be set off in such section, cannot be maintained. Such damages are not a proper subject of set off. Damages growing out of a contract, with instructions to the circuit court to dismiss the bill.

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SMITH, J.—The blocks in the lower of McCall's enlargement of Evansville are 18 poles one way, by 18 poles and 12 poles the other. Affirmed.

Talbot, editor, et al. vs. Dennis et al. Error to the Shelby C. C. BLACKFORD, J.—This was a bill in chancery filed by Thomas Talbot, administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed of Andrew Henley, deceased. The defendants were Thomas Dennis, Isabel Henley, and Thomas Henley, and others, the heirs of said Andrew Henley. The facts were as follows: Andrew Henley, deceased, the father of the defendants, previously to his marriage with said Andrew Henley, was the owner in fee of two tracts of land. After her said marriage, she and her husband sold and conveyed said lands to Dennis, one of the defendants. When this sale was made, it was the intention and wish of Mr. Henley that the purchase money should be laid out in building a well, and that the amount of the purchase money should be given to him by notes for the purchase money, and to secure their payment, executed to Mrs. Henley a mortgage in fee on said lands. Mr. Henley, however, did not execute a will, by which one James Sharp was appointed executor. Sharp, as such executor, filed a bill to foreclose the mortgage, and obtained a decree. The decree was that Dennis should pay Mrs. Henley the amount of said mortgage, debt, and interest; and that, in default of payment thereof within a specified time, the mortgaged lands should be sold by the sheriff, to satisfy the mortgage debt, and interest, and that, in pursuance of an agreement of the parties, Dennis conveyed the mortgaged lands to said widow and Sharp, in consideration of that conveyance, entered on the records, the satisfaction of the mortgage was filed, leaving the estate of his testator unsettled.

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ant obtained a judgment against B. a widow. A. f. f. was issued on that which was delivered to the sheriff, who levied it on her dower estate. The levy was set aside on the ground that personal property had not first been demanded and that B. had a sufficiency of such property subject to the execution to satisfy it; that the order getting it said contained a provision however that the execution should be a lien on the personal property; that the sheriff returned the execution with a statement of such order, and that there was not time to make a new levy; that soon after this return the plaintiff directed the issue of another execution without specifying what kind; that the clerk issued a vendi. expone, directing the sale of B. dower estate but that before any sale was made B. died and the vendi. was returned "no property." &c. B. died intestate and this bill against her dower seeks the appropriation of the entire assets to the payment of the plaintiff's 3d judgment. Held, that the circuit court did right in dismissing the bill. Affirmed.

Conroy v. Hays.—Error to the Dearborn C. C. PER CURIAM.—The record in this case did not show a plea or appearance by defendant.

Matson v. Allen. Error to the Vigo C. C. PER CURIAM.—Error of error assigned. Cain v. Foote, 8 Blackford 454. No equity in said case.

Eastwood v. Buel. (Under Sec. 3, p. 283 R. S. 1843.) A judgment confessed before a justice of the peace in favor of a brother of the justice of the peace, in reply in a void to an affidavit of a justice of the peace, on a property sold by the judgment defendant to a third person after the delivery of the execution to the officer. Affirmed.

Smith v. Jones. Appeal from the Marion C. C. Affirmed, with 10 per cent damages.

Doe ex dem. Morgan v. Woodward. Error to Dearborn C. C. (See and take syllabus to Grimes et al. vs. Doe. 8 Blackford 37, as to judgment by mortgage.)

Doe v. Hays.—Appeal from the Dearborn C. C. Same point decided.

Foraker v. Paul. Error to Wayne C. C. Affirmed. (A syllabus of a lengthy opinion of Judge Blackford omitted for the present.)

Railroad to the Pacific Meeting. On the evening of the 27th inst., according to previous notice, a very large number of gentlemen from various parts of the State, met at Wesley Chapel in this city. On the motion of Mr. DeForest, (who called the meeting to order,) Geo. DUNNING was appointed Chairman.

On taking the chair, the Governor briefly notified the meeting that the bill for the construction of a Railroad from Mr. Asa Whitney's project and plan of a Railroad to the Pacific ocean.

On motion of Mr. J. P. Chapman, Judge FISCH was appointed Secretary.

Mr. WHITNEY, being called upon by the meeting, in a very clear and satisfactory manner stated his plan and views for the accomplishment of this work.

After Mr. Whitney had taken his seat, Mr. Williamson Wright of Logansport, offered for adoption the following preamble and resolutions: WHEREAS, The construction of a Railroad to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific, in a direct line across the continent through our country, is one of the most important, and Whereas, the plan of Mr. Asa Whitney, of New York, for the construction of such a communication, disembrasses the undertaking from internal difficulties, and finally sets the progress of the work; and is in our opinion the only feasible plan by which we can hope for the successful accomplishment of this great work, perhaps for the present the most feasible plan; Resolved, That we highly approve the plan of Mr. Whitney for the construction of a Railroad from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean, as an individual enterprise, from a private and not a public fund; and for that purpose, and we earnestly recommend its adoption to Congress.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting be, and are hereby requested to give to each of our United States Senators and Member of Congress from this district, who are hereby requested to give to this great national movement, their personal objections, which otherwise would impede and finally stop the progress of the work; and that the Editors of the papers of this city and of the State generally, be requested to publish these resolutions.

Which were adopted by a vote indicating the most decided and unmistakable approval of Mr. Whitney's plan. PARIS C. DUNNING, Chairman. F. M. FISCH, Secretary.

For the State Sentinel. TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.—I notice in your paper of the 23d inst., an article in regard to Telegraph lines in this State, after stating some facts which Mr. O'Reilly proposes to build, so soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, you say: "We understand that some other company propose to build lines in opposition to those already laid out." This might be well considered, but there was any legal right to do so according to the existing contracts however between O'Reilly and Morse, O'Reilly has the exclusive privilege to build these lines; and violation of this contract would open the door to endless litigation. It is to be regretted that the fact, Mr. O'Reilly never had the right to build these lines from Morse or any of the Patentes. The only contract Mr. O'Reilly ever had with the patentees was in which he was to be paid for the use of the capital for the construction of a line of Morse's Electro Magnetic Telegraph from Philadelphia through Harrisburg, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati to St. Louis, and also to be principal contractor in building the same, and on terms upon which Mr. O'Reilly understood the contract, it says unless the line from Philadelphia shall be constructed within six months to Harrisburg and capital provided for its construction in Pittsburgh within said time, then this agreement and any conveyance in trust that may have been made in pursuance thereof, shall be null and void therefrom. This article