

THE FORT WAYNE TIMES.

BY G. W. WOOD.

OFFICE IN THE THIRD STORY (RIGHT HAND)
OPPENHEIT & HANNA'S BRICK BUILD-
ING COLUMBIA ST., FORT WAYNE.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum in advance.
ADVERTISING—Ten cents per line for the
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THE FORT WAYNE TIMES.

No paper was issued from this office on
Saturday last, except a small extra. The
severe illness of a little daughter, ending in
death on last Saturday night, was the cause
of the omission.

MINORITY REPORT.

The following is the report of the minority
of the Committee on Military Affairs, in
Congress, upon the President's celebrated
Standing Army project.

Ordered to lie on the table, and 5,000 extra
copies to be printed.

Mr. Triplett, from the minority of the
committee, submitted the following
REPORT.

The undersigned, a minority of the Com-
mittee on the Militia, to which was re-
ferred the report of the Secretary of
War, on the subject of the militia, and
also his letter transmitting a system of
reorganization of the militia of the United
States, not being able to agree with the
majority of said committee in the
premises assumed, or the reasoning adopted
in their report, although they con-
cur in the same conclusion, beg leave for
themselves to report:

The following extract from the report of
the Secretary of War, lays down the plan
or outline of his schemes: "It is proposed
to divide the United States into eight mili-
tary districts, and to organize the militia in
each district, so as to have a body of twelve
thousand five hundred men in active service
and another of equal number as a reserve.
This would give an armed militia force of
two hundred thousand men, so drilled and
stationed, as to be ready to take their place
in the ranks in defence of their country,
whenever called upon to oppose the enemy,
or repel the invader. The age of the re-
cruit to be from 20 to 37. The whole term
of service to be eight years; four years in
the first class, and four in the reserve; one
fourth part (twenty-five thousand men)
to leave the service every year, passing at
the conclusion of the first term into the re-
serve and exempted from ordinary military
duties altogether at the end of the second.
In this manner twenty five thousand men
will be discharged from militia duty every
year and twenty-five thousand fresh re-
cruits be received into the service. It
will be sufficient for all useful purposes,
that the remainder of the militia, under cer-
tain regulations provided for their govern-
ment, be enrolled and mustered at long
and stated intervals, for in due
process of time, nearly the whole mass of
the militia will pass through the first and second
classes, and be either members of the active
corps or of the reserve, or counted
among the exempt, who will be liable to
be called upon only in periods of invasion
or eminent peril. The manner of enrol-
ment, the number of days of service, and
the rate of compensation, ought to be fixed
by law; but the details had better be sub-
ject to regulation; a plan of which I am pre-
pared to submit to you."

This plan has received a still higher
sanction in the approbation of the President
of the United States, in his last annual mes-
sage, in which he says:
"The present condition of the defenses of
our principal seaports, and navy-yards, as
represented by the accompanying report of
the secretary of war, calls for the early
'and serious attention of Congress and as
connecting itself intimately with this sub-
ject, and I cannot recommend too strongly
to your consideration the plan submit-
ted by that officer for the organization of
the militia of the U. States."

And the undersigned have given to it the
consideration which any measure, proceed-
ing from the Secretary of War, and recom-
mended by the President of the United
States, deserves; and now submit to the
House the result of their opinion.

This subject is second in importance to
none on which the Congress of the United
States has been called to act since the founda-
tion of the government, contemplating no-
thing less than an entire change in the
militia system of the United States; by taking,
in a time of profound peace, the entire con-
trol of government of the whole militia from
the several States, to whom it has heretofore
been entrusted and transferring it to the
United States, or, to speak more correctly,
to the President. A change so impor-
tant, from the power which it confers on
the Executive of this Union, and the conse-
quences which may follow it, to the safety
and welfare of the people, should not be
made, unless the power is so clearly given
by the Constitution, as to admit of no ques-
tion; and the necessity for its exercise so
manifest, that conviction is forced upon the
understanding against its will.

Your committee cannot help expressing
the opinion that the Secretary of War, at
the time he submitted to Congress, had not
turned his attention to the constitutionality
of his proposed scheme for organizing and
training the militia and they annex hereto
a resolution passed at their meeting, after
this subject was submitted to them, the let-
ter of their chairman to the Secretary of
War, and his answer thereto, in the appen-
dix to this report.

They believe this scheme is contrary to
the letter and spirit of the Constitution. It
is not pretended that the Government of the
United States, or any of its departments,
have any power over the militia of the sev-
eral states, except what is conferred by the

Constitution; and if it is not found there,
and is exercised, it must be by assuming
power not granted.

The wise patriotic men who framed our
Constitution, well knowing that a well-
armed citizen-soldier were the best de-
fence of the liberties of their country,
whether threatened by external force or
domestic usurpers, surrendered only so
much of the control and government of the
militia of the several States to the Federal
Government, or to the President, as neces-
sity required.

When the militia are called into the
actual service of the United States, they are
to act with the regular forces, and form but
one army, and should have but one head:
the President was, therefore, made the com-
mander-in-chief of the militia of the sev-
eral States when called into the actual ser-
vice of the country; and because it is neces-
sary that all troops that are to be governed by
one commander, and act in concert, should
be organized, armed, disciplined, in the
same way, power was granted to Con-
gress to provide for organizing, arming,
and disciplining the militia, and for govern-
ing such parts of them as may be employ-
ed in the service of the United States; but
even this grant of power, necessary as it
was, was not made without cautiously re-
serving to the States respectively the ap-
pointment of the officers, and the authority
of training the militia according to the dis-
cipline prescribed by Congress; and, above
all, the States are not to be deprived of
their militia by the Federal Government,
unless there is a necessity for their being
called into actual service of the United
States, for one of the three specified pur-
poses—to execute the laws of the Union,
to suppress insurrections, and to repel in-
vasions—in which event Congress has the
power to provide for governing them; but
then they can govern such part of them only
as may be employed in the service of the
United States, in the discharge of some one
or more of these three specified duties.

The only clauses of the Constitution
which grant power to any department of
the Federal Government over the militia
of the States, are the following:

Clause 15, section 8, and 1st article.—
"Congress shall have power to provide for
calling forth the militia to execute the laws
of the Union, suppress insurrection, and re-
pel invasions."

Clause 16—"To provide for organizing
arming, and disciplining the militia, and
for governing such part of them as may be
employed in the service of the United
States, reserving to the States respectively
the appointment of the officers, and the
authority of training the militia, accord-
ing to the discipline prescribed by con-
gress."

The 1st clause, 2d section, 2d article.—
"The President shall be commander-in-
chief of the army and navy of the United
States, when called into the actual service
of the United States."

Under the Constitution, then, Congress
has no power to call forth the militia ex-
cept for the express purpose of executing
the laws of the Union, suppressing insur-
rections or repelling invasions.

What laws of the Union are now resist-
ed which renders it necessary to call forth
the militia to execute them? Where is the
insurrection which renders it necessary for
the militia to suppress, and what part of our
territory shall they be marched to, to repel
invasion? The laws are nowhere resisted;
there is no insurrection; and our territory
is nowhere polluted by an invading foe.
None of these extraordinary contingencies
exist, on the occurrence of which, alone,
the extraordinary and high power is grant-
ed by the people to Congress to call forth
the militia; and to call them forth when
those contingencies provided for in the
Constitution do not exist, is not only an
infracture of that constitution, but an in-
fracture on the rights of the people, to which
they will not tamely submit.

But it may be contended by the Secre-
tary of War and the President, that, as there
is neither insurrection, invasion, nor resis-
tance to the laws, the plan proposed by
them is not such a calling forth of the mili-
tia as is contemplated by the Constitution,
but a calling forth for the purpose of train-
ing and disciplining only. To this we re-
ply, that, by the 2d section of the 2d article
of the Constitution, it is only when called
into the actual service of the United
States that the President shall be com-
mander-in-chief of the militia of the sev-
eral States; and the whole plan of the Secre-
tary of War appears to have been drawn up
with a view to the President's being the
commander-in-chief of the militia, when so
called forth. And, what settles this ques-
tion beyond all controversy, the 17th clause
of the Secretary's project provides, "that
the President of the United States be au-
thorized to call forth, and assemble, such
numbers of the active force of the militia
at such places within their respective dis-
tricts, at such times, not exceeding twice,
nor—days, in the same year, as he may
deem necessary; and during such period,
including the time when going to, and re-
turning from, the place of rendezvous, they
shall be deemed in the service of the United
States, and be subject to such regulations
as the President may think proper to adopt
for their instruction, discipline and improve-
ment in military knowledge." And the
20th clause provides, "that the militia of
the United States, or any other portion
thereof, when employed in the service of

the United States, shall be subject to the
rules and articles of war as the troops of
the United States."

These clauses settle the question that they
are, when called forth under this plan, to
be considered in the actual service of the
United States; for, to subject the militia of
the several States to such regulations as the
President may think proper to adopt, with-
out submitting those regulations to Con-
gress for their approval or rejection, on any
other pretext than that he was their com-
mander-in-chief, would be an absurdity
which we will not stop to argue against.
And to subject the militiamen of the sev-
eral States to the same rules and articles of
war as the troops of the United States, unless
the militiamen were in the actual service of
the United States, and had a fair opportu-
nity of knowing what were those rules and
articles of war to which they were to be
subject would be cruel and tyrannical.

We are, therefore, inevitably led to the
conclusion, that this scheme, so warmly
pressed on Congress for its adoption, is
contrary to the 16th clause of the 8th sec-
tion and 1st article of the constitution of the
United States; because it provides for
calling forth the militia (in a time of
profound peace) when there is no pretext
that they are called forth to execute the
laws of the Union, suppress insurrections
or repel invasions. But, should we yield
to the President and Secretary of War the
ground, that the militia, under their
plan, are only to be called into the service
of the Federal Government for the purpose
of training, that is, for their instruction,
discipline, and improvement in military
knowledge, they would have gained nothing;
for there they are met by the very
words of the Constitution, which, for the
wisest purposes reserves to the State re-
spectively, the appointment of the officers,
and the authority of training the militia.

On a dispassionate examination of these
well guarded clauses in the Constitution, a
patriot is almost induced to believe that the
wise men who framed it were gifted with
the power of looking into futurity, and fore-
seeing this scheme of the Secretary of
War, has anxiously guarded against it, and
all similar pretences for wresting the mili-
tia from the States, or bringing the citizen
militia under martial law, unless the sacrifice
was demanded by stern and inexorable
necessity.

Nor can we agree that Congress has dis-
charged the obligation imposed on them to
provide for arming the militia, and that
the militia shall arm themselves. The
whole revenue of the United States, ac-
mounting to many millions annually, with
the immense public domain, which we as-
sume is held by the Federal Government
for the use of the several States, have been
surrendered by the people and the re-
spective States to the Federal Government; and
with those means, more than ample for the
purpose, with a just economy, they have
enjoyed the duty of providing for arming
the militia, yet the Secretary of War
throws this burden on the shoulders of
the Federal Government (which is so able
to bear it) on the militiamen themselves,
thousands of whom must be crushed be-
neath its weight.

The undersigned will now proceed to ex-
amine into the expediency of this scheme,
and on this score it meets with their most
decided opposition, both with respect to
its operation on the Federal Government
and the people. If there is any one subject
on which the people of the United States
(until very lately) were agreed unanimously
in opinion, it was in their opposition to
a standing army; partly owing to the heavy
expenses which it unnecessarily brought
upon them, (for they have to pay and
maintain it,) but more particularly on ac-
count of the danger they apprehended from
it to their liberty.

The history of the downfall of every an-
cient republic which had passed into a des-
potism, taught them that the creation of a
standing army was the means which am-
bitious men had resorted to in all ages to
turn the government of the many into the
government of the few, or a single des-
pot; and the usual argument of the ambi-
tious, that the army, being taken from the
body of the people, could never be used
against the liberties of the people, however
specious in theory, had too often failed in
practice to risk so great a stake as the
safety of this republic on its universal cor-
rectness. In our own day, we have seen
an army of citizen soldiers place a republi-
can General on the imperial throne of
France, and we should take warning from
that example.—

If we are told the President of the United
States has thus far shown no military talent
or ambition, this is our answer: that when
Julius Caesar was pointed out by one of the
sages of Rome to a brother Senator, as a
dangerous man, he was told that Rome had
nothing to fear from a man who was so
much afraid of discomposing the economy
of his hair, that he scratched his head with
one finger.—The quaintness of the remark
answered in the place of argument, and
the watchful eye of the public guardian
being averted, the liberties of Rome fell
before the military talents and ambition of
this supposed Roman dandy.

But yielding the fact that the President
of the United States has no ambition of
military talent, have we any guarantee that
some one of his successors may not have?
And there is no provision in the scheme
now submitted to our consideration, con-

firming its operation to the term of the present
incumbent. If he does not, may not some
future President turn this army, nominally
raised for their instruction, discipline, and
improvement in military knowledge, into
an engine more subservient to his ambition?
It seems to us that it will be time enough
to adopt this scheme, so warmly recommended
by the President, after sufficient security
has been given to the now free people of
the United States that neither the present
or any future President is possessed of
sufficient military talent or ambition to make
it dangerous to places within his grasp the
means of obtaining power commensurate
with his will.

We should be recreant to the cause of
human liberty if we blindly shut our eyes
to passing events. By the Constitution the
President is clothed with powers which
are of our patriot sages of the revolution
thought too great to be trusted to any one
man. His civil powers tie hundreds of thou-
sands to him as partisans, who are depen-
dent on him for office; he is the commander-
in-chief of the army and navy of the United
States; the whole treasure of the General
Government is, in fact, within his keeping,
and under his control; and now, for the
representatives of the people and of the
respective States voluntarily to give him the
supreme command of an army of 200,000
armed men, would be surrendering the
strongest, if not the last, bulwark of the
independence of the several States and free-
dom of the people.

We are aware of the necessity of training
our militia, but the authority of doing this
is reserved to the States, respectively, by
the Constitution; and we will heartily join
in any recommendation or legislation which
may be deemed necessary to induce the
several States to perform this duty. And,
while we are on this branch of the subject,
we do not know any stronger authority or
more conclusive argument than is to be
found in the report made by Wm. Henry
Harrison, in the year 1817, at the 2d ses-
sion of the 14th Congress, as chairman of
the Committee on the Militia, when the
subject of the reorganization of the militia
was submitted to them: from which report
we make the following extract:

It is impossible that any American can
resist to many of the events, and particularly
to the concluding scenes, of the late war,
without feeling that elevation of mind which
a recollection of his country's glory is cal-
culation, and not a few, but are however
calculated to show that an immense sacrifice
of blood and treasure can be distinctly
traced to the want of discipline in the militia.

The glorious success which, in several
instances, crowned their efforts, was the
result of uncommon valor, or of valor united
with the advantage of a position suited to
their peculiar character. The greater part
of the American militia, accustomed from
their early youth to the use of fire arms,
are, doubtless, more formidable than any
other troops in the world in defence of a line
or rampart. Victories are gained in the
field by other qualities: by those disciplined
columns which give harmony and concert
to numerous bodies of men, and enable
whole armies to move with the activity and
address of single combatants. Let our
militia be instructed, and America would be
equal to the rest of the world united, in a
contest. The improvements which have been
made in the art of war, since the com-
mencement of the French revolution, give
greater advantages to invading and
disciplined armies, acting against those of a
contrary character, than they possessed
before. This arises from their increased
activity, produced by the great multiplication
of their light troops, the celerity of movement
given to the artillery, and, above all, to the
improvements in the staff, placing the
subsistence of large armies upon a footing
of security beyond what was formerly
supposed to be possible. An improvement
in tactics, which gives advantages to the
professed soldier who fights for conquest,
over the citizen who bears arms only in
regretted, and no alternative is left to the
latter but to perfect himself in the same arts
and discipline. It is believed that there is
no instance on record, of a republic, whose
citizens had been trained to the use of arms,
having been conquered by a nation possess-
ing a different form of government. Small
republics have been overthrown by those
which were more powerful, as Saguntum,
destroyed by Carthage, and Numantia by
Rome. But it has been observed of those
Governments that their walls and towers
became their funeral piles, leaving nothing
to their conquerors but their ashes.

The committee cannot conceive that
any aspect, however pacific it may be, which
the Governments of Europe may for the
present have assumed towards this country,
should be used as an argument to procrasti-
nate, even for a day, any measure calcu-
lated to render their future hostility abortive.
It cannot be believed that any real friend-
ship can exist in the breasts of the sov-
ereigns of that continent, for a Government
which has been founded upon principles so
opposite to theirs, and which, by the happi-
ness it diffuses, affords an eternal satire
and reproach upon their conduct. What-
ever security there may be derived from
their policy, none can certainly be expected
from their forbearance, whenever, from a
change of circumstances, they may think
it proper to change their policy. The
liberties of America must then be preserv-

ed, as they were won, by the arms, the
discipline, and the valor of her free citi-
zens. But the defence of our country
against a foreign enemy does not consist
only, perhaps not the chief part, of
military improvements, to the extent
emplified by the proposition we are con-
sidering. The safety of a republic depends
as much upon the equality in the use of
arms among its citizens as upon the equality
of rights. Nothing can be more danger-
ous in such a government than to have a knowl-
edge of the military art confined to a part
of the people; for sooner or later that part
will govern."

And, again: In General Harrison's
report, made in the year 1819, at the 2d
session of the 15th Congress, as chairman
of the same committee, he says:

"The great difficulty to be encountered
is, the application of a system of discipline
or military instruction to a great population,
scattered over an immense territory."

"The accomplishment of this object at
once is evidently not within the power of
the Government. To instruct the present
militia of the country, to any useful extent,
would require a larger portion of their time
than they can possibly spare from the duty
of providing for their families, unless they
are liberally paid; to pay them would ab-
sorb all the resources of the nation. The
alternative appears to be, to direct the efforts
of the Government to instruct such a
portion of the militia as their means will
allow, and which would produce the most
beneficial result upon the whole mass;
leaving to the effects of another system the
gradual introduction of those military
acquirements which, in a republican Gov-
ernment, it is so essential for every citizen
to possess."

These opinions, emanating from a man
who is as well acquainted with the militia
of the United States as any other now alive,
we look upon as entitled to great weight,
and should receive the deepest consideration
from those to whom, by the Constitution,
the authority of training the militia is reserved.

The undersigned believe the expense to
the Federal Government of the plan pro-
posed by the Secretary of War, would, of
itself, be an insuperable objection to carry-
ing it into execution; as they entertain the
opinion that, when carried into practice, it
will be found that the sum of \$1,332,093,
the sum which the Secretary of War calcu-
lates it will not exceed yearly, if the max-
imum number of days for drill
by Congress, will not defray more than
one half the expenses which will ultimately
fall on the Government.

If these militiamen are only paid eight
dollars a month each for one month in ser-
vice, 100,000 men will cost \$800,000; the
pay of the officers, with extra rations,
forage, &c., and pay for their servants and
horses, will cover the balance of \$532,093;
the rations, camp equipage, pay for the
men going to and returning from the place
of rendezvous, with other incidental expen-
ses which all men, practically acquainted
with the details of the expenses of an army
know to be great and ever increasing, will
more than double the amount estimated
by the Secretary of War, and when to this
we add the expenses of courts-martial, for
the assessment of fines and infliction of
punishment on the large number of men
who will fail to attend these callings forth
of the militia, we venture the opinion,
with confidence, that, if this system is once
permanently fixed upon the country, it will
soon equal, if it does not exceed, the sum
of three millions of dollars.

This is the cost to the Government alone;
let us now look to the expense and incon-
venience to the people themselves, which is
certainly worthy of the consideration of
their Representatives.

The Secretary of War computes the
number of the militia at one million five
hundred thousand, between the age of
twenty and under that of forty five years,
who are to be enrolled, &c., and every citi-
zen so enrolled &c., shall, within three
months, provide himself with a
good musket—bore of sufficient capacity to
receive a lead ball of eighteen in the pound;
a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare
flints, a knapsack, cartridge-box—to contain
at least twenty-four cartridges, suited to the
bore of his musket; and such cartridge to
contain a ball and three buck-shot, and a
sufficient quantity of powder; or, with a
good rifle, knapsack, shot pouch, and pow-
der horn or flask, with sufficient powder
and ball for twenty-four charges, and two
spare flints; and that he shall appear so ar-
med, equipped, and provided, when called
out for exercise or into service."

We have endeavored to ascertain the prices
at which these materials with which the
whole of the militia in the United States
are required to furnish themselves, could
be obtained by them so as to show the price
expense to each; and knowing that on the
11th of February, 1833, a resolution had
passed the House of Representatives, call-
ing on the Secretary of War for informa-
tion "concerning the prices at which mus-
kets, rifles, and pistols, might be made and
delivered to the United States, at private
armories, if the same be located in any
good and convenient position in the south-
ern, southwestern, and western sections of
the Union," &c., we naturally expected this
information, so necessary to be before the
committee before they could act informally
on this subject, would be found in the an-
swer of the Secretary of War. But it is

not, and we make his letter, dated May 29,
1840, a part of the appendix to this report.

Without making any allowance for the
increase of price which the sudden demand
for upwards of one million of muskets, and
the other paraphernalia required, would
of course, cause, from the competition of
men who were compelled to supply them-
selves with the articles, under the severest
penalties, we do not believe that, a good
musket, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two
spare flints, a knapsack, cartridge box,
with twenty-four cartridges, with or without
ball & buckshot, could be purchased for less
than \$20; and that it would take the same
sum to purchase a good rifle, knapsack,
shot-pouch, and powder horn or flask, with
sufficient powder and ball for twenty-four
charges, and two spare flints, without in-
cluding bullet-moulds and wiper, which
every RIFLEMAN knows to be a necessary
accompaniment of a rifle. To purchase
these one million and a half of muskets,
&c., at twenty dollars each, would cost the
people of the United States thirty millions
of dollars. Are they prepared, at this time
of pecuniary distress, to advance this sum
of thirty millions of dollars out of their
private pockets? We think not—we know
they are not. In addition to this we ask
every member of Congress to reflect and
say, how many muskets are there for sale
in his district? In nine-tenths of them
there is not one. How far must each one
of his constituents, over the age of twenty
and under forty-five, travel, at his own ex-
pense, before he can find a musket, bayo-
net and cartridge box, &c., to purchase?
Each member can answer this question for
himself. Unfortunately this part of the
burden falls heaviest on the counties remote
from large cities, being those counties and
portions of the country which are the least
able to bear the expense and loss of time.

Select the most central position in each
State for the place of rendezvous of this
army, and how far will each of the militiamen
from the remote counties have to travel, at
his own expense, to reach it? Many of
them, in the larger States, must travel from
two to three hundred miles, be trained there
from ten to thirty days, and return home.
Though having received his pay, at the
rate of eight dollars a month, and a day's
pay for each twenty-five miles he traveled
in going and returning, he will probably re-
ceive money enough to pay his expenses
home, if it is paid to him before his disch-
arge at the rendezvous.

But we earnestly ask each member be-
fore he votes for this measure to transport
himself in imagination back to his own
constituents and in each neighborhood, and
each county; and ask himself how many
men in each militia company are there who
cannot raise this twenty dollars to buy the
musket and trappings without taking into
the estimate the other necessary expenses.
We believe we are under the true number
when we say that (out of the cities) in
each militia company of eighty men, there
are twenty who cannot raise this sum with-
out selling some articles of property

necessary to support themselves or families, and
putting themselves to such inconvenience
that they will abide the risk of the worst
punishment threatened in the Secretary of
War's project of law, before they will sub-
mit to the sacrifice; and that, of this twen-
ty, there are ten who cannot raise twenty
dollars, within the time prescribed, at any
sacrifice, however willing they might be
to part with their all, to comply with the
laws of their country, unjust and cruel as
they might think the question. What must
be done with these ten or twenty men out
of every eighty in the county? By this
proposition, "they must be fined and for-
feit a sum not exceeding three month's pay
according to the circumstances of the case
as a court martial may determine."

But the same inability to raise the mone-
y, which prevented his purchasing a mus-
ket and trappings, will deprive him of the
power to pay this fine and costs assessed by
a court martial. What provision is made
for this contingency? "Such non-commis-
sioned officers and privates shall be liable
to be imprisoned, by the sentence of court-
martial, on failure of the payment of fines
adjudged against them, for one calendar
month, for every five dollars of such fine."

According to this proposition, there will
be one eighth or one-fourth of as many
prisoners confined in jail as there will be
militiamen instructed, disciplined and im-
proved in military knowledge. But another
matter of grave importance is, who is
to pay the costs of the court-martial who
are to assess these fines, and decide the
question of imprisonment of such of the mili-
tiamen as may fail to walk two or three
hundred miles to attend the militia trainings,
or be unable to purchase a musket and
trappings to carry with him? If the Fed-
eral Government is to pay them, another
million annually should be added to the
estimate of the Secretary of War, of the
cost of this scheme. Who is to pay the
costs of the marshalls and deputy marshalls
who are to be sent out into the several States
to collect the fines thus assessed by the
courts-martial? The answer to this inquiry
is found in the following extract from
20th section.

"That the marshal, or his deputy, hav-
ing received the said certificate, shall forth-
with proceed to levy the said fines, with
cost, by distress and sale of the goods and
chattels of the delinquent, which costs, and
the manner of proceeding with respect to
the sale of the goods distrained, shall be
agreeably to the laws of the State in which
the same shall be, as in other cases of dis-
tress; and when any non-commissioned offi-
cer or private shall be adjudged to suffer
imprisonment, there being no goods or
chattels to be found whereon to levy said
fines, the marshal of the district, or his
deputy, shall commit such delinquent to jail,
during the term for which he shall be so ad-
judged to imprisonment, or until the fine
shall be paid, in the same manner as other
persons condemned to fine and imprison-
ment."
Concluded on 4th page.

DIED—In this city, on Tuesday morning last, MICHAEL CRANTS, a Revolutionary soldier, aged about ninety years. He was followed to the grave, at 5 o'clock of that day, by a numerous concourse of friends & neighbors, and interred with military honors. He was a native of Orange county, N. York. Notwithstanding his great age, he retained his faculties, and in a good degree, his activity, to the last; so much so, that he transacted the whole of his business until the day of his death. He was emphatically an "honest man."

On Sunday, the 23d inst. Miss SARAH ANN JOHNS, aged 19 years one month and twenty three days. The subject of this notice was, for the last three years, a professor of religion, being a member of the Protestant Methodist Church, at Wellsville, Pa. From whence she came to this place about six weeks ago. I will only add that she experienced and exemplified the efficacy of Divine Grace to sustain and comfort her in her hour of her dissolution.—Com.

On Saturday evening, August 23d. Miss CYNTHIA, only child of G. W. Wood, (Editor of this paper,) aged 11 years and 6 months.

She, in childhood, gave back the spirit to its Maker, ere the heart had grown familiar with the paths of vice. And sorrow, to garner up its better fruits. How frequently do we find that such are peculiarly amiable—who imperceptibly engage the affections of those who are best acquainted with them, are snatched away in the dawn of youth, and that at a blow; leaving it difficult for the bereaved to decide whether they are more overwhelmed with grief, or stunned by surprise.

Never, perhaps, was the truth of this remark more fully verified than in the case of the dear child, of whom I am about to speak. Few, a very few days have passed since we beheld her meek, intelligent countenance, in all the bloom of health; the mild accents of her soft, sweet voice seem still to linger on the ear; but the pure, angelic spirit has departed hence, and the much-loved form that but yesterday contained it, has withered at the icy touch of death.

And is she dead? Unhesitatingly answer, no. She questionless was one of the lambs of that "little flock" concerning whom the Redeemer has said "they shall never perish, neither shall any pluck them out of my hand." Her gentle spirit has been carried by angels to Abraham's bosom, where it shall rest until the trump shall sound, and her risen and glorified body, reunited to her happy spirit, shall be forever with the Lord.

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Being an only child, she was very naturally the idol of her parents; yet indulgence was so well tempered with correct principles, that the writer remembers no occasion, during her pupillage under his care, on which the strictest discharge of duty as her preceptor, required him even to reprove her. And he would now say to her little school-mates and companions, cherish the remembrance of her who was so lately among you, and one of you.—Let her be frequently in your minds; and regard her as having been sent among you for a short time, that her example might be the object of your imitation.

During her illness, which lasted about two weeks, she manifested the most constant patience—not a murmur escaped her lips, while her placid features showed that, notwithstanding her bodily pain, all was peace within. A few hours before her departure the writer saw her for the last time. The iron grasp of the "King of Terrors" was fully depicted upon her countenance; but its serenity was undisturbed, though she was evidently suffering much pain. It was a holy scene. Her blessed spirit, soaring upward, seemed to draw with it those around her dying bed, to the confines of the world of spirits. The bright rays of immortality, shining full upon her, caused her to appear more lovely, more interesting, than when the bloom of health tinged her cheek, and youthful vivacity sparkled in her eye.

About 11 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, 23d inst. she yielded up her spirit to the keeping of that merciful, who has said, "suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven;" leaving her bereaved and disconsolate parents the subjects of that deep sorrow, that none but parents, who have experienced similar trials can fully appreciate, and that God alone can turn to joy.

Communicated.
John Stealy } Steuben Circuit Court,
Daniel Wyatt sen. } November term, 1840.
WHEREAS the above named complainant has this 4th day of August 1840 filed in the Clerk's office of the Steuben Circuit Court, his bill of complaint against the said defendant in this behalf, and also filed the affidavit of Robert L. Douglass a disinterested person, by which it satisfactorily appears that the said Daniel Wyatt sen. is a non-resident of the State of Indiana.
The said Daniel Wyatt sen. is therefore hereby notified of the pendency of said bill, and that unless he appear in the Steuben Circuit Court on the first day of the next November term thereof, and plead answer or demur to said bill, the matters and things therein contained will be taken as confessed and a decree had thereon in his absence.
JAMES M'CONNELL, Ck.
HOWE & DOUGLASS sol'c. 4-3

TAKEN UP on the 6th day of July, 1840, by Wm. Uelic, living in Maumee Township, Allen County, Ind., one red roan mare, ball face, blind in the left eye, right hind foot and left fore foot white, fourteen hands high, about twelve years old, appraised at twenty-five dollars. Also one light sorrel mare, ball face, two hind feet and left fore foot white, three years old about fourteen hands high, appraised at \$30 by Reuben Main and Samuel Moore.
I do certify the above to be a true copy.
GEORGE PLATTER, J. P.

CHESSMAN'S Vegetable Blood Purifier and Liver Pills, for sale by R. DYKES.

Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS of administration, de bonis non, with the will annexed, have been granted to the undersigned by the Allen Probate Court, on the Estate of James G. Godfrey, late of Allen County, deceased.
All persons having claims against said estate are required to file them in the Clerk's office, within three months, and those indebted to the estate to make immediate payment. The estate is supposed to be solvent.
WM. H. COOMBS, Adm'r.
August 13th, 1840.

Allen Probate Court of August Term, 1840.
The matter of the estate of James G. Godfrey, deceased.

NOW comes Wm. H. Coombs, administrator de bonis non of said estate, and files his report of the condition of the said estate, by which it appears that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts against the same, and praying the sale of the real estate belonging to said decedent. It is therefore ordered that Gabriel Godfrey, Elizabeth Godfrey, William Godfrey, Sylvester Godfrey, John Godfrey, Francis Godfrey and Elizabeth Godfrey, non-resident heirs and devisees of said estate be notified of the pendency of this petition, by publication in the Fort Wayne Times for ten successive weeks, to appear on the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held at the court house in Fort Wayne, on the 2d Monday in November next, to show cause, if any they can, why the real estate aforesaid shall not be sold to be made assets in the hands of the administrator to discharge the debts against the same. By order of the Court. Attest,

LAND AUCTION.
THE Subscriber will offer for sale at public auction on Saturday the 31st day of October next, at the Court House in the City of Fort Wayne, the East half of the North East quarter of section number 8, Township 31 North of Range 14 East; and the West half of the North East quarter of Section Number 8 Township 31, North of Range 14 East, containing One Hundred and Sixty Acres, being the real property of the late Charles Vickroy, dec'd. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when terms will be made known by

Adm'r de bonis non of said estate,
GEO. A. FATE,
Huntington, Aug. 18th, 1840. ex-5-6c
Steuben Circuit Court, November term, 1840.
John Stealy,

CLARK'S
OLD ESTABLISHED CELEBRATED
TEMPLE OF FORTUNE,
No. 126 Main Street,
WHEELING, VA.

THE patrons of Clark's will find below a synopsis of schemes for August, 1840, which presents a favorable opportunity for adventurers to realize comfortable fortunes these hard times.—THE ONLY GENUINE LUCKY TICKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, ARE SOLD BY HIM. Send your orders as soon as possible, to secure some of the Capitals he intends distributing, during the month of September.

NO HUMBUNG!
THE OLD CASH SYSTEM STILL!!
All the Lottery tickets sold by J. M. CLARKE are authorized by the State of Virginia, and drawn publicly under the superintendence of Commissioners appointed for that purpose. The old cash system has been adopted, and will be persevered in by me to the exclusion of all Real Estate Lotteries, and prizes cashed on demand.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES
to be drawn in the month of August, and request them to make early application to secure a chance in these truly brilliant Lotteries.
Be careful to address
JNO. M. CLARKE,
No 127, Main street, Wheeling, Va.
\$35,294
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.
Class A. draws at Wheeling, Friday, September the 4th, 1840.

1 prize of \$35,294, 12,000, 6,000, 3,855,89,
6 prizes of 2,500, 10 of 1,500, 20 of 1,200,
50 of 500 &c. &c. &c. &c.
Besides 50 of 500 &c. &c. &c. &c.
Whole tickets \$10, shares in proportion.

\$30,000.
All Prizes and no Blanks.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.
For the Benefit of
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.
Class No. 2 draws at Wheeling, Sept. 11, 1840.
1 prize of \$30,000, 1 of 8,000, 4,000, 3,000,
2,500, 1,797,20, 50 of 1,000, 100 of 400,
10 of 1,000, 20 of 500.
Besides many others.
Whole tickets \$10, shares in proportion.

\$30,000.
50 Prizes each \$1,000.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.
Class B. Draws at Wheeling Sept. 18, 1840.
1 prize of \$30,000, 1 of 10,000, 4,000, 3,000,
2,500, 1,797,20, 50 of 1,000, 100 of 400,
Besides others of \$300, \$200, &c. &c. &c.
Whole tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

\$30,000.
50 prizes, each \$1,000.
Virginia, Internal Improvement, Class No. 5,
Class A. draws at Wheeling, September 25th, 1840.
1 prize of \$30,000, 1 of 10,000, 6,000, 3,140,
3,000, 2,500, 2,000, 50 of 1,000,
Besides others of \$500, 300, 200, &c. &c. &c.
Whole Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

NOTICE.
IN consequence of the numerous letters I receive with no inclosure, imposing on me therefore, a very heavy tax of at least 500 dollars in the way of postage, without any compensation, I am compelled to adopt it as an invariable rule not to take any single letters out of the office UNLESS THE POSTAGE IS PAID.
J. M. CLARKE.
July 10, 1840.

SALE OF LOTS IN THE TOWN OF CEDARVILLE.
THE subscribers having laid out a quantity of lots in the town of Cedarville as a western addition, near their saw mill, extending half way across to the little St. Joseph river, high and beautifully situated, which they will sell at low prices and on liberal terms to persons who will agree to improve, merchants and mechanics who will locate there, can have lots on liberal terms, and a choice lot will be donated for the purpose of a Hotel. Maps and plans of the village and the surrounding country, on the finest in the west, can be found with Esq. Miller and Judge Manning at Cedarville.

This town is at the head of the navigation on the St. Joseph river, by the feeder dam, and canal boats are daily passing between it and the City of Ft. Wayne. There are an abundance of beautiful springs near these lots, and the spot has proven to be one of the most healthy in the western country—was formerly an Indian village—lays in the point where the Cedar Creek joins the St. Joseph, and when occupied by Indians was celebrated and known as a healthy and always admired for its elevated and beautiful situation.

For terms and particulars, we now refer our agent Mr. Wm. S. Edsall, who is fully authorized to make sale of said lots. Persons desirous of purchasing can find him at Ewing & Edsall's Warehouse in Fort Wayne.
W. G. EWING,
G. W. EWING,
Fort Wayne, August 1 1840.

HOUSE & LOTS FOR SALE AT AUCTION.
A HOUSE with four rooms, cellar and porch, including two lots fenced with good wood & water, will be sold on Saturday, September 6th, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Washington Hall, if not previously disposed of at private sale. It is a desirable situation for a family residence, and of session will be given immediately. Terms of sale made very easy to the purchaser.
Also at the same time and place, one third of the Monmouth steam mill, in Adams County, which can also be purchased previous to the day of sale. For particulars apply to
L. G. THOMPSON,
July 18, 1840.

SHORT NOTICE
To all persons indebted to us, that we have sold our stock of goods, dissolved partnership, and now we must have our accounts settled without delay.
Don't, if you please, forget this call, as we may have to trouble you with another.
G. F. WRIGHT,
J. B. DUBOIS,
Fort Wayne, August 6, 1840.

Administrator's Sale.
LETTERS of Administration have been granted to the undersigned by the De Kalb Probate Court, on the estate of Leonard Roice, late of De Kalb county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the estate are required to file them in the Clerk's office, within three months, and those indebted to the estate to make immediate payment. The estate is supposed to be solvent.
WESLEY PARK, Adm'r.
August 25th, 1840.

SEA-SERPENT AGAIN.
A. B. Stevens and company are notified to settle their accounts with Brazil Stevens, who is authorized to settle them, and all persons having claims against the said firm will present them for liquidation.
BRAZIL STEVENS,
Fort Wayne August 25th, 1840.

FLOUR!
FRESH flour, new and old for sale at the EASTERN STORE.
August 6, 1840.
Whitley Probate Court, November Term 1840. State of Indiana, }
Whitley County, }

WHEREAS Joseph Pierce, Administrator on the estate of William Clater, dec'd, has filed his memorial, suggesting to our honorable Probate Court and for said County, that the personal estate of said decedent is insufficient to pay his debts, and praying our said Court to grant an order for the sale of the real estate of said decedent; Therefore the heirs and all others concerned are hereby notified to be and appear before our said Probate Court at the next November term thereof, to be held at the house of David E. Long in the town of Columbia in said County, on the second Monday of November next, and show cause, if any they can, why said real estate shall not be sold and made assets for the discharge of said debts.
A. CUPPY, Clerk.
Aug. 10th, 1840. ex-5-6c

FORT WAYNE ACADEMY.
(Day and boarding school, Washington st. south of the Presbyterian church.)
THE patrons of the school (at present conducted in the basement story of the Presbyterian church) and the public in general are respectfully informed that it will be removed on Monday next, July 29, to a new building, erected expressly for it, adjoining the house occupied by the teachers. As Wm. W. and K. Stevens have taught the above school for nearly three years last past, previous to which time Wm. W. S. was successfully engaged in school teaching in the City of New York, it is presumed that instruction will be found as worthy of support as any similar one in the western country—the improvement of pupils warranted to meet all reasonable expectations in all cases where the instructors are sanctioned by the parents to compel the pupils to submit to the discipline of the school.

LADIES DEPARTMENT.
Under the care of Mrs. Stevens, in a separate apartment, who will give a strict attention to small children just commencing their education. The ordinary course of instruction in both the Male and Female department will be Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Geography, Astronomy, Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric and Oratory, with Greek, Latin, Hebrew or French, &c. &c.
Terms of tuition or board may be known at the academy or the residence of W. W. Stevens, Washington Street.

In the Whitley Circuit Court, October Term, A. D. 1840.
George Foxtater & Samuel Moore
vs
James Loughhead, heir at Law of Alexander Loughhead, deceased.

WHEREAS the above named complainants have this day filed in the Whitley Circuit Court their bill of complaint against the above named defendant, praying a foreclosure of Mortgage; and also filed the affidavit of William H. Coombs, a disinterested person, by which it appears to the satisfaction of the Clerk of the Whitley Circuit Court, that the said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Indiana.
Therefore notice is hereby given to the said defendant of the pendency of the said bill, and that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next October term of said Court, and plead, answer, or demur to said bill, the matters and things therein contained will be taken as confessed, and a decree had thereon accordingly.
August 12th, 1840.
A. CUPPY, Ck.
COLEBICK & COOMBS, Sol'c'rs. ex-5-6c

WOOL CARDING.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he will be ready for business by the 10th of August. His machine is situated on the little Cedar Creek, half a mile north of Shryock's mill, in Butler township, De Kalb County. He has procured the best of cards, and from his long experience he is ready to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. If the wool is good, and the carder good work, Grain, Wool, Bee-wax, Tallow, Bacon or Cash will not be refused for carding, but no credit given. The price will be low.
Butler, August 1, 1840. HENRY FAIR.

CHAIR MAKING.
THE Subscribers have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and firm of
EMINGER & HORN.
Their shop is on Calhoun Street, one door south of Freeman and Taylor's store, where they will at all times be in readiness to accommodate their customers and the public generally with any articles in their line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.
A EMINGER,
S. HORN,
Fort Wayne, August 1, 1840.

WANTED—All the clean cotton and linen RAGS in this and the ten adjoining counties, at \$2, per hundred, on subscription to the Times. Fort Wayne July 18, 1840.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
The subscriber will sell or exchange for wild lands, his farm on Ox-bow prairie, between Sherman and Lima, 2 1/2 miles from the former, and 3 1/2 miles from the latter place, Sherman Township, St. Joseph county, Michigan, situated in a healthy and public place as any in the country; containing 240 acres of first rate land well watered and timbered, about 80 acres under improvement, a good house, stable, young apple orchard, &c. The subscriber will exchange the above farm for wild lands on the Wabash and Erie Canal, between Huntington and Peru. Those wishing to become owners of valuable property will please call and examine for themselves.
July 18, 1840. DAVID KNAUR.

STORAGE, WABASH & ERIE CANAL, FORT WAYNE CITY, IA.
JOHN E. HILL,
RESPECTFULLY informs country merchants and all those at a distance that he will RECEIVE AND FORWARD and sell on commission all goods consigned to his care, his warehouse being on the canal, most convenient for loading and unloading, free from wharfage to all owners of boats; care and despatch will be used and prompt attention paid to all goods which may be received under his care.
March 26, 1840.

AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
THIS Company have increased their facilities for the speedy transmission of merchandise on the Erie Canal, Locks, and are now fully prepared to forward goods to their point of destination without delay and upon the most advantageous terms. They respectfully solicit a call on the merchants of the Maumee and Wabash rivers.
For freight apply to
D. P. PARKER, } 104 Broad st., N. Y.
P. GRANDIN,
H. NILES, & Co., } Albany, N. Y.
P. L. PARSONS, & Co., } Buffalo, N. Y.
G. S. HAZARD—Maumee City.
N. B. Consignments shipped by this line and asked to my care will be forwarded through all possible despatch.
G. S. HAZARD,
Maumee City, May 23, 1840.

TRANSPORTATION.
J. W. SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO J. HOLLISTER, & Co.
BRWARDING, COMMISSION, & PRODUCE MERCHANT,
PERRYBURGH, OHIO.

THE Subscriber will continue the shipping and forwarding business at the old stand heretofore occupied by J. Hollister & Co., and having all the shipping interests previously belonging to that Company will be prepared at the opening of navigation to receive and forward all goods consigned to him with despatch. The Captains of Steamboats and vessels in which he is interested will give the preference at Buffalo and to him, leaving no room for the delay of the goods which are thus consigned, and affording greater facilities to western merchants than any other house on the river.

As COMMISSION MERCHANT, he solicits consignments of all kinds of produce &c., on which liberal advances will be made if required. Constant and personal attention will be given to business hours, and his whole time will be devoted to the service of his customers.
Hand for sale—Tobacco, Flour, Whiskey, Iron or descriptions, Nails, Spikes, Steel, Window sash and Glass of all sizes, Tar, Pitch, Oakum, silt, Lumber, Shovels, Spades, &c., at wholesale or retail. Salt will be sold at first cost at the wharves, adding transportation, storage and commission.

REFERENCES.
BARNARD, CARD & PROSSER, } New York.
J. W. WYCHOFF, Coenties Slip, }
JESSE SMITH, & CO } Cleveland, O.
RANSOM McNAIR, & Co. }
STRONG & MILLER, } Logansport, Ia.
CRUS TABER,
EVING WALKER, & Co. Peru, Ia.
JOSEPH HANNA, Lafayette, Ia.
G. A. FATE, Huntington, Ia.
W. H. HOLLISTER, }
GELSON & EVANS, } Buffalo, N. Y.
W. G. EWING,
MILTON, TABER, & Co } Fort Wayne.
MONSON & CROCKER, } Oneco, N. Y.
GAY, GALLAGHER, & Co. Detroit.
PEVANS, Defiance, O.
GEN. MILROY, Delphi, Ia.
Terryburg, Ohio, March 1, 1840.

Commission Business.
THE subscriber would respectfully intimate to the citizens of Fort Wayne and Allen county generally, that he will devote his time to the above business, and as he has a commodious warehouse and retail store convenient, he intends to store and sell on commission whatever kind of produce or provision may be entrusted to his care, and he pledges himself to make payment as soon as the property is sold. He will be ready to receive on consignment any time after the first day of August. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at his store, one door west of R. W. Taylor & Co., west end of Columbia street.
JOHN JAMESON,
City of Fort Wayne, June 12, 1840.

LAW OFFICES.
Curtis Bates, & John B. Semans,
HAVING entered into partnership in the practice of the law, in the counties of Williams, Paulding, and Henry, and will promptly attend to all professional business entrusted to them.
Office on the East side of the Public Square, Defiance, Williams county.
July 18, 1840.

MEDICAL NOTICE.
DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS con-
tinue the practice of Medicine and Surgery, in all their various branches. Their office is over O. W. Jeffers Drug Store, where one or both of them will always be found when not absent on professional business.
July 15, 1840.
W. G. & G. W. EWING, having associated in their business at Fort Wayne, will continue to purchase FURS & PELTS, and pay the highest CASH price therefor.
Said business to be conducted under the name and style of Ewing, Edsall & Co.
W. G. EWING,
G. W. EWING,
W. S. EDSALL.

F. P. RANDALL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
AND MASTER IN CHANCERY,
FORT WAYNE, Indiana.
Office in the second story of Barnet & Hanna's new brick building, Columbia Street.
July 18, 1840.

CITY DRUG STORE.
(SIGN OF THE MORTAR.)
R. DYKES would respectfully inform physicians and the public generally, that he has removed to the old stand of Wright & Dubois on Columbia street, nearly opposite the Washington Hall, where he now offers for sale a well selected assortment of DRUGS & MEDICINES, which he will sell at his former low prices. His stock, among others, consists of the following articles:
Laudanum & Paregoric,
Essences of all kinds,
Eps. & Glaub. Salts,
Castor Oil,
Soda,
Tartaric Acid,
Rochelle Salts,
Senna & Manner,
Rhubarb,
Blue Smalts,
Silver and gold leaf,
Chrome Yellow,
" Green,
English Mustard,
All kinds of essential Oils.
Also—a variety of surgical instruments and many other articles usually kept by druggists.
July 18, 1840.

H. T. DEWEY,
DEALER IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, FANCY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c. &c.
FORT WAYNE, Indiana.
July 18 1840.

EWING & BRACKENRIDGE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS
AT LAW,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.
HAVING formed a copartnership in the practice of law, will attend to any business, (either civil or criminal) which may be entrusted to their care, in the Eighth Judicial Circuit, of the State of Indiana; in the Supreme Court of the State, as well as the Circuit and District Courts of the U. S.; and will also attend to any collections throughout the State.
Office South side of Columbia street.
C. W. EWING,
R. BRACKENRIDGE, Jr.
July 18, 1840.

JOHNSON & DAWSON,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS
AT LAW,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.
HAVING associated themselves in the practice of their profession, will attend to the collection and adjustment of claims throughout the State, and the Sale, Transfer and General Agency of lands within the districts of lands subject to sale at Fort Wayne and Leport; the investigating and perfecting of titles to real estate, conveying and all other business within the line of their profession. T. Johnson will practice in the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State. Office on Columbia street, opposite the Post Office, Fort Wayne, Indiana.
T. JOHNSON,
R. J. DAWSON.

FORT WAYNE POTTERY.
THE Subscriber having commenced the Potting business in Fort Wayne, in his new shop on Main Street, a few rods west of the public square, would inform the public that he has now, and intends keeping on hand a full assortment of all kinds of
POTTER'S WARE.
Which he will dispose of by wholesale or retail. Wood and all kinds of country produce will be received at his shop in exchange for ware.
S. R. BALL.
July 18, 1840.

PROSPECTUS OF THE PILOT.
THE PILOT, EXTRA.—This paper will be published once a week in pamphlet form, and double royal size, from the first of May until the 15th of November, and be devoted exclusively to the Presidential election. It will furnish a cheap and efficient means of distributing documents, facts and arguments bearing on the contest, and at the price of ONE DOLLAR.
Tippecanoe Clubs—Whig associations, especially the Whig Young Men's Association, act as our agents in sending us the Prospectus.
Cut this out and send it to us.

DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LUMBER & SALT.
MAUMEE CITY, OHIO.
July 12, 1840.

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MAUMEE CITY, OHIO.
July 12, 1840.

DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LUMBER & SALT.
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FORT WAYNE TIMES—PROSPECTUS.
A fearful crisis in the affairs of our government has arrived; and every friend of his country and her republican institutions should be on the alert. "Corruption has, indeed, become the order of the day, with the present administration. No one denies this; but is openly justified by many of Mr. Van Buren's supporters. His emissaries are at work everywhere, sowing broad cast, the seeds of Locofocoism, and propagating the vilest and most foolish slanders against all who stand in the way of the consummation of their ruinous projects. For the first time, in the history of our government, do we see a Cabinet Minister descending from his elevated position, to take the command of a pensioned government press; lauding to the skies a weak and wicked administration, and its hords of profligate office-holders; slandering and vilifying the people, who dare to think and act for themselves, regardless of executive dictation and executive tyranny; quoting British authority in relation to some of the most brilliant achievements of our national arms; falsifying American history, and giving the LIE to American statesmen and heroes, for the doubly nefarious purpose of blighting the reputation of one of our country's bravest defenders, in the hour of "that country's greatest need," and of perpetuating their own ill-gotten and abused power. What, then, is the duty of every friend of his country?—every friend of liberty? It surely is to unite in one vigorous effort to stay the progress of this desolating scourge; to wrest our bleeding institutions from the sacrilegious hands in which misfortunes has temporarily placed them; and to rescue the "fair name and fame" of one of our country's bravest and noblest statesmen from the deluge of falsehood and vituperation, with which they are in danger of being overwhelmed.

In this glorious work the "Times" will be a humble but zealous coadjutor; it will war with the weapons of truth, against the pernicious political principles and mal-practices of our rulers; it will support their opponents, and not against their character as gentlemen, nor their standing as citizens. It will support those eminent statesmen and pure patriots, HARRISON and TYLER, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency; and BIGGER and HALL, for Governor and Lieutenant Governor; and defend them as far as it may have the courtesy to do so, from the heartless and malicious attacks of their assailants; observing at all times the courtesy due to gentlemen who entertain political sentiments adverse to my own, and who express them with a becoming regard to the feelings of others.

After the close of the present Presidential campaign, the "Times" will be continued as a useful family newspaper, devoted to the usual topics of Politics, Agriculture, Literature, foreign and domestic Intelligence, &c. &c. It will be printed on new type, on good paper of the imperial size, and will be enlarged to a mammoth as soon as circumstances permit.

It may not be amiss to say that all those who have paid in ready for "THE FORT WAYNE STRIPPER," previous to the transfer of that establishment, will be furnished with the "Times" during the period which their respective subscriptions then had to run.

Special pains will be taken to have the Times strongly packed, and deposited in the Post Office in time for the earliest mails.

TERMS.
TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance, or three dollars at the end of the year.
ONE DOLLAR for six months.
All those indebted to me will confer a favor by making immediate payment.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron MANUFACTORY.
Corner of Columbia and Clinton Streets.
LEWIS & MARSH
RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have just received their supply of stock for the season, which will enable them to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of WARE, and do all JOBS in their line of business promptly.
Persons purchasing ware to retail, will find it to their advantage to call, as they are determined not to be under sold by any western manufacturer. For all Jobs or Ware they expect ready pay.
Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, and rags will be received in payment.
City of Fort Wayne, July 18, 1840.

SADDLES! SADDLES!
NOTICE—John Thompson would inform the public that he has purchased the entire stock in trade of Wm. L. Moon, and intends carrying on the SADDLERY BUSINESS in all its branches at the shop occupied by said Moon, where may be found every article commonly called for in that line of business, namely: Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Trunks, Valices, &c., all of which will be sold very cheap for ready pay.—Cash, Hides, and country produce rec'd in payment for work.
Fort Wayne, July 18, 1840.

BEDSTEAD & CHAIR FACTORY.
THE undersigned have entered into partnership in the above business, under the name and style of J. & J. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main Street, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.
Orders from a distance will meet due attention. Turning done at their shop.
JOHNSTON MILLER,
JOHN M. MILLER.
Fort Wayne, July 18, 1840.

D. B. SMITH,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant.
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ment at the suit of the United States may be committed."

From this quotation it appears the delinquent militiamen are to pay the costs. Taking the lowest estimate of two dollars and fifty cents for the costs of judgment and issuing the execution, let us see what will be the costs on a judgment originally for twenty dollars. When the delinquent militiamen lives two hundred miles from the place of the court sitting, the marshal's fees are fixed by law for every mile he travels at 5 cents in going to levy the execution; this would make his fees, \$10 for travelling 200 miles; which would make the account stand thus,

The original judgement	\$20 00
Cost of judgement and execution	2 50
Marshal's fees for travelling 200 miles, at 5 cents per mile	10 00
For serving process of execution	2 10
Total	\$34 60

Without adding any thing for keeping the property in his possession, or taking for its forth coming, and for selling the property, where sufficient can be found whereon to levy the said fees and the fees for putting the delinquent in prison, and the jail fees "when, there being no goods and chattels to be found whereon to levy the said fees, the marshal of the district, or his deputy, shall commit such delinquent to jail during the time for which he shall be so adjudged to imprisonment, or until the fine shall be paid, in the same manner as other persons condemned to fine and imprisonment at the suit of the United States may be committed."

If we estimate the number of delinquents at one in every militia company who will not be able to pay his fines &c., otherwise than being imprisoned by the sentence of a court-martial for one calendar month for every five dollars of such fine, the number of prisoners, and the length of time they must endure their confinement, presents an amount of human misery which, neither as legislators nor as men, we can look upon without a rigid inquiry whether the end to be obtained justifies the means. The end is a re-organization of the militia: this we acknowledge to be useful—to some extent, necessary; but we do not concur with the Secretary of War in the extent of that necessity. We do not believe "that our soil might be polluted by the foot of the invader, our cities taken and sacked, and our forts occupied, before our armed citizens could be taught the elements of tactics or the simple use of the firelock." Association with our citizens has taught us that a large majority of our yemen are already acquainted with the use of the firelock; and the evidences our militia gave at Bunker's Hill and King's Mountain, during the war of the Revolution, at Fort Mifflin and Fort Mifflin, at Stonington and Sandusky, at New Orleans and the river thames, during the last war, induce us to believe that, "without more discipline, subordination, or knowledge of the use of arms, than the militia of those times possessed, and ours now have, they would not rather prove a burden than an assistance to the army," employed in the defence of the country; and if the disaster at Detroit, and the retreat of our army from, and the surrender of, the city of Washington, be quoted as evidences to the contrary—we believe they may both be traced to some other cause than want of training in the army which Gen. Hull treacherously surrendered, or want of conduct in the troops, undisciplined as they were which dispersed at Washington for the want of a commander to lead them against the advancing enemy.

We have said that we thought the re-organization of the militia useful, and, to some extent, necessary. We also think the training of the militia by the several States necessary; and we think it also necessary that Congress should prescribe the discipline according to which the States are to train the militia. This latter duty Congress has, from time to time, attended to, and for the purpose of performing that duty now, we ask leave to report a bill for the purchase and distribution among the States, according to the number of their militia, the necessary number of Scott's Infantry Tactics, which was prepared by him under a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed the 8th of April, 1834, and reported by the Secretary of War (Lewis Cass), and approved of by Andrew Jackson, then president of the United States, as appears by the proclamation of the Secretary of War of the 8th of April, 1835. And, in relation to the report of the Secretary of War and his letter transmitting a system of re-organization of the militia of the United States, referred to the Committee on the

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room was not large enough) the Hon. Mr. Dillett, of Alabama; Messrs. Dawson and Warren, of Georgia; Mr. Carter of Tennessee, and also Mr. Nesbit, of Georgia. I hardly ever saw such an enthusiastic meeting. Messrs. Dillett, Dawson and Nesbit, gave us splendid speeches; and Mr. Nesbit very happily recurred to the circumstance (speaking of Gen. Harrison) of the Generals return from the wars, flushed with victory, at the head of his conquering army, and meeting, by the road side, a poor sick boy, who had followed the army under him, alighted from his charge, and placed the invalid in the horse. "That poor, helpless boy (said Mr. Nesbit) is now a member of Congress from one of the Southern States. He is now within the sound of my voice, and *there he sits!*" (pointing to the Hon. Mr. Chinn, of Louisiana, who was on the stage near him.) I do not think I ever heard such deafening and prolonged applause. Every person, Whig or Loco, joined in the shout to pay honor to the man who by his own exertions, had elevated himself to his present exalted estate, as well as to the "old General," who perhaps saved his life by a noble and characteristic act. Mr. Chinn did not reply. I do not think the man could open his mouth, so much was he overcome by the warm feelings of a people, all strangers to him.

THE TIMES.

To the Editor of the Times.
COL. JOHNSON AND HIS FRIENDS.
Mr. Wood:

The relation that this distinguished individual stands in, before the American people, by the management of his own party is very extraordinary.

When nominated for the Vice Presidency, in 1835, he was highly extolled, by the party, not only for his military services, but also for the great talent and ability so often and uniformly displayed, in both Houses of Congress, during a space of many years. The Colonel attended several public dinners, made many speeches, glowing with patriotism, in which he always took care to exhibit the scars of the wounds he had received in defence of our bleeding country, in the late war with Great Britain. In his speeches he frequently declared that he would rather see either Gen. Harrison or Judge White elected President of the United States, by the people, than to see Mr. Van Buren elected by the House of Representatives; always contending, in the strongest terms that language could convey, his disapprobation of having a President of the United States elected by the House of Representatives. Those speeches went the rounds in the papers favorable to the Baltimore nominations, as true articles of faith, and the elections by either Houses of Congress was, by them, denounced as anti-republican.

In the results of the election of 1836, Col. Johnson, although the highest on the list, was not elected, by the people, to the office of Vice President, but the election for that office had, under the constitution, to be made by the Senate. When it was ascertained that the Col. was not elected by the people, how was he treated, and how has he ever since been treated by the party that had formerly expressed such complements to his talents as a member of Congress and a statesman? As many as one of these, at the least, who had voted for his nomination in the Baltimore convention, together with many other leaders of the party, denounced him as totally unqualified to fill the office of Vice President, and expressed a wish that JOHN TYLER—the same John Tyler that they now pronounce to be both a federalist and an aristocrat—might be elected Vice President of the United States instead of Col. Johnson himself. And when his time was about to expire, for which he was elected, the party refuse to nominate him or to make any nomination at all: first, because had they nominated him, it would have prostrated Van Buren's prospects in the South, had they nominated Forsyth, King, or Polk it would have destroyed Van Buren's prospects in the state of New York as well as in the West.

Then to prevent the discontent in the from ripening into a mutiny, the that are favorable to the as Mr. Van to him by he, Illinois. led down sion, Johnson. (Ala.) payments ment Presiding dly the that office. e not

Under that act several of our citizens have been indicted, and one of these has been found guilty, and judgment has been passed upon him in several cases. The act provides that if any person shall violate its provisions, the person so offending shall be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the country within the District where the offence shall have been committed, and on conviction thereof be fined in a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, at the discretion of the Court, for every offence.

On Monday, the 6th of July, 1839, information, under oath, was laid before a Justice of the Peace in this city that ALEXANDER DUNCAN, a Member of Congress from the State of Ohio, who, it is said, voted for the law, had, on the Friday previous passed as currency to a citizen of Washington a note of less denomination than five dollars; and the note was produced and exhibited to the justice, and he issued a warrant for the apprehension of Duncan. The next day the warrant not having been served the justice recalled it,

THE GIANT PEOPLE.

"Whether a reality or a fiction, the idea of giant power is pregnant with instruction to all who would rise to extraordinary attainments."

In ancient times, the habits of primeval life either presented the reality of individual giants, or the illusion of poetic fiction, delighting in the marvelous, created the pleasing deception to amuse and beguile a wanton fancy, or an idle hour.

Modern times have presented and do now exhibit the reality of giant nations, and man in the aggregate is now that very "Hercules" which poets fancied, when imagination revealed the Heaven of the heathen, in its similitude to earthly things and human passions. Great Britain with a giant's power, has subjugated all nations (but one) to her sway, and the exception is only a proud confirmation of her energetic omnipotence; for that one, not conquered, is the child of the giant, and therefore unconquerable. But like "Hercules," she wielded her potent club, and that club is "credit." Armed with this, to the tremendous amount of three thousand millions of money, she has successively subjugated "India," "France," "Spain," "Napoleon"—is now penetrating "Persia," "intimidating "China"—has commenced her foothold on the Columbia river, explores the frozen ocean, defies the tropical sun, menaces Egypt, and in the fever of her presumptuous energy, almost defies the power of her giant offspring, the United States. Thus armed with "credit," these mud islands of the ocean, called Great Britain, (all of which we could swallow in the limits of a single State!) has roved over the world conquering and to conquer; insensible to fear, a stranger to defeat, and a God in her invincibility.—Like "Sampson," however the mystery of her power lies in her clustering locks of luxuriant "credit.—Cut those from her brow, and a child might bind her with a wisp of straw! Standing forth as the giant monarch of the world, she possesses no vigor to account for her success but this tremendous power of her "credit system," which has endowed her with national debt of a "thousand millions of sterling money," and a paper credit circulation of nearly equal amount, and scarcely less of "commercial credit." Her mod energies and resources are but the concomitants of this credit power. Her industry expands in virtue of her "credit;" her labor and wealth go hand in hand with "credit." Her commerce has grown sidely side with her "credit." And without this, nor commerce, nor manufactory, nor agriculture, would ever have gilded her shores with the jewels of opulence and renown, or spread "from pole to pole" her scepter of triumph and her sword of extermination, before which myriads fell and are now lying for all inordinate power is built "death" to millions and all exorbitant reliance on misery to myriads!

Great Britain, with the credit of a monarch is waning into age, and not imbecility. So long as she can gripe her "credit," so long will she flourish—but history tells of excess leading to ruin; even Hercules fell and lo! the fate of Sampson.

Our government, our country, is a pant democracy! We have taken from ourselves part of her "credit" to build up power and renown. The child, why of its parent, is not less proud, though a republican, nor less potent, though a youth! But the mystery of our strength lies in our "credit system." Disarm us of thatand Hercules is a baby! The fact, the theory, the illustration, the example, and the story, are all before us. Our fleets have met England's and conquered them. Our armies have encountered hers and conquered them. Our "credit" has come in competition with hers, and has been found not to disgrace its pedigree; for with this rod we chastise our insolent parent and broke loose from her tyrannous bonds. Sustain this "credit," let what will befall it; let no legislature and no government crush, cripple or impair it; and we shall prove "the democratic giant of the world;" we shall rise in power and wealth above all who have gone before us, and compel even our proud parent to bow in submission to our potent energy and vast resources.

Let those beware who attempt to shear us of our locks of strength; "credit" has made us a giant, and "credit" will crush the pigmies who attempt to bind her, in her brief and fitful slumbers.—Phil. North Am.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A NUT FOR THE LAWYERS
A curious case has occurred within a few days past which has given rise to much discussion in this city.

On the 7th July, 1838, Congress passed "An act to restrain the circulation of 'small notes as a currency in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes."

Under that act several of our citizens have been indicted, and one of these has been found guilty, and judgment has been passed upon him in several cases. The act provides that if any person shall violate its provisions, the person so offending shall be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the country within the District where the offence shall have been committed, and on conviction thereof be fined in a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, at the discretion of the Court, for every offence.

On Monday, the 6th of July, 1839, information, under oath, was laid before a Justice of the Peace in this city that ALEXANDER DUNCAN, a Member of Congress from the State of Ohio, who, it is said, voted for the law, had, on the Friday previous passed as currency to a citizen of Washington a note of less denomination than five dollars; and the note was produced and exhibited to the justice, and he issued a warrant for the apprehension of Duncan. The next day the warrant not having been served the justice recalled it,

and has since refused to issue it on the ground that, as a Member of Congress is privileged from arrest, except in cases of treason, felony and breach of the peace, Duncan was not liable to arrest. It is understood that such is the opinion of eminent counsel who have consulted on the subject.

The case presents this strange anomaly—that congress can pass laws creating offences unknown to the common laws, punish them by fine, (and imprisonment to enforce the fine,) and be exempt themselves from the operation of their own criminal laws. Can this be so! How does this effect the duelling law, or the law against obtaining goods of property by false pretences, or the gaming laws? Will any gentleman conversant with such matters be good enough to define a felony, so that it may be understood what is meant by the term as used in the Constitution? And also state what is a breach of the peace as there used?

These are important considerations. The questions are not put in any captious spirit, but with a sincere desire to ascertain the law. If that be such as may be inferred from this case, it is high time for us to begin to think of a remedy for a great and crying evil.

The following lines have been forwarded to us by a friend for publication. They are from the Indiana Journal of 1836.

SONG.
When freedom first her flag unfurled,
When freedom first her flag unfurled,
Wide o'er the earth and sea,
She bade this lost and struggling world
Exultingly be free.
And as she rear'd her beautiful form,
And bared her arm to save,
She cried amid the gathering storm:
"Tis glory for the brave."

Amid the dark and awful night,
Which our forefathers knew,
She mark'd the Victor for the fight,
And bore him safely through.
True to her charge our hearts have raised
A Temple to his Fame;
And on the pinnacle has blaz'd
The immortal Hero's name.
When next oppression round our land
Drove his terrific car,
She seized in haste the avenging brand,
And rush'd amidst the war.
By virtue led, our gallant youth,
She sent them eager forth;
Bade Jackson save the afflicted South,
And Harrison the North.

The listening nations stood aghast
At Freedom's battle cry;
Her shock was on the driving blast,
Her thunders in the sky,
And seal that soul-enslaving crew
Which held us shackled down,
They shrunk from our disdainful view,
And earth's indignant frown.

High swells the voice of freedom now
With songs of triumph grac'd:
"While round the illustrious Jackson's brow
The civic wreath is plac'd,
"Shall love and honor be denied
"The noble and the brave,
"And all the nation's power and pride
"Be heaped upon a slave!"

The West has caught the enlivening sound
Through her re-echoing sky;
Her gallant hearts are gathering round,
Her waving banners fly;
And you, ye tyrants, ye who boast
To rule with hate and scorn;
We dare defy your raging host,
And gird our armor on.

'Tis vain to strive, you cannot crush
The hopes of Freedom now;
Sooner shall life's last red drops gush,
Than we will shrink or bow.
There's truth upon our polished shield;
There's Justice on our sword;
A shout to ring in the battle-field—
And Harrison's the word.

THE FAMILY MEETING.
The following lines were written on the occasion of an accidental meeting of all the surviving members of a family, the father and mother of which—one eighty-two and the other eighty-eight years old—have lived in the same house fifty three years:

We are all here!
Father, Mother,
Sister, Brother—
All who hold each other dear!
Each chair is filled—we're all at home!
To-night let no old stranger come.
It is not of ten thus around
Our old familiar hearth we're found.
Bless, then, the meeting and the spot—
For once be every care forgot;
Let gentle peace assert her power,
And kind affection rule the hour.
We're all—all here.

We're not all here!
Some are away—the dead once dear,
Who thro' the with us this ancient hearth,
And gave the hour to guiltless mirth.
Fate, with a stern, relentless hand,
Look'd on a night, flash pass'd away,
Some like a night, flash pass'd away,
And some sank, lingering, day by day.
The quiet grave-yard—some lie there!
And cruel ocean has his share—
We're not all here!

We are all here!
Even they—the dead—though dead, so dear!
Fond memory, to her duty true,
Brings back their faded forms to view.
How life like, through the mist of years,
Each well remembered face appears!
We see them as in times long past—
From each to each kind looks are cast;
We hear their words, their smiles behold—
They're round us as they were of old!
We are all here.

We are all here!
Father, Mother,
Sister, Brother,
You that I love with love so dear—
This may not long of us be said;
Soon must we join the gathered dead;
And by the hearth we now sit round,
Some other circle will be found.
O, then, that wisdom may we know
That yields a life of peace below—
So in the world to follow this,
May each repeat, in words of bliss.
We're all—all here!

THE PUNSTERS.
At a tavern one night,
Messrs. More, Strang, and Wright,
Met to drink, and good thoughts to exchange,
Says More, of us three
The whole town will agree,
There's only one knave, and that Strange.
Yes,—says Strang, rather sore,
I'm sure there's a one More,
A most terrible knave and a bite,
Who to cheat his mother,
His sister, and brother—
O yes,—replied More,—that is Wright.
N. O. Pissajans.

A HARD CASE.—A lady in the south of England made a practice of collecting all the little boys of the parish once a year upon her lawn; and stuffing them with beef and plum-pudding. One time towards the close of the entertainment, when she was walking round to see how all went on, and to ask how they were satisfied with her bounty, she found the greater part full and also content. But at last she came to a little fellow upon whose plate there was a large lump of the third helping of pudding, and he was blubbering and crying as piteously as though he had not had a meal for four and twenty hours.

"What is the matter with you, my little man?" asked the lady: "has any one dared to ill-use you in my presence?" The urchin blubbered more desperately than before, and at length faltered out: "I can eat no pudding!" and cried more bitterly than before. The lady patted him on the head, saying, "Do not cry, my good little man; for if you are not able to eat your pudding, you can put it in your pocket." A more violent burst followed this kindly advice, and at the end of it came out the words, "But my pockets are both full already."

"What's the matter, Uncle Jerry?" said Mr.—, as Jeremiah R. was passing by, growing most ferociously. "Matter," said the old man stopping short, "why, here I've been lugging water all the morning for Dr. C.'s wife to wash with, and what d'ye s'pose I got for it?" "Why, I suppose about ninepence," answered Mr.—. "Ninepence! She told me the doctor would pull a tooth for me some time."

A voice from Italy! It comes like the stirring of the breeze upon the mountains! It floats in majesty like the echo of thunder! It breathes solemnly like a sound from the tombs! Let the nations hearken; for the slumber of ages is broken, and the buried voice of antiquity speaks again from the gray ruins of Pompeii.

Roll back the tide of eighteen hundred years. At the foot of the vine-clad Vesuvius stands a regal city; the stately Roman walks its lordly streets, or banquets in the palaces of its splendor. The bustle of busied thousands is there—you may hear it along the thronged quays; it rises from the amphitheatre and the forum. It is the home of luxury, of gaiety and of joy. There togged royalty drowns itself in dissipation—the lion roars over the martyred Christian, and the bleeding gladiator dies at the beck of applauding spectators. It is a careless, a dreaming a devoted city.

* * * There is a blackness in the horizon, and the earthquake is rioting in the bowels of the mountain! Hark! a roar and a crash! and the very foundations of the eternal hills are belshed forth in a sea of fire! Wo for

comes surging like the mad ocean—it boils above wall and tower, palace and fountain, and Pompeii is a city of tombs! Ages roll on. Silence, darkness and desolation are in the halls of buried grandeur. The forum is voiceless, and the pompous mansions are tenanted by skeletons! Lo! other generations live above the dust of long lost glory, and the slumber of the dreamless city is forgotten.

* * * Pompeii beholds a resurrection! As summoned by the blast of the final trumpet, she hath shaken from her beauty the ashes of centuries, and once more looks forth upon the world, sullied and sombre, but interesting still. Again upon her arches, her courts and her colonades, the sun lingers in splendor, but not as erst when the reflected lustre from her marbles dazzled like the glory of his own beam. There in their gloomy boldness stand her palaces, but the song of carousal is

hushed forever. You may behold the places of her fountains, but you will hear no murmur—they are as the water courses of the desert. There 'too are her gardens, but the barrenness of long antiquity is theirs. You may stand in her amphitheatre; and you shall read 'utter desolation on its bare and dilapidated walls.

Pompeii! mouldering relic of a former world! Strange redemption from the sepulchre! How vivid are the classic memories that cluster around thee! Thy loneliness is rife with tongues; for the shadows of the mighty are thy sojourners! Man walks thy desolated and forsaken streets, and is lost in his dreams of other days. He converses with the genius of the past, and the Roman stands as freshly recalled, as before the billow of lava had stiffened above him. A Pliny, a Sallust, a Trajan are in his musings, and he visits their very homes.

Venerable and eternal city! The storied urn of a nation's memory! A disinterred and risen witness for the dead! Every stone of thee is consecrated and immortal. Rome was—Thebes was—Sparta was—thou wast, and art still. No Goth or Vandal thundered at thy gates, or revealed in thy spoil. Man marred not thy magnificence. Thou wert scathed by the finger of Him, who alone knew thy depths of violence and crime. Babylon of Italy! thy doom was not revealed to thee. No prophet was there, when thy towers were tottering, and the ashen darkness obscured thy horizon, to construe the warning. The wrath of God was upon thee heavily—in the volcano was the hiding of his power, and like thine ancient sisters of the plain, the judgement was sealed in fire!

E. W. B. C.

BUSINESS CHARACTER OF THE AMERICAN. A gentleman directed to me a singular specimen of the ruling passion which he witnessed on an occasion when the rail-cars were thrown off the track and nearly one hundred people killed, or injured in a greater or less degree.

On the side of the road lay a man with his leg so severely fractured that the bone had been forced through the skin, and projected outside his trowsers. Over him hung his wife, with the utmost solicitude, the blood running down from a severe cut received on her head, and kneeling by his side was his sister, who was also much injured. The poor women were lamenting over him, and thinking nothing of their own hurts; and he, it appears, was also thinking nothing about his injury, but only lamenting the delay which would be occasioned by it.

"Oh! my dear, dear Isaac, what can be done with your leg?" exclaimed the wife in the deepest distress.

"What will become of my leg!" cried the man. "What's to become of my business, I should like to know?"

"Oh! dear brother," said the other female, "don't think about your business now; think of getting cured."

"Think of getting cured—I must think how the bills are to be met, and I not there to take them up. They will be presented as sure as I lie here."

"O! never mind the bills, dear husband—think of your precious leg!"

"Not mind the bills! but I must mind the bills; my credit will be ruined."

"Not when they know what has happened brother. Oh! dear, dear—that leg, that leg."

"D—n the leg; what is to become of my business?" groaned the man, falling on his back from excess of pain.

Now this was a specimen of true commercial spirit. If this man had not been nailed to the desk, he might have been a hero.—Marryat.

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Clarke, Jno. M.	ad for Virginia State Lottery, Wheeling, Va.	3	2
Clater, William	probate case notice, Whitley County	3	3
Coombs, William H.	case notice, Whitley County	3	3
Coombs, Wm. H.	estate notice, Allen County	3	2
Crants, Michael	died in Fort Wayne, age about 90y, Rev. War vet., native of Orange Co., NY	3	1
Craven, James H.	of Ripley [Co.], candidate for district elector	2	1
Cuppy, A.	probate case notice, Whitley County	3	3
Cuppy, A.	case notice, Whitley County	3	3
Daly	Alabama senators elected	2	6
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Dawson, R. J.	ad for law practice, Fort Wayne	3	5
Dent, Dennis	Alabama senators elected	2	6
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Douglass, Robert L.	case notice, Steuben County	3	2
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Dykes, R.	ad for pills	3	1
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Ewing & Edsall's Warehouse	ad for town lots, Cedarville	3	3
Ewing, C. W.	ad for law practice, Fort Wayne	3	5
Ewing, G. W.	ad for town lots, Cedarville	3	3
Ewing, G. W.	ad seeking furs and peltries, Fort Wayne	3	5
Ewing, W. G.	ad for town lots, Cedarville	3	3
Ewing, W. G.	ad for shipping, Perrysburg, Ohio	3	4
Ewing, W. G.	ad seeking furs and peltries, Fort Wayne	3	5
Ewing, Walker & Co.	ad for shipping, Perrysburg, Ohio	3	4
Fair, Henry	ad for wool carding, Butler Twp., DeKalb County	3	4
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Foxtater, George	case notice, Whitley County	3	3
Freeman & Taylor's store	ad for chair making, Fort Wayne	3	4
Gelson & Evans	ad for shipping, Perrysburg, Ohio	3	4
Godfrey, James G.	estate notice, Allen County	3	2
Godfroy, Elizabeth	estate notice, Allen County	3	2

Godfroy, Francis	estate notice, Allen County	3	2
Godfroy, Gabriel	estate notice, Allen County	3	2
Godfroy, James G.	estate notice, Allen County	3	2
Godfroy, John	estate notice, Allen County	3	2
Godfroy, Sylvester	estate notice, Allen County	3	2
Godfroy, William	estate notice, Allen County	3	2
Grandin, P.	ad for shipping on the Erie Canal and Lakes, Maumee City [OH]	3	4
Gray, Gallagher & Co.	ad for shipping, Perrysburg, Ohio	3	4
Hall		3	6
Hall, D., Jr.	Alabama senators elected	2	6
Hamilton, Taber & Co.	ad for shipping, Perrysburg, Ohio	3	4
Hanna, Joseph	ad for shipping, Perrysburg, Ohio	3	4
Hannegan	returns of the 7th Congressional District	2	4
Harrison		2	3
Harrison		3	6
Harrison, [Gen.]		4	2
Harrison, [General]	report to Congress, 1819	1	5
Harrison, [General]		2	2
Harrison, Wm. H.	of Ohio, candidate for president	2	1
Harrison, Wm. Henry	report to Congress, 1817	1	4
Hatfield, Tomas	estate sale notice, Allen County	2	6
Hazard, G. S.	ad for shipping on the Erie Canal and Lakes, Maumee City [OH]	3	4
Herod, Wm.	of Bartholomew [Co.], candidate for district elector	2	1
Hill, John E.	ad for warehousing on Wabash & Erie Canal, Fort Wayne	3	4
Hollister & Co.	ad for shipping, Perrysburg, Ohio	3	4
Hollister, Wm.	ad for shipping, Perrysburg, Ohio	3	4
Horn, S.	ad for chair making, Fort Wayne	3	4
Howard	returns for governor	2	4
Howe & Douglass, solc't.	case notice, Steuben County	3	1
Howe & Douglass, solc't.	case notice, Steuben County	3	2

Jackson, Andrew, President		4	1
Jamieson, Joh	ad seeking goods to sell on commission, Fort Wayne	3	4
Jefferds, O. W.	ad for medicine and surgery, Fort Wayne	3	5
Johns, Sarah Ann	Church at Wellsville, Pa., came to this place 6 weeks ago	3	1
Johnson, [Col.]		4	2
Johnson, T.	ad for law practice, Fort Wayne	3	5
Jones	Alabama senators elected	2	6
Knaur, David	ad for land, St. Joseph County, Michigan	3	4
Lane	returns of the 7th Congressional District	2	4
Laughhead, Alexander	case notice, Whitley County	3	3
Laughhead, James	case notice, Whitley County	3	3
Letcher	elected governor of Kentucky	2	6
Lewis	ad for copper, tin, and sheet iron, Fort Wayne	3	6
Lewis, C. H.	ad for land, Huntington and Whitley [Counties]	2	6
Lincoln, Levi	member of Congress from Massachusetts	2	3
Long, David E.	probate case notice, Whitley County	3	3
Main, Reuben	stray livestock notice, Maumee Twp.	3	1
Marsh	ad for copper, tin, and sheet iron, Fort Wayne	3	6
Marshall, Joseph	of Jefferson [Co.], candidate for state elector	2	1
McCarty, Johnathan	of Delaware [Co.], candidate for state elector	2	1
M'Connell, James	case notice, Steuben County	3	1
M'Connell, James	case notice, Steuben County	3	2
Miller, J.	ad for bedsteads and chairs, Fort Wayne	3	6
Miller, J. M.	ad for bedsteads and chairs, Fort Wayne	3	6
Milroy, [Gen.]	ad for shipping, Perrysburg, Ohio	3	4
Monmoth steam mill	in Adams County, ad for auction	3	3
Moon, Wm. L.	ad for saddles, Fort Wayne	3	6
Moore, Samuel	stray livestock notice, Maumee Twp.	3	1
Moore, Samuel	case notice, Whitley County	3	3
Morehead	returns from the election for governor of North Carolina	2	5

Nesbit, [Mr.]	of Georgia	4	2
Niles, H. & Co.	ad for shipping on the Erie Canal and Lakes, Maumee City [OH]	3	4
Ogle, [Mr]	of Pennsylvania	2	3
Paine, John W.	of Harrison [Co.], candidate for district elector	2	1
Park, Wesley	probate case notice, DeKalb County	3	3
Parker, D. P.	ad for shipping on the Erie Canal and Lakes, Maumee City [OH]	3	4
Parsons, P. L. & Co.	ad for shipping on the Erie Canal and Lakes, Maumee City [OH]	3	4
Phillips, W. J.	Alabama senators elected	2	6
Pierce, Joseph	probate case notice, Whitley County	3	3
Platter, George	stray livestock notice, Maumee Twp.	3	1
Randall, F. P.	ad for law practice, Fort Wayne	3	5
Riddle, Thomas	Alabama senators elected	2	6
Roice, Leonard	probate case notice, DeKalb County	3	3
Sample, Samuel C.	of St. Joseph [Co.], candidate for district elector	2	1
Saunders	returns from the election for governor of North Carolina	2	5
Semans, John B.	ad for law practice, Defiance, Ohio	3	5
Shryock's mill	ad for wool carding, Butler Twp., DeKalb County	3	4
Smith, Caleb B.	of Fayette [Co.], candidate for district elector	2	1
Smith, D. B.	ad for groceries, provisions, lumber, and salt, Maumee City, OH	3	6
Smith, J. W.	ad for shipping, Perrysburg, Ohio	3	4
Smith, Jesse & Co.	ad for shipping, Perrysburg, Ohio	3	4
Smith, Thos. Jefferson	editor of the Metropolis at Washington city	2	1
Stealy, John	case notice, Steuben County	3	1
Stealy, John	case notice, Steuben County	3	2
Steevens, K.	ad for school	3	3
Steevens, Wm. W.	ad for school	3	3
Stevens, Brazil	notice to settle accounts, Fort Wayne	3	3
Strong & Miller	ad for shipping, Perrysburg, Ohio	3	4
Sturgis, [Dr.]	ad for medicine and surgery, Fort Wayne	3	5
Taber, Cyrus	ad for shipping, Perrysburg, Ohio	3	4

Taylor, R. W. & Co.	ad seeking goods to sell on commission, Fort Wayne	3	4
Thompson, [Dr.]	ad for medicine and surgery, Fort Wayne	3	5
Thompson, John	ad for saddles, Fort Wayne	3	6
Thompson, L. G.	ad for auction	3	3
Thompson, L. G.	notice to settle accounts, Fort Wayne	3	3
Thompson, R. W.	of Lawrence [Co.], candidate for district elector	2	1
Triplett, [Mr.]	Committee on the Militia	1	1
Tyler, John	of Virginia, candidate for president	2	1
Tyler, John		3	6
Tyler, John		4	2
Uelic, Wm.	stray livestock notice, Maumee Twp.	3	1
Van Buren		2	3
Van Buren, [Mr.]		3	6
Van Buren, [Mr.]		4	2
Van Buren, Martin		2	2
Vickroy, Charles	estate land auction notice, Allen County	3	2
Warren, [Mr.]	of Georgia	4	2
Washington Hall	ad for auction	3	3
Washington Hall	ad for drugs and medicines, Fort Wayne	3	5
Watrous, D. E.	Alabama senators elected	2	6
White, Joseph L.	of Jefferson [Co.], candidate for district elector	2	1
White, Judge		4	2
Womack, Jesse	Alabama senators elected	2	6
Wood, [Mr.]	editor	4	2
Wood, Cynthia [Miss]	died at age 11y6m, daughter of editor G. W. Wood	3	1
Wood, G. W.	[editor]	1	1
Wright & Dubois	ad for drugs and medicines, Fort Wayne	3	5
Wright, G. F.	notice of dissolved partnership, Fort Wayne	3	3
Wyatt, Daniel, Jr.	case notice, Steuben County	3	2
Wyatt, Daniel, sen.	case notice, Steuben County	3	1

Wyatt, Daniel, Sen.	case notice, Steuben County	3	2
Wychoff, J. W.	ad for shipping, Perrysburg, Ohio	3	4