# INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger

## Mr. Cass's Eulogy

### ON THE DEATH OF HON. DANIEL WEBSTER.

*Mr. President:*—How are the mighty fallen, was the pathetic lamentation, when the leaders of Israel were struck down in the midst of their services and their renown. Well may we repeat that national wail, How are the mighty fallen, when the impressive dispensations of Providence have so recently carried mourning to the hearts of the American people, by summoning from life to death three of their eminent citizens, who for almost half a century, had taken part, and prominently too, in all the great questions, as well of peace as of war, which agitated and divided their country. Full, indeed, they were of days and of honors, for

"The hand of the reaper
Took the ears that were hoary;"

but never brighter in intellect, purer in patriotism, nor more powerful in influence, than when the grave closed upon their labors, leaving their memory and their career at once an incentive and an example for their countrymen, in that long course of trial, but I trust of freedom and prosperity also, which is open before us. Often divided in life, but only by honest convictions of duty, followed in a spirit of generous emulation, and not of personal opposition, they are now united in death, and we may appropriately adopt, upon this striking occasion, the beautiful language addressed to the people of England by one of her most gifted sons, when they were called to mourn, as we are now called, a bereavement which spread sorrow, dismay almost, through the nation, and under circumstances of difficulty and danger, far greater than any we can now reasonably anticipate in the progess of our history.

"Seek not for those a separate doom
Whom fate makes brothers in the tomb,
But search the land of living men,
Where shall we find their like again."

And to-day, in the consideration of the Message of the Chief Magistrate, it becomes us to respond to his annunciation, commending itself asit does to the universal sentiment of the country; of the death of the last of these lamented statesmen, as a national misfortune. This mark of regret and respect was due alike to the memory of the dead and to the feelings of the living. And I have listened with deep emotion to the eloquent testimonials to the mental power, and worth and services of the departed patriot, which to-day have been heard in this high place, and will be heard to-morrow, and commended, too, by the American people. The voice of party is hushed in the presence of such a national calamity, and the grave closes upon the asperity of political contests, when it closes upon those who have taken part in them. And well may we who have so often witnessed his labors and his triumphs—well may we here, upon this theater of his services and his renown, recalling the efforts of his mighty understanding, and the admiration which always followed its exertion—well may we come with our tribute of acknowledgment to his high and diversified powers, and to the influence he exercised upon his auditory, and, in fact, upon his country. He was indeed one of those remarkable men who stand prominently forward upon the canvass of history, impressing the characteristics upon the age in which they live, and almost making it their own, by the force of their genius and the splender of their fame. The time which elapsed between the middle of the eighteenth century and our own day was prolific of great events and of distinguished men, who guided, or were guided by them, far beyond any other equal period in the history of human society. But, in my opinion, even this favored epoch has produced no man possessing a more massive and gigantic intellect, or who exhibited more profound powers of investigation in the great department of political science, to which he devoted himself in all its various ramifications, than Daniel Webster. The structure of his mind seemed peculiarly adapted to the work he was called upon to do, and he did it, as no other man of his country, of his age indeed, could have done it. And his name and his fame are indissolubly connected with some of the most difficult and important questions which our peculiar institutions have called into discussion. It was my good fortune to hear him upon one of the most memorable of these occasions, when in this very hall, filled to overflowing with an audience whose rapt attention indicated his power and their expectations, he entered into an analysis of the Coustitution and of the great principles of our political organization, with a vigor of argument, a force of illustration and a felicity of diction which have rendered this effort of his mind one of the proudest monuments of American genius, and one of the noblest expositions which the operations of our government have called forth. I speak of its general effect, without concurring in all the views he presented, though the points of difference neither impair my estimate of the speaker, nor of the power he displayed in this elaborate debate.

The judgment of his cotemporaries upon the character of his eloquence, will be confirmed by the future historian. He grasped the questions involved in the subject before him, with a rare union of force and discrimination, and he presented them in an order of arrangement, marked at once with great perspicuity and with logical acuteness, so that when he arrived at his conclusion, he seemed to reach it by a process of established propositions, interwoven with the hand of a master. And topics, barran of attraction from their nature, were rendered interesting by illustrations and allusions, drawn from a vast storehouse of knowledge, and applied with a chastened taste, formed upon the best models of ancient and modern learning. And to these eminent qualifications was added an uninterrupted flow of rich and often racy old fashioned English, worthy of the earlier masters of the language, whom he studied and admired. As a statesman and politician his power was felt and acknowledged through the Republic, and all bore willing testimony of his enlarged views, and to his ardent patriotism. And he acquired a European reputation by the state papers he prepared upon various questions of our foreign policy; and one of these, his relutation and exposure of an absurb and arrogant pretension of Austria, is distinguished by lofty and generous sentiments, becoming the age in which he lived, and the great People in whose name he spoke, and it is stamped with a vigor and research not less honorable in the exhibition, than conclusive in the application. And it will ever take rank in the history of diplomatic intercourse, among the richest contributions to the commentaries upon the public law of the world.

And in internal as in external troubles, he was true, and tried, and faithful; and in the latest, may it be the last, as it was the most perilous crisis of our country, rejecting all sectional considerations, and exposing himself to sectional denunciations, he stood up boldly, proudly indeed, and with consumate ability, for the constitutional rights of another portion of the Union, fiercely assailed by a spirit of aggression, as incompatible with our mutual obligations as with the duration of the Confederation itself. In that dark and doubtful hour, his voice was heard above the storm, recalling his countrymen to a sense of their danger and their duties, and tempering the lessons of reproof with the experience of age and the dictates of patriotism. He who heard this memorable appeal to the public reason and conscience, made in this crowded chamber, with all eyes fixed upon the speaker, and almost all hearts swayed by his words of wisdom and of power, will sedulously guard its recollection as one of those precious incidents which, while they constitute the poetry of history, exert a permanent and decisive influence upon the destiny of nations.

And our deceased colleage added the kindlier affections of the heart to the lofty endowment of the mind, and I recall, with almost painful sensibility, the associations of our boyhood, when we were school-fellows together, with all the troubles and the pleasures which belong to that relation of life in its narrow world of preparation. He rendered himself dear by his disposition and deportment, and exhibited some of those peculiar characteristic features, which, later in life, made him the ornament of the social circle, and when study and knowledge of the world had ripened his faculties, endowed him with powers of conversation I have not found surpassed in my intercourse with society, at home or abroad. His conduct and bearing at that early period, have left an enduring impression upon my memory of mental traits, which his subsequent course in life developed and confirmed, and the commanding position and ascendency of the man were foreshadowed by the standing and influence of the boy among the comrades who surrounded him. Fifty-five years ago we parted—he to prepare for his splendid career in the good old land of our ancesters, and I to encounter the harsh toils and trials of life in the great forest of the West.

But ere long the report of his words and his deeds penetrated those recesses where human industry was painfully but successfully contending with the obstacles of nature, and I found that my early companion was assuming a position which confirmed my previous anticipations, and which could only be attained by the rare faculties with which he was gifted. Since then he has gone on, irradiating his path with the splender of his exertions, till the whole hemisphere was bright with glory; and never brighter than when he went down in the west without a cloud to obscure his lustre, clear, calm and glorious. Fortunate in life, he was not less fortunate in death, for he died with his fame undiminished, his faculties unbroken, and his usefulness unimpaired; surrounded by weeping friends, and regarded with anxious solicitude by a grateful country, to whom the messenger that mocks at time and space told, from hour to hour, the progress of his disorder and the approach of his fate. And beyond all this, and better than all this, he died in the faith of a Christian humble but hopeful, adding another to the roll of eminent men, who have searched the gospel of Jesus, and found it the word and the will of God, given to direct us while here, and to sustain us in that hour of trial when the things of this world are passing away, and the dark valley of the shadow of earth is opening before us.

*How are the mighty fallen*, we may yet exclaim, when reft of our greatest and wisest; but they fall to rise again from death to life, when such quickening faith in the merey of God and in the sacrifice of the Redeemer, comes to shedjupon them its happy influence on this side of the grave and beyond it.

## State Policy of Illinois.

Some fifteen years since, the State of Illinois undertook the construction of an elaborate system of internal improvement. Two objects were proposed to be effected the ordinary one of opening convenient channels of intercommunication between different portions of her territory; and the additional object, of confining within the State all the apparent advantages supposed to result from such works; in other words, to give her roads such direction and termini as would tend to build up *exclusively* its own towns and cities. In accordance with this policy, a number of points were selected which were to become the sites of such *future* cities; and these were made the *exclusive* termini of the roads projected. It was supposed that the laws of trade might be made to yield to political considerations, and that the public might be made to serve the personal advantage of the lucky dwellers in the favored seats of future opulence and commerce.

The result of this Quixotic experiment is, unfortunately, too well known. As might have been expected, it proved a total failure, involving not only the loss of millions, but bringing discredit and disgrace upon the State. After expending vast sums, the State found herself unequal to the further prosecution of the proposed works, which were, one by one, abandoned, and miles upon miles of the old grades are now covered with dense forests. All of the old work that can now be turned to account, has passed for a mere trifle into private hands. Only one work, the Illinois canal, out of the whole commenced, has been completed, and this has been effected by a private company, into the possession of which it has passed—the State retaining only a possible interest in the same.

As soon as the State emerged from the embarrassment which she brought upon herself, one of her first acts was to remodel her constitution, by which she forever prohibited herself from repeating her former folly. She is now by law incompetent to the construction of works of public improvement; and to leave to her legislature as little direct agency as possible in such matters, her constitution provides that the authority to construct railroads shall be given by a general law of the State, and requires a subsequent legislature to enact a suitable law for this purpose.

This has in part been effected, but unfortunately her dearly bought experience has yet failed to bring with it correct notions upon the legitimate sphere of legislation in commercial or business affairs. The idea of controlling the direction, and course of trade, by legislative interposition, still finds supporters; and although by the act of remodeling her constitution, she pronounced herself incompetent to engage in the construction of channels for such trade, the legislature claims to pronounce upon the expediency of any proposed work, and to determine the route and direction of commerce—the very thing that was the cause of all her previous misfortunes. It was the fault of the policy described, that it was the work of *politicians*, not of business men seeking to provide for already existing wants. It would be just as wise in a legislature to attempt to prescribe the model of a ship, as to define and limit the routes of commerce. This body is just as incompetent to decide upon one as upon the other. It may often be good policy to render pecuniary assistance, but in matters that appeal solely to the reason and experience of business men, the opinions of such should be conclusive.

The State of Illinois, then by refusing to allow the Mississippi and Atlantic railroad company to construct their road, are only enacting, on a less harmless scale, one of the follies of 1837, and which contributed more than all others to saddle the State with an enormous debt, for which she has nothing to show but a few miles of graded road long since abandoned.

Suppose the Alton and Terre Haute road to be built, what would be the result? Would it add to the business or commercial importance of Alton? Only in the same degree that the Erie railroad has built up Piermont! The road would add to the population and business just in proportion to the additional number of people it would require to superintend and operate the road. It is now too late to attempt to render Alton a rival of St. Louis, or to materially increase its present commerce. The reason is, that people prefer going to St. Louis to trade. It has been decided that St. Louis is the proper site of the commercial depot of that portion of the Mississippi valley contiguous to it. It is too late in the day to raise the question of the propriety of this decision. It is undoubtedly a correct one, or it would not have been made.

The people of Illinois go to St. Louis to trade, because they find it for their interest to do so. It would consequently be adverse to their interest to *compel* them to go to Alton. What is the object in endeavoring to force trade to that city? Simply to build it up. For this purpose other portions of the State are to be taxed, and privileges accorded to one section of the State refused to another. Granting the assumption that Alton could be rendered a large town by compelling railroads to make it their termini, the advantage gained would cost more than it would come to. As well might this be done by imposing a *direct* tax upon the people of the State, as to do it indirectly, by forcing them to take their products to a market where they would be forced to sell them at a sacrifice.

We certainly regret that the commendable enterprise of Alton will meet with no better return. But such are the laws of trade. We can not expect that cities like St. Louis will be scattered about in wild profusion through the west. A rival to this city within a circuit of one hundred miles is not to be thought of. All within this distance must recede before the rising greatness of the former. Such is always the influence of towns. Witness how Boston has swallowed up the trade of all other Massachusetts towns, that were once of much greater comparative importance than at the present time. But it is no use to quarrel with such a result. In a country like the United States no human power can make it different. Any interference with the laws of trade is unnatural, and is sure to meet in the end with signal disappointment.

We have written the above with the best wishes possible for the success and progress of Alton; but we must of course deprecate the adoption of any policy, which is calculated apparently to promote this success, by doing injustice to others, and which must, in the end, only result to the injury of the very interest sought to be promoted.—*American Railroad Journal.*

## Increase of Banking.

Already under our new banking law is the country flooded with bank paper to a dangerous extent, and thousands are tempted to borrow without present means to pay their liabilities. Every day serves to stimulate the spirit of speculation, and we see a rapid march towards a crisis such as wrecked hundreds of thousands in 1837. In this State lands are rising at an unprecedented rate, encouraging all who can command the means to enlarge their boundaries, and add to their acres. This is well enough, nay, commendable, in those who have the cash, and are free of debt, but where these purchases involve the necessity of borrowing money, extreme caution should be observed. Our farmers have sold their produce at very profitable rates, and most of them are full handed. The avails will be applied to the improvement of their farms, building, refining their stock, and in the purchase of more land, in accordance with that spirit of territorial extension so peculiar to the American character. Confined to their present means, these investments are wise and desirable; but where a spirit of speculation invades the mind of the farmer to such a degree as to lead him to ask banks and money Shylocks to "accommodate" him, his ruin is almost inevitable. Thousands of instances are familiar to those who have been familiar with the history of matters in this State during the last fifteen years.

Nor is this bank note expansion confined to this State, it prevails throughout the Union, and is augmenting so rapidly that in the event of no check being interposed it must bring a financial revulsion which will throw entirely in the shade all that have preceded it. Hundreds of banks have recently gone into operation which would go to pieces the moment the slightest pressure is felt in the market. The west is evidently a prominent theater of operations.—*Ill. State Register.*

A Letter from Gen. Pierce to the Mayor of Baltimore.—The Baltimore *Argus*, of Wednesday, says:—A few days since, Mayor Hollins transmitted to the President elect, the resolutions lately passed by both Branches of the Council, tendering him the hospitalities of Baltimore upon his transit through our city to Washington. A reply in response to this invitation was received to-day by his Honor, in which the President elect cordially returns his thanks to the Mayor and Council for their kind invitation, and states he will probably reach our city on his way to the seat of Government, about the middle of February next. The short continuance of his stay in this city, which he intimates will not extend beyond a few hours, will probably, however, prevent the hospitable intentions of the Mayor and Council from being fully carried out.

## Suicide in the County Jail.

Nimrod F. Martin, who was confined in jail at Centerville, on a charge of Arson, committed suicide on Monday night last, by hanging himself. He used a piece of bed-cord for the purpose, which he fastened to the window-grate. He left a note stating that his "suffering in mind was more than mortal man could bear."

Martin broke jail last winter, but was re-taken a few weeks ago, in Jefferson county. One of his accomplices was sent to the Penitentiary at the last spring term of the Wayne Circuit Court.—*Richmond Jeffersonian.*

## Paradise.

*An Oriental Paradise:*
A Persian's heaven is easy made—
'Tis but black eyes and lemonade.
[*Boston Transcript.*

*A Celestial Paradise:*
A Chinese heaven of course would be,
A heap of fat and a cup of tea.
[*Lynn News.*

*An English Paradise:*
An Englishman's heaven would be in chief;
A rosy cheek and a piece of beef.
[*Vox Populi.*

*A Yankee Paradise:*
A Yankee heaven is a different life—
A soft pine board and a sharp jack-knife.
[*Sunday Morning News.*

*An American Paradise:*
The Yankee's place of heaven and rest,
Is found a *little farther west.*
[*London Times.*

*A Dutchman's Paradise:*
The heaven of Hans, without a doubt,
Hath walls and floors of sour-crout.

*An Irishman's Paradise:*
Where's heaven for Pat but in the tater,
In Biddy, piggy, and the *crater.*
[*Schenectady Reflector.*

*A Gambler's Paradise:*
Two dotted squares of ivory, tools of vice,
Are, undoubtedly, a gamester's *pair o'dice.*

*A Printer's Paradise:*
No "pi" full "sorts," "fat copy" his "form" to swell',
A Printer's heaven is then complete if he has a "hell."

## Dreadful Affair.

Last night the sense of this community was shocked by a most disastrous and unhappy result of the hallucination under which one of the most respectable ladies of this city was laboring. It is said that she has been subject to fits of mental alienation, but there was no former exhibition of aberration indicating the catastrophe that has followed. The lady is the wife of Mr. H. D. Newcomb, one of the largest merchants in this city, and daughter of Mr. Thos. J. Reed, formerly Postmaster of Louisville. It was stated to us that she had caused the death of two of her children by hurling them from an upper story window of their residence, and placed the lives of two others in imminent peril. The clamity is heart rending. When consciousness shall have returned and reason resumed dominion, who shall tell what agony—what dreadful throes will rend that unhappy mother's heart. The husband and father has our sincerest sympathy in their bereavement.—*Louisville Times.*

☞The cholera is said to be making terrible ravages at St. Jago, on the Island of Cuba. The mortality at that place alone amounted to upwards of sixty a day. The grave-diggers had become panic stricken, so that in many instances the dead were left unburied. The "Orden," a paper published at St. Jago, says:

"It would be difficult to describe the difficulties that have, during some time past, beset the authorities of this city, and almost paralyzed their efforts to attend to the numerous and pressing necessities and demands, occasioned by the terrible epidemic that is now in our midst. A panic that now reigns among the grave-diggers, and those who, until now, have performed the duties attendant upon interments. They now refuse to perform any part whatever therein, and thereby place the Chaplain of Cemetery in a very painful position. The authorities have been under the indispensable necessity of adoping measures, proportioned to the exigency of circumstances, for if their is no one to inter the bodies of the deceased, it is easy to imagine the horrible aspect which the holy precincts of the Cemetery would present, and the dreadful evils which might result of an agglomeration of corpses in a country as warm as ours, and where terror increases an hundred fold the serious character of the evil."

## The Celestials on Horseback.

The Alta California says: "There is no better fun than to see a Celestian on horseback, especially if the animal is in any way vicious or refractory. Upon two or three occasions we noticed them in that particular fix, though it was impossible not to sympathise with them in their terrible and unpleasant situation. Now and then one, in taking a morning ride or turning out upon public occasions, mounts a spirited animal, and never for a moment thinks of navigating by the reins. They take a dead grip with both hands on the pommel of the saddle and sit and shout aloud in an unknown tongue, while the animal uses his own pleasure as to speed and direction of travel."

Death of Lord Byron's Daughter.—Among the recent items of English news, we notice the decease of the daughter of Lord Byron, at the age of 37. The poetry of that gifted but unfortunate bard, has invested the name of this lady with peculiar interest. She was the only offspring of his ill-starred marriage with Miss Millbanks, and, we believe, he never saw her after she was about a year old. All the admirers of his beautiful poem, called "Childe Harold," will remember his touching apostrophe to her, in the opening and closing verses of one of its best cantoes. Its commencement is,

"Ada, sole daughter of my house and heart."

She was married in 1835, to Lord King, since created Earl of Lovelance.

## Worth Knowing.

Some of the papers, of late, have had a paragraph recommending the use of *wheat flour* in the case of scalds or burns. A gentleman at Dayton saw it, and the other day, as he writes the *Empire*, tested it to his satisfaction. He says:

"While at the supper table, a little child, which was seated in its mother's lap, suddenly grasped hold of a cup full of hot tea, severely scalding its left hand and arm. I immediately brought a pan of flour and plunged the arm into it, covering entirely the parts scalded with the flour. The effect was truly remarkable—the pain was gone instantly. I then bandaged the arm loosely, applying plenty of flour next to the skin, and on the following morning there was not the least sign that the arm had been scalded—neither did the child suffer the least pain after the application of the flour."

☞We are happy to learn from the New York papers of yesterday, and from private sources, that Mr. Schell, chairman of the New York republican general committee, of whose death from wounds received at the hands of ruffians, while presiding at a meeting of the committee, had been rumored, was considered out of danger, though still suffering extremely from the injuries received.

In consequence of his continued illness, the adjourned meeting of the committee, which was to have been held on Wednesday evening, was futher postponed.

Meanwhile, the assult on Mr. Schell and his associates of the committee has been brought to the notice of the grand jury by the recorder of New York. We trust the perpatrators of the outrage may be dealt with to the extreme rigor of the law, and that all the facts connected with it may, without fear or favor, be brought to light.—*Albany Argus.*

A Beautiful Extract.—Labor? Why, man of idleness, labor has rocked you in the cradle, and nourished your pampered life. Without it, the woven silks and wool upon your back would be in the silk worm's nest, and the fleeces in the shepherd's fold. For the meanest thing that ministers to human want, save the air of heaven, man is indebted to toil; and even the air, by God's wise ordination, is breathed with labor. It is only the drones who toil not, who infest the hive of the active, like masses of corruption and decay. The lords of the earth are workingmen, who build or cast down at their will, and who retort the sneer of the "soft-headed," by pointing to their trophies, wherever art, science, civilization, and humanity are known. Work on, men of toil, thy royalty is yet to be acknowledged, as labor rises onward to the highest throne of power.

☞M. Kossuth is residing at Bayswater, suburbs of London, with his wife and children, under the adopted name of Smith. The name of Smith appears to be popular among political refugees in England. Louis Philippe adopted the name of John Smith when he left France in 1848. An American who lately visited Kossuth, says he is living very plainly in a small house, mostly on the remnant of his property which he has managed to rescue from Hungary, and that he appears like a disappointed man, but is yet hopeful and determined.

The Lieutenant General.—We trust that there is good sense enough in the United States Senate to reject the proposition of Senator Clemens to confer on Gen. Scott the empty title of Lieutenant General. General Scott, is already, by seniority, at the head of the officers of the army, and conferring on him this title will neither put more money in his purse or make him greater than he is. God knows we are approaching the aristocracy of Europe fast enough without creating new titles and privileges. We trust that the Democratic press of the country will speak out boldly and freely on this subject. As a Democrat we consider this a great innovation, and are surprised that it should emanate from one who claims to be a Democrat. We are opposed to it from beginning to end.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Opium Eating.—It is said that a thousand pounds of opium are sold by retail every week in the city of New York, and that the practice of opium eating is increasing very rapidly.

## State Tariffs on Passengers.

In Africa and among Asiatic savage tribes, the chiefs have to be bribed by some handsome presents before travelers will be allowed to journey through their territories. Some of our States seem to have learned intelligent lessons from these savage potentates. Thus New Jersey and Maryland charge the railroad companies 50 cents a head for every passenger—brother and sister republicans of other States—who travel on a railroad through them. It is reported that the present Tory Ministry of England intends to propose a tax on the railroad incomes of that country Kindred governments have kindred feelings. This is protection by these States to their own citizens, with more than African or Asiatic refinement. "Brother republicans," say these States, "we are all of one family, and we are always glad to see you, but remember whenever you come past our doors you must have 50 cents each of you in your pockets; remember flunkies live by perquisites."—*Scientific American.*

Schiedam Schnapps.—This must be a wonderful *medicine*, if all that is said about it is true. Brandreth Townsend, Swaim, and all the rest, will be compelled to stand aside. Hear what Col. Green, editor of the Boston Post, says about it:

We haven't felt so well and happy for a long while as we do about these days, and we attribute our improved health and spirits to the *moderate use* of that very agreeable and invigorating cordial so highly recommended by Dr. Beecher, and sold by that very careful druggist, Mr. Burnett, Tremont Row, called "Wolf's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps." The diseases for which it is a remedy are uncommonly prevalent.

Pilgrims to Concord.—A correspondent of the New York Herald at Concord has furnished that paper with a list of the arrivals at that place since the Presidential election. It will have a good effect in ridding Gen. Pierce of much of the annoyance of that disgusting class of men who rudely wish to "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, where thrift may follow fawning." However, from our knowledge of Gen. Pierce, we can assure these indecent hungerers after the spoils that "thrift will not follow fawning" upon him. He is a man whom neither fear nor flattery can bend from the firm method of his conduct and the pure propriety of his counsels.—*Lou. Journal.*

New Cure for Fever and Ague.—The Huntsville (Texas) Item, says:

We had a call this week from Mr. De'Berry of Grimes county, who we understand is about to publish a paper in Anderson. From among other interesting items of information, we gleaned from him, perhaps the following remedy for chills is worth printing: Take a raw egg, break it in a tumbler, cover with vinegar, and drink altogether an hour or two before the chill's time of calling. Mr. D. says he has seen it tried for years and never yet saw a failure. It may seem a hard dose, but it is not half so hard as that villainous French invention, quinine.

Horrid Murder.—A young man named Gwinn, murdered his own sister near Winchester, Tenn., last week. The young man wished to get some money that belonged to his father; his sister found out his intention and communicated it to her father. This so exasperated the young man that he swore vengeance against his sister—and told her that he would kill her if he had to cut her throat while asleep. Two or three days afterwards, in the absence of the rest of the family, he procured a pistol, walked deliberately up to her and shot her in the forehead, killing her instantly.

Editorial Life in Oregon.—The editor of the Columbian, at Puget Sound, Oregon Territory, says he is keeping "bach," in his office but he appears to be getting along very well. One farmer presented him a bunch of onions, another a jar of blackberry jelly, another with a jar of tomato preserves, and another with an onion weighing one pound ten ounces! and measuring seventeen inches in circumference. The onion, he says, was one of thirty-eight that filled a heaping half bushel twice. He had also been presented with a Bible, Webster's Dictionary, and a map of Oregon.

Arrest of a Supposed Murderer.—Officer Wm. Marshall of the river police, arrested a man on the Hoosier State, yesterday morning, who is suppose to be a participant in the murders of Miller and Gardner, on a flatboat, near Troy, on the Ohio river, a few weeks since. He had entered his name on the register as Tinly, but is supposed to be one of the brothers of Kelly, who were on the boat at the time of the murder.—*Cin. Com.*

☞Seventy-one thousand six hundred and twenty-nine hogs have been received at North Madison the present season. They were all for different houses in this city, with the exception of eleven thousand and twenty-three, which belonging to Cincinnati and Louisville dealers. Up to this time, last year, thirty-seven thousand two hundred and seven hogs had reached North Madison, showing an increase of nearly one hundred per cent, the present season.—*Madison Banner.*

☞There was packed in Chicago, up to the 30th of November, twenty-one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven beef cattle The Tribune says: the total number of pounds of beef packed exceeds 12,000,000, making 47,222 bbls. The yield of tallow is about 4,126 bbls. Nearly all the beef and tallow go East to fill contracts—New York, Boston, and New Bedford, being the principal competitors for it. Of the amount packed, there were 2,200 tierces for the English market.

Indebted to the People.—It appears that Gordon D. Boyd, the great defaulter of Mississippi, was a stump orator. In a public harangue, sometime since, he exclaimed at the top of his lungs—"No man in the nation is more indebted to the people than I am." "Except Swartwout," retorted a bystander, "he owes a million and a quarter, while you owe only seventy thousand."

## The Sugar Crop.

The Baton Rouge Gazette of the 4th inst., says:

"The sugar plantations in this and the parish of West Baton Rouge are making uncommonly heavy crops. It is but a common occurrence to hear of a planter who is realizing three hhds. per acre. The season, so far, has been one of the best, with nothing to retard operations, except a scarcity of water in the opening of the season."

Composition of the Moon.—Every object on its surface of the height of one hundred feet is distinctly seen through Lord Rosse's telescope. On its surface are craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks and masses of stone almost innumerable But there are no signs of habitations such as ours, no vestige of architectural remains, to show that the moon is or ever was inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. No water is visible, no sea no river; all seems desolate.

Railroad Progress in Kentucky.—The road from Maysville to Lexington will soon be opened. There are now 500 hands on the line between Paris and Lexington, and over 1,300 between Maysville and Millersburg, making more than 1,800 laborers in all. The Directors expect to have the Maysville and Big Sandy Railroad under contract, and the work progressing, early in the spring.

## Hon. Jefferson Davis.

We learn with great pleasure that the rumors respecting the recent illness of this distinguished gentleman have been much exaggerated. At the date of the last advices from his residence, in the early part of the last week, he was in good health.—*Union.*

☞A letter from Buenos Ayres, dated 2d October, says that it was proposed that Mr. Pendleton, the American Charge d'Affaires, should mediate between Urquiza and the Buenos Ayreans. The revolution had seriously interfered with trade; and the custom-house and all the stores were closed for three days.

Correspondence with California.—The increased numbers of letters sent from this country to California, may be judged of from this fact, viz: the steamship Georgia, that recently left New York for San Francisco, took out 41,593 letters. Three years ago, 12,000 was considered a remarkable number and was heralded in all the newspapers of the Union.

☞Gov. Powell recently pardoned a convict, Henry P. Kyle, guilty of manslaughter, having served one year out of the five to which he was sentenced. While on his return by the cars, his hand was caught in the pocket of a passenger, in a fit of absence of mind, withdrawing a gold watch. He was re-arrested.

A Mexican Earthquake.—The Trait d'Union says that on the 25th of October, at the town of Ahuaxtla, State of Guerrero, the earth opened and swallowed six houses, trees, &c. The paper does not state whether any lives were lost with the houses, but the earth has sunk about six feet for the space of three hundred feet square.

☞Coop up poultry to fatten, and they will do well up to twelve or fourteen days. Keep them in the coops beyond that time, and feed them as you like they will grow leaner and leaner every day until they grow a skinful of bones and die.

☞A glass of water is sometimes worth a title o winc, and a penny a pound.

☞The Editor of the Nashville (Tenn.) *True Whig* is the author of "these e're items."

When your wife begins to scold, let her have it out. Put your feet up cozily over the fire place—loll back in your chair—light one of your best cigars, and let the storm rage on. Say nothing—make no answer to anything.

☞The London Times, speaking of slavery says:

The States of the South are as free to maintain slavery, as are the States of the North to rid themselves of the scandal. Let the attempt be made imperiously and violently to dictate to the South, and from that hour the Union is at an end.

St. Domingo Coffee.—The Emperor Soulouque has lately decreed that hereafter all coffee brought in from the plantations in his dominions shall be free from dirt and stones, under a heavy penalty for non-compliance.

Gold in Peru.—Great excitement has been produced throughout Peru by the discovery of gold mines on the coast, about twenty miles from Lima. The yield of metal is said to exceed that of the diggings in California.

☞In the year 1787, Matthew Denny purchased the 640 acres of land, embracing nearly all the present site of Cincinnati, for forty-nine dollars! Now scarcely a solitary front foot of any lot on that ground can be purchased for that sum.

☞Our friend, Samuel Pike, has bought out the *Kentucky Watchman*, published at Maysville, and will commence the publication of a paper there in a short time.

☞Col. Lehmanowski, now eighty years of age, who served as an officer in all the campaigns of Napoleon Bonaparte, is now giving a series of lectures upon the history of that great man and his campaigns at Wilmington, Delaware.


"God never made his works for man to mend."—*Franklin.*

SCROFFULA.—It is due to Kier's Petroleum to say that it has been known to completely eradicate every vestage of this dreadful disease in less time than any other remedy, and at less cost or inconvenience to the patient.

Those having a dread of mixtures are assured that this medicine is purely natural, and is bottled as it flows from the bosom of the earth.

The following certificate is copied from a paper published at Syracuse, New York, and bears date August 2, 1852, to which also appended the certificate of the celebrated D. Y. Foot, M. D., of Syracuse;

This may in truth certify, that I have been so badly afflicted with the Scrofula for the last seven years, that most of the time I have been unable to attend to any kind of business, and much of the time unable to walk, and confined to my bed, and have been treated nearly all the time by the best physicians our country affords. I occasionally got some relief, but no cure, and continued to grow worse, until Dr. Foot recommended me to try the Petroleum, or Rock Oil, as everything else had failed. I did so without faith at first, but the effect was astonishing it farew the poison to the surface at once, and I at once began to grow better, and by using seven bottles, I have got a cure worth thousands of dollars.

MRS. NANCY M. BAKER.

This may certify that I have been acquainted with Kier's Petroleum, or Rock Oil, for more than a year, and have repeatedly witnessed its beneficial effects in the cure of indolent ulcers, and other diseases for which it is recommended, and can with confidence recommend it to be a medicine worthy of attention, and can safely say that success has attended its use, where other medicine had failed. D. Y. FOOT, M. D.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CURE FOR BLINDNESS.—The remarkable cures of blindness effected by the new article Petroleum, demands for that medicine more than ordinary attention. We had frequently heard of great relief being experienced, but it was only after repeated cases had been brought to our notice, that we could be induced to give it any attention. Among the cures effected, we refer to that of Mr William Hall, of this city, noticed in our advertising column, who was cured of total blindness. We have made inquiries, and that the facts set forth in regard to his case are strictly correct. Mr. S. M. Kier may be regarded as a public benefactor in introducing this medicine, and we take pleasure in calling attention to it, although in so doing we have departed from a rule which we have strictly kept, in relation to the various medicines offered to the public.

☞Price 50 cents per Bottle (half pint.)

Beware of all Rock Oil preparations, for some persons are offering a spurious article Look for S. M. KIER'S name written on the label of the bottle.

For sale by the Druggists throughout Indiana, and by CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING, TOMLINSON & BRO., W. W. ROBERTS, HANNAMAN & DUZAN, S. ROSENGARTEN & Co., WM. TILLEY, and J. P. POPE & Co., Indianapolis.

R. M. LYON, Fort Wayne.
Proprietor in the Western States.
sept17 w6m

30 BOXES Cheese;
20 boxes Starch;
40 boxes Ground Spice;
40 boxes Candy;
40 boxes Raisins, received and for sale.
sep15 J. W. HOLLAND.

50 BARRELS N. O. and Sugar House Molasses;
10 barrels Tar;
10 barrels Cider Vinegar; received and for sale.
sep15 J. W. HOLLAND.

30 BBLS. No. 2 and 3 Mackerel;
15 barrels powdered, crushed, and loaf sugars;
Received and for sale. sep15 J. W. HOLLAND

50 BBLS. N. O. Molasses;
40 bags Rio Coffee;
2,000 lbs. Cotton Yarns;
10 bbls. Vinegar;
150 kegs assorted Nails;
Received and for sale by, JOHN W. HOLLAND.
nov 12.

40 BAGS COFFEE;
5 bags Spice and Pepper; received and for sale
sep15 J. W. HOLLAND.

V. C. HANNA,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, and Produce,
Washington Street, one-half square east of Pennsylvania Street, On the Alley.
oct6 INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

V. C. HANNA has just received—
20 boxes Tallow Candles;
30 boxes assorted Tobacco;
50 kegs assorted Nails;
500 lbs Bologna Sausage;
500 lbs Dried Beef;
20 bags prime Rio Coffee;
Wholesale and retail low for cash. oct14

LIQUORS:—
100 bbls. Whisky;
10 bbls. Brandy;
10 bbls. Wine;
3 bbls. Rum;
3 bbls. Old Peach Brandy;
5 bbls. Holland Gin;
And a great variety of other brands, just received at
V. C. HANNA'S.
Half square east of the old stand.
Dec 1, 1853.—dec3

WHITE FISH.—In half and whole barrels, just received and for sale at oct26 V. C. HANNA'S.

20,000 HALF SPANISH CIGARS—Just received and for sale at: [oct26] V. C. HANNA'S

POTATOES.—500 bushels Shaker Blues, Mechanicks, and Pink Eyes, for sale at oct26 V. C. HANNA'S.

500 SEAMLESS GRAIN SACKS—Just received and for sale at oct26 V. C. HANNA'S.

160,000 PERCUSSION CAPS,
500 lbs Bar Lead;
20 kegs Rifle Powder, superior article.
Just received and for sale at oct26 V. C. HANNA'S.

CANDIES.—25 boxes assorted Candies received this day, wholesale and retail at oct8 V. C. HANNA'S.

PRUNES AND RAISINS.—Just received, 25 boxes and a cask of Prunes for preserves and pies. V. C. HANNA.
oct8

WHEAT—Flaxseed, Feathers, Ginseng, and Beeswax, Clover, Timothy, and Blue Grass Seed, wanted at
oct8 V. C. HANNA'S.

CLOTH AND GLAZED CAPS.—A large and general assortment of Men's and Boy's Cloth and Glazed Caps of the latest ashions, just received and for sale at
McGINNIS' Hat Store,
oct13-12m [Journal copy 2m] 2d door from Post-office Corner.

SILK PLUSH CAPS.—50 dozen Men's, Youth's, and Children's Silk Plush Caps, all sizes, colors and prices, just received and for sale very low for cash at McGINNIS' Hat Store,
Washington st, 2d door from Post-office Corner
oct13-12m [Journal copy 2m]

BLACK AND DRAB BRUSH HATS—Soft finish, Hungarian and Kossuth shapes, a large assortment cheap for cash, at G. F. McGINNIS'S Hat Store,
nov16 d&w1m 2 doors from Post Office Corner

THE "ERVING" STYLE.—A large assortment of Silk Plush, and Cloth Caps, of the new and beautiful "Erving" shape, just received and for sale low, at
G. F. McGINNIS'S Hat Store.
nov16-dawlm 2 doors from Post Office Corner.

Indiana Institution for the
DEAF AND DUMB,
(On the National Road, ½ mile east of Indianapolis.)

VISITORS are admitted on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M.; also, on Saturday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, A. M. During these hours some person will be in readiness to conduct citizens of the State, and strangers, to the school-rooms, and through those parts of the buildings open to the public. The object of the Institution being the benefit of the unfortunate Mutes, will not allow the admission of Visitors at any other time. oct1-d&wtf

ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS.

OFFICE—Journal Buildings, Pennsylvania street.

EXPRESSES leave daily for Madison, Cincinnati, Louisville, Terre Haute, Muncie, Winchester, Greensburg, St Louis, New Orleans Lexington, Frankfort, Nashville, and all the Eastern and Southern cities. Also weekly by first class steamers for Europe, and by each steamer for California.

Boxes, Packages, Bank notes, Specie, Jewelry, and Valuables forwarded to