BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[From the Madison Papers.]

WASHINGTON, September 2.

SENATE.—The Senate confirmed several appointments of Land officers and Receivers of public moneys in Illinois.

After the morning business, Mr. Downs addressed the Senate in favor of a bill introduced by him for the purpose of carrying into effect a measure of protection for New Orleans and other places to prevent their being overflowed.

The Bounty Land Bill was then taken up and after some amendments, was laid over till to-morrow.

HOUSE.—Mr Baily on Friday and Saturday made great efforts to have the Indian appropriation bill taken up, when Mr. Sweetzer of Ohio objected. Mr. Baily on each occasion uttered language to Mr. Sweetzer, which was considered insulting. The words were expressed in an under tone, with a significant shake of the finger. On Saturday Mr. Sweetzer picked up an inkstand, but was prevented from throwing it at Baily by some of his friends. These doings were not seen and heard throughout the Hall, and it was consequently rather a private affair.

This morning Mr. McLean alluded to the fact, that a personal difficulty had occurred between Mr. Baily and Mr. Sweetzer, and said that an explanation had taken place through their mutual friends, and the parties were reconciled.

A resolution was passed calling for information in regard to the cost of the Mail Steamers now in service, &c.

Mr. Sylvester made an unsuccessul effort to procure the report of R. R. Gurley's mission to Liberia, now on file in the State Department.

The Texas boundary bill was made the special order at 12 each day till disposed of.

An effort was made to introduce a resolution fixing the 4th Monday of September, as the day of adjournment, but the House refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. Vandyke asked leave to introduce a resolution, instructing committee of Ways and Means to report as speedily as possible a bill to modify our present revenue laws, placing an increased duty on foreign articles, when they come into competition with our production, such an increase as is fair and equitable for the protection of the laboring interests of the country; and that such duties be made specific wherever practicable. Objected to, and motion to suspend rules rejected—yeas 89; nays 95.

Mr. King asked leave to offer a resolution instructing committee of Ways and Means to report a bill making duties on iron specific and equal to the ad valorem levied at the time the tariff of 1846 became a law—Yeas 85, Nays 104.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, September 1.

The Atlantic arrived off the Battery at 1 o'clock P. M. She brings 133 passengers, among whom is Jenny Lind; she is in good health and spirits. On leaving Liverpool the excitement to see Jenny Lind was so great that it was with great difficulty she could reach the dock.

Accounts from Schelswig represent the complete suspension of the operations of both armies. The general impression is that the stillness will not be of long duration.

The cholera has been making fearful ravages since June.

The low lands of Belgium have been visited with great floods—Belgium must be a buyer of foreign corn this year.

FRANCE.—Advices state that the wheat crop is injured by late rains, prices have slightly advanced.

The weather in England and Ireland is good, and the harvest promises satisfactorily.

In London prices of wheat declined; no sales of Indian corn.

At Liverpool good flour reported firmer, but red wheat was one to two cents per bushel lower; American flour six cents lower, American stocks unchanged.

HAMBURG.—A number of peasants taken up on suspicion of firing on the Danish troops, have been restored to liberty.

ITALY.—The Pope is in perplexity in consequence of the conviction of six murderers, to whose sentence, of decapitation, he is called upon to affix his name. No execution has yet taken place under reign of the Pius 9th, owing to his invincible reluctance to sign death warrants.

He wishes the miscreants sent to the galliies for the rest of their lives, but the judges are not inclined to give way.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 8. P. M.

SENATE.—Mr. Dickinson gave notice that he would report the post-office bill on to-morrow, and asked an early consideration of it.

The bill to create the office of surveyor general of public lands in California, and to grant donations to actual settlers thereon, was taken up, and various amendments made to it, without being disposed of.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., moved an amendment giving the President power to exclude from lands granted to settlers such territories as he may think expedient to reserve for military purposes.

Mr. Douglass showed that this amendment would sanction the previous act of army officers, by which improved property in Astoria has been seized and appropriated, without compensation, to the use of the United States.

Mr. Davis contended that settlers had no right to land, and that Government in giving away land had a perfect right to reserve what it chose.

The debate was continued until one o'clock when the bill was laid over until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr Clay, the bill to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia was taken up.

Mr Clay briefly explained why he advocated the bill. His object was to abolish the foreign trade in the District, by bringing slaves and placing them in the depots here, not for the purpose of sale in the District, but for sale and shipment to Southern States. The bill did not propose to interfere in the least degree with the sale of slaves by one inhabitant of the District to another, nor to prevent such inhabitant from going out of the District to purchase slaves for his own use in the District. It was in fact a simple revival of the law of Maryland upon this subject, as that law existed at the time of the cession of a portion of her territory for the seat of government. It was simply to exclude a traffic in the District which had no connection whatever with that District; its only effect upon which was to bring upon it the odium which attached to that trade—a trade justly condemned and denounced.

After some verbal amendments had been adopted, Mr. Foote moved a substitute for the bill, placing the entire subject under the control and direction of the corporate authorities of the District.

Mr. Hunter opposed the bill, looking upon it as the beginning of serious aggressions upon the South, and spoke at length in support of his views.

Mr. Clay replied that this was the last in the series of thirteen. It did not look at all to the abolition of slavery, as Mr. Hunter had intimated. The committee had no such design, and his own opinion was that its effect would be quite contrary.

He made some general remarks in support of the bill as a constitutional and appropriate measure, and expressed a sincere desire that it should be passed without additional amendment.

Mr. Pearce moved an amendment to the amendment, giving the authorities of the district power to enforce the authority conferred on them by the bill, which was adopted, when Mr. Foote withdrew the amendment and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Texas boundary bill being the special order of the day was taken up and discussed, but before coming to a conclusion the House adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.

Accounts from the Schuylkill represent a freshet, caused by Sunday's and yesterday's rains, as very destructive to life and property. A large number of railroad, county, and canal bridges have been swept away.

The Harrisburg and Lancaster bridges, crossing the Schuylkill from Reading, are gone.

The Reading railroad and Schuylkill navigation companies are heavy losers. Ten iron bridges at Mill creek, belonging to the railroad, are said to be carried away, besides sixty feet of embankment at Irish creek. Fell's dam, and the big dam below Reading, property of the Navigation Company, are swept away.

The Canal is injured beyond the possibility of repair this season. A number of houses were swept away, and some were seen floating down the Schuylkill with people clinging on top. Several lives lost.

Accounts from the Lehigh bear a similarity to the above. The river had risen to a great height, and was covered with about two hundred thousand feet of lumber and logs. The various towns on the Lehigh are overflown, and the injury done to the canal will require some weeks to repair.

The embankment of the Tidewater Canal at Havre de Grace gave way yesterday. Navigation there will be suspended for probably a week.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3, 8 P. M.

At an early hour this morning the scene from Fairmount to the navy asylum was terriffic and sad, and the rush and roar of angry waters were appalling. The wharves were all hid from view, above some of which the water was full ten feet high. Warehouses, mills, coal and wagon-yards, counting-houses, stables, and sheds innumerable were inundated. Smaller buildings which stood near the piers looked as if they had suddenly changed their original position.

At 2 o'clock this morning the water on Fairmount was ten feet ten and a half inches. No estimate can be made of the destruction of property.

Black Rock and Manayunk bridges are gone. The mills at Manayunk are under water. The Reading Railroad has sustained much damage.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.

We hear of a great rise in the Susquehanna and other rivers, caused by the heavy rains of last night. The dam at Hoffman's paper-mill, on Gunpowder river, has been washed away. The Parkton and White Hall bridges are also gone.

The cars from York, Pa., were detained five hours by the destruction of bridges across water courses on the road.

The water in Jones' Falls has risen to a fearful height.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3, '50

Colder the cashier of the Havre de Grace bank, has been committed to the Bell-Air jail. The President and all the Maryland directors are under arrest. The assets of the bank, it is said, are not worth five dollars, yet the liabilities exceed $90,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 8 P. M.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Clay the bill to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia was postponed in consequence of the absence of several Senators. It was made the special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. Dickinson, from the finance committee, reported the General Post Office appropriation bill. It was taken up for consideration at once. He briefly explained the bill and the amendment proposed by the committee.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration of the resolution reported yesterday to print 5,000 copies of the list of persons on the pension list since October, 1835. Finally it was laid on the table.

Mr. Richardson, from the select committee appointed to inquire into certain alleged transactions of Thos. Ewing, while he was Secretary of the Interior—such as re-opening and paying certain Chickasaw and other claims, after they had been closed by former administrations, made a report, and said the documents were so voluminous that it was utterly impossible for gentlemen to understand it until they could be read in print. He moved that they be printed, and that further consideration be postponed until Tuesday next.

Mr. Vinton presented a minority report on the question taken on the motion to postpone and decided negatively—yeas 61, nays 101.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.

HOUSE.—The Texas boundary bill was taken up.

The Speaker announced the question to be on referring the bill to the committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. McLain said a commitment of the bill would be tantamount to its rejection. His object was to pass the bill in the most acceptable form to himself, and he was understood to say that, in its present form, it had most strength in both branches.

Mr. Cable, of Ohio, moved to lay the bill on the table.

After considerable debate the bill was finally sent before the House and a vote taken on Clingman's amendment to Boyd's resolutions proposing to organize southern California under the name of Colorado by the line of 36 degrees.

Much confusion in the proceedings followed, when the House refused to order the bill to a third reading. Yeas 80, nays 126.

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Sept 5, 8 P. M.

HOUSE.—The vote refusing to order the Texas boundary bill to a third reading was reconsidered.

The vote rejecting Mr. Boyd's amendment proving for a territorial government for New Mexico was reconsidered.

The question recurring on Mr. Boyd's amendment scenes of indescribable confusion followed, amidst which the rapping of the Speaker's hammer was but feebly heard.

Finally, Mr. Toombs obtained the floor and offered an amendment to Boyd's amendment.

Mr. Toombs's amendment provides that no citizen of the United States shall be deprived of his life, liberty, or property except by the judgment of his peers, the laws of the land and the constitution of the U. States and such statutes thereof as may not be locally inapplicable, and the common law as it existed in the British colonies of America until the 4th of July, 1776, shall be the exclusive law of said territory on the subject of African slavery, until altered by the proper authorities.

After one of the most boisterous and noisy days of the session, the House adopted Mr. Boyd's amendment to the Texas bill.

The question was then taken on ordering the Texas boundary bill, as amended, to a third reading. Great excitement prevailed.

The Speaker announced in a loud tone that the bill was rejected—yeas 99, nays 107.

Exclamations of rejoicing were heard on one side, and sorrow on the other.

When the announcement was made the House adjourned.

NEW YORK, Sept, 5, 8 p. m.

The Empire City has arrived from Chagres with dates from San Francisco to the 9th of August. She brings one million of dollars in gold. The Georgia has one and a half millions. The Panama had arrived at Panama with two weeks later news. She took the cholera on board and ninety-two of her passengers died. The accounts from California are said to be cheering.

The Panama brings $2,300,000 in gold.

Cincinnatians in California.

Mr. Thomas Spooner, of this city, in a letter of July 8th from San Francisco to our neighbors of the Enquirer, mentions the whereabouts of a considerable number of Cincinnatians at the time of the latest intelligence from them. He gives but a poor account of their success, generally, in the search for gold. Some of them who left home from one to two years ago, who had spent the winter in the mines, and prospected and washed through the spring season, had not at the date of his letter so much as an eagle in their purses. Most of them were in good health—some were still mining, others trading or packing, others working at their trades: "but very few," he says, "of all who have gone forth from the Queen City to this land, have realized even a moderate compensation for their labor."

In addition to this, Mr. Spooner states that Oliver T. Wood, of this city, arrived at San Francisco on the 11th June, on Schooner Plymouth, 61 days from Panama. He mentions one of the craft there, who had struck a rich vein—better than the gold Lake we "read about," by far. He took out from the United States printing materials that cost him about $2,000; on his arrival sold one-half for $6,000—commenced publishing a paper, conducted it six weeks, the last week sold out his interest for $35,000. Six weeks labor there and six months absence from the States had realized to him full $40,000. Mr. S. says he knows this to be a fact.

Mr. Spooner from all he can learn,—and he appears to have taken pains to inform himself accurately—gives a much better account of Oregon, as a place of emigration and permanent settlement, than of California. He says the valley lands are good there—the summers pleasant—the winters frosty, but not so cold as to make ice. Laborers, mechanics, capitalists, workers of all kinds, are in demand in Oregon, but "not loafers." Gen. Lane had resigned the Governorship for mining operations, and was working "some 80 Indians," with which force he realized about $800 per day.—*Cin. Gazette.*

THE MACON CONVENTION.—AN EDITOR BANISHED.—The southern accounts of the Macon convention are as contradictory as the accounts forwarded to Washington. The Savannah Georgian says there were 10,000 delegates present, whilst the Republican of the same city estimates the whole number at 600. The resolutions adopted are very ultra, disapproving of everything like compromise in the settlement of the national difficulties. A paper called the Citizen, published at Macon, styled the convention a band of disunionists, whereupon a town meeting was called to take the matter into consideration, and great excitement was manifested. Resolutions were passed requiring the immediate discontinuance of the paper, and that the editor should leave the city in ten days.—*Washington Union, Sept. 1.*

AN IMPROBABLE STORY.—The New York Sun says: "A most extraordinary phenomenon, it is said, has just made its appearance in this city, viz: A slave from the South, who has discovered a secret mode of changing the colored skin to a white one! He has already according to report, changed the hue of his feet, his hands and a part of his face, while the rest of his person is gradually undergoing the same wonderful metamorphosis. The story is that while at work upon his master's plantation, he discovered that a certain weed exercised this astonishing effect. He and a number of his fellow slaves vigorously applied the comestic, and the result is before us. He expects to be fully white in from eighth to ten months."

FOREIGN LETTERS.—During the month of July there were sent through the New York post office 131,989 letters to Europe. The largest mail was by the Europa, 31,496 letters. There were received during the same time, 110,379 letters from Europe. The largest number by the America, 32,151. The smallest by the Atlantic, 5,158. During the same month, there were received from California, 40,500 letters, the Georgia bringing the largest number, viz: 27,928. There were sent to California during the month, 39,524, of which the Georgia took out 20,431.

BRAG WHEAT.—Mr. David Miller, of Miami Township, in this county, harvested a lot of Wheat worth speaking about. He sowed two bushels of seed last fall, on one acre and forty-three rods, and the product was fifty-one bushels of excellent wheat. If any one can beat that, bring on the particulars—*Logansport Pharos.*

☞The population of Columbus Ia. according to the census just completed and published in the Spirit of the West, is 1,072. The value of the products of the manufacturing establishments in the place is one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars per annum.

☞Frederick Douglass paid his stage fare at Columbus, Ohio, and was then refused an inside seat. He has sued the company for refusing to let him ride inside.

[For the Indiana State Sentinel.]

Passing away!

Still one by one they pass away,
And still in quick succession die;
Like sunbeams at the close of day,
That perish in the western sky.

And still our loved ones fade in grief,
(The jewels of our earthly crown,)
The span of mortal days how brief—
How frail the joys we deem our own!

Fair Nature lends her sweetest smile,
And all around is light and gay;
But Nature's smile cannot beguile
The spirit's gloom—its sad decay.

The light may dawn more pure and bright,
And brighter suns may gild the sky:
But when will dawn the spirit's night?
And when its clouds of darkness fly?

Here are their graves, but where are they,
Who perished in life's early dawn?
Ah! tell me, passing echo, say!
Will those loved ones no more return?

The pale moon glances o'er their graves,
And summer flowers blossom there;
There autumn spreads her yellow leaves,
And gentle breezes linger near.

And fading still!—the human heart
Grows colder when by cares oppress'd—
The morrow can no joys impart,
No comfort to the tieless breast. V. R. F.

Washington City, August 1850.

FORGIVENESS.—He who refuses forgiveness, breaks the bridge over which he must pass; for all need forgiveness.

"To err is human; to forgive, divine."
"How beautifully falls
From human lips that blessed word—forgive!
Thrice happy he whose heart has been so schooled
In the meek lessons of humility,
That he can give it utterance; it imparts
Celestial grandeur to the human soul,
And maketh man an angel."

Miss Dix, Miss Bremer, Madam Jagello.

Grace Greenwood writes from Washington to the Philadelphia Post.:

"I have here met three most remarkable and distinguished women—Miss Dix, Miss Bremer, and Mademoiselle Jagello, the heroine of Hungary. Of these, knowing you would like to hear, I will say all that I may with propriety, and in the space and briefer time that remains to me to-day.

"Dorethea Dix, that good genius, that ministering angel to the criminal and maniac, the outcast of earth and the stricken of God—is, as you would suppose, a woman of most noble and prepossessing appearance. She is fair and slight, and looks but ill adapted physically for the life of self-sacrifice, endurance, and almost superhuman exertion to which she has consecrated herself. But her eye, though calm and mild and full of soft persuasion, also reveals the strength of a great soul—the wondrous magnetic power of a deep, inward life. She has a gentle, even-toned voice, and her manners are simple and winning, yet dignified and womanly.

"Frederica Bremer is the most natural and individual character I have ever known. She is like no one in the wide world, I believe. There is in her nature all the charming varieties we find in the admirable women of her novels, and her transparent manner, her frank, earnest, and lively conversation reveal all to you when you come to know her. I think I never knew so warm and large, so sensitive and sympathetic a heart as hers. Phrenologists say that her head shows a remarkable development of benevolence and of all the kindly and affectionate organs. A most harmonious working together of heart, brain, and soul, does her life of goodness, power, beauty, and *usefulness* present.

"Apollonia Jagello is a striking but a facinating and apparently a very loveable woman. She is quite handsome, and though not of commanding height, with a symmetrical figure. She has much vivacity, and a certain childlike naturalness of manner altogether charming. But the mould of her fine lips indicates great firmness and the fire of freedom and indomitable courage lightens out of her full dark eye."

Preserving Fruit.

Perhaps some of your readers may be desirous of trying the following method (which I believe to be the best yet invented) of preserving small fruits: to every quart of fruit add six ounces of moist sugar, bottle in wide-mouthed bottles in the usual way; place the bottles in a cauldron of cold water over the fire; when it boils keep it boiling for twenty minutes; remove the cauldron from the fire, and cork the bottles very closely, immediately tying them over with bladder; but, as this operation is not easy to perform without removing the bottles from the water, it is essential that it be done as rapidly as possible, and the bottles returned to the cauldron, there to remain till the water becomes cold. Care must be taken not to expose the hot bottles to currents of cold air, nor to place them on cold surfaces, during the operation of corking, &c.; perhaps a doubled flannel, dipped in hot water, would be as good as any thing else to place the bottles on. The lady from whom I received this recipe ties her bottles down with double bladders, without corks, before placing them in the water; but I think the method I have described is preferable, as from the expansion of the contained air, by the heat in boiling, occasionally the bladders, and also the bottles, burst; and moreover the air cannot be so perfectly expelled, on which so very much depends. By the usual method of bottling, much of the peculiar flavor of the green gooseberry is lost, which by this way is preserved. I partook, two or three weeks ago, of some gooseberries preserved in this way, in 1848, and they were perfectly good, and retained the young flavor admirably. Rhubarb cut ready for tarts, and, preserved in this way, will be excellent. My informant preserves plums, and the smaller fruits, currants, raspberries, strawberries, and berberries, by placing them in a deep dish, stratified with the same proportion of sugar, and placing them in a moderate oven; when sufficiently done, she transfers them into hot jars, as quickly as possible, and secures them immediately with double bladder.—*Gardener's Chronicle.*

☞In the library of the world, men have been ranged according to the form, the size, and the binding. The time is coming when they will take rank and order according to their contents and intrinsic merits.

☞Chambers' Journal asserts the opinion that wherever the people are constantly protected by governments, under the idea that they cannot help themselves, they necessarily become imbecile.

☞Beauty, as the flowing blossom, soon fades; but the divine excellency of the mind, like the medicinal virtues of the plant, remain in it, when all those charms are withered.

☞The greatest pleasure of life is love; the greatest treasure, contentment; the greatest possession, health; the greatest ease, sleep; and the best medicine, a true friend.

☞Look not mournfully into the past, it cannot return; wisely improve the present, it is thine; go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear, and with a manly heart.

☞It is merit and not title, which gives importance. It is usefulness, and not grandeur, which makes the world happy.

☞Laziness grows on people; it begins in cobwebs, and ends in chains. The more business a man has, the more he is able to economise time.

☞The mind of a good man does not alter when he is in distress; the waters of the great ocean are not to be heated by a torch of straw.

☞Wives should always set up for their husbands, instead of getting their servants to do so. It makes two hours difference in their arrival.

☞The violet grows low, and covers itself with its own leaves, and yet of all flowers, yields the most delicious and fragrant smell. Such is humility.

☞The editor of the Hannibal Journal, speaking of the weather, says it is so warm in that region that he actually saw a live hog turn to oil in the street.

☞If a man could have half his wishes he would double his troubles.

Corwin as a Financier.

President Fillmore, says the Huntington Globe, has seen proper to place the Treasury Department in the hands of Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, a man whom we honestly believe could not obtain one-tenth of the popular suffrage of the people of the United States for any office within their gift. But as he is in that responsible station, the people will wish to know his character as a financier. We can point to but one passage in his public speeches which shadow it forth, and here it is: "*While the American President can command the* PURSE—*while the President under the penalty of death can command your officers to proceed, I can tell them to* COME BACK, *or the President may supply them as he may. He shall have no* FUNDS *from me in the prosecution of a War which I cannot approve!*" This is an extract from Mr. Corwin's speech on the Mexican War, delivered in the Senate of the United States, February 11, 1847. What do the whigs think of this appointment? Whigs who expected to see the Treasury department confided to a Pennsylvanian; Whigs who have politically butchered and buried John Strohm because he voted against supplies for the Mexican war; what think you of having a man thus made your organ, who declares that if your gallant brother on the fields of Mexico were sick, dying, or naked, or starving, he would not vote a dollar out of the Treasury for their relief?

☞Speaking of the bills, connected with the adjustment of the slavery question, now before the House of Representatives, the Washington Union of the 30th ult. says:

"Clouds and darkness" still rest upon the horizon. Yesterday, after Mr. Boyd had spoken in favor of uniting the three territorial bills together, the previous question was put with a view of deciding whether the House was ready to act upon the question, and it was lost by a decided majority.

Then Mr. Root rose to move the Wilmot Proviso to be added to the bill. He spoke of making gentlemen "face the music," and warned them of the fate of doughfaces, with other witticisms of that sort. This motion called up Mr. McClernand. We cannot do justice to his eloquent and touching appeals to the House in favor of the Union. He expatiated on the necessity of giving peace to the country, and on the mischievous and dangerous tendency of the proposition which was now submitted. He deprecated the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, as calculated to shake the stability of the Union, and to prostrate the noblest fabric of government in the world—the last hope of mankind. He declared that he was prepared to meet any responsibility to his constituents, which his opposition to the Wilmot Proviso might produce; but no personal consideration would induce him to support so fatal a proposition. He was willing to sacrifice himself for such a cause.

He was followed by Mr. Brooks of New York, who spoke with great eloquence and force on the dangers that threatened the country, and declared his determination to vote against the motion of Mr. Root. He described in strong terms the motley combination of extremists who seemed determined to destroy the bill, and compared it to the various incongruous materials which the witches in Macbeth were throwing into the flaming cauldron:

Eye of newt, and toe of frog,
Wool of bat, and tongue of dog,
Adder's fork, and blind-worm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, spoke with great animation in opposion to the motion; reviewing at the same time Mr. Brooks's previous course, and the grounds upon which he now placed his opposition to the Wilmot Proviso. But the House adjourned without taking any question.

☞Hon. J. D. Bright, and A. W. Buell, of Mich. have our thanks for Public Documents.

☞The census of the village of Poughkeepsie has been completed. The number of inhabitants is 11,080. In 1840 it was 8,710, and in 1845, 9,079.

☞The Detroit Tribune says that over nine tons of Slippery Elm Bark have been sent East from Hillsdale, Michigan, by a single firm this season.

MARRIED,

On the 5th instant, by Thomas Morrow, Esq., Mr. JEDIAH R. MCCORMICK to MISS ELIZABETH L. MOORE, both of this county.

[For the Indiana State Sentinel.]

DIED,

On Thursday, August the 29th, DANIEL M., infant son of Amasa P. and Charlotte Cosler, aged one year and six days. "Blessed are little children, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." His loss is much lamented by his friends.

"Oh, weep not for the early dead,
Nor let deep sorrow fill your breasts;
His soul from sorrow purified,
With God, the gracious Giver, rests.

His place is vacant here on earth,
But in celestial realms above,
Another voice sings praise to Him
Whose holy deeds are done in love.

God sent his angel from on high,
To bear his spirit to that shore
Where sorrow, sickness, sin, and death
Shall ne'er disturb or vex him more.

Too fair a flower was he for earth,
Too beautiful—alas! too rare—
God took him to His heavenly courts,
That he might bloom and flourish there.

Watered by his eternal love,
Beneath His ever-watchful eye,
There shall he bloom more bright, more fair,
And live throughout eternity.

Then bear him to his earthly tomb,
But lay him not in sadness down,
For Christ, the 'Children's Friend,' hath graced
His brow with an eternal crown."

Tipton, Tipton county, Indiana.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!
AND ALL OTHERS WHO HAVE STOCK TO FEED!!

IT is conceded by every one who has made the experiment, that cut straw, with bran or meal, is the cheapest and best feed for horses and cattle. The great difficulty, heretofore, has been to get a machine by which straw could be cut with rapidity and ease. Many machines have been tried, but most of them have been two complicated and expensive for general use. The great consideration has been to get a machine simple in its construction, so that it would seldom get out of repair, and to be durable, and to cut easy. All those objects have been accomplished by the recent invention of Mr. SMITH, of Richmond, Virginia. Wherever it has been set up, it is acknowledged to be superior to all others ever used. It has been but recently introduced into this State, but those that have used are highly pleased with them.

Mr. P. Campbell, the proprietor of all the principal mail routes in this State, has had several in use at different stands, and has given the following statement as to their performance:

"'Smith's Patent Straw Cutter' has been used a few months in our stable in this city, and at different stations on our mail routes, and we can safely say that they have performed much better than any other machine used by us. Its construction is so simple and substantial that it is seldom out of repair. We would much rather have it than any other machine within our knowledge. WESTERN STAGE COMPANY,
Indianapolis, Aug. 8, 1850 Per P. CAMPBELL."

The following statement is also given by gentlemen who have used the machine:

"We are satisfied that H. M. Smith's Patent Straw Cutter is superior to any other Cutting Box within our knowledge. Its construction is such as warrants us in saying that it will seldom get out of repair, and is as durable as any machine for the purpose can be.

S. MELVIN, JOHN M. WOOD,
JNO. E. FOUDRAY, WM. WILKINSON,
ALFRED FERRIS, DR. J. S. MERRILL.
Indianapolis, Aug. 8, 1850."

The undersigned has the right for this State for the above Machine, and wishes to sell county rights. The Machine can be examined at the Livery Stables of Messrs. Wood & Foudray and Mr. Robson, and at the Indiana State Journal Buildings—at which latter place he intends keeping a supply of the machines for sale. aug28-3w(w) D. B. CULLEY.

JUDSON'S STAVE-DRESSER.—This Machine, on which LETTERS PATENT were granted on the first of May, 1847, is one of the most important improvements of the age.

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C. G. SHEFFIELD.
Urbana, Ohio, Sept. 1, 1849. june1-ywlaw

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