Indiana State Sentinel.

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INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER 27, 1849.

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Election of Speaker.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1849.

Editors State Sentinel:

Balloting for Speaker continued. Cobb, 102; Winthrop, 100. Mr. Stanley, (of N. C., whig) offered resolution that Cobb was elected. Adopted!

A CARD.

Owing to the decease of William Quarles, Esq., all undetermined cases in which his services were engaged, will be attended to and closed by myself, assisted by Thomas D. Walpole, Esq.

Dec. 24th, 1849. JOHN W. QUARLES.

It is only just to young Mr. Quarles to say that he not only is gifted naturally with superior mental endowments, but that, under the legal tutoring of his late father, he is admitted to be one of the best lawyers in this city. The business which he proposes to close up, will be faithfully and successfully done, we have no doubt. We commend our young friend with pleasure, because we are sure we can do so safely. The assistance of T. D. Walpole, Esq., which Mr. Quarles has wisely secured, will ensure success the more certainly, as Mr. W. is admitted to be one of the ablest lawyers in the 5th circuit.

Indianapolis Editors.

A letter to the Salem News, dated Indianapolis, Dec. 10, concludes as follows:

"I always had a great anxiety to see the "Lion" Editors of Indiana—John D. Defrees and Chapmans; and on my arrival in the city, I visited the different offices for that purpose. There is as much difference in the appearance of the editors, as there is in the principles which they advocate. John D. Defrees is very common in his dress, pleasant spoken, as a smile is always upon his countenance.

"He is courteous and affable to those who visit his *sanctum;* converses freely on any subject—looks like he was neither seeking wealth nor honor; but as the old saying is, takes the world easy. Chapmans are rather distant; dress more showy; their movements and actions denote ambition for fame, especially Page, who wears specs and carries a cane, and most always with a cigar in his mouth. He has a keen eye, and looks as sharp as the editorials which emanate from his pen. Upon the whole, I think Indianapolis is not behind any of her sister States for talent, according to her population.

Yours, truly, W. B. S.

It is difficult to see ourselves as others see us; but if the above had not been *labelled*, as the painter denoted his picture—"*this is a horse*"—we should never have imagined that any part of it was intended for *us*. That the wearing of "specs" in aid of bad eyesight; the carrying of a cane, only at night, for the protection of a lame ankle; or the semi-occasional smoking of a cigar, (always out of working hours,) should be construed into indications of an "ambition for fame," strikes us as something original, and well worth a hearty *guffaw!* We should imagine, if those be necessary instrumentalities, that the "road to fame" must have a funny set of travellers upon it! "First impressions," however, "are often deceitful," as we think W. B. S. would admit, if he were better acquainted with us. If he knew us well, he would soon be certified of the fact, that as to any "ambition for fame" *per se*, so far as the "glory" of it is concerned, we care as little as any living man. A *reputation* for some degree of goodness and honesty, is all the fame we ever coveted, and we never aimed to obtain that, except by endeavoring to observe the injunctions of the "golden rule" as near as we could.

As to dress: we venture to say it costs us as little as any other man who clothes himself decently,—not exceeding fifty dollars a year. But, "Page," especially, never *wears out* any clothes. He wore a single pair of boots *eight years* (fact!) and then gave them away because he was tired of them. So with other clothing. But if it cost us more than it does, we should still try to dress so that our democratic friends would not be ashamed of us, and because we see no good reason why a democrat is not entitled to dress as well as a whig! Democracy don't lay in any man's *breeches*, but depends upon the contents of his head.

☞ We noted recently, the melancholy death of the Rev. Geo. Johnson, of the diocese of Indiana, at Gambier, Ohio. We have before us the "Western Episcopalian," published at Gambier, which contains the particulars. In the crowded condition of our table, we have only room for the following extract:

"Mr. Johnson, it seems, was about leaving his room. He had put on his cloak and gloves; and in all probability, in wrapping his cloak about him, it became entangled in the lock of the gun, and caused the explosion which terminated his life. Every thing indicated that the sad occurrence was altogether providential. In this opinion we are sustained by the verdict of the Coroner's jury."

The gun was a borrowed one, which Mr. J. was about to take to its owner, after which he had promised to take tea with one of the professors of the college. All the circumstances seem to us to confirm the opinion that the shocking incident was accidental.

SUICIDE.—David Park, who lived about five miles south of Franklin, Johnson county, committed suicide on Tuesday week by shooting himself. It is supposed that he was prompted to the deed while under the influence of a temporary fit of insanity. The Examiner says, Mr. Park had exhibited manifest signs of mental aberation the night preceding this melancholy event, and there is no doubt the deed was committed under the influence of temporary insanity for which we have heard no reason assigned. He leaves a wife and several children.

NUISANCES.—We should like to know if the street commissioner is aware of the number of *cow-yards* kept on the side-walk on Kentucky Avenue, between Washington and Maryland streets. Also, if he has seen any thing of a *gutter* nuisance not far from the Sentinel Office, on Illinois street. We purpose not to mention many others, as he might get confused. But if those above mentioned are not attended to soon there will be another and a different resort had for their abatement. We suppose, in charity, that these have escaped his notice.

SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—*A Military People.*—The Legislature of South Carolina has adopted a resolution sanctioning the call for a convention of the Southern States, by Mississippi, to be held at Nashville, Tenn., on the first Monday in June next. This in accordance with the recommendation of the Governor, who in his late message, declared that "hereafter South Carolina must exist as a military people," and so "long as the Union endures there is no peace for the slave holder."

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.—Mr. R. W. Walker, a representative to the Alabama Legislature from Tuskegee, has given notice that he will early in the session bring forward a bill authorizing the State to purchase one hundred negroes, to be sent to California to work in the gold mines, and the profits of their labor to be devoted to the payment of the public debt of Alabama.

Indiana Legislature.

SESSION 1849-50.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 22.

Petitions, &c. Presented.

By Mr Conduit, of citizens of Morgan and Greene counties, to establish a State road; referred to a select committee.

By Mr James, of James Carpenter and others to establish a State road; referred to a select committee.

By Mr Garver, a temperance memorial; referred to a select committee.

By Mr Garver, of John Green; referred to the committee on claims.

Reports of Committees.

By Mr Cornett, that it is inexpedient to amend the school law; report concurred in.

Mr Miller reported back the bill repealing an act therein named, with one amendment, upon the adoption of which they recommend its passage; report concurred in, amendment adopted, and the bill read a second and third times and passed.

Resolutions Introduced.

By Mr Conduit, instructing the committee on Corporations to inquire into the expediency of passing a general corporation law; adopted.

By Mr Lyon, instructing the committee on Education to inquire into the expediency of amending the common school law; adopted.

By Mr Holloway, that the committee on Benevolent Institutions inquire whether there is any rule or law by which colored persons are prohibited from being received in the Insane Hospital; adopted.

By Mr Cornett, that the committee on Finance inquire whether there are any funds in the treasury applicable to the completion of the Insane hospital; adopted.

By Mr Lyon, that the committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of changing the law relative to executions; adopted.

By Mr Holloway, that the committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of veiling the northern division of the Central canal; adopted.

Bills, &c. Introduced.

By Mr Odell, a bill to incorporate the Lafayette and Michigan railroad company; read twice and referred to the committee on Corporations.

By Mr Reid of Union, a joint resolution on the subject of the slave trade; read twice and referred to a select committee.

By Mr Hubbard, a bill to incorporate the Rushville and National road plank road company; read twice and referred to the committee on Corporations.

By Mr Walker, a bill to amend the law authorizing the commissioners of Cass county to issue bonds; read first time.

By Mr Lyon, a bill to amend the law authorizing county auditors to sell school lands bid in at private sale; read first time.

By Mr Lyon, a bill to increase the pay of the probate court of Fountain county; read first time.

Bills on their Third Reading.

A bill to incorporate the Union turnpike company; passed.

A bill to amend the charter of the Delphi and Frankfort plank road company; passed.

A joint resolution for the relief of James Galetly and others; not passed—ayes 17, noes 23.

A bill to incorporate the Grand Rapids manufacturing company; bill referred to the committee on Corporations, with instructions to incorporate the individual liability and repealing clause on the bill—ayes 22, noes 18.

A bill to consolidate the Richmond and Wayne county turnpike companies, and for other purposes connected therewith; passed.

A bill to repeal the law relative to the election of prosecuting attorneys by the people of the several counties; passed—ayes 22, noes 15.

A bill to amend the charter of the Milton and Waterloo turnpike company; passed.

A bill to incorporate the Indiana Asbury female college; passed.

A bill to amend the law relative to plank roads, so far as relates to the county of Wabash; passed.

A bill for the relief of the Lawrenceburgh and Napoleon turnpike company; passed

A bill to amend the charter of the Knox insurance company; laid on the table.

The President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State relative to the number of counties that have adopted the common school law; laid on the table.

A resolution was adopted that when the Senate adjourns on Monday evening, it will adjourn to meet on Thursday morning.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Bills on their Third Reading.

A bill to revive an act to compel speculators to pay a road tax equal to that paid by actual settlers in Randolph county; passed.

A bill prohibiting the stretching of seines across Laughery creek and other streams in the State of Indiana; passed.

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a free turnpike company, in Adams county; passed.

A bill to legalize the acts of the treasurer and auditor of Kosciusko county; passed.

A bill to locate a State road in the counties of Howard and Miami; passed.

A bill to vacate the alleys in the town of Cumberland; passed.

A bill for the relief of Henry Burst and Titus G Kurst; passed.

A bill for the relief of William and Richard Sloan; passed.

A bill in relation to public roads and highways in Bartholomew county; passed.

A bill for the benefit of the Clark county plank road company; passed.

A bill to authorize William McDowell of the county of Adams, to erect a mill dam across the Wabash river in Adams county; passed.

A bill granting the right of way through the county of Vermillion to the Danville and Georgetown plank road company; passed.

Several bills were read a second time and passed to a third reading, or referred to the appropriate committees.

A bill to authorize the trustees of the first regular Baptist church of Crawfordsville to convey land; read a second time, rules suspended, and the bill read a third time and passed.

A bill to reduce the number of township trustees in Grant county; read a second time, rules suspended, and the bill read a third time and passed.

Bills taken up.

A bill to incorporate the independent relief fire engine company; read first time.

A bill to amend the charter of the Evansville and Mount Carmel railroad company; read twice and referred to a select committee.

A bill to incorporate the West Point literary and agricultural college in Tippecanoe county; read first time.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Dec. 22, 1849.

Mr Carr, Speaker, (Mr. Mickle in the chair,) on leave, introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Bedford Insurance company; which was read three several times and passed.

Mr Niblack, on leave, reported a bill to legalize the acts of the several clerks of Martin county, in relation to the duties of Auditor of said county; which was read three times and passed.

Mr Stone presented a bill in relation to the White Water Valley canal company—adding the cost of repairs occasioned by the great flood, should the State ever redeem; which was read twice and referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr Miller of M. and F. offered a resolution that the Governor return the bill of the Senate, which passed the House on yesterday, to incorporate the Lafayette Insurance company; adopted.

Mr Miller of M. and F. remarked, that he understood this bill contained provisions which he was opposed to—, conferring banking and other powers, and the privilege of charging per cent. interest, and he had heard it remarked, that the bill was worth $50,000 to the company. The resolution was adopted.

Petitions &c., Presented.

By Messrs. Dougherty of B., Weaver, Athon and Huey; which were referred.

Reports from Committees.

Mr. Cotton reported a bill to authorize James Taylor to erect a mill-dam across the Salamonia river in Huntington county; read twice and ordered to be engrossed.

By Mr Thomas, a bill to change the name of Mary Bell Neal; passed to 2d reading.

Resolutions Offered.

By Mr Edwards, that the Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind pupils be permitted the use of the Hall for exhibitions before the members; adopted.

By Mr Russell, as to the expediency of amending Revised laws in relation to bonds of county treasurers; adopted

By Mr Lane, a joint resolution in favor of donating, by Congress, all lands in the State that have been 25 years in market, for support of common schools;

By Mr Whitsey, a bill to regulate the practice in chancery;

By Mr Carnahan of F., a bill to amend the general plank road law; read twice and referred.

By Mr O'Haver, to locate a road in Sullivan, Clay, and Hendricks;

By Mr Hunter, to amend the laws in relation to the jurisdiction of justices of the peace—making jurisdiction co-extensive with the county in criminal cases;

By Mr Elder, for the relief of widows whose husbands die intestate;

By Mr Watkins, to incorporate the Harrison and Portman turnpike company; twice read and referred.

By Mr Edwards, to incorporate the Western plank road company; read twice and referred.

By Mr Athon, to amend Revised laws;

By Mr Defrees, to provide for the registration of marriages, births and deaths;

By Mr Niblack, to vacate alley and street in West Harrisonville;

By Mr Cole, to amend the execution law, so as to make executions returnable in six months, and property to be sold at half of its appraised value;

By Mr Brown of R., to amend the common school law, in relation to distribution of school funds;

By Mr Bird, to authorize Jacob C. Hush to erect a mill dam across the Little St. Joseph river; read three times and passed.

The bill to amend the charter of the Columbus, Nashville and Bloomington Railroad company, was read a third time; when

Mr Cravens moved to refer to the committee on corporations with instructions to amend, so that points of extension shall be fixed and that the company shall not interfere with the rights of other companies &c;

Mr Delavan moved to amend the instructions so that the county of Morgan is excluded from the provisions of the bill, so far as the board of county commissioners is empowered to subscribe stock; which amendment was adopted.

Mr Hillis moved to lay the instructions upon the table; which motion did not prevail.

The bill was then committed with the instructions.

Bills Passed.

To locate a State road in Montgomery, Fountain and Putnam;

Relative to appeals and changes of venue from Probate Courts;

Relative to witnesses' fees;

The joint resolution relative to the slave trade in the District of Columbia was read a third time; when

Mr Shepard moved that the joint resolution be laid upon the table; which was withdrawn at the request of Mr Wilson.

Mr Wilson, then moved to commit the joint resolutions to a committee, with instructions to strike out from the resolving clause and insert, that the ordinance of 1787 sufficiently expresses the sentiments of the people of Indiana on the subject of slavery, without continually memorializing Congress on the subject.

The question was taken, on committing with the instructions and decided in the negative, ayes 38, noes 41.

Mr Graves then moved the previous question which being seconded, the question was, shall the main question be now put? and decided in the affirmative, ayes 43, noes 25.

Mr Wilson moved that the House do now adjourn; which motion did not prevail, ayes 36, noes 37.

The question was then taken on the passage of the joint resolution and decided in the affirmative, ayes 48, noes 33.

Mr Wilson moved to amend the title of the joint resolution, by striking out all after the words, "joint resolution" and inserting the words—"on a subject over which the Legislature of Indiana has no control."

The question being, on amending title, as proposed by Mr Wilson, it was decided in the negative, ayes 31, noes 42.

Mr Edwards moved to amend the title, to read "a joint resolution in relation to preventing the citizens residing out of the District of Columbia from dealing in slaves in said District; but not preventing citizens residing within said District from engaging in said traffic;" which on motion was laid upon the table.

Several other motions were made to amend the title; when, on motion the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution, to prohibit the traffic of slaves in the District of Columbia, by non-residents—the question being on adopting the title to the joint resolution in its original form. To cut off amendments,

Mr Lane moved the previous question.

Mr Wilson moved a call of the House; which motion prevailed.

The clerk called the members and found 74 members present, and noted the absentees.

Mr Wilson moved that the absentees be sent for; which motion prevailed.

Mr Graves moved that a further call of the House be dispensed with; which motion prevailed.

The call for the previous question was seconded; when Mr Wilson moved to adjourn; which motion did not prevail.

Mr Wilson rose to speak, when he was called to order.

Mr Wilson asked why he was called to order?

The Speaker said, Mr Wilson had the floor.

Mr Wilson remarked, why hurry this resolution through in such haste? Some twenty-five members are absent, and he asked, with much earnestness, why not delay until the House is full? It was not to produce unnecessary delay, as he would always be found in his seat ready to vote, and would be found reflecting the will of his constituents.

Mr Lane said, he was not desirous of hurrying the matter through, and would gladly delay until Thursday next; but as there was nothing but the title now before the House, he could not see why there should be longer delay.

Mr Graves did not wish to hurry the resolutions; but an unmistakable vote had been taken, when the House was full, on the engrossment of the bill.

The previous question was sustained; when

Mr Wilson moved to adjourn; not carried.

The question was then taken on adopting the title to the joint resolution and decided in the affirmative.

The House now took up the bill returned from the Governor, to incorporate the Lafayette Insurance company.

Mr Mickle moved to reconsider the vote on the Senate's amendment; which motion prevailed; and on motion, the bill and amendment were laid upon the table.

Mr Withers reported back the bill to amend the charter of Columbus, Nashville and Bloomington railroad company, with amendments; which were concurred in, and the bill passed.

The bill to provide for ascertaining the value of personal property exempt from execution, providing for the appraisement of such property, was read a 3d time and passed.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Governor, in relation to the three per cent due the State of Indiana—laid on the table.

The bill to amend the act for a change of venue in criminal cases, was read a 3d time; but before the question was taken on its passage,

On motion, the House adjourned.

From the Detroit Free Press.

REMARKABLE ROCK IN LAKE SUPERIOR.—One of the most remarkable Rocks of which we have any knowledge, has lately been discovered in the middle of the inland sea, Lake Superior. By a gentleman who has lately returned from Copper Harbor, we learn that a shaft of trap-rock has very lately been discovered, rising in the lake from 150 to 200 miles from land, and ascending above the surface of the water about four feet. What renders it more extraordinary is, that it stands alone, and all around it so far as examinations have been made, no bottom has been reached by any of the lead-lines used on the lake, and the point of the rock itself does not exceed an area of more than six or seven feet square, and so far as observation of it has extended, it does not appear to enlarge in size as it descends. It has already, he states, become a source of alarm to the mariners who navigate the lake, who take special care in passing, to give it as wide a berth as possible.

It is too small—too remote and dangerous to admit of a light, and therefore its removal will doubtless pertain to the duty of government. A single blast from a bore of sufficient depth, would do it; but the surface of the rock being so near that of the water, and the space so narrow as to forbid any regular lodgment for workmen, they would have to be attended constantly by a vessel of sufficient size to resist any sudden storm on the lake; and would also have to be kept constantly under way, as no harbor, or even bottom for an anchor is within a day's sail.

The discoverers relate that the rock appears to be a place of general resort for the salmon trout of those lakes as they found them in incalculable numbers, having, during their short stay, caught several barrels with no other instrument than a rod of iron, on one end of which they turned a hook. They tried, with all their lines on board, for soundings, immediately around the rock, but without success. Such a vast column, could it be exposed to view, would laugh into ridicule Cleopatra's needle, Pompey's pillar, the Colossus of Rhodes, or any production of ancient or modern art.

For the Indiana State Sentinel.

On the Death of William Quarles, Esq.

BY MRS. SARAH T. BOLTON.

Mournfully, mournfully, toll for the dead.
He passed from our side in his manhood's pride,
Ere the glow of his rainbow hopes had fled;
When his sky was bright with meridian light,
Death bore him away to a dreamless night,—
Mournfully toll for the dead.

Tearfully, tearfully gaze on his brow,
It is cold and pale, for the shadowy veil
Of the mighty destroyer dims it now.
The spirit has flown from its crumbling throne,
And his lips have uttered their farewell tone.—
Tearfully gaze on his brow.

Tenderly, tenderly bid him adieu—
The garland that love, with his life-chords wove,
Lies withered and dead on his heart so true.
The beautiful chain, death rended in twain,
Can never be joined on the earth again,—
Tenderly bid him adieu.

Silently, silently let him sleep on,—
From the hurry and strife of the battle of life
A victor away to his home has gone.
Gone, gone from the tears, from the sorrows and fears
That come to the heart on the tide of years,—
Silently let him sleep on.

Hopefully, hopefully lay him to rest,
Where the dew-bright flowers in the long still hours,
Will weep on the sod o'er his pulseless breast;
Where the breeze will sigh, as it wanders by,
Where the starlight comes from its home on high,—
Hopefully lay him to rest.

Solemnly, solemnly bow and adore,—
An angel of light, on a pathway bright,
Conducted his soul to the viewless shore;
His dust from the gloom of the silent tomb,
Shall arise again in immortal bloom,—
Solemnly bow and adore.

December 22, 1849.

LAWS OF INDIANA.

AN ACT to authorize the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer of State to borrow money to pay the interest due on the funded debt on the first day of January, and first day of July, 1850.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer of State be authorized to borrow from the Branches of the State Bank of Indiana any sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, which sum so borrowed shall be appropriated to the payment of the instalment of interest due on the funded debt of January first, 1850.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That said money shall be re-paid to such Banks as may lend the same, out of any money in the Treasury at any time unappropriated, and the whole shall be refunded by the first day of April, 1850.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer of State be authorized to borrow from the Branches of the State Bank of Indiana, a further sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, which sum so borrowed shall be appropriated to the payment of the instalment of interest due on the funded debt of the State, of July first, 1850.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the said money so borrowed under the provisions of the preceding section, shall be repaid to such Branches as may lend the same, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and that the whole shall be repaid by the first of April, 1851.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

G. W. CARR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES H LANE,
President of the Senate.

Approved December 19th, 1849.
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

AN ACT establishing additional places of holding elections in certain counties therein named.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That there shall be an additional place of holding elections in Monroe township in Pike county, Wood township in Clark county, Jackson township in Hancock county, Johnson township in Gibson county, Richland township in Greene county, Washington township in Delaware county, Spiceland township in Henry county, Dick Johnson township in Clay county, Shawnee township in Fountain county, Kelso township in Dearborn county, Vernon and Salt Creek townships in Jackson county, at Philomath in Brownsville township, at or near Goodwin's store in Centre township in Union county, in Jackson township in Hamilton county; and the commissioners if they think proper may authorize the holding of elections at two additional places in Brown and Ripley townships in Montgomery county.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the board of commissioners of the several counties aforesaid at their March term, 1850, in their respective counties, to establish the additional place of holding elections in the townships aforesaid.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the inspectors of elections, in said townships, to meet the next succeeding day after said election, unless the same should be on Saturday, then on the next Monday, at the oldest place of holding elections in their respective townships, and compare the result of the votes taken at every township election for township officers; and it shall be the duty of said inspectors, for their respective townships, to make out certificates of election of each township officer, elected at said township election, and the same shall be signed by the inspectors of their respective townships, in the same manner as is now required of such inspectors, and in all other things said inspectors shall be governed by the laws now in force regulating elections and defining the duties of inspectors of elections; and as to county and State elections, the said inspectors shall, in all things, be governed by the general law regulating elections and defining the duties of inspectors: *Provided further*, That the board of commissioners of Johnson county may, if they judge the same expedient, order an additional place of holding elections, under the provisions of this act, in Clark township, in said county.

SEC. 4. This act to be in force from and after its passage; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to transmit a certified copy of this act to the county Auditors of said counties, and shall be by said Auditors laid before said Commissioners at their March term.

G. W. CARR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES H. LANE,
President of the Senate.

Approved December 21, 1849.
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

Commissioners Sale.

THE undersigned will, by order of the Probate Court of Marion County, proceed to sell at public auction, at the Court house door in the city of Indianapolis, on Saturday, the 26th day of January next, 21 84-100 acres off the west side of the west half of the North west quarter of section 11, town 15, range 2 east, in Marion county.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash in hand, one-third in six months with interest, and the remainder in twelve months, with interest, the purchaser giving notes without relief from valuation or appraisement laws. Sale to take place between 12 M. and 4 P. M.

PERCY HOSBROOK,
December 24, 1849. 62-4w Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has this day been appointed by the Probate Court of Marion county, and State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of William Myers, late of said county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and those having claims against said estate will present the same duly authenticated for settlement. Said estate is probably solvent.

PERCY HOSBROOK.
December 24, 1849. 62-3w's.

Administrators Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate or William Myers, late of Marion county, Indiana, deceased, will expose to public sale, on Thursday the 17th day of January next, the personal estate of said decedent, on the premises in Wayne township in said county, containing in part the following articles: wheat in the field, corn in the crib, horses, hogs, sheep, and cattle, a wagon and harness, two rifle guns (first rate articles) a silver watch, some articles of household and kitchen furniture, and various other articles.

Terms of Sale—All sums under three dollars cash in hand; all sums over three dollars twelve months credit will be given, and notes required without relief from valuation or appraisement laws; sale to take place between 10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

PERCY HOSBROOK, Administrator.
December 24, 1849. 62-3w's

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Female Department, in the building formerly occupied by Miss Axtell, on Pennsylvania St.

PRINCIPALS—REV. C L. MILLS AND LADY.

☞ *Next Quarter* commences Wednesday, January 2d

☞ All the branches of a thorough education *thoroughly taught.* [Indianapolis, Dec. 22, 1849.] 62-15 Jan.

Cheap Grocery and Provision Store.

Three Doors East of the Palmer House.

THE subscriber has opened his New Store with a choice stock of teas, coffee, sugar, rice, molasses, indigo, nudder, and an exquisite selection of fruits and confectionaries, and a large assortment of toys, and wax dolls almost equal to nature, along with a splendid variety of willow baskets and brooms, and with almost every article in the grocery line, which will be found cheaper, and at least equal if not superior to any in town. Farmers will here find a ready market for their butter, eggs, feathers, flour, meal, and other produce, for which the highest prices will be paid.

Also for sale, a new article of Paste Blacking, which needs only a trial to prove its superiority. JAMES MUIR.

December 24. 62-3m

STRAYED!

ON Saturday evening, the 22nd inst, from the stable of the undersigned on Tennessee St. between Washington and Maryland, a bay horse, about sixteen hands high, four years old last Spring. Shod all round. Any person giving information where he may be found, or will deliver him to me, will be liberally rewarded.

Indianapolis, Dec. 24, 1849. 62-3w THOMAS BUIST.

AT THE LADIES' NEW STORE.

GRIFFITT'S Block, may be found every description of articles for Ladies' and Children's wear; all of which will be sold on the lowest terms. The attention of the Ladies is respectfully called to the new assortment. 59-tf.

MASONS' AND ODD FELLOWS' REGALIA.

CONSTANTLY on hand, or made to order on short notice, at the New Trimming Store, Griffith's Block. 59-tf.

NEW York in Slices, can be had at the Bookstore of HOOD & NOBLE. 54

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!

EGYPT and its Monuments; or Egypt a witness for the Bible by Francis L. Hawks D. D. L. L. D., with notes of a voyage up the Nile, by an American, Dec. 6th; just received and for sale by DAVIS & RAY 54

STILL THEY COME.

J. S. DUNLOP has just received another large arrival. The great demand for goods at this cheap cash store, has required five large arrivals this Fall to supply the demand. Goods are now cheaper and more beautiful than before. Call and see at J. S. DUNLOP'S. 54

BONNETS.

THE latest style colored cheap Bonnets, just received J. S. DUNLOP'S. 54

RIBBONS.

A FEW beautiful pieces of Bonnet Ribbon, just received. Straw, Cord, Flowers, Tabbs, &c. J. S. DUNLOP. 54

GROCERIES.

1,000 LBS. Western Reserve Cheese; 10 bbls N O Molasses, (superior); 10 bbls No. 2 Mackerel; 8 kegs Dupont's Rifle Powder; 1500 lbs Bar and Pig Lead; 20 bags Rio Coffee; just received and for sale at wholesale and retail by SMITH & HANNA. 30

AMERICAN Fruit Culturist, containing directions for the proper management and treatment, in the culture of Fruit Nursery, Orchard and Garden, by just received by John J Thomas. DAVIS & RAY. 47

City Central Book and Stationery Store.

NEW supplies of Books daily received at DAVIS & RAY'S, one door west of Craighead's Drug Store. 44

AIR TIGHT STOVES.

FOR parlors, sitting rooms, offices, and every other imaginable use, any size or pattern to suit purchasers, constantly on hand and for sale cheap for cash by SAMUEL WAINWRIGHT. Sign of the Elephant, Indianapolis. 56-y.

THE Works of J. Fenimore Cooper, Uniform Edition. The Pilot, a tale of the Sea. Revised, corrected and illustrated with a new introduction; Notes, etc. The Spy; a tale of the Neutral Ground; Just received and for sale by DAVIS & RAY. Dec. 8. 53 Booksellers and Stationers

BONNET RIBBONS.

A SPLENDID assortment of every description of seasonable Bonnet Ribbons can be had at cost, at the new Trimming Store, Griffith's Block. One door west of Golden Ball. 59 tf.

ADVERNISEMENT.

To the Public.

Locomotive for Inclined Planes upon Railroads.

There having been much contention about the invention of a Locomotive for ascending and descending inclined planes of railroads, and it having been reported that ANDREW CATHCART, a Scotchman, has succeeded in establishing his right to that invention, I beg the indulgence of the public, while I make the following brief statement of facts:

The subscriber, living at Dupont, Jefferson county, Indiana, invented such locomotive in the year 1839, and in that year and the year 1840, made some six or eight imperfect models—took one of them on to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, in order to have it perfected, and to get assistance to put the locomotive in operation.

In the fall of 1844 or spring of 1845, I had an introduction to Mr. Cathcart, then foreman in the machine shop of the Madison and Indianapolis railroad company, to whom I explained all my plans of a locomotive. Some 12 or 18 months after that interview, I was surprised to hear that Cathcart had gone to Philadelphia with a model to construct a engine for the same purpose, backed by the railroad company. In the spring of 1848, the locomotive of Cathcart, upon the plan of my invention, was put upon the plane of the road, where it has been in constant use ever since. The inclined plane, upon that road is about 1¼ miles long, the grade rising 426 feet to the top, or near 6 feet 10 inches per 100 feet. That one locomotive takes up the plane all the freight and passengers of the road. The company employ 15 locomotives in taking the freight to and from the plane. From 80 to 100 tons are taken by the locomotive at a time up the plane, making the trip generally in about forty minutes.

On the 17th of April last, a patent was granted to me for my improvement. In May last, Mr. Cathcart applied for a patent for the same device. Mr. Ewbank, the lately appointed Commissioner of the Patent Office, gave notice of the interference, and that he would give the parties a hearing on the first Monday of September, 1849. Accordingly, on the 17th of August, they commenced taking depositions in the city of Madison, and continued from day to day for some eight or ten days. In these examinations Cathcart proved that he had a drawing of the plan upon paper as far back as the fall of 1844, or early in the spring of 1845, which was about the date of his interview with the subscriber. He also proved that he superintended the construction of the locomotive now on the plane in 1847 and '48. Further, it was in proof that when I first made my model, in the spring of 1840, it had no moveable wheel, that the wheels were all stationary. That never was decided. The discovery of movable wheels, bridge-trees and levers was made about a week after the exhibition of my first model.

On the part of the subscriber it was proven by Samuel Thomas, who was the Superintendent of the machine shop of the railroad company, that my model was made at the machine shop in 1840, that he assisted in making it, and that after it was made, I discovered the plan of movable wheels, bridge-trees and levers, and was going to alter the model, but was advised not to do so until I went to Philadelphia, where it could be better done, and where I hoped to get a locomotive constructed. The discovery of the same improvement at that time was also proven by James Davidson, a millright. It was proven by Enoch Withers and James Patton of Indiana, that they saw my model with all the improvements now in controversy upon it, some time in the years of 1840 or '42. Again by Warren Littell and Henry T. Smith, of Washington City, that they saw that model with such improvements at Washington in 1840. But notwithstanding all this, though clearly proven by five unimpeachable witnesses, that my improvements were made, and that I had a model of them in 1840 or '42—and though Cathcart merely proved that he had a drawing of it up in paper, and that extending back no farther than 1844 or '45, yet our new Commissioner, Mr. Ewbank, gave Mr. Cathcart a patent for the same improvement already patented to me

This strange decision of the Commissioner of Patents, still holds the case upon controversy between the parties in the District Court for the State, where fortunately, no foreign Commissioner, but a jury of our country, will decide the question of right.

Some explanation of the decision of the Commissioner, may possibly be gathered from the following statement. A few days before the closing of the depositions at Madison, Old Fox Fatty, that *human hyena-k*, that manages the Indiana railroad for the New York brokers, split for Washington City; there summoning out of the Patent Office to a private room of Mr. Renwick, the agent of Cathcart, Mr. Renwick, examiner of models, and brother of the agent, Mr. McIntyre, draughtsman, Mr. Stoughton, machinist, when after such statements and arguments as the manager and his counsel saw proper to make without an opponent to controvert them, proceeded to take the depositions of these three officers. Stoughton in his deposition, testified that there were additions made to my model after it was deposited in the patent office, which was in March, 1849, that a lever and weights were added to throw the spot which fell into gear and keep it there. This testimony was opposed by the testimony already alluded to, also by that of Wm. Hendricks and John A. Hendricks, sons of Wm. Hendricks, former Governor of Indiana, "that the model had the movable wheel bridge-tree, weights and lever before I left Madison for the Patent Office," and by Messrs. Elliott, Johnson and Woodruff of Washington City, that "when brought to the city, it had all these improvements upon it, and just as it now stands in the office," and these facts might be sustained by the testimony of hundreds.

The three deponents of the patent office are understood to be brother Scotchmen with Mr. Cathcart, and all, with the Commissioner, foreigners. Such circumstances should have no improper influence, and such impressions may be wrong, but it has been suspicioned that all is not right there, that the opinions of Mr. Renwick have more than ordinary weight. This Mr. Renwick, brother of the agent, reported upon the case, with all these depositions before him, to the Commissioner; and it is enough to say it decided for Mr. Cathcart, accordingly. Some of the reasons for my harboring such suspicions have been drawn from the following circumstances:

When I called upon the Commissioner on the first Monday of September, and asked him to put the trial off for ten days in consequence of my being delayed by some accidents upon the railroad in Ohio, so that I could not be present and cross-examine at the taking of the depositions in Washington, and had no attorney to prepare an argument in answer to the lengthy and labored ones that had been filed on the part of Cathcart. The Commissioner replied that he would call Mr. Renwick—ring the bell, and in came Mr. R. to whom he said, Mr. Hoyt wishes a continuance of his and Cathcart's case for ten days. R said that was not consistent with the custom of the office. Of course there was no continuance. Monday following, I went to the office and asked the Commissioner when the case would be decided. He made strange and asked what case? was told, and then said yes, I will call Mr. Renwick—rung the bell, and in came Mr. R., whom he asked, when will you get Mr. Hoyt and Cathcart's case made out? R. said, this afternoon. The case would probably require some two or three days examination by the Commissioner, but in these hours from that time it was decided and reported that Cathcart would get a patent. Again, some two or three days after this decision, I called at the office and moved for a new trial, for causes stated in substance. Again, the Commissioner said I will call Mr. Renwick—rang the bell, and in came Mr. R., to whom the Commissioner made known the application. R. said, you cannot give a new hearing after you have once made a decision A new trial was not granted. So stands the case now; and in order to show what better judges than myself think upon the subject, I refer to the accompanying opinion of Mr. Burke, the Commissioner who granted my patent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1849.

MR. WM. HOYT—*Sir:*—At your request, I have carefully examined the papers placed by you in my hands, which you say are true copies of the testimonials taken on both sides of the matter of interference before the patent office between you and Andrew Cathcart, both claiming a device for ascending and descending inclined planes on railroads. I understand that you both claim substantially the same device, which is a mechanical combination by which the wheel operating in the rack or middle rail, is adapted to the inequalities which it may encounter. I therefore do not go into an examination of the nature or character of the two devices, assuming that they are substantially identical and interfere, but consider merely the fact of priority of invention, confining my investigation to the question of priority of privilege between you and Mr. Cathcart.

I have carefully examined the testimony, and have come to the conclusion that you are the original and first inventor.

It appears from the testimony that you invented the device, and produced it in the form of a model between 1840 and 1842, whereas Mr. Cathcart did not, according to the testimony presented by him, invent it before the latter part of 1844 or early in 1845. I think no other conclusion can be arrived at without throwing out entirely the testimony of three or four witnesses who stand wholly unimpeached.

In expressing the opinion that the testimony, carefully considered, leads to this result, I do not of course design or wish to reflect upon any officer of the government who has