



VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, JAN. 15, 1842.

Since our last nothing of much importance has been finally acted upon by our Legislature. Amongst other things which have passed the Senate we see an act to incorporate the Vincennes Historical and Antiquarian Society, or in the House the passage of a bill exempting the Vincennes Fire Company from working the roads.

Monday, the 13th day of January, is the day fixed upon by our Legislature for its adjournment.

We have been requested from and agree to publish the prospectuses that have been sent from our eastern brethren of the press, many one of which would have been a column in our paper, thereby enabling us to a free exchange for one year—to be followed up of course each year in the same way. Now for the information of all such hereafter, we say, meaning what we say, that unless the cost of a dollar per square, accompanies each request for all time to come, solicitations of that kind will be treated as they deserve to be treated by us, with contempt. We have no idea of filling our paper with useless prospectuses, to the exclusion of interesting matter, cheating our patrons out of what belongs to them. We would like to shake hands with all the editors in this state on this score. What say you?

Home Manufactures.—We this week present to our readers the opinion of Mr. Carnan in relation to the present embarrassment of the country, and the remedy therefore. We think with Mr. Carnan that if our own mechanics were properly supported in business, much money would be kept at home that is yearly sent abroad for articles made at home. We should shake off the apathy which has long been indulged in towards this subject, and bear ourselves to a right sense of duty. Let us all agree to talk about it—reason upon it—act upon it—we are all interested, for labor crowded out of one channel, will seek another. Patronizing the farmer and mechanic has a two-fold advantage—money is not only kept in the place where this patronage is extended, but it causes the production of all kinds to come amongst us, rather than to be sent once the consequence, and prosperity will surely follow, so that these U. S. States are independent.

On Monday evening the 27th ult., about twelve o'clock, quite a shock of an earthquake was felt in Vincennes, which we at the time failed to notice, and which we doubt we would have forgotten altogether, had we not since seen several notices of it in our exchanges, one of which we published in our last. It was felt in Bellville, Ill., St. Louis, Louisville and New-Haven.

A man named Edward J. Sandell, has lately been arrested in New Jersey, supposed to be the murderer of the late lamented Miss Rogers.

The Commissioner of Patents at Washington City has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the recovery of the articles stolen on the 15th ult. from the Patent Office. The articles stolen are valued at from ten to fifteen thousand dollars. They consist of a very splendid necklace of pearls, a splendid snuff box of gold, elaborately ornamented with diamonds of great brilliancy, in the centre of which is the letter A, the gold jewelled scabbard of a sword, and other minor articles of value. The box was presented to Louis Harris, Esq., by the Emperor of Russia, and it alone was valued at five thousand dollars. The necklace was valued at two thousand five hundred dollars. There were about twenty gentlemen in the room at the time of the theft.

Perpetual Motion.—This long wished-for discovery appears to have been made at last by Dr. C. C. Eddy, of Mississippi. It seems that the Doctor has constructed a machine that moves by the agency of condensed air, and condenses the air itself in its operation.

Resumption of specie payments.—At the last session of the board of directors of the State Bank of Indiana, a resolution was passed that the Bank would be prepared on the first of August to unite with the banks of Ohio and Kentucky, in a resumption.

At a late number of the Springfield, Ill. Journal, we find the following response to said resolution by the Bank of Illinois.

STATE BANK OF ILLINOIS.

Dec. 29, 1841.
At a meeting of the Directors of this Bank on the 21st inst., the following preamble and resolution was adopted, viz: Whereas a Circular has been received from the State Bank of Indiana, setting forth that the said bank will be prepared to unite with the banks of Ohio and Kentucky in the resumption of specie payments on the first day of August next—therefore

Resolved, That the State Bank of Illinois and its Branches, will be prepared to join with the Banks of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, in the resumption of specie payments on the said first day of August next.

By order of the Board,

N. H. RIDGLEY, Cash'r.

Total number of interments from deaths of yellow fever in the city of New Orleans in the year 1841

The Catholic Cemetery,	12
Cypress Grove Cemetery,	77
Protestant Cemetery,	63
St. Patrick's Cemetery,	78
Lafayette Cemetery,	241
Jewish Cemetery, (in Lafayette),	10
Porter's Field,	1,123
Total,	1,614
Natives of the United States,	258
Natives of foreign countries,	1,055
Natives of countries unknown,	299
Total,	1,811

Hydrophobia.—We saw by the last Louisville Journal, that a young man named Thomas Moore, an officer in the Merchant's Savings Institution, of that city, who was very highly esteemed for his integrity of character, died on Sunday morning last of that most terrible and distressing malady.

About five weeks since he was married, and was bitten on the left hand on the night after his marriage by a rabid dog, and on the morning of the thirty-sixth day from the bite, the symptoms of hydrophobia presented themselves, which terminated his earthly career on the 9th inst.

One hundred barrels of salt, one hundred thousand feet of lumber, one hundred barrels of pork, five hundred logs of land, and twenty-five hogheads of tobacco, were washed away by a very sudden rise of the Ohio at Cincinnati, on Friday last the 7th inst.

The trial of John C. Colt, for the murder of Mr. Adams, about which so much was said some time since, has been postponed for three weeks.

Mr. Caddington.

I present you with the answer of the Enigma of last week, and give you the following:

- 1. I am composed of 22 letters.
- My 11, 15, 3, 17, 4, 15 is an ornament to the country.
- My 11, 5, 3, 7, 10, 22, 17 is an implement of husbandry.
- My 21, 17, 5, 11, 18, 17, 1 is something seen in every town.
- My 15, 5, 13, 22, 17, is a celebrated Post.
- My 21, 17, 14, 16, 9 is an American General.
- My 22, 13, 14, 17, 1 is a citizen of Vincennes.
- My 4, 2, 7, 20 is a disagreeable companion.
- My 13, 12, 1 is a large boat.
- My 18, 19, 17, 1 is that which some would rather never have existed.
- My whole applies to those who fail.

Answer to the Enigma of last week.

Richards Y. Caddington.

We are certainly very much obliged to our fair enigmatical correspondent, for this compliment, and consider ourselves indebted to her one—

Hereafter we hope the answer will accompany each enigma.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

In Senate.

Mr. Carnan offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, in times of great embarrassment, like the present, it behooves the people of the State to economize, and to make and raise within themselves as many of the necessities of life as possible, thereby keeping within the State as much money as possible, and to increase the amount of money annually sent abroad for the purchase of commodities; and whereas the Legislature has no power

to pass such laws without the consent of Congress, therefore,
Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture be instructed to report a memorial and joint resolution to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, requesting them to use their influence in obtaining the passage of a law granting to the Legislature of this State the privilege of passing laws for the encouragement and protection of our home industry.

Mr. Carnan said, the proposition submitted has more substantial and permanent relief in it to the people of the state, in my opinion, than any other that has been presented during the present session. Gentlemen talk a good deal about the embarrassments of the people. Would it not be wiser to cast about an effective remedy for the cause of them, and then strike at the root of the evil? Some say it is the internal improvement system. This cannot be true. We see that those countries in which none of the internal improvement money has been spent, land and clamorous for relief. I admit that this system has aggravated the distress in certain counties, but still it is not the prime cause. We have similar scenes of gloom in 1840, when there were no internal improvements in the state. What, then, is the prime cause? In my humble opinion it is a disposition on the part of the people to buy rather than make—to run to the merchant for most of those articles which they could either make themselves or obtain from our own mechanics, and the facility with which they can obtain credit leads them to buy more than they can pay for. Let us take to our own jeans, linsey, &c., and buy made our imported articles. Let us foster our own mechanics.

The true indebtedness of a state is its foreign debt. If it were not for the continual drain to pay this debt, our domestic industries would not occasion any embarrassment. A ten-dollar bank note put in circulation may, in a week, fall into the hands of the merchant, who will send it abroad to pay his foreign debt. Now, if instead of sending it away, it had been put in circulation again, it would perform the same tour during the same week, and liquidate the same amount of indebtedness.

There is foreign merchandise to the amount of at least five millions of dollars imported into this state every year. How much of this expenditure could we save to the state, if we were to turn our attention to the encouragement of our own industry? We should save at least one-half. And who pays these five millions? The merchant! No, sir, the money is paid by the farmers and the mechanics—it is paid by the sweat of their brows.

Sir, we are clothing and feeding the mechanics of other states and countries. They are growing rich on our labor; and while we are enriching them, we are not only impoverishing ourselves, but our mechanics are languishing.

Mr. West asked if we were willing to give up to the United States any portion of the sovereignty which belonged to the state? The proposition, he said, was unconstitutional on the face of it; and would be utterly separating the state from the Union. He spoke at some length against its expediency and constitutionality.

Mr. Carnan replied: The gentleman from Marion says the resolution contemplates yielding some of our rights as a sovereign state. That we have a right to foster our industry by premiums, &c. But that if the resolution contemplates laying taxes so as to prohibit the introduction of foreign merchandise, it is unconstitutional and would withdraw the state from the Union. The first part of his argument is absurd; and as to the second part of it, he does not know as much about the constitution as he thinks. The express letter of the constitution of the United States, gives to the states the power of passing such laws, by obtaining the consent of Congress.

This, sir, is a new proposition, and I hardly expect it will succeed now, but I believe the people will take it in hand, and if they do nothing else, they will form resolutions for the encouragement and protection of our own industry.

Mr. Read moved to amend as follows: "That each member of the Senate, including the President, be required to appear here, at the next session of the Legislature, clothed in home-grown jeans," which was adopted by consent.

From the Illinois Republican.

Statement

OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF ILLINOIS AND BRANCHES, Nov. 13, 1841.

Capital Stock, State,	\$1,000,000 00
Capital Stock, individual,	241,240 00
Circulation,	1,899,996 00
United States Treasurer,	40 00
Unclaimed Dividends,	1,876 50
Individual Deposits,	70,708 28
Due to other Banks,	7,497 78
Discounts, Ex. Int. &c.,	29,259 01
Surplus Fund,	113,463 35
Branch balances,	2,217 50
	\$2,886,298 51
LIABILITIES.	
Bills Discounted,	\$1,812,070 11

Bills of Exchange,	295,795 47
Suspended Debt,	101,083 02
Illinois Bonds,	302,998 68
Illinois Scrip,	819 55
Bank and Insurance Stock,	11,500 00
Due from other Banks,	178,472 49
Real Estate,	82,236 47
Incidental Expenses,	7,428 31
Cash,	842,371 13
Notes of other Banks,	103,120 00
	\$2,886,298 51

I, JOHN SIDDALL, Cashier of the Bank of Illinois, do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a full and complete statement of the condition of said Bank and Branches on the 13th day of November, 1841.
JOHN SIDDALL, Cash'r.
Nov. 28, 1841.

The Fiscal Agent Bill.

The Fiscal Agent Bill, prepared by a long Report has come to hand. The Bill differs but little from what was expected, and were all men inflexibly honest and judicious, would no doubt, prove highly advantageous to the community. If it can be carried with proper restrictions, we hope it will become a law. The Report, introducing it, is remarkably well written, showing a giant mind, and is attributed to Mr. Webster by some of the papers. The following analysis of the Bill we take from the New York American—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Section 1. Creates in the Treasury Department at Washington an Exchequer Board, to be composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasurer and three Commissioners, to be appointed by the President and Senate—to hold for 2, 4, and 6 years—so that one vacancy shall occur every two years, not removable except for causes specified, &c. One of these Commissioners to be President—to hold for 2 years. Secretary of the Treasury to appoint all subordinates.

Sec. 2. Exchequer may establish agencies not exceeding two in each state. Agents to be appointed and removable for cause by Secretary of Treasury.

Secs. 3 and 4. Exchequer and its agencies to be the fiscal, pension and loan agents of the United States. All demands against the United States to be paid at option of the holder in coin or Treasury notes.

Sec. 5. Exchequer and agencies may receive private deposits of coin and issue certificates therefor never charging over 1 per cent. therefor. Such deposits never to exceed fifteen millions; certificate, and all other paper issued, redeemable, only where issued.

Sec. 6. Requires establishment of proper bye-laws, &c.

Sec. 7. Authorizes issue of Treasury Notes in sums from \$5 to \$1,000—redeemable in coin at the office where issued and re-issuable.

Sec. 8. Outstanding amount of Treasury notes never to exceed fifteen millions.

Sec. 9. Exchequer and agencies to settle weekly with banks with which they deal, and never to have less than one-third of the amount of its outstanding paper, in coin.

Sec. 10. Exchequer may draw on its agencies, and vice versa, never charging more than the cost of transporting specie, and in no case over two per cent.

Sec. 11. Exchequer and agencies may buy bills of Exchange not payable in the same State, and drawn not within miles of place of paying; and if within 500 miles, of not longer date than 30 days' date; over 500 miles, of 20 days' date; the seller not to be charged the rate of over 6 per cent. interest and the cost of transporting specie.

Sec. 12. No agencies to receive private deposits or purchase Exchanges or sell drafts except for the objects of the Treasury in any State where forbidden by the laws of such state.

Sec. 13. Authorizes an issue of five millions of five per cent. stock to aid operations of Exchequer, if required, which stock may be sold, and interest, and ultimately principal, be redeemed, by exchequer; the whole, however, under guarantee of the United States.

Sec. 14. Requires that public accounts and private accounts to be kept in separate books, and that profits of private business to pay all salaries and expenses, and balance shall be so appropriated until over \$2,000,000 shall accrue. Two millions to be left as a contingent fund.

Sec. 15. Suits to be brought in the name of the United States.

Sec. 16. Vault, &c., (Sub-Treasury) to be provided in Washington, and in the Mints and Custom Houses.

Sec. 17. Exchequer may appoint any specie paying bank its agent, but no such bank to receive deposits and deal in exchange on account of Exchequer.

Sec. 18. Accounts in detail to be made to Secretary of Treasury as often as required, and by him submitted to Congress; outstanding Treasury Notes at every quarter to be published.

Secs. 19 and 20 Denounce as misdemeanors or felons, according to the case, all embezzlement, false certificates on part of Exchequer Commissioners or agents.

O'Connell and the McLeod Case.

At the Close of a repeal meeting in Dublin, the great champion of Ireland spoke upon the subject of the trial and acquittal of McLeod, and took the American side of the question, as will be seen by the following emphatic language: "They had a happy escape, and he would tell them what they escaped from. They were dearly and sincerely attached to their beloved little Queen, and it would

be most painful to them to see her involved by her ministers in a war in which the heart of her loyal Irish people could not go with her. They would not disobey the law; but they would have shrunk from engaging in a war against their warm hearted and sympathizing friends of America. (Loud and enthusiastic cheering.) The Americans had the best of the contest which was now concluded—the honest American pride had been gratified by the result—and his hope of peace rested on this, that the American nation had vindicated its own honor—had vindicated the law of the land against a supposed murderer, and had done so in defence of England; for if McLeod had been found guilty, the terror of England could not have prevented his condemnation, and, he greedily feared, his execution. America had decreed that whatever might be the power of a nation opposed to them, should the blood of an American citizen be shed, no other power should govern the murderer from Justice. This was the triumph to America, and an important lesson to the government of Europe."

The Natchez Free Trader thinks there is a vast difference between a racial in ruffles and a racial in rage. The law thinks so too. The former gets off on account of its friends, and the latter gets "Jesse" for the sake of society.

How to make good Coffee.—The question is often asked, why it is that good coffee cannot be procured in this country? The reason is simply this, coffee is spoiled in the burning, and sufficient care is not taken in preparing it for the table. To make coffee equal to the French is very simple, and very easy, and for the benefit of all good coffee, we will state the manner in which it should be done. First, procure the best coffee possible. See that your cook does not burn it, but roast it to the color of a golden brown, and never allow it to remain in its burnt or roasted state for more than three days, as after that time it will lose its strength. Secondly, in lieu of the ancient method of boiling your coffee for an hour or more over a hot fire, and then being obliged to settle it with such rareties as *fat skin, egg shells* and the like, procure a biggen, as it is termed, and make a distillation or decoction by putting the coffee in the apartment in which the strainer is, and turning thereon boiling hot water. Take care that the nose of the coffee pot has a stopper to prevent the steam from escaping, and cover the top of your biggen immediately after having turned the water upon the coffee; as it is a most important requisite to have the steam confined. Judgement is also to be used, as to the quantity of water to be used. The best coffee may be spoiled by too much water applied to it. The coffee should be made very strong, and if strong enough its color will be quite black. Lastly, having made your coffee of great strength do not use hot water to dilute it, but in lieu thereof take boiling hot milk and weaken the coffee to your taste. By following these directions you will have as fine a cup of coffee as can be made in any country.

The time required for making coffee in this manner is but a few minutes, the coffee being made as fast as the liquid issues through the strainer.—*Boston Times.*

Lawyer Manufactures.—Lawyers are turned out now-a-days about as rapidly as clothes pins at a Yankee factory—would they were as useful articles. At the last supreme Court held at Rochester, no less than thirty-six Counsellors and fifty-six Attorneys were "examined, admitted, and sworn in." The whole corps will have to keep stirring up dissensions as busy as toddy sticks to get a decent living.

Cleveland Herald.

Have you no Schools?—By order of Government, the roads in Prussia are lined with fruit trees. Noticing that some of them had a wisp of straw attached to them, I inquired of a coachman what it meant. He replied that the straw was intended as a notice to the public not to take fruit from those trees without special permission. "I fear," said I, "that such a notice in my country, would be an invitation to attack them."—*Prof. Stone.*

Senator Clay of Ala. has resigned his seat in Congress, and his resignation has been communicated to the Legislature.—Bad health in his family is the reason assigned for this step.

Robbery.—During a recent trip of the Patrick Henry from Cincinnati to St. Louis, the Clerk's Office was broken open and \$4,000 which had been sent by the clerk, was abstracted, together with \$40 belonging to the boat. No blame was attached to the clerk; nor had any clue been found to lead to the detection of the burglar.—*Lou. Gaz.*

Quite a Donor.—The bank of England covers five acres of ground, and employs over nine hundred clerks. Every thing for the use of the bank is made on its own premises, and the printing of its notes is a large item. A note once returned to the bank is never to be re-issued, but is filed away, and at the end of ten years burnt. The workmen are busy at work every day in the year, save Sundays, in printing notes. At the annual burning, two days are required, with a large fire, to destroy the old notes; and it employs two men constantly in feeding the fire.

Small Matters.—The nerve of a tooth, not as large as the finest cambric needle, will sometimes drive a strong man to distraction. A mosquito can make an elephant absolutely mad. The coral rock which causes a navy to founder, is the work of worms. The warrior that withstood death in a thousand forms may be killed by an insect. The deepest wretchedness often results from a perpetual continuance of petty trials. A chance look from those we love often produces exquisite or unalloyed pleasure.

A Pirate's Treasure.—A fisherman named L. Coanobo, who resided near the old fort at Barataria Island, some ten days ago came across a relic of the days of "the Pirate of the Gulf." Having occasion to use some rock in building a furnace to heat a pitch-pot, he set about removing one or two of the flag stones which form an antique fire-place in the interior of the block house. A flag in the centre of the fire-place, by its particular smoothness, attracted his attention, and on taking it up he perceived a small tin box covered over with rust. On opening it he found thirty Spanish doubloons, a pair of earrings of massive gold, set in polished cornelians, and a flat silver image of the Virgin Mary, which was most probably used as the looup for a cavalier's scabbard. This discovery caused no small sensation on the Island, and set every body to digging for treasures; but nothing else has been found as yet.

N. O. Crez. City.

To Elizabeth Bicknell, Sarah Fitzpatrick, intermarried with Abraham Hooper, Mary Fitzpatrick intermarried with Theophilus Morgan, Martha Fitzpatrick, John Fitzpatrick, Prudy Fitzpatrick intermarried with Jesse Shankle, and Fanny Fitzpatrick, intermarried with Shankle, brothers and sisters and heirs at law of Obadiah Fitzpatrick, late of Knox county, deceased, and to the above named husbands and to all others interested.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Elizabeth Fitzpatrick, widow of said Obadiah Fitzpatrick, deceased, will apply at the next term of the Probate Court of said county, to commence on the second Monday, the 15th day of February next, for the appointment of commissioners according to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, to divide the following described real estate situate in the said county among the proprietors thereof and for other relief therein according to law:

- 3. W. frac. qr. of N. frac. sec. No. 13, T. 1, N. R. 8 W., containing 41 acres and 6 hundredths, being the same which was patented to James Ashby, May 1, 1829.
- 4. of the N. W. qr. of N. frac. sec. 13, T. 1 N. R. 8 W., containing 75 acres and 35 hundredths.
- 5. W. qr. of N. W. frac. qr. of sec. 13, T. 1, N. R. 8 W., containing 41 acres and 6 hundredths, being the same which was patented to James Ashby, May 1, 1829.
- 6. of the N. W. qr. of N. frac. sec. 13, T. 1 N. R. 8 W., containing 40 acres.
- 7. E. qr. of S. W. qr. of sec. 12, in T. 4, N. of R. 8 W., containing 40 acres.
- 8. W. 1/4 of S. W. qr. of sec. 3, in T. 1 N. of R. 7 W., containing 80 acres, of which the undersigned is proprietor of one undivided third part in fee simple, and the said brothers and sisters of the undivided remainder in equal undivided portions.

ELIZABETH FITZPATRICK, E.

Jan. 11, 1842—32-2.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public auction, on this day, (15th Jan. 1842) between the hours of 12 M. and 4 P. M., on Water street the following described property, to wit:

One large Cooking Store and vessels, an assortment of crockery—a large lot of Locks, of almost every description—looking glasses, tea spoons, metal and lasting buttons, 2 pr counter scales and weights, one large powder can, &c. &c.

Together with many other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under three dollars, Cash; over three dollars a credit of three months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with approved security.

J. DONOVAN, Auctioneer.

Vincennes, Jan. 15, 1842—32-11.

Commissioner's Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Martin Circuit Court, at the November term thereof, 1841, the undersigned Commissioners appointed for that purpose, will expose to sale on the 15th day of February next, on the premises the following described real estate, to wit: the east side of the north fractional section twenty-five, town (2), north of range (4) four west; also, the west fractional section (30) thirty, township (4) three, north of range (3) three west, supposed to contain one hundred and sixty acres, lying in the district of lands sold a Vincennes, being the property of the heirs of the late William Dougherty, late of Martin county, deceased. This land is beautifully situated on White river, in Martin county, Indiana, near what is generally known as Dougherty's Shoals. As for fertility of soil it is not surpassed by any land in the state of Indiana, and no one could fail making a profitable investment by purchasing it. The terms of sale are, the purchaser or purchasers to give his or their note with good freehold security, to be approved by the Commissioners, payable in six, twelve and eighteen months from the date thereof. Sale to take place between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day.

BARNES REILLY,
CAGER PEEK,
HARVEY MANNING } *Comrs.*

Jan. 8, 1842—32-4.

Administrators' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas Anderson, Sr., late of Knox county, Ia., deceased. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. The estate is supposed to be solvent.

CLARK ANDERSON
LOUIS ANDERSON

Jan. 12, 1842—32-31.