

THE JOURNAL.

WM. E. McLEAN, EDITOR.

TERRE-HAUTE:

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1853.

THE JOURNAL, No. 36 Walnut St., Cincinnati, are our authorized agents to obtain advertisements and subscriptions for us in that city.

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THE Lecture before the "Mechanics Historical Society," on next Monday night, is to be delivered by Rev. JACOB CHAPMAN, of Marshall, Illinois. Subject—"The Pleasures of Science."

Young Men and the Professions.

Notwithstanding the professions are every where crowded and thousands who have embraced them are starving for want of employment throughout the country, we still notice that young men, with no particular aptitude for professional life, and with no other qualifications than those which pride and aversion to manual occupations give, are rushing into them as eagerly as ever. It is thought by many of these, and the idea is too often encouraged by parents, that professions give men a position in society which cannot be otherwise attained, and offer facilities for arriving at distinction not to be acquired in other pursuits. This is a mistake. If a young man has an ambition for public life, let him educate himself and become a farmer, and he will stand a better chance for being sent to Congress and made Governor than any young lawyer in the land!

Intelligence and refinement need not be confined to any particular species of employment, business, or profession. It is alike improving to individuals of every class, and should be regarded as alike necessary. When this is properly understood, young men who have had advantages in the way of learning will not find it necessary to resort to a profession in order to find use for it, or to secure its display.

While the professions are offering no inducements for young men to enter them, every other business is handsomely remunerating those who closely follow it. We know of young men, educated as mechanics, who are receiving salaries of fifty or sixty dollars per month, in their respective vocations. How much better are their situations than those of young men who having studied law or medicine, are scarcely earning enough to pay their board.

Young men in selecting a business for life, should fix upon that, for which, by nature, inclination, and education, they are peculiarly qualified. Parents should not from any false notions of respectability, constrain their sons to enter upon a course for which they are naturally unfitted, while perhaps another lies open before them, in which they could easily succeed. Regarding every honest employment as respectable, let the developing inclinations of the boy point out that one, for which he becomes a man he can readily and pleasantly secure for himself a comfortable living, and, above all, an independent position in society.

The profession of the law may not require more talents, than the pursuits of mechanism, though it does those of a very different order. Because a boy can write, read and spell with facility, he does not thereby indicate that he should be set aside for profession, nor even if he has passed through college. He may after all that make a better carpenter than a lawyer.

It will be seen by reference to a notice in our advertising columns that the Common Council have ordered an election to be held on next Monday for the purpose of electing five Trustees for the town of Terre-Haute, to carry into effect the system of Graded Schools. Let good men be selected who will enter upon the discharge of their duties with zeal and ability.

The damage in different parts of the country from the late freshets seems to have been considerable. The damage in the White Water Valley is estimated as not being less than \$1,500,000—that to citizens of Brookville alone, says the American, being at least \$400,000. Bridges on railroads every where almost, have been swept away, causing interruption of travel and detention of mails, besides great loss to companies. We have been very fortunate in this section of the country, and our railroad from here to Indianapolis has not sustained any injury.

We understand that Guy C. Welch, whose dwelling house was burned on the night of the 1st of January, had an insurance of \$9,000, or upwards upon the building and \$300, upon the furniture.—This makes his misfortune not so great as was at first supposed, though it is bad enough to be deprived of house and home at this season of the year, when there are no tenements of any sort to be rented.

MECHANICS HISTORICAL INSTITUTE.—The following gentlemen were elected on last Monday evening, officers of this Society for the ensuing term. SHERIDAN P. READ, President. WM. E. CASTO, Vice President. R. S. THURMAN, Rec. Secretary. V. J. BURNETT, Treasurer. J. B. ORRY, Librarian. J. G. STEPHENSON, Cor. Secretary.

The State Sentinel says that it seems to be conceded that Hon. R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia will be Secretary of State, under Gen. Pierce. The papers may have fixed it so, but that by no means settles the matter.

HON. WM. R. KING.—The Washington Republic states that this distinguished gentleman is somewhat better, and that many of his friends yet entertain favorable hopes of his restoration to health.—Other accounts, however, say that he is evidently failing beyond the reach of medical skill, and almost as Mr. Clay sank into the grave, attended by a prostration of the physical energies and a wasting of the system before the steady march of disease.

The health of the Hon. Wm. R. King has been so precarious that he has been compelled to resign the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives. His resignation was accepted by the House on Monday last.

Wealthy Men of Terre-Haute.

We present our readers with the following tabular statement of the wealthy men of Terre-Haute. It will be seen that our flourishing City contains no small amount of capital. We give in the list below, only those who pay a tax of \$50 and upwards, and we would state that there are hundreds who pay \$25 and above. To publish below the fifty dollar Tax-payer, would extend the list much longer than our space would conveniently admit.

Tax-payers of Terre-Haute.

Those who pay a Tax of \$200 and upwards.
Jacob D. Early.....\$1015 55
Chas. W. Smith.....843 20
Dennis Deming.....552 14
Alexander McGregor.....340 24
James Farrington.....314 84
W. C. Linton & Heirs.....302 00
H. D. Williams.....318 43
Levi G. Warren.....284 84
Curtis Gilbert.....265 45
John H. Watson.....221 81
John Burton.....213 00
Jas. Johnston's Heirs.....245 62
Lucius H. Scott.....228 71
David Linton's Heirs.....226 32

Those who pay a Tax of \$100 and upwards.
Era W. Smith.....189 35
Chas. W. Smith.....186 67
B. Bement & Co.....170 46
J. S. Crawford.....153 66
Jno. Bement's Heirs.....141 12
M. W. Sedgwick.....124 48
Wilton M. Mendenhall.....113 29
Turner & McKee.....113 39
John Daniels.....112 94
Lucius Rye.....103 94
Henry Ross.....103 54
James Ross.....100 06

Those who pay a Tax of \$50 and above.
S. H. Potter.....\$98 44
Benjamin C. Fuller.....96 34
Cora Barbour.....95 59
Jno. R. Cunningham.....92 86
Jas. S. Jencks.....91 64
J. C. Ross.....92 66
Grover & Bourne.....88 62
Rev. M. A. Jewett.....86 78
Moses C. Carr.....86 63
Wm. F. Krumpholtz.....86 63
Wm. B. Tuller.....86 06
W. D. Griswold.....84 06
R. W. Thompson.....83 69
James Hite.....81 25
Jas. H. Turner.....80 10
R. H. Wedding.....76 80
D. Porterfield.....76 10
John Sibley.....76 08
Jno. F. Ring.....77 59
Jas. Mendenhall.....73 91
T. A. Madison.....73 15
Samuel Padlock.....67 65
Thos. Dowling.....64 95
Robert S. McCabe.....64 67
Eufus St. John.....63 94
J. Cook & Co.....63 15
Miller & Soble.....62 50
McKee & Co.....61 32
S. S. Early & Co.....62 50
Wm. B. Warren.....57 87
J. W. Padlock.....57 37
Joe Miller.....59 51
John Crawford.....56 06
Horace Button.....58 19
Jno. Britton.....55 53
Sylvester Sibley.....53 20
E. S. Wolf.....54 63
Samuel Crawford.....55 51
Jno. Mulder.....52 37
C. W. Barbour.....52 33
J. L. Hamilton.....51 71
John P. Usher.....50 84
S. B. Gookins.....50 56

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Collections of Debts.

The Cincinnati "Nonpareil" says that "the idea of abolishing all laws respecting the collection of debts, is now quite prevalent and familiar to the people, and is gaining advocates every day."—That paper is in favor of it. We believe that Wm. D. Griswold of this city, in the summer of 1850, when a candidate for the Convention to revise our Constitution, first presented this subject to our citizens, and urged some pretty strong reasons for the abolishment of such laws. We have no doubt but that this is a matter upon which some of our future Legislators will have to act.

Lewis Cass and Thomas H. Benton are two of the most robust and healthy men to be seen in Washington. Both have been remarkably temperate from boyhood. Gen. Cass has ever been a cold water man, and looks as if he would last a score of years yet. Benton appears fresh and energetic as ever, and an exchange relates the following of Old Bullion:

He said recently in conversation with a gentleman who spoke of his being the last of the group. "Yes," said he, "Clay, Webster and Calhoun are gone—years ago Dr. told me, when these men are dead, you will be fresh and vigorous as ever." My habits of living do it; until I was thirty, I drank nothing but water sir! Since then I have drunk only what circumstances made it fit I should drink. Temperance and moderation kept me in health and strength. Besides I adopt the Roman regime—bath with cold water and rub dry. That's exercise. None of your common flesh brushes, but such as they rub horses legs with!

A writer in the Whig Review suggests that the name of the Whig party be changed. It is what we expected—See what he says—

A citizen of New York gave us the title of 'whig.' The party have religiously preserved and venerated it, up to the third of November. But the vision of Constantine was wanting to Mr. Philip Hone. No bright idea appeared to him, inscribed with the legend, 'in hoc signo vinces.' The word was not suggested to him by inspiration. We have supported it manfully but it has not supported us. The word in itself is meaningless. Many of the great men with whose glory it was associated, and in whose life it would have been a sore trial to abandon it have gone. They have left us their memory but they can no longer give us their labors, and their strength. Meantime new emergencies have arisen; great duties press themselves upon us we need the co-operation of all classes of citizens every vote is of value, and dearly to be prized.—Why should we endure the slightest disability of which it is in our power to rid ourselves? Why should we fear a change of title, when a change can be made so much for the better?

MORE CONSULAR DIFFICULTIES AT ACAPELCO.—A late San Francisco paper says: There was quite an excitement at Acapulco when the steamer Winfield Scott left, caused by conflicting claims to the U. S. Consulate. Mr. Rice holds the seal, and Mr. Foster, the newly appointed Consul, is in possession of the flag and the books of the office.—The steamers Winfield Scott and Independence refused to recognize either by depositing their papers. Mr. Rice forbids either of the steamers from leaving without having first deposited these papers with him. This the steamers refused to do, which he applied to the authorities at Acapulco to detain them. The authorities refused to do so, and the steamers left without complying with Mr. Rice's demands.

We arrange below in Chronological order, from such sources as we have now at hand, some of the principal events of the year 1852. They constitute mainly a chapter of accidents, and a record of Death's doings among the great men of the World. Death has seldom in one year reaped so rich a harvest.

JANUARY.

1. Constitution of Austria annulled by the Emperor.
2. English Steam-Packet Amazon burned, 115 lives lost.
3. Prof. Moses Stuart, an eminent theologian died, aged 72.
4. New Constitution of France promulgated by Louis Napoleon.
5. Col. Payne Todd, son of the late Mrs. Madison, died, aged 72.
6. Decisive victory of Gen. Urquiza over Rosas in Buenos Ayres.

FEBRUARY.

1. Attempt made to assassinate the Queen of Spain.
2. Destructive fire in San Juan de Nicaragua.
3. Disastrous floods in the North of England.
4. Hon. Thomas Carlin, Ex-Governor of Illinois, died, aged 60.
5. Carvajal defeated in an attack upon Comargo.
6. Hon. Ethan Allen Brown died.
7. Thomas Moore, the Poet, died, aged 72.
8. English Steam troop-ship Birkenhead lost, 358 lives lost.
9. Marquis Jancourt, Minister of Marine under Louis XVIII., died, aged 94.

MARCH.

1. Marshal Marmont, Duke of Ragusa, the last survivor of Napoleon's Marshals, died at Venice, aged 78.
2. Armand Marrast, a distinguished French Editor died.
3. Ninety Americans, captured in the Cuban expedition and released by the Queen of Spain, returned to New York.
4. Hon. Jeremiah Morrow, ex-governor of Ohio, died.
5. Steamer Independence wrecked in Matagorda Bay, 7 lives lost.
6. New Senate and Legislative Body of France met.

APRIL.

1. Steamer Redstone burst her boilers.
2. Prince Schwartzberg, Prime Minister of Austria, died.
3. Steamer Saluda, burst her boilers at Lexington, Mo., 100 lives lost.
4. Count Maurice Stephen Gerard, Marshal of France, died.
5. Capt. Belcher sailed in search of Sir John Franklin.
6. J. de St. Pierre, last member of Burgundy Parliament, died, aged 100.
7. Hon. James A. Merriweather of Georgia, died.
8. Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer, of New York, died, aged 78.
9. The Grand Duke Charles Leopold Frederick died, at Baden, aged 62.
10. Hon. John Young, ex-governor of New York died, aged 60.

MAY.

1. General Conference M. E. Church (North) met at Boston.
2. General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church met.
3. John Howard Payne, U. S. Consul, author of "Sweet Home", died at Tunis.
4. Democratic National Convention met at Baltimore.
5. Thomas Francis Meagher, the Irish Patriot, arrived in New York.
6. Gen. Franklin Pierce nominated a candidate for the Presidency.
7. Irish exhibition of Industry opened at Cork.
8. Hon. Wm. King, ex-governor of Maine, died.
9. Whig National Convention met.
10. Destructive fire at Sonora, California. Loss over a million of dollars.
11. Gen. Scott nominated.
12. National Agricultural Convention met at Washington.
13. Henry Clay died—aged 75.

JULY.

1. English Parliament prorogued.
2. Webster nominated a candidate for the Presidency, by National Convention of Native Americans, at Trenton, New Jersey.
3. Sir James MacAdam, originator of the MacAdamized roads, died at London.
4. Public reception given Webster by citizens of Boston.
5. Hon. John McKinley, Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court, died at Louisville, Ky.
6. Anniversary of the Battle of Lundy's Lane celebrated by Gen. Scott's friends.
7. The Henry Clay burned on the Hudson river—70 lives lost.
8. Count D'Orsay died.
9. First column of the New Crystal Palace at Sydenham erected.
10. Hon. Robert Rantoul, M. C. from Massachusetts, died at Washington City.
11. National Convention of Free Soilers met at Pittsburgh.
12. Hon. E. W. McGaughey died in California.
13. Steamer Atlantic lost on Lake Erie—100 lives lost.
14. Wm. Badger, ex-governor of N. H., died.
15. Ex-Governor Chambers, of Iowa, died.
16. Hon. Joseph Vance, ex-gov. of Ohio, died.
17. Magnificent eruption of Mount Etna.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Accident happened to Steamer Reindeer—27 lives lost.
2. Duke of Wellington died.
3. Bishop Chase, of Illinois, died.
4. Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. met at Baltimore.
5. John Vanderlyn, the celebrated American artist, died.
6. Proun, in India, captured by the English.
7. Daniel Webster died.
8. Great fire in Sacramento, Cal. Loss over five millions.
9. Duke Maximilian, son-in-law of the Czar, grand-son of Josephine, died.
10. Dr. Daniel Drake, of Cincinnati, an eminent Western physician, died, aged 67.
11. British Parliament met.
12. Large fire in San Francisco, California.
13. Funeral of the Duke of Wellington took place.
14. John Sergeant, a distinguished lawyer of Philadelphia, died, aged 73.
15. Hon. John W. Crockett, son of the celebrated David Crockett, died, aged 43.
16. Walter Forward, once member of Cabinet, died.

NOVEMBER.

1. Restoration of the Empire, in France, proclaimed.
2. Sarah Thompson, daughter of the celebrated Count Bonaparte, died.
3. Fanny Wright d'Armentout died, aged 57.
4. Christopher Van Ness, ex-governor of Vermont, died, aged 70.

DECEMBER.

1. The steamboat Eliza, Capt. Stephens, loading at our wharf in the early part of the week, entertained many of our citizens with a dinner on Tuesday, which was served up, we understand, in superior style. We had the honor of being invited but were unable to be present, on the occasion, and therefore, in speaking of it, give the expressions of others. We can however speak from personal knowledge of the pleasures of the evening on board the boat, where many of our ladies and gentlemen engaged until a late hour in the most delightful dance of the season. The Cabin afforded plenty of room in which to "trip the light fantastic toe," the music was fine, the refreshments nice, the servants attentive to the wants of the guests, and the officers of the boat kind and gentlemanly.
2. The Eliza is one of the best boats we have ever seen on the Wabash. She is large, and her cabins are fitted up in handsome style. She has already established herself in the favor of our citizens. She is loading for New Orleans and will be up again as soon as she can make the trip down and back.

The Votes for President since 1828.

The electoral votes in the United States for President, in 1828, stood as follows:
Andrew Jackson.....178
John Quincy Adams.....83
Jackson's majority.....95
In 1832, with this result:
Andrew Jackson.....219
Henry Clay.....49
William Wirt.....7
John Floyd.....11
Jackson's majority.....162
In 1836, the vote stood:
Martin Van Buren.....170
Wm. H. Harrison.....83
Daniel Webster.....14
Hugh L. White.....26
L. W. Tazewell.....11
Van Buren's majority.....46
In 1840 the vote stood:
Wm. H. Harrison.....234
Martin Van Buren.....60
Harrison's majority.....174
In 1844 the result was as follows:
James K. Polk.....170
Henry Clay.....105
Polk's majority.....65
In 1848, the vote stood:
Zachary Taylor.....163
Lewis Cass.....127
Taylor's majority.....36
In 1852 the vote stands thus:
Franklin Pierce.....254
Winfield Scott.....42
Pierce's majority.....212
The majority of General Pierce is larger than any of his predecessors ever received at a contested election.

The London News advertising to the success of Franklin Pierce, asks who he is, and after remarking on the same query being made with regard to James K. Polk, closes with the following reminiscence of old times:
There is an English newspaper still extant—as is perhaps the colonial one from which it made extracts—wherein may be seen the inquiry—"who is George Washington?" And the paper goes on to inform its readers that this George is an obscure militiaman, who can't help meddling with matters that he did not fully understand, and who will soon be mercifully returned to obscurity in Virginia, if he does not provoke his judges too far. Moreover the reader is desired to let him know that the company he keeps, one of his intimates being a dirty printer's man named Ben Franklin. After this the Polk or Pierce need wince under the question as to who they are. It is not as a personal matter the inquiry need be regarded at all—by them, or by us.

Mr. Greeley of the Tribune says: "To have sundry known and unknown friends the trouble of writing any more letters soliciting loans or gifts of \$1,000 to \$10,000, the Editor of the Tribune begs leave to state that he has not made \$100,000 by a speculation in City real estate—as indeed, he could not have done, seeing that he never owned \$10,000 worth nor bought any on speculation in his life. Should he ever make any such haul as he seems to have credit of, he will give all his friends early public notice, so that each one may have a fair start. At present however the probability of this making any such sum is not visible, even to the eye of Faith."

A merchant of Boston writing to a lady, who is a firm believer in Spirit Rappings, informs her that he has recently been on an expedition to the spirit land. He brings the intelligence that Daniel Webster is in the third heaven, though he does not state anything in relation to the nature of his employment there. He also says that Prof. Webster, the murderer of Dr. Parkman, is in the first heaven, keeping tavern, and that Dr. Parkman is boarding out his bill with him!

Emanuel Swedenborg, it is said, lived a long time on a cup of water and a cracker a day, and enthusiastic believers in spiritual manifestations contend now that any person can see and converse with spirits if they reduce themselves to such sparse diet. The desire of persons for good living almost precludes the idea of expecting that such persons can live on such a small allowance of food in this world, the subject considering the high price of provisions, is certainly worthy of a careful investigation. If man, by spiritualizing his nature, can live so economically here, how much more so can he live in the "world to come!" Even if it takes a cup of cold water and a cracker per day there is certainly a pleasing consideration. Dr. Parkman's bill against Prof. Webster will last some time unless crackers and Croton are unfortunately for the Dr. very dear in that locality. This whole subject of spiritual diet must be very interesting to boarding house keepers and butchers.

A CHICKASAW NEWSPAPER.—We learn from the Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald, that an association of Chickasaw Indians intend to publish a weekly newspaper at Post Oak Grove, Chickasaw Nation. It will be called the "Chickasaw Intelligencer." The paper will be neutral in Politics and religion. The Herald in noticing the prospectus, remarks that the Chickasaws are a very interesting tribe of Indians, and are making rapid strides in civilization. Their onward march is evidenced by the projected publication of a newspaper.

Miss Pennell, niece of the Hon. Horace Mann, of Massachusetts, has been appointed Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in Antioch College, Ohio, of which Mr. Mann is President.

We understand that efforts are being made to induce Henry Ward Beecher to return to Indianapolis, not however with much prospect of success.

The New Law of Administration.

This law, now on file in the Clerk's office, varies so widely from the old system, especially in regard to the providing and payment of claims against an estate, that all persons, who ever expect to die, or to act as administrators, or to have debts due them by an estate, (and we suppose those classes will include nearly everybody) should be familiar with its provisions. All Administrators (we use this term in this article to include Executors also) must pay the Clerk 10 cents for a pamphlet copy of it, 64 pages, and other persons may purchase them at the same price.

When a man shall die, leaving a widow on a minor child, the wearing apparel of the deceased, and his family Bibles and school books, and provisions on hand, provided for the consumption of the family, are not inventoried, but remain for the use of the family; and before the return of the inventory, the widow may select for her own use, at the appraised value, \$300 worth of personal property. If a widow presents a petition to the Court, stating under oath, that she believes her husband's estate is less than \$300 in value, the Court, if her statement is verified by appraisal, may order it to be delivered over to her, without administration.

At the Administrator's Sale, which, as well as the Administration notice, must be advertised three weeks in some newspaper of the County, the notes taken must waive the appraisal laws, and also bear interest from date.

Claims against an estate, whether due or not, are to be filed within one year with the Clerk of the Court, or if not, they are absolutely barred, if filed 30 days before the final settlement of the estate.—The Clerk makes a list of these claims, which are spread upon the docket, and they stand for trial, the claimant appearing as plaintiff, and the Administrator as defendant. This trial is to be governed by the rules of practice of the Circuit Court, except that the Administrator or claimant, may, in the discretion of the Judge, be examined under oath. But here is a still more stringent provision, which we quote from the law verbatim. "No claim, except for the services as administrator, shall be allowed unless proved by other testimony than that of the claimant." Claims, when allowed by the Court, are entered upon its records and bear interest from that time.

Real Estate, ordered to be sold to pay debts, must bring two-thirds its appraised value and credit cannot be given on any payments for longer than 18 months.

Here is another feature. Money, received by the Administrator, is to be paid in each term of Court, when the amount exceeds \$50, unless the Administrator shows, by vouchers, that it has been paid out upon valid claims allowed by the Court, or preferred debts; and the Court may order such sums of money to be loaned out under such regulations as it may deem advantageous to the interests of the estate." If an Administrator fails to make this report of moneys received at each term, a citation is to issue immediately, and if he does not appear and report at the next term, he is to be removed instantaneously.

Debts owing by the estate are not to be paid, except judgments and mortgages which are liens on real estate, funeral and administration expenses of last illness, until after one year, unless the Court is satisfied that the estate is solvent to pay the debts, or may direct the Clerk to do it.

The law very properly endeavors to hasten final settlements. At the end of one year, the Administrator is to make a full exhibition of his proceedings, and if possible the estate is to be finally settled then. If there are unsettled debts, and creditors whose claims are not larger, will take them in pay, they are to be transferred to them to facilitate final settlements. Administrators may file their account current, in vacation, at any time, in order to make final settlements at next term, ten days notice of which is to be published by the Clerk.

The stringent provisions in regard to claims will often require widows to testify in Court in regard to the correctness of store bills and other debts, which only they, the deceased, and the claimant were cognizant of. A number of valuable forms for the use of administrators are found in the back part of the pamphlet which contains the law.—South Bend Register.

The New York National Democrat says that the real estate excitement is up to fever heat in that city and vicinity, at the present time. Immense fortunes are made in a few days by the buying and selling of real estate. Two gentlemen purchased 300 acres of land near Newark, N. J., for \$150,000. In a few days after they sold out one tenth of the land, in lots, for what the whole cost them.—They expect to make two millions of dollars by their speculation.

ANOTHER NEW BANK.—A new bank under the Free Banking law, is established in Indianapolis. It is to be called the "City Bank of Indianapolis." The necessary papers have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and it will go into operation in few days.
Capital stock \$500,000. Anthony Defrees, of Indianapolis, Proprietor.

The St. Louis Intelligencer states that an intelligent German scholar, named Hamphausen, arrived in that city, who walked the entire distance from New York city, and carried with him a valuable library of standard scientific works. He started from home on a scientific tour but by some means finding himself short of money, he left New York with twenty cents in his pocket, his wheelbarrow, and his library.

The National Era, the Free Soil paper published at Washington City, says that its subscription list is near up to twenty-five thousand, and that they still come.

One the 4th of July next there will be a complete railroad connection between Jeffersonville and Chicago, by way of Indianapolis and Lafayette.

Salaries to be raised.
The Democratic party claim to be peculiar friends of an economical expenditure of the people's money. Already they begin to talk about raising the pay of all foreign Ministers, and those attached to them! They say it is necessary, in order to enable them to get into good society in the country where they reside. We shall see how well all the professions of economy are carried out.—Indiana Journal.

Mr. Webster, the Whig Secretary of State, addressed a circular to the Whig diplomatists abroad requesting a report of their expenses of living.—They all report that they spend more money than their income. Dinners and wine constitute a heavy item in these extravagant operations. On this report, the Whig Secretary recommends an increase of salaries. So much for this story.—State Sentinel.

Hon. George W. Jones of Iowa, has been re-elected to the United States Senator, for six years from the 4th of March next.

The State Sentinel says, we are glad to see that both our Senators voted against the resolution to bestow on Gen. Scott the empty title and unmeaning rank of Lieutenant General.

A London letter of the 26th of November last, published in the New York Commercial, says:—Advices have been received from Australia to the 21 of September, being nearly two months later than those by the previous arrival. They confirm all the anticipations regarding the yield of gold at the Mount Alexander mines, in the colony of Victoria, and although precise statements are wanting of the amount collected, there is reason to assume that for a month or two before the date of the present intelligence it must have averaged £400,000 a week.

The extent and abundance of the fields are such that new comers of all kinds appear to be welcomed, and there can be but little question that any considerable amount of population might find ample gains. No instances of prolonged failure are mentioned, and there has been some cases of sudden success more marvellous than any before reported. Thus an instance is stated of one party who obtained £6,000 in a single morning. New deposits are constantly being discovered, not only in Victoria but in the adjoining Colony of New South Wales. In south Australia also where the search had hitherto proved ineffectual, a large field of great richness is now announced to have been opened up, within a short distance of the town of Adelaide.

Under these circumstances, although the tide of emigration was settling in strongly, there was no reduction in the high rates for all descriptions of labor, the attraction of the mines rendering it hopeless to induce any large number of persons to accept permanent engagements. It was as difficult as ever for ships to get away, and hence the remittances of gold to England were less than would otherwise have been the case, although they were enormously large. During the past week upwards of £1,000,000 has arrived in London, one vessel having brought £800,000, and other shipments of about £1,000,000 has arrived in London, one vessel having brought £630,000, and other shipments of about £1,000,000 are known to be on their way.

SEVEN TONS OF AUSTRALIA GOLD.—On Nov. 23, three vessels arrived in the River Thames, from Australia, with the extraordinary quantity of upwards of seven tons of gold on board. One of the ships, the Eagle, was freighted with the largest amount of the precious metal ever known to arrive in one vessel, viz: 150,000 ounces, (upward of six tons) and of the value of £600,000. The Eagle also had the most rapid passage on record, having done the voyage from Melbourne to the Downs in seventy-six days. The other ships are the Sapphire, from Sydney, with 14,668 ounces on board and the Pelham, from Sydney, with 27,762 ounces. The Mailand also arrived a day or two since, from Sydney, with 14,667 ounces. Great however, as has been the wealth brought over by the Eagle, the ship Dido is expected in a few days, which will far surpass it, having on board 283,000 ounces or about ten tons and a half of the precious metal. The Neptune, with 17,000 ounces, the Andromache, 42,051 ounces, and other ships with as valuable freights are nearly due.

They have an old man in the Cincinnati jail, says the Commercial, whose only crime is "old age, blindness, and inability to labor." He found a lodgement there under the vagrant act; and is now, in his one hundredth year (for the paper states he was born in 1753,) he is thrust into jail among malefactors and felons—loaded down with the terrible and triple sin of old age, blindness, and