INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

Kossuth.

This distinguished Hungarian exile is now in the United States. The New York papers are filled with glowing accounts of his reception. The crowded state of our columns forbid any attempt to give details. We publish below his first great speech in America. It is a frank, bold and independent proclamation of his mission to free America. He is an eloquent speaker, and a powerful and forcible writer. His speeches will every where be read with deep interest, and we trust will be the means of opening up a new era for our glorious country. It is the nature of our people to sympathize with struggling humanity. We are on the eve of a great crisis. An upheaving of the political elements of Europe is at hand. Already the rotten thrones of power begin to crumble, and diadems tremble on the brows of royalty. When that crisis comes, shall not the withered and palsied arm of this Government be stretched forth? Neutrality laws must not interpose in a contest when freedom is struggling for a foothold. Such a policy is contrary to the spirit and genius of our people. It is as unnatural as it is cold and selfish.

Kossuth's First Speech in New York.

I am yet half sick, gentlemen; tossed and twisted about by a fornight's gale on the Atlantic's restless waves; my giddy brains are still turning round as in a whirlpool, and this gigantic continent seems yet to tremble beneath my wavering steps. Let me, before I go to work, have some hours of rest upon this soil of freedom, your happy home. Freedom and Home, what heavenly music in those two words! Alas, I have no home, and the freedom of my people is down-trodden. Young Giant of Free America, do not tell me that thy shores are an asylum to the oppressed, and a home to the homeless exile. An asylum it is, but all the blessings of your glorious country, can they drown into oblivion the longing of the heart, and the fond desires for our native land? My beloved native land! thy very sufferings make thee but dearer to my heart, thy bleeding image dwells with me when I wake, as it rests with me in the short moments of my restless sleep. It has accompanied me over the waves. It will accompany me when I go back to fight over again the battle of thy freedom once more. I have no idea but thee; I have no feeling but thee. Even here, with this prodigious view of greatness, freedom and happiness, which spreads before my astonished eyes, my thoughts are wandering toward home; and when I look over these thousands of thousands before me, the happy inheritance of yonder freedom for which your fathers fought and bled—and when I turn to you, citizens, to bow before the majesty of the United States, and to thank the people of New-York for their generous share in my liberation, and for the unparalleled honor of this reception, I see, out of the very midst of this great assemblage, rise the bleeding image of Hungary, looking to you with anxiety whether there be in the luster of of your eyes a ray of hope for her; whether there be in the thunder of your hurrahs a trumpet call of resurrection. If there were no such ray of hope in your eyes, and no such trumpet call in your cheers, then wo to Europe's oppressed nations. They will stand alone in the hour of need. Less fortunate than you were, they will meet no brother's hand to help them in the approaching giant struggle against the leagued despots of the world; and wo also to me. I will feel no joy even here, and the days of my stay here will turn out to be lost to my fatherland—lost at the very time when every moment is teeming in the decision of Europe's destiny.

Citizens, much as I am wanting some hours of rest; much as I have need to become familiar with the ground I will have to stand upon, before I enter on business matters publicly, I took it for a duty of honor, not to let escape even this first moment of your generous welcome, without stating plainly and openly to you what sort of a man I am, and what are the expectations and the hopes—what are the motives which brought me now to your glorious shores. Gentlemen, I have to thank the people, Congress and Government of the United States, for my liberation from captivity. Human tongue has no words to express the bliss which I felt when I—the down-trodden Hungary's wandering chief—saw the glorious flag of the stripes and stars fluttering over my head—when I first bowed before it with deep respect—when I saw around me the gallant officers and the crew of the Mississippi frigate—the most of them the worthiest representatives of true American principles, American greatness, American generosity—and to think that it was not a mere chance which cast the star-spangled banner around me, but that it was your protecting will—to know that the United States of America, conscious of their glorious calling as well as of their power, declared by this unparalleled act to be resolved to become the protectors of human rights—to see a powerful vessel of America coming to far Asia, to break the chains by which the mightiest despots of Europe fettered the activity of an exiled Magyar, whose very name disturbed the proud security of their sleep—to feel restored by such a protection, and in such a way, to freedom, and by freedom to activity, you may be well aware of what I have felt, and still feel, at the remembrance of this proud moment of my life. Others spoke—you acted; and I was free! You acted; and at this act of yours tyrants trembled; humanity shouted out with joy; the down-trodden people of Magyars—the down-trodden, but not broken, raised his head with resolution and with hope, and the brilliancy of your stars was greeted by Europe's oppressed nations as the morning star of rising liberty. Now, gentlemen, you must be aware how boundless the gratitude must be which I feel for you. You have restored me to life—because, restored to activity; and should my life, by the blessings of the Almighty, still prove useful to my fatherland and to humanity, it will be your merit—it will be your work. May you and your glorious country be blessed for it.

Europe is on the very eve of such immense events, that however fervent my gratitude be to you, I would not have felt authorized to cross the Atlantic at this very time, only for the purpose to exhibit to you my warm thanks. I would have thanked you by facts contributing to the freedom of the European continent, and would have postponed my visit to your glorious shores till the decisive battle for liberty was fought, if it were my destiny to outlive that day. Then what is the motive of my being here at this very time? The motive, citizens, is that your generous act of my liberation has raised the conviction throughout the world, that this generous act of yours is but the manifestation of your resolution to throw your weight into the balance where the fate of the European continent is to be weighed. You have raised the conviction throughout the world, that by my liberation you were willing to say, "Ye oppressed nations of old Europe's continent, be of good cheer; the young giant of America stretches his powerful arm over the waves, ready to give a brother's hand to your future." So is your act interpreted throughout the world. You, in your proud security, can scarcely imagine how beneficial this conviction has already proved to the suffering nations of the European continent. You can scarcely imagine what self-confidence you have added to the resolution of the oppressed. You have knit the tie of solidarity in the destinies of nations. I can't doubt that you know how I was received by the public opinion in every country which I touched since I am free, and what feelings my liberation has elicited in those countries which it was not my lot to touch. You know how I, a plain, poor, penniless exile, have almost become a center of hope and confidence to the most different nations, not united but by the tie of common sufferings. What is the source of this apparition unparalleled in mankind's history? The source of it is, that your generous act of my liberation is taken by the world for the revelation of the fact that the United States are resolved not to allow the despots of the world to trample on oppressed humanity. It is hence that my liberation was cheered, from Sweden down to Portugal, as a ray of hope. It is hence that even those nations which most desire my presence in Europe now, have unanimously told me, "Hasten on, hasten on, to the great, free, rich and powerful people of the United States, and bring over its brotherly aid to the cause of your country, so intimately connected with European liberty;" and here I stand to plead the cause of the solidarity of human rights before the great Republic of the United States. Humble as I am, God, the Almighty, has selected me to represent the cause of humanity before you. My warrant to this capacity is written in the sympathy and confidence of all who are oppressed, and of all who, as your elder brother, the people of Britain, sympathize with the oppressed—my warrant to this capacity is written in the hopes and expectations you have entitled the world to entertain, by liberating me out of my prison, and by restoring me to activity. But it has pleased the Almighty to make out of my humble self yet another opportunity for a thing which may prove a happy turning-point in the destinies of the world.

I bring you a brotherly greeting from the people of Great Britain. I speak not in an official character, imparted by diplomacy, whose secrecy is the curse of the world, but I am the harbinger of the public spirit of the people, which has the right to impart a direction to its government and which I witnessed, pronouncing itself in the most decided manner openly—that the people of England, united to you with enlightened brotherly love, as it is united in blood—conscious of your strength as it is conscious of its own, has forever abandoned every sentiment of irritation and rivalry, and desires the brotherly alliance of the United States to secure to every nation the sovereign right to dispose of itself, and to protect the sovereign right of nations against the encroaching arrogance of despots, and leagued to you against the league of despots, to stand together with you, godfather to the approaching baptism of European liberty.

Now, gentlemen, I have stated my position. I am a straight-forward man. I am a republican. I have avowed it openly in the monarchical but free England; and am happy to state that I have nothing lost by this avowal there. I hope I will not lose here, in republican America, by that frankness, which must be one of the chief qualities of every republican. So I beg leave, frankly and openly, to state the following points: First, that I take it to be duty of honor and principle not to meddle with whatever party question of your own domestic affairs. I claim for my country the right to dispose of itself; so I am resolved, and must be resolved, to respect the same principle here and everywhere. May others delight in the part of knights errant for theories. It is not my case. I am the man of the great principle of the sovereignty of every people to dispose of its own domestic concerns; and I most solemnly deny to every foreigner, as to every foreign power, the right to oppose the sovereign faculty. Secondly, I profess, highly and openly, my admiration for the glorious principle of union, on which stands the mighty pyramid of your greatness, and upon the basis of which you have grown, in the short period of seventy-five years, to a prodigious giant, the living wonder of the world. I have the most warm wish that the star-spangled banner of the United States may forever be floating, united and one, the proud ensign of mankind's divine origin; and taking my ground on this principle of union, which I find lawfully existing, an established constitutional fact, it is not to a party, but to the united people of the United States that I confidently will address my humble requests for aid and protection to oppressed humanity. I will conscientiously respect your laws, but within the limits of your laws I will use every honest exertion to gain your operative sympathy and your financial, material and political aid for my country's freedom and independence, and entreat the realization of these hopes which your generosity has raised in me and my people's breasts, and also in the breasts of Europe's oppressed nations. And, therefore, thirdly, I beg leave frankly to state that my aim is to restore my fatherland to the full enjoyment of that act of declaration of independence, which being the only rightful existing public law of my nation, can nothing have been lost of its rightfulness by the violent invasion of foreign Russian arms, and which, therefore, is fully entitled to be recognized by the people of the United States, whose very existence is founded upon a similar declaration of independence? Thus having expounded my aim, I beg leave to state that I came not to your glorious shores to enjoy a happy rest. I came not with the intention to gather triumphs of personal distinction, or to be the object of popular shows; but I came a humble petitioner in my country's name, as its freely chosen constitutional chief. What can be opposed to this recognition, which is a logical necessary consequence of the principle of your country's political existence? What can be opposed to it? The frown of Mr. Hulseman—the anger of that satelite of the Czar, called Francis Joseph of Austria; and the immense danger with which some European and American papers threaten you, and by which, of course, you must feel extremely terrified, that your minister at Vienna will have offered his passports, and that Mr. Hulsemann leaves Washington, should I be received and treated in my official capacity? Now, as to your minister at Vienna, how you can combine the letting him stay there with your opinion of the cause of Hungary, I really don't know; but so much I know, that the present absolutistical atmosphere of Europe is not very propitious to American principles. I know a man who could tell some curious facts about this matter.

But as to Mr. Hulsemann, really I don't believe that he would be so ready to leave Washington. He has extremely well digested the caustic pills which Mr. Webster has administered to him so gloriously; but after all I know enough of the public spirit of the sovereign people of the United States, that it would never admit to whatever responsible depository of the executive power, should he even be willing to do so, which, to be sure, your high-minded Government is not willing to do, to be regulated in its policy by all the Hulsemanns or all the Francis Josephs in the world. So I confidently hope that the sovereign of this country, the people, will make the declaration of independence of Hungary soon formally recognized, and that it will care not a bit for it if Mr. Hulsemann takes to-morrow his passports, bon voyage to him. But it is also my agreeable duty to profess that I am entirely convinced that the Government of the United States shares warmly the sentiments of the people in that respect. It has proved it by executing in a ready and dignified manner the resolution of Congress on behalf of my liberation. It has proved it by calling on the Congress to consider how I shall be treated and received, and even this morning I was honored by the express order of the Government, by an official salute from the batteries of the United States, in such a manner in which, according to the military rules, only a public, high official capacity can be greeted. Having thus expounded my aim, I beg leave to state that I came not to your glorious shores to enjoy a happy rest—I came not with the intention to gather triumphs of personal distinction, but because a humble petitioner, in my country's name, as its freely chosen constitutional chief, humbly to entreat your generous aid; and then it is to the aim that I will devote every moment of my time with the more assiduity, the more restlessness, as every moment may bring a report of events which may call me to hasten to my place on the battle-field, where the great, and I hope the last battle will be fought between Liberty and Despotism. A moment marked by the finger of God to be so near that every hour of delay of your generous aid may prove fatally disastrous to oppressed humanity, and thus having stated my position to be that of a humble petitioner in the name of my oppressed country, let me respectfully ask, do you not regret to have bestowed upon me the high honor of this glorious reception, unparalleled in history? I say unparalleled in history, though I know that your fathers have welcomed La Fayette in a similar way; but La Fayette had mighty claims to your country's gratitude; he had fought in your ranks for your freedom and independence, and what still was more, in the hour of your need. He was the link of your friendly connection with France—a connection, the results of which were, two French fleets of more than thirty-eight men-of-war, three thousand gallant men, who fought side by side with you against Cornwallis, before Yorktown; the precious gift of twenty-four thousand muskets, a loan of nineteen millions of dollars, and even the preliminary treaties of your glorious peace, negotiated at Paris by your immortal Franklin. I hope the people of the United States, now itself in the happy condition to aid those who are in need of aid, as itself was once in need, will kindly remember these facts; and you, citizens of New York, and you will yourselves become the La Fayettes of Hungary. La Fayette had great claims to your love and sympathy, but I have none.

I came a humble petitioner with no other claims than those which the oppressed have to the sympathy of free men, who have the power to help—with the claim which the unfortunate has to the happy, and the down trodden has to the protection of eternal justice and of human rights. In a word, I have no other claims than those which the oppressed principle of freedom has to the aid of victorious liberty. Then I would humbly ask, are these claims sufficient to insure you generous protectors, not to myself, but to the cause of my native land—not to my native land only, but the principle of freedom in Europe's Continent of which the independence of Hungary is the indepensable keystone. If you consider these claims not sufficient to your active and operative sympathy, then let me know at once that the hopes have failed with which Europe's oppressed nations have looked to your great, mighty and glorious Republic—let me know at once the failure of our hopes, that I may hasten back and tell Europe's oppressed nations, "Let us fight, forsaken and single-handed, the battle of Leonidas; let us trust to God, to our right, and to our good sword; there is no other help for the oppressed nations on earth." But if your generous Republican hearts are animated by the high principle of freedom and of the solidarity in the destinies of humanity—if you have the will, as, to be sure, you have the power, to support the cause of freedom against the sacreligious league of despotism then give me some days of calm reflection, to become acquainted with the ground upon which I stand—let me take the kind advice of some active friends on the most practical course I have to adopt—let me see if there be any preparatory steps taken in favor of that cause which I have the honor to represent; and then let me have a new opportunity to expound before you my humble requests in a practical way. I confidently hope, Mr. Mayor, the Corporation and citizens of the Empire City will grant me the second opportunity. If this be your generous will, then let me take this for a boon of happier days; and let me add with a sigh of thanksgiving to the Almighty God, that it is your glorious country which Providence has selected to be the pillar of freedom, as it is already the asylum to oppressed humanity.

I am told that I will have the high honor to review your patriotic militia. Oh, God! how my heart throbs at the idea to see this gallant army enlisted on the side of freedom against despotism; the world would be free, and you the saviors of humanity. And why not? These gallant men take part in the mighty demonstration of the day, proving that I was right when I said that now-a-days even the bayonets think. Citizens of New-York, it is under your protection that I place the sacred cause of freedom and independence of Hungary.

☞"You must not smoke here, sir," said a captain of a North river steamboat to a man who was smoking among the ladies on the quarter deck.

"I musn't, hay! Why not?" replied the fellow, opening his capacious mouth and allowing the curling smoke to escape slowly.

"Didn't you see the sign? 'Gentlemen are requested not to smoke abaft the engine.'"

"Bless your soul! that don't mean me; I am no gentleman—never pretended to be—you can't make a gentleman of me, no how you can fix it!"

So saying, he puffed away and took the responsibility.

☞What ought the United States to do if Spain unjustly condemns Mr. Thrasher?

Echo answers—Thrash her.—*Cin. Nonpareil.*

Decisions of the Supreme Court of Indiana.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1851.

REPORTED FOR THE STATE SENTINEL BY L. BOLLMAN.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, 1851.

Gorham *vs.* Reeves, et. al. Appeal from the Hendricks C. Court.

Debt on a note executed by Gorham to Reeves and others, payable the 15th day of August, 1840. Two pleas in bar were filed. The first states that the consideration of the note was, that on the 15th day of August, 1841, the defendants would execute to Gorham a deed in fee simple for a certain tract of land, (describing it,) and averring, that on that day they did not execute, or offer to execute, such deed, although on that day, and ever since, he has been ready and willing to pay them, if they would make said deed. The second plea alleges that said Reeves, &c., falsely and fraudulently represented themselves to said Gorham to be the owners in fee simple of said tract of land, etc., and avers, that at the time said note was executed, they, nor either of them, were such owners, and never since have been, etc.

A general demurrer was filed to the first plea, and sustained by the court below. To the second plea, a replication was filed, stating that they (plaintiffs below) and their wives were the owners in fee of said land. To this replication there was a general demurrer, which the Circuit Court overruled. Judgment was given for the plaintiffs below.

Judge BLACKFORD held:

1. That although the note sued upon was payable one year before the conveyance was to have been executed, yet as the suit was not commenced until after that time, the note could not be treated as an independent contract. 4 Blackf. 341. And as the conveyance was not executed or offered, as alleged by the plea, on the 15th day of August, 1841, no recovery could be had on the note. The plea was, therefore, good. Smith's R. 245.

2. That the replication to the second plea was bad on general demurrer, because it does not state *when* they were owners of the land. Under it, they might have proved ownership at any time before the filing of the replication. It should have averred such ownership to have been on the 15th day of August, 1841, for if they were not owners then, they could not have complied with their contract.

Judgment reversed, etc.

Nichlaus *vs.* Roach & Long. Appeal from the Jefferson C. Court.

Nichlaus was sued upon a note executed by him to Roach & Long. To this action he pleaded, that in 1847 he and one Dapput were partners, and, as such partners, became indebted, by balance of account, to Roach & Long; that whilst so indebted, they dissolved their partnership, Dapput agreeing to pay said balance; that afterwards, Roach & Long took the note of Dapput for said balance on account, upon which they obtained a judgment against him, which remained in full force and unsatisfied. That afterwards, Roach & Long falsely represented to the defendant, Nichlaus, that said balance had never been paid by Dapput, that they had never taken his note, nor recovered judgment against, nor settled the same in any other manner; that the said defendant, being ignorant of these things, and not having an opportunity of seeing Dapput, and confiding in the representations made to him by Roach & Long, at their request, executed to them, for said balance on account, the note upon which this suit was brought.

To this plea a demurrer was filed, which the court below sustained, and judgment was rendered for Roach & Long.

Judge BLACKFORD held:

1. That the plea was good, for the defendant, Nichlaus, was discharged from liability for the partnership debt, by the plaintiffs obtaining a judgment against Dapput on his note, which they had taken from him. The partnership debt was a joint debt, and not a joint and several one. There was, therefore, but one cause of action for such debt, upon which but one judgment could be rendered. This question had been decided in a recent case in the English Court of Exchequer. King v. Hoare, 13 Mus. and Welsby 494.

2. That it was not necessary here to decide, whether the defendant, although thus discharged from all liability, would not have made himself again liable by the giving of his note, if no false representations had been made to him; for the representations referred to in the plea, being in relation to material facts, and which induced the defendant to give the note sued upon, must be regarded as a good bar to the present suit.

Judgment reversed, cause remanded, with instructions to permit the plaintiffs to reply to the plea.

McKinney *vs.* Spunger. Appeal from the Decatur C. Court.

Assumpsit for work and labor. Seven pleas were filed, among them were, that on the 6th day of March, 1844, the Revised Statutes were filed in the Clerk's office of the Decatur Circuit Court, and that the defendant did not within five years next before that time, nor at any time within five years before the commencement of this suit, undertake, &c.; that the cause of action did *not accrue* within five years before the said 6th day of March, &c.

The Court below rejected this last plea as being substantially the same as the other.

To the first of the above pleas, the plaintiff replied, that, in May, 1840, a suit in chancery was commenced for the same cause of action, a decree obtained, but on the 21st February, 1844, the Supreme Court dismissed his bill without prejudice, and that this suit was commenced within one year after the decree was revised. This replication was demurred to, but the demurrer overruled. Trial and judgment for the plaintiff.

Judge SMITH held,

1. That the above pleas were identical, for the promises laid in the declaration being all *implied*, no promise could arise until the cause of action accrued.

2. That the demurrer to the replication was correctly overruled, for the statute of limitations of the Revised Code of 1838 contains a proviso, that if in any of the actions therein named, judgment be given for the plaintiff, and afterwards reversed for error, a new action may be commenced within a year after such reversal; and that this proviso, in the spirit of the act, embraces chancery suits, and not merely suits at law, as contended by the defendant below, although the cause of action relied on may not have been a proper subject of chancery jurisdiction.

On the trial of the cause, it was shown that the plaintiff had built a house for the defendant, which was commenced under a special contract; that it was not finished at the time specified, but the plaintiff, without objection by the defendant, continued to work on it afterwards; that when the work was abandoned the defendant took possession of the house, which was still incomplete; that in the progress of the work some alterations of the original plan were made by the agreement of the parties; that a portion of the work was defective, and not executed in a workman-like manner, &c.

The Court below instructed the jury, that if the defendant, after the time specified in the contract for the completion of the house, suffered the plaintiff to proceed with the work, but before its completion he *required him to quit*, the plaintiff ought to recover the *reasonable value* of the work done and materials furnished, if the defendant had the use and benefit of them.

Held, That this instruction was erroneous, the plaintiff being entitled to recover a compensation equal to the benefit the defendant had received; and his right to recover did not depend upon the question whether the work was finally abandoned at the requirement of the defendant; nor was the plaintiff entitled to have the value of his work estimated according to the customary prices paid under other circumstances, for that would not be a fair criterion of their value to the defendant.—7 Hend, 121; 24 Hend, 60; 25 Hend, 665; 12 Pick, 547. The measure of damages in such case, is stated by Mr. Chitty, to be "the stipulated price, less the sum which it would take to complete the work according to the agreement."—Chitty on Con., 493 8th Am. Ed.

And, as in this case, the plaintiff was to be compensated by receiving the conveyance of a lot of ground, the measure of damages should have been the value of the lot he was to have received, deducting therefrom the amount necessary to make up the deficiencies in the completion of his contract.

The Court below also instructed the jury, that if, after making the written contract, the defendant agreed, by parol, to alterations in the plan of the building or the terms of the agreement in any matter, and the plaintiff finished the work according to the alterations, though he could not recover on the writen contract, he could recove the value of the work.

Held, That this instruction is also erroneous. When a building is in process of construction, and additions or alterations are made, the original contract still exists, and is binding, as far as it can be followed—Chitty on Con. 492; 1 Mov. & Rob., 60; 1 Stitt, 181.

Judgment reversed.

The State Bank *vs.* Rodgers. Appeal from the Ohio Circuit Court.

Assumpsit on a bill of exchange drawn by Groce upon Croft, at Cincinnati, for 800 dollars, payable to the order of Lanius and Atheam, and by them endorsed to Rodgers, who endorsed it to Espy, and by him to the Branch Bank at Lawrenceburgh. The general issue was pleaded, and a judgment rendered for 800 dollars, no interest or damages being allowed.

The evidence showed that on the 17th of December, 1846, the 15th of April, the 19th of August, the 30th of December, 1847, and on the 1st of June, 1848, the Bank purchased five bills of exchange on said Croft, at Cincinnati; that the second of these bills were drawn to pay the first, the third to pay the second, and so on through the series of bills. Lanius testified that the object the firm of Lanius & Atheam had in having the first bill made up, was to obtain a loan from the Bank, that the bill was not founded on any business transaction, that the parties to it were not indebted to each other, that the firm did not expect to have any funds in Cincinnati, that he believed the Directors of the Bank knew that the bills were drawn for the benefit of the firm, &c.

Judge SMITH held,

1. That these bills were within the statute authorizing damages against non-residents on bills drawn on persons without the State. 8 Blackf. 72.

2. That the evidence does not show that the matters stated in evidence by Lanius were known by the Directors of the Bank, or were communicated to them by him.

3. That when a bill is drawn in good faith upon a distant point, and the acceptor is unable to meet it when due, there is no impropriety in the Bank permitting him to negotiate a second bill to pay off the first, for such transaction might be greatly to the advantage of the drawer or other parties.

4. That the rate of exchange is not to be determined by the cost of transmitting specie from the location of the Bank to the place where the bill is made payable.

Judgment reversed, with directions to the Court below to enter judgment in conformity with this opinion.

Doe, &c. *vs.* Kinney et. al. Error to the Fountain Circuit Court.

Josiah Bush died in 1835, leaving a will, in which he bequeathed to his wife all his real and personal estate during her natural life, provided she should not marry, and at her death to be equally divided between his brothers and sisters; but if she should marry, the one-half of his estate was to be divided between his brothers and sisters, and the other half he bequeathed to his wife.

After his death, the wife married, and she and her husband conveyed one undivided half of said land. Both are now dead.

The plaintiff, on trial of the cause, asked the Court to instruct the jury, that under the will, Mrs. Bush took a life estate only in the undivided half of the premises. The Court refused to give it; judgment for the defendants.

Judge SMITH held,

That the word *estate*, as used in the will described the property which the testator meant to devise, and that the use of this word in a will, unaccompanied by any restriction or limitation, conveys all the estate the testator had. 7 Blackf. 488. Whether the motives of men are such as to restrain their deceased wives from a second marriage, or whether the undivided half of the premises in fee was a greater estate than a life estate in the whole, are questions not proper to be considered.

Judgment affirmed.

Exparte Robinson. Appeal from the Ripley Circuit Court.

This was a proceeding under the provision of the Revised Statutes, p. 660, against Robinson for mal-conduct in office as an attorney at law. The defendant pleaded "not guilty." The court below ordered his name to be struck from the roll of attorneys of the court.

The appellant sought to reverse this order, because a motion to quash the charges and a demand of a trial by jury were overruled, and because there was a variance between the allegations in the charges and the proof.

Judge SMITH held, that these objections were insufficient, the appellant not being entitled to a trial by jury, and the decision of the circuit court being fully justified by the evidence.

Judgment affirmed.

Russell *vs.* Houston et. al. Error to the Switzerland Circuit Court.

The plaintiff filed a bill to set aside a sheriff's sale, &c. His bill was dismissed.

In 1841, Dufour mortgaged a tract of land, described as being bounded by the lands of certain other persons, naming them, and stating that said tract was supposed to contain 40 acres, being hill land near Vevay.

This land was sold at sheriff's sale upon foreclosure of the mortgage, and previous to this sale it was appraised as containing 40 acres, at $10 per acre, and was advertised and sold as containing that amount. It was purchased by Houston, and, being surveyed by him, was found to contain over 90 acres. Russell a judgment creditor of Dufour, the judgment being obtained subsequent to the mortgage, filed this bill to set aside said sale, on the ground of mistake, he not being able to make his money otherwise.

Judge PERKINS held,

1. That the sale ought to be set aside, for the land being more than enough to secure the mortgagee, the mortgagor or his creditors could have had the mistake corrected, it being so gross and injurious in its results.

2. That Houston having taken possession of the premises under the sale, ought to account for rents and profits, deducting the amount of purchase money and interest thereon, he having a lien on the premises for such purchase money; 7th Blackford, 265.

3. That Russell having obtained a judgment against Dufour in 1841, and having purchased a lot of ground for its full value, at a sale to satisfy his said judgment, has a right to enjoin Houston, who has a prior judgment against Dufour, from re-selling said lot of ground, until all other property owned by said Dufour, at the date of his judgment shall have been exhausted; Cohen *vs.* Hannegan in this court.

4. That Russell, having tendered to Houston the amount of his said older judgment, has no right to a decree requiring Houston to accept it, and assign the judgment to him. If one voluntarily, without request or consideration previously received, pay the debt of another, he has no claim in law upon such other for repayment, but if he be compelled to pay the debt in order to save his own property, and do so, he has the rights of the creditor paid against the debtor; Whitehead *vs.* Cummins in this court.

Decree reversed, &c.

Epperly *vs.* Baily. Error to the Wayne Circuit Court.

Assumpsit on an article of agreement. The declaration contains a special and common counts. By the article of agreement, Baily undertook to deliver to Epperly, at his pork house in Butler county, Ohio, between the 11th day of January, 1847, and the first day of March following, 60,000 lbs. of good bulked meat, the hog round, and 60 bbls. of lard, for which Epperly was to pay, on delivery, $3.65 per hundred pounds for the meat, and six cents per pound for the lard, &c.

On the trial of the cause, it was shown that Bailey had delivered part only of the meat and lard. The court instructed the jury, that no recovery could be had on the special count, but that the plaintiff below was entitled to recover the reasonable value of the pork and lard actually delivered and received, not to exceed the price contracted to be paid.

Judge PERKINS held, that the rule as laid down in the earlier cases, that where a contract was entire, no recovery could be had until it was completed, has been modified by more recent American decisions. The principle now recognized is, that where a party has delivered chattels or performed labor for another under a special contract, which, for any cause, he has failed to complete, and such part performance has been a benefit to the party receiving it, and which he retains after the time for completing the contract has expired, an action on the *quantum valebat* or *quantum meruit* may be supported. The *amount of damages* he is entitled to presents the greatest difficulty, but the American cases recognize the rule, that the defendant may show all the loss he has sustained, by the non-completion of the contract, in reduction of the amount of damages, without being required to institute a cross action. 12 S. and R. 275. 18 Pick. 555. 5 Hill (N. Y.) R. 76. 6 N. H. Rep. 481.

In the present case the evidence shows that the defendant did not claim damages for the breach of the contract, having resorted to his cross action. The instruction of the court below was, therefore, correctly given.

Judgment affirmed, &c.

Rucker *vs.* Beatty. Error to the Rush C. Court.

Gorden sued Rucker for slander, and obtained a judgment for 500 dollars. Gorden died, and Beatty his administrator, was made a party to the judgment.

On the trial one Moore was examined as a witness and on cross-examination stated, that the plaintiff had not said to him that he brought this action to prevent the defendant from sueing him. Whereupon the defendant asked the witness if he had not told one John Ross, at &c., that that was the reason why the plaintiff sued. Objections having been made, the court below, instructed the witness not to answer the question.

1. Judge PERKINS held, That this instruction was not erroneous, because it was immaterial what opinion the witness had expressed as to the motive of the plaintiff in bringing this suit.

2. That the defendant could not object to the court not permitting him to prove that the character of said witness, Moore, had been bad five years before the trial, he having already shown it was not good at the time of the trial, for if he had not been able to show it was then bad, he had no right to go so far back, and if he was able, he should not consume the time of the court in showing it to have been bad five years before that time.

Judgment affirmed.

Progresss of the Iron Horse.

The track of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad has been extended to Palestine, Columbiana county, 49 miles from Pittsburgh, and the passenger cars will commence running to that place to-day, reducing the staging between Cleveland and Pittsburgh to nineteen miles by this route.

The track is laid about five miles east from Massillon and the work is fast progressing.

The Wellsville Patriot states that six miles more of the road, from Cleveland to that point, are ready for use, leaving but seventeen miles staging between the Lake and the Ohio.

The Dunkirk Journal says the cars will commence running from Dunkirk to the State line by the 15th inst. and the cars will run from Dunkirk to Buffalo, about the 1st of January next.—*Cleveland Herald.*

☞" We learn by the Madison Tribune that Mr. Cravens, the Editor of the Banner, has made formal application to be admitted into the Whig church."—*State Sentinel.*

Quite out of it, Mr. Brown. Mr. C. would hardly be asking admisssion into a church, of which is already recognized as one of the main props.—*Madison Tribune.*

Glad to hear that the Whig, party is so well upheld.

SIGN OF THE BIG PLANE.

J. H. VAJEN,
NEW HARDWARE AND TOOL STORE.

HAVING permanently located in Indianapolis, on Washington street, four doors east of the Wright House, and next door to the Stage Office, and having furnished his establishment with a splendid assortment of

HARDWARE AND TOOLS,

is prepared to furnish them to customers on the most reasonable terms His stock consists of Builders' Hardware, Carpenters', Coopers', Wagon Makers', and Cabinet Makers' Edge Tools of every variety and description, which he warrants equal to any purchased in the west. He is also engaged in manufacturing

PLANES AND EDGE TOOLS.

Also, Picks, Shovels, Forks, Hoes, and other articles for Farmers use.

A large variety of House Furnishing Goods, Nails of all sorts and sizes, Hinges, Screws, and Door Locks of a superior quality, and in short every other article which is usually to be found in a hardware establishment.

Having been engaged in the business for a period of six years in Cincinnati, he feels himself warranted in saying, most positively, that he can and will give entire satisfaction in quality as well as prices of goods. Customers are invited to call and convince themselves of the truth of what he states. Call and see.

nov14-1yd-w2w

$100 REWARD!—Runaway from the subscriber, living five miles west of Cotton Gin Port, Monroe county, Mississippi, on the 13th day of July, 1851, a negro boy, named Billy, twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, dark copper colored, about five feet ten inches high, weighs about 165 or 170 pounds, has on his right cheek, near the corner of his mouth, a scar occasioned by a burn, about the size of a quarter of a dollar, and when excited has a considerable stoppage in his speech, and his voice rather feminine. I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars to any person confining said Boy in any jail, so that I can get him.

THOMAS K. WILLIAMS.

November 21, 1851.—dec5-d&w3m

Commercial Institute of Indianapolis.
W. McK. SCOTT, A. M., Principal.

THIS INSTITUTION is now permanently established, and is open at all times for the reception of Pupils, and its rooms having been recently fitted up with all the elegance and convenience of the best Cincinnati College, now furnishes advantages equal to any Institution in the West for a full and thorough Commercial Education, whilst the cost is little over one half of others.

The Studies of the Full Course are those necessary for a complete and thorough Mercantile Education, and comprehends four distinct Classes of Subjects, to-wit:

FIRST CLASS—DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK KEEPING.—This embraces the science of Book Keeping by Double Entry, and its application to Wholesale and Retail business by sole traders and Partners, Banking, Manufacturing, and Domestic Shipping, and Commission, Steam Boating, and Foreign Shipping, and general Commission business, including the method of keeping the various auxiliary books, as the Cash book, Bill book, Bank book, Invoice book, Sale book, Grain book, Outward Invoice book, Account Current book, &c.

THE SECOND CLASS embraces the Laws, Customs and Usages of Trade and Commerce.

THIRD CLASS—MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC.—Embraces Calculation in Interest, Discount, Loss and Gain, Commission and Brokerage, Equation of Payments, Direct and Indirect Exchange, &c. &c., on the new and improved method of Cancellation.

FOURTH CLASS—COMMERCIAL LAW.—Embraces the Law, &c., relating to Sole Traders, Partnerships, Corporation, and Principal and Agent, Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, &c., Marine, Fire and Life Insurance, Contracts with carriers, for hiring and service, of Sales and the nature of Guarantees, and lastly those emedies which he in a measure, in the hands of the Merchant himself, as the Stoppage of Goods in Transit, Lien, &c.

☞Price of Cards of Admission to a Full Course, occupying from 6 to 12 weeks, $25 00, pre-paid or secured.

A PARTIAL COURSE, Embracing the Scientific part of the Full Course as illustrated in 5 different sets of Books, together with Lectures on Mercantile Arithmetic and Commercial Law, can be taken at any time, leaving it optional with the Pupil after the completion of the Partial Course to continue through the Full Course.

☞Price of Cards of Admission to Partial Course, $12.50, pre paid or secured.

☞No admittance as a Pupil in either course without first obtaining a Card of Admission from the Principal.

LECTURES on Banking, Political Economy, and other subjects valuable to the Merchant, to be known, will be delivered throughout the Course.

A Diploma granted only to those who may pass a satisfactory examination at the completion of a Full Course.

The best time for commencing either course will be the first Monday of each month, although Pupils are admitted at any time.

Report of the Board of Examiners, May 20, 1851.

We, the undersigned, (by special request,) acting as the Board of Examiners of the Commercial Institute of Indianapolis, do certify that we have attended the examination of the present graduating class of said Institution, and find said class as well acquainted with the elementary principles of Double Entry Book Keeping as could well be expected, their age and opportunities of actual practice considered. We believe them to have received from their present Instructor, a thorough drilling in this all important branch of Commercial Education, which, if steadily observed and properly practiced upon, will render them able accountants and valuable citizens, and we would recommend that the following named members of the present class receive Diplomas, to-wit:

James B. Weeks, John M. Dorsey, Hezekiah W. Roberts, Samuel J Morris, Joseph R. Haugh, John T. Ferguson, George W. Dorsey Nicholas McCarty, Jr., James T. Brown, and Tyra Montgomery.

And in conclusion we would congratulate the citizens of Indiana in now having it in their power to patronize a home Institution of Commercial education where as much information, in as short a time, and at far less expense, and anxiety of mind on the part of parents and guardians, can, and we believe will be imparted, as at any other similar Institution in the West.

B. F. MORRIS,
DAVID WILLIAMS,
WM. SULLIVAN,
C. B. DAVIS,
BENJ. L. LANG.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 20, 1851.

N. B. It shall be the aim of the Principal to furnish all the graduates of this Institution who may desire it, with immediate employment; he therefore requests business men in any part of the State who may be in want of good accountants to inform him of the same stating all particulars, and he will try and send him one well qualified in every particular.

☞Arrangements have been made with one of the largest and best Boarding houses in the City to board and lodge all the Students from abroad at $2 00 per week, making the entire expenses of boarding, Tuition, and Stationary, about $40.00, the price of Tuition alone in the Cincinnati Colleges. july17-1yd&w

NEW HARDWARE STORE.—NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!—The subscribers have just opened an entire New Stock of Hardware, comprising the latest styles and most approved patterns of house trimmings of every description. Builders will please do them the favor to call and examine quality, prices, &c.

Farmers can also be furnished with almost every agricultural implement, such as shovels, spades, hoes, axes, and scythes, hay forks, grain cradles, sickles, &c. &c.

Carpenters, Joiners, Coopers, Masons, Carriage and Cabinet Makers, Black, White, and all other Smiths, and the invitation is extended to the entire alphabet of names in the city and surrounding country, to call at the sign of the *Gilt Elephant and Cook Stove*, south side of Washington street, opposite D. Craighead's, and examine goods and prices.

In addition to the above, they will keep for sale a good stock of assorted iron, steel, and nails. Also, continue to manufacture copper, tin, and sheet iron ware, and do all kinds of job work in their line to order; and lastly, they do not intend being outdone in the selection of the most approved kinds of Cooking Stoves, warranted to please, or no sale. Being well acquainted with the latest improved patterns made in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and having had twenty years practical experience in the sale of stoves and other merchandize in the hardware trade, they hope to please ALL who may favor them with a call.

WAINWRIGHT & BRO.

Indianapolis, Sept. 21, 1850.—w.

LIGHTNING! LIGHTNING!! LIGHTNING!!!—The subscriber having put up several thousand feet of James Spratt's Cincinnati Lightning Rods in this vicinity, is still prepared with a large quantity of Rods direct from Cincinnati, and good experienced hands to put up any quantity at short notice and at the moderate price of 10 cents per foot, or he will sell the Rods at 8 cents per foot, and let the purchaser put them up himself. Always on hand at the sign of the Big Pad Lock and Cook-Store, by

HENRY S. KELLOGG.

References:—Capt. Voorhes, C. W. Cady, D. Yandes, J. L. Ketcham, and J. D. Defrees, Esqrs. and the Trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Judge Perkins, Messrs. R. R. Underhill, J. W. Holland, Dr. Bullard, and D. Craighead. aug28-w

100 AGENTS WANTED!!!

TO circulate, by subscription, a new and very *rapid selling* and *beautifully* illustrated work entitled "HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS of the GREAT WEST: containing *Narratives of the most important and interesting events in Western History—Remarkable Individual Adventures—Sketches of Frontier Life—Descriptions of Natural Curiosities, etc.*, to which is appended Historical and Descriptive Sketches of *Oregon, New Mexico, Texas, Minnesota, Utah and California*; by Henry Howe, Author of His. Col's of Virginia, do. Ohio."

Intelligent and *energetic* men who will canvass in *all weathers*, will be enabled to earn from $3 to $7 per day. None need apply except such as can *advance the cash* for property when ordered. A capital of from $40 to $100 will be sufficient. Apply by letter *post-paid* or in person to Henry Howe, at E. Morgan & Co.'s, 111 Main St., Cincinnati. sep18-3mw

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned has taken out letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Lewis, deceased, late of Hancock county. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same, properly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

HENRY N. THOMPSON, Executor

Nov. 27, 1851.—26-w2w

JAMES HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
se20-1yw IOWA CITY, IOWA.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.—Aaron D. Ohr & Co., are receiving and opening daily in the Masonic Building, a large and well selected stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Groceries, Cotton Yarns, &c., to which we would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Indianapolis and surrounding country. These Goods have been purchased at extremely low prices, and we would particularly invite our country friends if they want *New* and *Cheap* Goods, to give us a call.

After an absence of two years to that famous and Golden Country, California, we have returned to our old home where we intend to settle for *life*, provided our friends will give us their assistance.

AARON D. OHR.
WILLIAM BRADEN.

☞Stop at the Masonic Hall. oct23-wtf

TRENTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL OF $150,000.

THE undersigned has been appointed successor to A. W. Morris, Esq., deceased, as agent for said company, and is prepared to take risks against casualties by fire.

The well known character of this company, and its promptitude heretofore in adjusting its losses, furnish an assurance to those who may insure in it that losses will be certainly and promptly paid.

Satisfactory references, here and elsewhere, will be given to all who may wish to inquire further as to the ability and promptitude of the company.

oct28-d&wtf ALBERT G. PORTER, Agent.

REMOVED! REMOVED! REMOVED!—THALMAN & EVANS have removed their Grocery Store two doors east of the Wright House, where they will be pleased to see all their former friends and customers. Having enlarged our business, our facilities are such as to enable us to sell as low as can be bought in the west. We invite all those in want of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, to give us a call, as we have determined to sell cheaper than the cheapest. sep26-6m

WINES AND BRANDIES.—Pure Port and Malaga Wine; 2 pipes Rochell and Cognac Brandy; Just received from Philadelphia, at V. C. HANNA & CO.

NAILS.—100 kegs assorted size, cheap at
sep12 V. C. HANNA & CO.'S.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between B. K. Myers and D. D. Cook, in the clothing business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be continued by B. K. Myers, who is authorized to settle all notes and accounts.

B. K. MYERS.
D. D. COOK.

Dec. 1, 1851.—dec3

NAILS.—150 kegs Nails and Brads assorted sizes, received and for sale by [dec12] JOHN W. HOLLAND

MUSKINGUM WORKS.
DOUGLAS, SMITH & CO.,
Car Builders, General Machinists, and Iron Founders.
CORNER OF MARKET AND THIRD STREETS.
ZANESVILLE, OHIO,

HAVING completed their arrangements for doing an extensive business, are prepared to construct, at short notice, all kinds of Railroad Cars, viz:

Passenger Cars, of all classes.
Mail, Baggage, and Express Cars.
Freight, Platform, Wheat, Stock, Coal, Gravel, and Hand Cars, and Trucks of all descriptions.

They are also prepared to furnish Chilled Car Wheels of any pattern.

Wheels and Axles fitted and finished.
Snow Ploughs and Tenders made to order.
Springs, Boxes, Castings, and Bolts for Cars.
Jack Screws, Switches, and Switch Stands.
Wrought and Cast Frogs.
Cast-Iron Railroad Chairs.
Turn Tables, and all other work required by Railroad Companies.

They also manufacture all kinds of Stationary and Boat Engines, Boilers, and every description of Mill Work, Shaftings, Coupling, Hangers, Lathes, Screw-Cutting Machines, &c.

Wood Machinery, such as Daniel's Planeing Machine, Boring, Tenanting, and Mortising Machines, Circular and other Saws.

Bridge Castings, Bridge and Roof Bolts, Water and Gas Pipes, Cast iron House Fronts and all other Castings.

They are prepared to do all kinds of Jobbing to order, either in the Machine, Forge, or Foundry departments.

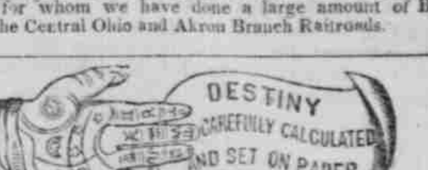
They manufacture Landry's Safety Railroad Frog, and Wheeler's Switch Stand. This Frog and Switch are being generally introduced on the New England and Eastern Railroads.

They are also extensively engaged in constructing to order the justly celebrated "Indiana Bran Separator."

Will execute both large and small orders with promptness and dispatch, and having in their employ Foremen and Workmen of the first order, they can give an assurance to those who patronize their establishment, of fidelity in the execution of their work, upon as favorable terms as any other establishment in the country.

We refer to our Cars now running upon the Central Ohio Railroad for specimens of our work, and to Thatcher, Burt & Co., of Cleveland, for whom we have done a large amount of Bridge Work for the Central Ohio and Akron Branch Railroads.

25-w3m



ASTROLOGY.—THE CELEBRATED DR. C. W. ROBACK, Professor of Astrology, Astronomy, Phrenology, and Geomancy, combined with CONJURATION, from Sweden, office No. 71 Locust street, Philadelphia, offers his services to the citizens of Indiana. He has been consulted by all the crowned heads of Europe, and enjoys a higher reputation as an Astrologer, than any one living. Nativities calculated according to Geomancy—Ladies $3, Gentlemen $5. Persons at a distance can have their nativities drawn by sending the date of the day of their birth. All letters containing the above fee, will receive immediate attention, and nativities sent to any part of the world, written on durable paper; and he is prepared to make use of his power by conjuration, on any of the following topics: Courtship, advice given for the successful accomplishment of a wealthy marriage; he has the power to redeem such as are given to the free use of the bottle; and for all cases of hazard, and for the recovery of stolen or lost property, and the purchasing of lottery tickets. Thousands of the above named cases have been done in this city and its vicinity, and in the United States, to the full satisfaction of all. 10,000 Nativities or Horoscopes have been cast during the last four years while here. Letters will answer every purpose, and will do as well as to call in person, and the mail is now so safe that persons need not fear to trust money through the Post Office. Dr. Roback receives from 500 to 1000 letters monthly, and has never missed one. All letters will be religiously attended to, as aforesaid. For more particulars, call at the office of the Sentinel and get an Astrological Almanac, gratis.

C. W. ROBACK,
No. 6, White street, New York City.

☞Be particular to mention the Post Office, county and State.
☞All communications kept religiously secret. feb26

PEORIA EYE INFIRMARY AND ORTHOPÆDIC INSTITUTION.

THIS establishment is just completed, and will be a permanent place for the reception of all patients wishing to undergo treatment for diseased EYES, as well as those desirous of being operated on for the removal of all varieties of DEFORMITIES, such a long standing Dislocations, Club-foot, immobility of the Lower Jaw, &c., &c.

The building is in a beautiful and healthy location, in the western border of the City of Peoria, where patients can be accommodated with comfortable rooms, boarding and washing, such as corresponds to each case. Every instrument and apparatus calculated to carry out the designs of such an institution, is provided, and in the Orthopædic Department several entirely original ones are used, some of which in Club-foot of young children frequently obviates the necessity of operating by the knife.

The design of the Eye Department is more particularly for the treatment of those patients who, under a less rigid system than can be pursued at such an institution, would be for the most part incurable.

For further information, address

E. S. COOPER, M. D.,
Peoria, Illinois.

REFERENCES:

Josiah McRoberts, Esq., Joliet, Illinois.
Hon. T. L. Dickey, Ottawa, Ill.
Hon. I. P. Walker, U. S. Senator, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Hon. David Davis, Bloomington, Ill.
Hon. Wm. Kellogg, Canton, Ill.
Hon. S. H Treat, Springfield, Ill.
Hon. John Moore, Springfield, Ill.
Hon. A Lincoln, Springfield, Ill.
Hon. E. A. Hannegan, Covington, Indiana.
Hon. Wm. P. Bryant, Ex. Chief Justice of Oregon, Rockville, Ind.
Hon. John G. Davis, Rockville, Ind.
Hon. Wm. McMurtry, Lieut. Governor, Henderson, Ill.
Hon. Wilson Shanon, Ex. Governor of Ohio, St. Clairsville, Ohio.
Gen. A. Gridley, Bloomington, Ill.
Gen. M. K. Alexander, Paris, Ill.
Bishop L. L. Hamline, Schenectady, New York.
Prof. Chas. A. Pope, St. Louis, Mo.
Prof. J. J. Jackson, New Orleans.
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R. Rouse, M. D., Peoria, Ill.
E. M. Colburn, M. D., Peoria, Ill.
John S. Hamilton, M. D., Peoria, Ill.
A. Simpson, M. D., Peoria, Ill.
A. G. Oslum, M. D., Peoria, Ill.
Nath. S. Tucker, M. D., Peoria, Ill.
Wm. R. Hamilton, M. D., Peoria, Ill.
Wm. Sperry, M. D., Peoria, Ill.
His Excellency, Joseph A. Wright, Governor, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Peoria, November 1, 1851. 25-wly

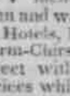
JOHN O'KANE & SONS'
NEW BOOK STORE.

WE announce to our friends, to Booksellers, Country Merchants, Teachers, Professional Gentlemen, and book buyers generally, that we have opened in Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana, a new Book Store. We are prepared at any time to supply the trade, in large or small quantities, with an entire new and fresh stock of Books and Stationery. We keep always on hand a large and complete assortment of Miscellaneous, Theological, Law, Medical, Common School, and Classical Books; together with a full stock of Staple and Fancy Stationery.

We are confident it would be to the interest of Country Merchants and all others wishing to purchase books to give us a call.

All orders thankfully received, and we assure those who send that they will be filled promptly. Particular attention paid to orders by mail or otherwise for quantities or single volumes. Beeswax and Rags wanted.

JOHN O'KANE & SONS,
may23dwtf No. 4 Norris Buildings, under Odd Fellows Hall.



A CARD.—Messrs. FIELD & SLOAN take this method of announcing to the community at large, that they are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Chairs—having every facility, (including the best of power and machinery,) they can and will manufacture as cheap as any establishment in the Union. Hotels, Halls, Offices, &c., furnished with a superior article of Arm-Chairs at prices to suit the age. All orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. Country dealers will be supplied at prices which will insure them a good profit. Rooms on Washington street, next door to Biddle's Auction Rooms All work warranted.

N. B.—The highest price will be paid for Poplar, Walnut, and Maple lumber, Hickory and Maple turning timber, &c.

july12 wly

RHEUMATISM.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.

DR. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT,

FOR Inflamatory Rheumatism, this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared.

In 99 cases out of 100 it will afford entire relief to the worst cases of Nervous Headache in 30 minutes.

For Nervous Diseases, affections of the Spine, Rheumatism, Lameness, Burns, &c., &c. it is of immense value.

SWELLED LIMBS.

If any of our Ladies are afflicted with a Swelled Limb, or Milk Leg, as it is sometimes called, (a complaint that many females are subject to, after child-birth, and which is often protracted for years,) we would say to all such, get a bottle of Trask's Magnetic Ointment, which will effect a certain and permanent cure.

Price 25 and 38 cents per bottle.

Sold wholesale and retail by Craighead & Browning, Tomlinson Brothers, Indianapolis; L. Edwards, Greenfield; Wiley M. Lowry, Knightstown; Hodson & Welborn, Ogden; J. R. Bracken & Co., Cumberland; and by one Agent in each village in the State.

oct9-1yw H. Z. FERGUSON, Trav. Agent.

MITCHELL & BROTHER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
POMEROY IRON.
Warranted to be of a superior quality.

Nails, Steel, Springs, Axles, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Wagon-boxes, Plows, Steel and Cast Mould Boards, &c.

They also keep on hand a large variety of
PARLOR AND COOKING STOVES,
Of the latest patterns, and of superior quality and finish.
No. 395, *Main St., West Side, three doors below Court,*
july7-6mw CINCINNATI, O.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—G. F. McGINNIS would respectfully inform the public that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter stock of Hats and Caps, consisting of every style and quality of Moleskin, Silk, Fur and Angola Hats, Silk Plush, Mohair Plush, Cotton Plush, Cloth, Otter, Fur, Seal, Muskrat, Oil Cloth, Silk and Velvet Caps, for Men's, Youth's and Infant's wear, in endless quantities, and he has no hesitation in saying that this is the largest, best, cheapest, and most general assortment of Hats, and Caps ever offered in this market and would invite those in need of Hats and Caps, to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels satisfied that he can give as good, if not a *little better* bargains, than can be obtained in any other establishment in the city.

Be sure and call at McGINNIS' Hat Store.
sep19-d& w3m Second door from Post Office corner.

DELZELL & TYLER.
Book-Binders and Blank Book Manufacturers,
(*Journal Buildings, opposite Branch Bank*,)
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

AT which place will constantly be on hand, a full and complete assortment of Blank Books of every description; also Justices Blanks, Blank Notes, &c. Stationery of every description constantly on hand of the best quality, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

TO COUNTY OFFICERS.

We are now supplied with a superior assortment of the different Record Papers and are prepared to supply County Officers with *Records* with or without printed heads, of the very best material and on such terms as to insure satisfaction, and in workmanship, inferior to none in the West. We are in possession of all the different forms used in the offices in the State, and feel assured that, should you favor us with your orders, entire satisfaction will be given.

Particular attention paid to re-binding old books.

aug2-6mw

THIS DAY RECEIVED—Silver Plated Castors.
4, 5, and 6 Bottle, richly cut.
For sale by [dec2] JACOB LINDLEY.