

# GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, JAN. 28, 1837.

We re-publish an article from the Vermillion Gazette, upon the interesting subject of the Wabash River, and should avail of the occasion to remind our readers of certain events, and urge some additional views, but we are promised a series of essays upon the subject, and for the present confine ourselves to the following extract from the Mount Carmel Sentinel:

"The object of all legislation should be to promote the interests of the people, the whole people. This cannot always be effected; local difficulties, the resources of a state, or a spirit of division among its citizens, may all, or either of them be insuperable obstacles in the path of the statesman who seeks to benefit all. Where these impediments exist, no just ground of complaint is presented; no true cause of dissatisfaction on the part of constituents is created; the legislature must be acquitted of blame, and the fault charged to a proper account. But, when on the contrary, this is not the case, when the general assembly of a state provides alone for certain portions, and is insufficient in her donations here but sparing and liberal there to the great aggrandizement of one section of country and the manifest disadvantage of another, an evil is entailed upon the portion neglected, that calls loudly for redress. The grand object of legislation is not attained, inasmuch as the representative body is unmindful of the interests of a part of community, without a sufficient excuse at hand to palliate its inattention.

We are of opinion, and have long been, that the legislature of Indiana has been partial in its operations that a large and important portion of her territory had been left out of the multitude of its appropriations and that for this inattention there is no valid apology."

We have more than once, heard the subject matter involved in the following resolutions talked over as causes of grievance demanding the interference of wholesome legislation; and we hope they will not be evaded, or suffered to sleep by the present legislature.

Mr. Thornton offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law on that subject, as to provide that certified copies of deed and conveyances of real estate, which have been regularly acknowledged or proved and recorded, shall be admitted in courts of justice, as evidence, without further proof of the execution of the same; and also that the law be further amended, so as to require all mortgages or bill of sale of personal property to be recorded in the proper Recorder's office, within thirty days after the execution of the same.

Mr. Mitchell offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill which its provisions will require the circuit judges to file in writing their charges to the traverse juries with the Clerks of the Circuit Courts, for the benefit of all persons concerned.

## THEATRICAL.

We stepped into the Theatre on Tuesday night, and were amused and gratified at the representation of the Comedy of Charles 2d. The character of the merry monarch

"Who never said a foolish thing, And never did a wise one,"

was well conceived and sustained by Mr. Lindsey. The extent of his powers and his various excellencies far exceeded our expectations. Mr. Pottle, in the character of the witty Rochester, manifested talents, which, if properly exercised, cannot fail to raise him to a very respectable rank in his profession; and Mr. Lathrop, in the warm-hearted and jovial Baccarat, was very successful. It is a line of acting for which he is well calculated.

Mrs. Pottle and Mrs. Edstrom played well the characters of Mary and the Lady Clara; and the songs, dance and entertainment which followed, were conducted much to the satisfaction of the audience. Billy Barlow was admirable. As for Mr. Burgess, it was indeed "All around my hat"—excellent. Mr. B. in his "comical way," excels. The dance by Miss Higgins was graceful and delightful. When it is taken into consideration the various difficulties the company have to encounter in consequence of the small room which they occupy, and the necessary want of space for their enactments, it must be yielded that the performances which they have submitted to the public, have, to say the least, been very respectable; and the rounds of applause with which they have been greeted, and the full houses who have witnessed their efforts to please, give proof that they have not labored in vain in making themselves popular with our citizens.

They intend leaving on to-morrow morning for Terre-Haute, where, it is hoped, they will meet that success which they so justly merit.

Extract of a letter, dated Vandalia, Illinois, January 17, 1837.

"I had no time before I left, nor have I had since, to make such a comment on the Indiana System of Internal Improvement, as its numerous imperfections renders necessary and proper to the people. There is a thing called 'A System' springing into being here. It embraces such works

as will unite votes enough upon selfish or local considerations, to carry it through. The following is an outline of it:—A rail road from the terminating point of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, to the mouth of the Ohio. Near \$5,000,000 are appropriated to it. A rail road from Alton to Shawneetown, and another from Alton to Mt. Carmel—\$100,000 are appropriated to the Wabash River, \$100,000 to the Illinois River, \$30,000 to the Little Wabash, \$50,000 to the Kaskaskia River, and \$100,000 to the Rock River. A Rail Road is to be constructed from Quincy on the Mississippi, to the Indiana State line, to intersect the Wabash and Erie canal. This is a stupendous project; it passes through the best part of Illinois, and is the best feature in the bill, as it will give us the benefit of your Indiana Canal, and is advantageous and important to Indiana.—The Vincennes and St. Louis Road, is comparatively neglected, though it gets \$100,000—to be the first of the loan expenditure; and \$30,000 is to be expended between Vincennes and Lawrenceville.—The bill will pass, it is generally believed, without material alteration. It will require between \$8 and 10,000,000 to complete the ideal system. Resolutions have been passed, approving the doctrine of confining the sales of Congress land to settlers and residents, and others asking a pre-emption right for ten years, to such unappropriated lands as lie contiguous to the lines of improvement. This Legislature, it is said, has more talent than any which ever met in Illinois; but it has more of party spirit than talent, and its proceedings are frequently mobocratic. Legislation, is here nothing but bargain and intrigue, reduced to a system. Judges are elected upon party principles! A perfect jackass has just been elected, about thirty years of age, and may hold his office during good behaviour. This is a specimen. A young lawyer is elected Attorney General. He is reported to have neither character, talent, intelligence, nor integrity—a complete debauchee, and has only been in the State a year! But then he's a red-hot Van Buren man—this is enough. The Van Buren system of rewards and punishments, in its practical results, is worse even than a monarchy. Aristides himself, would again be proscribed, were he now living. I am glad I studied law, as it enables me sometimes to lash a villain, and defend an honest man. Governor Duncan goes the whole hog against the corruption of the day, and he says he is willing if vice prevails, to be immolated.

There is a debating mania in the legislature, also a law-altering disposition.—The session will therefore, it is conjectured, be a long one, one probably not less than 3 months."

Mr. Caddington:

If you can inform your readers why the important election on the first Monday of next month of School Trustees, for Vincennes township, and the wished-for decision to sell our valuable school section of land has not appeared in print, you will oblige.

A SUBSCRIBER.

[We can only say in reply, that the above note from a subscriber, communicated the first and only information we possess in relation to the interesting matter.]

INDIANA ASBURY UNIVERSITY.

The following Act of incorporation, introduced into the Senate by the Hon. D. SIGLER, after having passed that body, passed the House of Representatives on the 30th ult.

This Institution was projected by the Indiana Conference, at their meeting of 1835, and its location at Greencastle decided upon at the Annual Conference of 1836.

It will be seen, that although this body is pledged to paragon it, the Institution is not for the special benefit of any particular sect; but, in its design, and the provisions of its Charter, presents the most liberal features. And, as we have no doubt, from the liberality already evinced by many citizens it will be if it is properly fostered, a lasting monument of the intelligence of its founders, and will dispense the blessings of science to the youths of the West, but will afford additional evidence of the liberality and enterprise of the Citizens of our rising State.

Plough Boy.

AN ACT To incorporate the Trustees of the Indiana Asbury University.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to the present General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that the Indiana Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have determined upon establishing an extensive University or College institute, in this State, to the support of which they are pledged to use their united efforts; and which University is forever to be conducted on the most liberal principles, accessible to all religious denominations, and designed for the benefit of our citizens in general; and where as it has been represented, that in consequence of liberal subscriptions and donations, made in the town and vicinity of Greencastle, the healthfulness of the situation and eligibility of the location for the convenience of a public institution, the Indiana Conference have selected that place for the establishment of said University; and whereas, such a University in the State of Indiana, if conducted upon free and enlightened principles, would be of immense benefit to our citizens generally, by disseminating knowledge and useful literature, Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That a seminary of learning shall be, and the same is hereby established in the town

or vicinity of Greencastle, in Putnam county, and State of Indiana, to be known by the name and style of The Indiana Asbury University; which shall be founded and maintained forever, upon a plan the most suitable for the benefit of the youth of every class of citizens, and of every religious denomination, who shall be freely admitted to equal advantages and privileges of education, and to all the literary honors of said University, according to their merit, under the direction of twenty-five trustees, to wit: Robert R. Roberts, John Cowgill, A. C. Stevenson, Wm. H. Thornburg, William Talbott, Rees Hardesty, Joseph Crow, John W. Osborn, Thomas Robison, Hiram E. Talbott, James Montgomery, Daniel Sigler, Isaac Perkins, Tarvin W. Cowgill, William Lee, William K. Cooper, Calvin Fletcher, Gamaliel Taylor, Martin M. Ray, Isaac C. Elston, S. E. Leonard, W. W. Hitt, Joseph A. Wright, Talman A. Howard, and Jacob Hayes, who, with their successors, shall be the trustees of said institution, and shall hold their first meeting at the place of its location, on the first Wednesday of March, 1837.

Sec. 2. That the said trustees, and their successors, by the name of the Trustees of the Indiana Asbury University, shall be a body politic and corporate, and as such forever to exist, and are hereby made able and capable in law, to have, possess, purchase, receive, enjoy, and retain, hold or dispose of, for the use of said University, lands, tenements, rents and annuities, and other hereditaments in fee simple; or for a term of years, life, lives or otherwise; and also money, bonds, bills, notes, goods, chattels, interests, or effects, of whatever nature, quality or kind so ever, by the gift, bargain, sale, or devise of any person or persons, body politic or corporate, capable of making the same; and the same to grant, demise, sell, alien and confirm, in such manner as they shall judge most conducive to the interests of said University. This corporation shall not hold a greater amount of real estate, exclusive of College edifices—than the value of fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. That the said trustees, and their successors, by the name and style of Trustees of the Indiana Asbury University as aforesaid, shall be capable in law, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court or courts of record, before any Judge, Judges or Justices within this State and elsewhere, in all manner of suits, complaints, pleas, causes, matters and demands, of whatsoever kind, nature or form they may be; and all and every other matter, nature and thing therein to do, in as full and effectual a manner, as any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, of like nature, within this State may or can do.

Sec. 4. That the Indiana Annual conference, or such other conferences as may be formed out of the same, by the assent of the Indiana Conference, shall fill all vacancies in the board of trustees, as may occur by death, resignation or otherwise at the first meeting of such conference or conferences, after any vacancy may happen; thus keeping up the full number of twenty-five trustees forever. And the said first named conference, or such other conference as may [be] associated with it by its assent, shall annually appoint any number of visitors, not exceeding nine; who, or so many as shall convene, with the board of trustees, shall constitute a just board, in the permanent appointments of all officers of the said University. And whenever any trustee shall be absent from three stated semi-annual meetings, without good cause assigned at the fourth, or whenever a majority of all the trustees shall declare any one of their body incompetent, of for want of moral character, the board of trustees shall declare their seats vacant and shall thereafter make a temporary appointment to fill the vacancy until the meeting of the next Annual Conference, which shall then fill the same as aforesaid. And the visitors, or so many of them as shall act, shall report to the Conference next succeeding their appointment, the condition of the University, and whether it is conducted in conformity with its charter. And at the time of the admission of any conference to the participation in the appointments aforesaid, the Indiana Conference, and such other conference as it may assent to associate with, shall divide the appointing power of visitors and trustees in such manner as they may mutually agree upon.

Sec. 5. That the said trustees of the Indiana Asbury University, before entering upon the trust reposed in them, shall severally take the following oath of office, to be administered to them by any Justice of the peace in the State of Indiana, that is to say, I (A. B.) do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will, to the best of my skill and judgment, faithfully and truly discharge the duties of a Trustee of the Indiana University, pursuant to the laws and constitution of the United States, and the charter granted by the State of Indiana, establishing said University, without favor, affection or partiality, so help me God. And the said trustees shall have power to appoint annually from their own body a President of the board, Treasurer and secretary; and the treasurer so appointed, shall give bond, with such security, and in such penalty, as the trustees shall think proper, payable to the State of Indiana, for the use of said University, which bond shall by the treasurer and his securities, be acknowledged before the Clerk of the Circuit court of Putnam county, and by him certified and recorded in this office; a copy of which shall be evidence in any suit against said treasurer and his securities for a breach thereof; and it shall be conditioned for the true and faithful discharge of his duty as treasurer of said University, and for the safe keeping of all moneys, bonds, notes,

deeds, mortgages, trusts or other property belonging to the institution, or which shall be put into, or from time to time to come to his hands, which bond may be renewed whenever the said trustees shall require it. And it shall be the duty of said Treasurer to receive and safely keep, all moneys, bonds, notes, obligations or conveyances of real, personal or mixed property, belong to said University; and shall not pay out any of said moneys, except upon the order of the president, countersigned by the secretary; and for any breach of said bond, the treasurer and securities may be proceeded against as upon other official bonds, in the proper courts of the State of Indiana. The said treasurer shall, moreover, once in every year, and as much oftener as the trustees may require, render to them an account of all moneys in his hands, and all moneys by him paid out; stating from whom or what source received, and to whom paid. And in case the Treasurer shall fail or refuse to perform any of the duties required of him by this act, the Trustees of said University shall have power to declare his office vacant, and proceed to the election of a Treasurer to fill the vacancy. And it shall be the duty of every Treasurer, on leaving the office, by removal, resignation or otherwise, upon the order of this board, signed and countersigned as aforesaid, to pay and deliver over all moneys and other property in his hands, belonging to said University, into the hands of his successor in office. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a fair record of all the proceedings of the Board of Trustees, and at the close of every session lay them before the President for the signature, and to do and perform all other acts, which by this charter, may be required of him. And it shall be the duty of the President of the Board, to preside in all their meetings when present, and to perform all the duties which are usually performed by the presiding officer in all similar bodies; and in case of his absence at the time of any meeting of the board, it shall be the duty of the Trustees to appoint a President pro tem.

Sec. 6. That the said Trustees, and their successors, shall have authority to make and use a common seal, with such device and inscriptions, as they shall think proper; and the same to change, alter and renew at pleasure, and shall also, at any regular meeting of the board, when one or more of the visitors shall be present from time to time forever hereafter, have full power and authority, to constitute and appoint permanently, in such manner as they shall deem expedient, a President of the University or college of faculties, together with such professors and instructors, as may, at any time be necessary to form an efficient faculty for the proper instruction of students in the arts and sciences, in the learned professions, and all the branches of liberal and professional instruction, as taught in the best Universities in our country. And the said president and professors, with such other instructors, as may, by the Trustees be included, shall be known and distinguished by the name of Faculty of the Indiana Asbury University; and in that name shall be capable of exercising such powers and authorities, rights and privileges, in the institution, as shall be delegated to them according to the by-laws enacted by the Trustees; and the said board of Trustees, may at any meeting make a temporary appointment, of any of the foregoing faculty, in the absence of such visitor or visitors, until a regular meeting, at which one or more of such visitors may be present. And a majority of the said twenty-five trustees, together with a majority of the said nine visitors, may at any time, in joint meeting, by resolution to that effect, declare the appointment or office of any of the faculty or instructors vacant and proceed to fill such vacancy, at such joint meeting, or at any future meeting they may designate.

7. That the said Trustees and their successors in office, shall meet at least twice every year, in stated semi-annual meetings, to be appointed by their own ordinances, and at such other times as by their said ordinances, they shall direct, for the purpose of transacting such business for the prosperity and welfare of the institution as may come before them; in all which meetings, nine Trustees being present, shall constitute a quorum for transacting business. But a majority of said twenty-five trustees shall be required to make, pass, and establish ordinances, rules and by-laws, not contrary to the constitution and laws of this state, for the government of said University, and proper the education of its students, and by them to delegate to the president, professors and other teachers, such powers and authorities, as they may judge expedient for the government of the institution. And the said majority of Trustees shall also have power at any legal meeting to alter or amend any rules or regulations by them established; and to do all matters and things which they may deem expedient for the faithful fulfillment of their trusts.

Sec. 8. That the said Trustees, and their successors, shall have authority, whenever in their opinion the funds of the institution will justify the measure, to admit gratuitously, in whole or in part, as the respective cases may require, such person or persons as they may think proper to enjoy the benefits of tuition in said University. And said Trustees are hereby authorized to receive subscriptions, donations and bequests, either in money, personal, real or mixed property, for the purpose of enable them to meet the expenditures requisite in establishing and continuing said institution.

Sec. 9. That for the purpose of stimulating and encouraging the students in their progress, and promoting the general interests of the institution, the said trustees

and faculties shall have full power and authority, once in every year or oftener, as they by an ordinance shall direct, to hold a public commencement with exercises suited to the occasion, and to graduate with Literary Honors, such students as shall, from time to time be found to have merited the same by their character and acquirements. And said Trustees and Faculties shall have power and authority, in furtherance of the aforesaid objects, to confer upon the deserving, any and all degrees in the arts, and in the learned professions, whether honorary or otherwise, in as full and ample a manner as in any similar institution; and may issue when they deem it expedient, testimonials or diplomas, bearing the seal of said University as certificates of the same, signed by the president of the University. It shall also be the duty of the faculty, prior to each commencement, to hold a public examination, in presence of such trustees as may be able to attend, and of other citizens, at which time all the students at said University shall be examined in the several branches of learning which they have respectively studied, that the fidelity of the teachers and the diligence of their pupils may appear.

Sec. 10. This act, is hereby declared to be a public act, and shall be construed liberally for every beneficial purpose hereby intended; and no omission to use any of the privileges hereby granted, shall cause a forfeiture of the same, nor shall any gift, grant, conveyance or devise, to or for the benefit of the corporation, be defeated or prejudiced by any misnomer, misdescription or informality whatever; provided the intention of the parties can be shown or ascertained beyond reasonable doubt.

Sec. 11. The state hereby reserves the right at the session of the Legislature, for the years 1846 and 7, 1847 and 8 and every tenth session after either of those sessions to alter or amend this charter: provided however, no amendment shall ever be made to change the fundamental principles upon which this institution is established.

This act to take effect, and be in force from and after its publication in the "Western Plough Boy," a newspaper published in Greencastle, Putnam county.

Mr. Benton's Speech on the Specie Circular.—"MULTUM IN PARVO."—We have been anxious to publish Mr. Benton's Speech on the Treasury Circular, but have been prevented by its interminable length. The Globe has been laboring and groaning under five or six columns per day, and "to be continued for a week or two." Fortunately, however, we have found the following most excellent condensation of the whole speech which we at once insert, as containing its whole substance in a few lines:

Mr. President.—The Bank of the United States—blood and thunder and oons! Blood, and thunder, and oons!—the Bank of the United States. The Treasury Circular—Great gods, and little fishes! Great gods, and little fishes—the Treasury Circular! General Jackson and me—and the Bank of the United States!! Alex. Gazette.

Ohio Legislature.—Considerable excitement prevailed among the members of this body in consequence of a charge brought by Mr. CUSHING, a member of the lower House, from Clark county, S. S.—Mr. Cushing charges Mr. S. with having attempted to bribe him by offering him \$1,000 for his influence in obtaining the passage of a law, making an appropriation to connect the waters of Lake Erie and Muskingum river through the valleys of Killbuck and black rivers. Mr. S. admits that he proffered the money but intended it as present "for extra services in collecting facts and arguments, and advancing the main object by diffusing the requisite information." Mr. Cushing laid the subject before the House, who arraigned Mr. S. for a "breach of privilege," but no decision had been reached at our last adjourns.

Lawyers brought back to their Horn Barks.—By an act of the Legislature of Arkansas, it appears this new State is determined to make a thorough sifting of the pretensions of legal gentlemen. Accordingly all the lawyers, old and young, were summoned to the bar of the Supreme Court to undergo a new examination. The grey headed veterans of special pleading, and the young limbs of attorneys, while passing through this ordeal, presented a rather ludicrous and motley assemblage; and the whole corps, after being thus reprobated, were stamped anew and set adrift in the community in search of new clients.

At this moment, when a surplus of money has been declared to be in the Treasury, to an amount singularly contrasting with the predictions of the opponents of the Distribution Bill, and far exceeding the most sanguine anticipations of its friends, the Letter of Judge Clayton, of Georgia, will be found to be of considerable interest. He is not only not opposed to further distribution, if there be further accumulation of revenue beyond the amount required for the necessary purposes of Government, but he is of opinion that the States have a legal title to all the proceeds of the sales of public lands in the territory Northwest of the Ohio, and could recover them from the United States if there were any Court in which such a case could be impartially tried.—Nat. Intel.

The Surplus Revenue.—In the Senate of Pennsylvania, Mr. Toland offered a resolution which was read and laid on the table, premising that the surplus to be distributed will be no longer required, and instructing the delegation in Congress from

that State to endeavor to obtain the passage of a law, vesting in the several states the absolute right and ownership of the funds to be distributed under the act of Congress, passed 23d day of June, 1836, and to effect the repeal of so much of said act as is inconsistent therewith.—Id.

We rejoice in the trust that Mr. Clay will remain in the Senate, and that with him will remain his independence, his talents, and his eloquence. That body has need of them all. Let him recognize the value of his presence there, by the exaltation of his opponents at his proposed retirement. He is no ephemeral name or reputation—no fungous celebrity—the fruits of a shower, to be withered by a sunbeam. His fame, of thirty years' duration, is in the keeping of his country. He will continue to make it worth her keeping. Such men as he characterize their generation, long after the crowd which clusters round to prostrate them, has passed into forgetfulness. The moral power which they embody is made immortal by the worthy ends to which it is applied. The distinguished Senator from Kentucky will, we doubt not, act out his part, undiminished by hate and unassailed by flattery.—Phil. Gaz.

Prayer.—The river that runs slow and creeps by the banks, and begs leave of every turf to let it pass, is drawn into a little hollowness, and spends itself in smaller portions, and dies with devotion; but when it runs with vigor, and a full stream, and breaks down every obstacle, making it even as its own brow, it stays not to creep into little holes, but runs into the sea thro' full and useful channels. So is a man's prayer; if it moves upon the feet of an abated appetite, it wanders into the society of every trifling incident, and stays at the corners of the fancy, and talks with every object it meets; and cannot arrive at heaven; but when it is carried upon the wings of passion and strong desires, a swift motion and a hungry appetite, it passes on through all the intermediate regions of clouds, and stays not till it dwells at the foot of the throne, where mercy sits, and thence sends holy showers of refreshment.—Jeremy Taylor.

We have always thought that we perceived a sly lesson in favor of a Christmas feast, in that passage of the Spectator where the moralist asserts that he made acquaintance with Baxter by participating in one. "I once met," says he, "with a page of Mr. Baxter's under a Christmas pie. Whether or no the pastry cook had made use of it through chance or waggery, for the defence of that superstitious viand, I know not; but upon the perusal of it, I conceived so good an idea of the author's piety, that I bought the whole book." We do most firmly believe that under every element of reasonable and modest mirth, there lurks instruction of the best and purest kind; instruction blended with cheerful recollections, and interwoven with happy hopes. It is a high felicity that man's enjoyments can thus be made subservient to his best interests, and that the pleasures of sense may readily enforce the precepts of virtue. Phil. Nat. Gaz.

Knives and Forks not deadly weapons. A Judge in Boston lately decided on the great question of admitting a culprit to bail, that "the possession of a carving knife and fork, and large shears, they being domestic implements, does not raise any presumption against a party who may have come by them openly and honestly. It would, therefore, be a very violent construction of the clause in the statute—"armed with a deadly weapon"—to consider either a deadly weapon, without some proof that it was actually used as such." N. Y. Ev. Post.

A Strong Claim.—At the last quarterly meeting of the Exeter (Eng.) Humane Society, a man claimed a reward for saving the life of his wife from drowning!

Intemperance in London.—We regret to state, says Bell's Life in London, of the 12th Nov. that several suicides have been announced in the daily papers during the week, all having their origin in habits of intoxication.

The following sentence, from one of Lord Bacon's essays, unite a wise maxim with a shrewd admonition. He says: "It is good not to try experiments in the States, except the necessity be urgent, or the utility evident; and well to beware that it be the reformation that draweth on the change, and not the desire of change that pretendeth the reformation."

Boston Common.—The iron fence around the Boston Common is completed. The whole cost including the other improvements, will amount to \$82,500. It is 5,930 feet long on all sides, was commenced July 5, and finished 16th December.—N. Y. Express.

Mr. Poindester.—It will be gratifying to the many well wishers of Mr. Poindester, to learn that the Natchez Courier of the 5th inst. represents his situation as improving, and that there was then a fair prospect of his recovery.—Id.

From two to four hundred Germans have gone from Cincinnati to Chicago to work on the public improvements.—Id.

George Colman the "younger" has gone to his account. He was the author of John Bull, the Poor Gentleman, the Mountaineers, and other pieces which in their day enjoyed great popularity, and even now, retains possession of the stage. For "John Bull" he received, it is said, the immense sum of £12,000.—Id.