INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Reported for the State Sentinel.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, December 22, 1846.

Senate met.

The President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State.

On motion of Mr Ellis, a bill for the relief of Wylie Edmonston and wife was taken up, and referred to the judiciary committee.

Petitions Presented.

By Mr Parks, of John *May*; referred to a select committee.

By Mr Taber; referred to the judiciary committee without reading.

By *Mr* Murphy; referred without reading.

By Mr Beard, of the Trustees of Wabash College; referred to the committee on education.

By *Mr* Winchell; referred to a select committee.

Reports from Standing Committees.

By *Mr* Parks, from the committee on finance, reporting a joint resolution on the subject of the completion of the Wabash and Erie canal; concurred in.

By Mr Winchell, from the judiciary committee, reporting it inexpedient to further legislate upon the subject of supervisors; concurred in.

By *Mr* Orth, from the same committee, returning certain resolutions on the subject of changing the present system of probate courts, and requesting to be discharged; concurred in.

By *Mr* Orth, from the same committee, reporting it inexpedient to legislate further on the subject of allowing pleading the want of consideration in certain cases; concurred in.

By Mr Stewart, recommending the indefinite postponement of a bill for the relief of certain heirs therein named.

On motion, the report was laid on the table.

By Mr Murphy, from the same committee, reporting a bill amending the execution and appraisement laws of the State.

By Mr Miller, from the committee on public buildings, giving the causes of the smoke in the Senate chamber; concurred in.

By Mr Davis, from the committee on the State Bank, reporting a bill upon the subject of Notaries Public; report concurred in.

By Mr Berry of F., from the committee on corporations, reporting and recommending the passage of a bill incorporating the Grand Subordinate Division of the Sons of Temperance in Indiana.

Reports from Select Committees.

By Mr Edmonston, reporting a bill for the relief of —— Kelso.

By Mr Read reporting a bill amending a bill incorporating the town of Jeffersonville.

By Mr Miller, reporting a bill authorizing a new mode of doing business by the board doing county business in Orange county.

By Mr Howell, reporting a bill for the better regulation of the mode of doing county business in the county of Warrick.

By Mr Robinson, reporting a bill for the formation of a new judicial circuit.

The report and bill were laid on the table.

By Mr Allison, reporting a bill letting out the public printing to the lowest bidder, with an amendment.

The question was taken on the passage of the bill, (after a motion made for the suspension of the rules,) and resulted —ayes 25, noes 21. So the bill passed.

Resolutions Introduced.

By Mr Goodenow, on the subject of amending the school law; adopted.

By Mr Bowers, on the subject of further legislation on agriculture; adopted.

By Mr Hardin, on the subject of insane officers, and appointing deputies; adopted.

By Mr Handy, that the committee on the benevolent institutions of the State be discharged from further consideration of the discharge of the matron from the deaf and dumb asylum; adopted by a vote of ayes 28, noes 19.

The Senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Senate met.

On motion, the Senate took up bill No 34, for the relief of certain heirs therein named; and referred to a select committee.

Joint Resolutions Introduced.

By Mr Hamer, on the subject of postage; passed.

Mr Winchell, on leave, introduced a resolution calling on the Governor for the reason of the delay of the amendments proposed to the Wabash and Erie canal bill; laid on the table.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr Davis, a bill to repeal an act entitled "An act for the relief of the heirs of Capt. R. McCarty;" referred to the judiciary committee.

By Mr Cuppy, repealing a certain act therein named; passed.

By Mr Orth, a bill relative to costs; passed to a second reading.

A message was received from the House that it was now ready to proceed with closed doors to the election of a Bank Director, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of office of the Hon. Wm. Dailey, and inviting the Senate into the Hall. The action of the House was reciprocated.

By Mr Berry of F., a bill for the relief of certain persons therein named; passed to a second reading.

Leave was granted to Mr Ellis to make a report from the judiciary committee, reporting a bill for the relief of Wylie Edmonston and wife, quieting title to real estate derived from an alien; the bill passed.

By Mr Davis, a bill relative to brokers; passed to a second reading.

By Mr Osborn, a bill giving power to married women to make wills; passed to a second reading.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1846.

The House met.

Petitions Presented.

By Mr Thompson, from Thomas Wheatly and others; referred to a select committee.

By Mr. Thomas, from citizens of Rush county, to appoint commissioners to locate a State road in Rush and Franklin counties.

By Messrs. Monk and Noel; referred without reading.

By Mr. Miller, from James Kitchen, on the subject of a conveyance of real estate; referred to a select committee.

Reports from Standing Committees.

Mr. Suit, from the committee on elections, reported back the bill for the relief of the voters of Warrick county, and that it was inexpedient to make its provisions general. [This bill repeals the law restricting voters to their own township as far as Warrick is concerned.]

Mr. Secrest moved that the House refuse to concur in the report, so far as the inexpediency of making its provisions general. He wished to make this a test vote.

Mr. Suit thought the present law was a good one. That it was the only means of effectually preventing frauds. That it was the only way to distribute the business required by the officers of the elections. That the officers of elections for their respective townships would be better qualified to judge of the legality of the votes cast.

Mr. Secrest withdrew his motion.

The report was then concurred in, when the bill was amended by adding the counties of Hendricks, Daviess, Martin, Owen, Perry, Dubois, Spencer, Harrison and Ohio, by their respective representatives.

Mr. Secrest moved to amend by adding *all the counties* in the State; negatived—ayes 22, noes 77.

Mr. Carr of L. thought this bill was a violation of the bill of rights, which requires the elections to be free and equal. This bill makes such a distinction between the different parts of the State as he thought amounted to an infraction of the bill of rights.

Mr. Porter considered that the freedom and equality of voters at elections would be best preserved by permitting the voters to go where they pleased to vote.

Mr. Yaryan said he would without any hesitancy vote against this bill. To confine voters to their own township where they are well known, is the only way to preserve pure the elective franchise.

Mr. Fuller said that it was not generous for members from those counties which experience none of the inconvenience of the present law should proscribe those that do. The existing law does not prevent frauds. It is notorious that a greater number of illegal votes are given under the present law than under the former one.

Mr. Carr of L. maintained his opinion that such a diversity in the mode of election in different counties conflicted with the privileges secured by the bill of rights.

Mr. Cravens said he would call the attention of the House to article 6 and section 1st of the Constitution of the State, which says, persons are entitled to vote in the county where they reside. He considered the Legislature had no power to confine or restrict the people to any particular place, it was an infringement of the privileges guarantied by the Constitution.

Mr. Balding thought the Legislature in confining voters to their townships did not in any wise transcend the restrictions of the Constitution.

Mr. Yaryan said the elective franchise was the fountain head of our institutions and must be kept pure. Frauds, too often imposed on officers at crowded elections, should be guarded against. The notion that the 1st section of the 6th article of the Constitution referred to by gentlemen prohibited the Legislature from restricting voters to their own townships, were mere chimeras of the brain. As well might gentlemen say that the law requiring votes to be given between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. on the first Monday in August, was unconstitutional. The framers of the Constitution had drawn land marks beyond which we could not go, but within which we had a right to act for the greatest good. No one who had ever witnessed the crowds usually resorting to town at exciting elections would deny but that frauds and impositions were the more easily practiced on the officers of elections. At the passage of the law restricting voters to their own townships, said Mr. Y., there was some dissatisfaction in his county, but time had made a change, and he had no doubt experience would make it popular. The difficulties about badly arranged townships, impassible streams &c. spoken of by gentlemen, were no objections, as township lines were mere imaginary things, easily altered by the County Commissioners to suit the people. There the evil should be remedied. He hoped, therefore, that the bill would be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Dobson considered the law to restrict voters was clearly unconstitutional. The people he represented felt aggrieved by the lawand were sending up petitions praying its repeal.

Mr. Julian differed from those who deemed it unconstitutional to restrict voters to their townships. The section requiring persons to vote in the township in which they reside, was intended as a general rule, defining the privileges of voters, subject to regulations by the Legislature under this section.

Mr. Hicks knew that in many instances this law occasioned great inconvenience to the voters in many counties. He thought counties which from their locality were free from that inconvenience others were subjected to, acted unjustly not to extend to them this reasonable it dulgence.

Mr. Miller moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table; which did not prevail.

Mr. Crookshanks moved its indefinite postponement and called for the ayes and noes, which stood as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Balding, Carr of Lawrence, Carr of Clark, Carnahan, Clark, Colms, Cravens, Crookshank, Decker, Dole, Dowling, Edwards, Fry, Gilleece, Gordon, Griffis, Hall of Posey, Hall of Warren, Hamilton, Hanna, Harding, Harlan, Hatfield, Hendricks, Holland, Hostetter, Huddleson, Huffstetter, Hull, Johnson, Jones of Green, Julian, Kerr, Logan, May, McCormack, Meredith, Miller, Monk, Moore, Noel, Nolsinger, Norton, Osborn, Powell, Scott, Secrest, Shields, Sleeth, Smiley, Stanfield, Stewart of Fayette, Stewart of Laporte, Suit, Summers, Thomas, Wiley, Wilson, Wise, Woodruff, Yaryan and Mr. Speaker—62.

NOES—Messrs. Addleman, Anthony, Arnold, Brown, Battell, Cassatt, Deam, Dobson, Dunham, Fuller, Green, Harvey, Hicks, Holman, Huff, Hunt, Jenison, Jones of Blackford, Lemmonds, Lewis, Lutz, Mason, Neal, Palmer, Parker, Parks, Porter, Tackett, Tait, Tebbs, Thompson, Trimble, Walker, Watts, Wolfe and Young—36.

Mr. Stanfield, that the charges preferred against George Johnson, Probate Judge of Allen county merited investigation, and wished authority to send for persons and papers; concurred in.

Mr. Porter, a bill to punish embezzlement; ordered to the second reading.

Mr. Julian, a bill to authorize the election of county Surveyors.

Mr. Harvey moved to except the county of Hendricks; not agreed to; passed to the third reading.

Mr. Sleeth reported it inexpedient to legislate on the subject of estrays; concurred in.

Mr. Julian, a bill defining the duties of county assessors; ordered to the second reading.

Mr. Dunham, amendments to the bill providing for the election of township assessors in certain counties; the bill was not ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Porter, that legislation was unnecessary on the subject of the reduction of the salary of county officers as they were already sufficiently low; concurred in.

Mr. Meredith, from the committee on roads, a bill to locate a State road in Wells and Adams counties; passed to a second reading.

Mr Palmer from the same, to locate a State road in Cass and Howard; passed to a second reading.

Mr Dowling from the committee on Canals and Internal Improvements, introduced the following preamble and resolutions; which was read three several times and passed.

Whereas, the Agents appointed by the Governor of this State, in 1843, to select lands under the grant made by Congress in February, 1841, to aid in completing the Wabash and Erie Canal, selected 35,319 52-100 acres, which the Acting Commissioners of the General Land Office has refused to recognize, on the ground that said lands were not "subject to private entry."

Whereas, it would now subject the State to much expense and great inconvenience, and might conflict with her financial arrangements to be compelled to make a new selection in lieu of the lands which the said Acting Commissioner thus refuses to confirm:

And whereas, these lands were selected in lieu of the finest body of lands in the West, lying immediately on the margin of said Canal, and to which the paramount claims of the State were deferred, to give place to pre-emptions, private entries, and Indian Reservation, it is no more than sheer justice that the State of Indiana should, with reference to said rejected selections be placed upon the same footing: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to advocate the immediate passage of a law by Congress, authorizing and directing the Commissioner of the General Land Office to confirm the selection of the 35,319 52-100 acres made by the Agents of this State in 1843, notwithstanding said lands may not have been "subject to private entry," as intimated in the communication of the Acting Commissioner to Gov. Whitcomb, dated September 7th, 1846.

SEC. 2. *Be it further resolved*, That his Excellency, the Governor, be requested to transmit with as little delay as possible, copies of this Joint Resolution to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The House then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr Jones of G. from the committee on Canals &c. reported back a bill for the relief of purchasers of Canal lands and recommenced that it be laid on the table; concurred in.

Mr Dole from the same, reported back the bill of the Senate for the payment of damages assessed or to be assessed for private property taken for the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal, with sundry amendments [not material to the main bill.]

Mr Noel, on leave, introduced a resolution directing the Clerk to inform the Senate that the House is now ready to proceed to the election of a Bank Director to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of service of Wm. Dailey.

The House after eight ballotings, without coming to any choice, adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, December 23, 1846.

Senate met.

Petitions Presented.

By Mr Osborn; referred to a select committee without reading.

By Mr Milliken, on the subject of abolishing Ohio county; referred to the judiciary committee.

When the Senate proceeded, with closed doors, to the election of a State Bank Director, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of office of the Hon. Wm. M. Dailey. After the re-opening of the doors, it was announced that the Hon. Wm. M. Dailey was re-elected by the House, as well as by the Senate.

Reports from Standing Committees.

By Mr Parks, a bill from the finance committee, on the subject of printing the delinquent lists, with certain amendments; recommitted to a select committee.

By Mr Edmonston, from the committee on canals and internal improvements, a bill for the relief of David Burr; adopted, with an amendment.

By Mr Stockwell, from the same committee, reporting it inexpedient to legislate further on the subject of damages by the Wabash and Erie canal; concurred in.

By Mr Berry of F., from the committee on corporations, a bill for the incorporation of the "Clifty Band of Musicians, Decatur county," with an amendment; concurred in.

By Mr Orth, from the same committee, a bill incorporating the Lafayette Hydraulic Company, with an amendment; concurred in.

By Mr Henry, from the committee on the benevolent institutions of the State, returning the resolution on the subject of inquiry into the causes of the withdrawal of Mrs. Johnson, Matron of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; concurred in.

Reports from Select Committees.

By Mr Milliken, giving a share of the school fund to Ohio county; passed to a second reading.

By Mr Parks, divorcing Madison Lamb; passed to a second reading.

By Mr Davis, authorizing the Superintendent of the New Albany and Vincennes road to erect certain bridges thereon; passed to a second reading.

By Mr Murphy, legalizing the acts of the citizens of Greensboro, in the election of their trustees; passed to a second reading.

Resolutions Introduced.

By Mr Hardin, as to the expediency of constituting a majority of the board of school trustees a quorum to do business; adopted.

By Mr Orth, that the committee on education inquire into the expediency of furnishing a copy of the "Common School Advocate" for each school district, and each auditor's office in the State.

Mr Holloway said he doubted the expediency of making this inquiry. The "Common School Advocate" is no better than many other papers in the State. Why should they recommend this more than any other?

Mr Orth replied, our present system of schools was most wofully deficient. He thought it a good paper. The paper was well conducted, and with some ability. He took an interest in circulating it through his county. The resolution made it a matter of inquiry what it would cost to send this paper, so full of good suggestions in the State school system, to every school district in the State. Perhaps the gentleman thought the present system of common schools in this State was perfect. He hoped not. It was a matter of notoriety, that it was the worst system in the Union. He hoped the Senate would not shut out inquiry into the subject.

Mr Holloway remarked, he would give his reasons for his his opposition to the inquiry. He thought it would give an importance to a small concern. He was opposed to the endorsing by the Senate of the publication of a paper by a New York publisher. The editor of the "Advocate" was an agent of the publishers of a series of school books in the city of New York. If Mr West would separate himself from that agency and be independent in the matter, he would vote to circulate his paper throughout the State.

The Senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Senate met.

On motion of Mr Milliken, a call of the Senate was ordered.

When the question was taken on the adoption of the resolution offered in the morning by Mr Orth, and decided in the negative.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr Milliken, a bill relative to testimony in difficulties in the boundaries of new counties; referred to the judiciary committee.

By Mr Conner, a bill providing for a special session of the probate court in Hamilton county; passed.

By Mr Winchell, a bill authorizing certain persons therein named to keep a mill dam across the Mississinnewa river; passed to a second reading.

By Mr Holloway, a bill relative to the retailing of spiritous liquors in Wayne county; passed to a second reading.

By *Mr* Osborn, a bill relative to the assignment of dower; passed to a second reading.

On motion of *Mr* Rockhill, a bill relative to purchasers of canal lands was taken from the table; and on the question, "Shall the Senate concur in the amendments appended by the House?" it was negatived.

By Mr Orth, a bill incorporating the Lafayette Bridge Company; passed to a second reading.

By Mr Stewart, a bill relative to executions; passed to a second reading.

By *Mr* Berry of M., a bill giving additional time of holding the probate court of Monroe county; passed.

Leave was granted to Mr Hamrick to make a report of a bill from a select committee, that a certain alley in the town of Putnamville be vacated; passed.

Leave was granted to *Mr* Handy to make a report of a bill for the divorce of Elizabeth Lister.

Bills Passed.

A bill relative to a county road in Putnam county.

A bill relative to decrees in chancery.

A bill for the better regulation of the county board in Warrick county.

A bill on the subject of divorces.

A bill to correct a mistake in the printing of an act relative to the Vincennes and New Albany road.

A bill explaining sections 143 and 145, of chapter 40 of the Revised Statutes of 1843.

A bill repealing an act entitled "An act for the relief of the people of Steuben, Dekalb, Lagrange, and Noble counties.

A bill divorcing Catharine Vickory.

A bill for the relief of Theodore Ellis of Laporte county.

A bill amending an act entitled "An act incorporating the Knightstown and Shelbyville railroad.

A bill to facilitate the building of school houses in the county of Dearborn.

A bill for a new mode of appraising real estate in Orange county.

A bill fixing the time of holding courts in the county of Marion.

A bill to change the time of holding courts in the eleventh judicial circuit.

A bill vacating certain streets in Orleans, Orange county.

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for a new mode of doing county business in Tippecanoe county."

A bill for the relief of John Soden.

A bill repealing section nine of article nine of the Revised Statutes of 1843, relating to the office of Notaries Public.

Mr Handy moved to recommit the bill, with certain instructions; and, on motion, the instructions were laid on the table.

Mr Handy moved to lay the bill on the table; negatived. The ayes and noes were then called—ayes 27, noes 22.

So the bill passed.

[This bill gives to the clerk of the bank only the duties of Notary.]

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, December 23, 1846.

The House met.

On motion of Mr Secrest, the Senate was informed that the House was prepared to proceed, with closed doors, to the election of Bank Director.

Mr Parker introduced a resolution authorizing the doorkeeper to perform the duties of sergeant-at-arms in the impeachment case now before the committee on the judiciary, and receive the same fees therefor.

The House than proceeded with closed doors to the election of Bank Director; and on the thirteenth ballot a choice was made. The doors being opened, it was found that William M. Dailey had received 50 votes, and —— Morgan 48, blank 1.

A message was received from the Senate, confirming the choice of the House.

Wm. M. Dailey was declared duly elected.

Petitions were presented by Messrs Smiley, Palmer, McCormick, Dunham, Decker, Anthony, Yaryan, Dean, Colms, and Griffis; which were appropriately disposed of.

On motion, the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met.

Mr. Ferguson introduced a petition from James Carr, praying a divorce, which was laid on the table.

Reports.

Mr. Secrest, from the committee on Ways and Means, reported back the bill giving license and permits to travelling merchants and pedlars, and recommended its indefinite postponement; concurred in.

Mr. Carnahan, from the same committee, reported back the bill defining the duties of County Treasurers and recommended its passage; bill ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Anthony, from the same committee, reported back the bill to reduce the expenses of Floyd county, and that it was inexpedient to make its provisions general.

Mr. Secrest, from the minority of the committee, introduced a minority report accompanied, with a bill which was to regulate the fees of the county officers throughout the State.

Mr. Palmer moved to amend by allowing sheriffs but one per cent. on sales, when the property is bought in by the execution plaintiff.

The minority report and amendment were not agreed to.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

Leave of absence was obtained until Monday next for Messrs. Tackett and Secrest.

The House then adjourned.

A Card.

As considerable feeling has been excited throughout the community by the passage, on the part of the Common Council, of an amendment to the ordinance on the subject of nuisances, the undersigned, as councilman of the 4th ward of the town of Indianapolis, believes it to be his duty to make the following brief statement in regard thereto. When the subject was first agitated, the undersigned endeavored to elicit the opinion not only of the citizens of the particular ward which he has the honor to represent, but also of the town at large, and found a very respectable number favorable to its adoption. Hence, when the amendment in view was brought formally before the council, he felt himself, as it were, instructed to sustain and support it; and did so upon the question of its final passage. The undersigned cannot speak as to the motives that influenced or prompted other members of the council who voted for the amendment. He speaks only for himself, and will simply remark that certainly no imputation was intended to be cast upon the members of the Legislature, as they have from some means been induced to believe. At the time of its adoption and previous thereto, no remarks were made within the hearing of the undersigned which can be construed to convey such imputation. In conclusion, he would wish to be understood that whatever responsibility may attach to him, for the course he has seen proper to pursue on this subject, he is willing to meet and sustain. It was presumed that the passage of the amendment would tend to elevate the morals of the town, and was therefore worthy his support,—it received his support, and under the same circumstances would again receive it.

A. A. LOUDEN,
Councilman 4th ward Indianapolis.

Dr. White, President of the Wabash College, will, on Friday evening (Christmas evening) at 7 o'clock, deliver a lecture before the Indianapolis Lyceum, at Roberts's Chapel. The citizens and strangers are respectfully invited to attend.

DISTRESSING CASE.—The Hemstead Inquirer of the 5th instant, states that Julius Webster, a stone mason, residing on the west side of Manhasset, L. I., by a series of misfortunes became a victim of protracted illness. Unable to provide for the wants of a large family, and too sensitive to apply for public charity, his household were reduced to utter destitution; and the broken-hearted wife seeing nothing but beggary and want before her, procured a dose of opium, which she took one night on the last of October. In the morning, when her husband called on her for assistance, he found her a lifeless corpse! The neighbors who came in to assist the family in their calamity, found there was no food or sustenance of any kind in the house.

SOLILOQUY.—Can't get along so, and yet doing as much business as I did twenty years ago! Then I saved money—now I'm *spending* it—absolutely going behind-hand every season! What's the difficulty! Profits are *reduced*, whilst rents and taxes and expenses are *increased!* What *shall* I do? It's plain! I must do *more* business—multiply my profits by increasing the number of my customers. How shall I get more customers? By giving information to a greater number of people and inviting their custom. How? As other people do—through the newspapers, cards, handbills, &c. &c. In short, I *must* advertise, or quit the business. As there is no other remedy I will make a virtue of necessity. *I'll advertise!—I will.*

A Visit from St. Nicholas.

'Twas the night before Christmas, when all thro' the house
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse;
The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,
In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there;
The children were nestled all snug in their beds,
While visions of sugar-plums danc'd through their heads;
And mamma in her 'kerchief, and I in my cap,
Had just settled our brains for a long winter's nap;
When out on the lawn there rose such a clatter,
I sprang from the bed to see what was the matter:
Away to the window I flew like a flash,
Tore open the shutters and threw up the sash.
The moon, on the breast of the new fallen snow,
Gave the lustre of midday to objects below,
When, what to my wondering eyes should appear,
But a miniature sleigh and eight tiny reindeer,
With a little old driver, so lively and quick,
I knew in a moment it must be St. Nick.
More rapid than eagles his coursers they came,
And he whistled, and shouted, and called them by name;
"Now, Dasher! now, Dancer! now, Prancer! now, Vixon!
On, Comet! on, Cupid! on Donder and Blixen!—
To the top of the porch! to the top of the wall!
Now, dash away, dash away, dash away, all!"
As leaves that before the wild hurricane fly,
When they meet with an obstacle, mount to the sky,
So up to the house-top the coursers they flew,
With the sleigh full of toys—and St. Nicholas too.
And then in a twinkling I heard on the roof
The prancing and pawing of each little hoof.
As I drew in my head, and was turning around,
Down the chimney St. Nicholas came with a bound,
He was dressed all in fur from his head to his foot,
And his clothes were all tarnished with ashes and soot:
A bundle of toys he had flung on his back,
And he looked like a pedlar just opening his pack.
His eyes, how they twinkled! his dimples, how merry!
His cheeks were like roses, his nose like the cherry;
His droll little mouth was drawn up like a bow,
And the beard on his chin was as white as the snow.
The stump of a pipe he held tight in his teeth,
And the smoke it encircled his head like a wreath.
He had a broad face, and a little round belly,
That shook when he laugh'd, like a bowl full of jelly,
He was chubby and plump, a right jolly old elf;
And I laugh'd, when I saw him, in spite of myself.
A wink of his eye, and a twist of his head,
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread.
He spoke not a word, but went strait to the work,
And filled all the stockings: then turn'd with a jerk,
And, laying his finger aside of his nose,
And giving a nod, up the chimney he rose.
He sprang to his sleigh, to his team gave a whistle,
And away they all flew, like the down of a thistle;
But I heard him exclaim, ere he drove out of sight,
"Happy Christmas to all, and to all a good night!"

Sonnet Extraordinary.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

Sitting one evening with a learned Miss,
We soon began to talk of learned things,
Not frills or flowers, rigmarole or rings,
But fountains full of intellectual bliss.
Thus in high converse, from some distant place
There came a strain of music, soft and clear;
I saw a flash of pleasure light her face,
And whispered poesy in her willing ear.
She smiled, and asked me who composed the lines—
Where they were from? she thought them excellent,
And more expressive than the song of birds,
When earth, with lovely spring-flowers is bespent.
I answered Milton. She said, "Yes! I know it,
I've read his works—uncommon pretty poet!"

The Nazarene, or the last of the Washingtons.

This last work of George Lippard, founded on stirring incidents which occurred in Philadelphia, New York, and Washington, in the year 1834, is stored with passages that appeal to the sympathies of every Democrat; in fact, every man who wishes to see the enormous power of capitalists and manufacturers, brought within the compass of republican freedom. Witness the following extract from the chapter in No. 2, entitled *The Bank President*. In order to understand it thoroughly, it is proper to know that Gen. Wolfe, the President, has prostrated the happiness and fortune ot the "Merchant Prince," by protesting his paper.

"As Markham sank back insensible in his chair, Wolfe stood gazing upon him with folded arms. His cold glassy eye glared with wild light; that solitary vein stood out, dark and distinct from the centre of his lofty brow. His look, his attitude, his whole appearance were Satanic, as he contemplated the insensible form before him.

"This morning he was the Merchant Prince! So they style these fellows whom we Rag Barons mould under our thumbs! Now, he is the broken merchant, the dishonest speculator—bah! It makes me laugh. These merchant princes, what are they but our willing slaves? They hallloo for us, uphold us in the papers, vote for us at elections, and we, the Rag Aristocracy, with their own money, and a few millions from the government *on deposit*, rule them with a rod of iron. Yes, we flood the cities with specie, silver and gold at our pleasure; or else we raise the hue and cry about the "currency," the "tariff," or any thing else that may serve our turn—and lo! the country is declared in a state of panic. Credit is destroyed; confidence lost. From the Aroostook to the Sabine, this great Union is convulsed like an idiot, seized with an epileptic fit."

He strode along the floor tossing his arms aloft, as he continued:

"And we do all this, we the Rag Aristocracy of the Banks! We first create the ruin and then reap the harvest. Talk of their Democracy, what is it, so long as we hold the Veto of Starvation over the People! They pass a law in Congress that we do not like, we veto that law.—How! Manufacturers are indebted to us in every city of the Union. Either discharge your laborers by hundreds, and thousands, in order to create a panic, or we will *protest your paper!*"

He stood with his arms folded over his breast, while his eye flashed with triumph and scorn:

"A panic is created. The members of Congress who voted against us, never return to Congress again. We supply their places with *our men*. We, the Banks, do this and veto, We, the People!"

For a moment his head was dropped upon his breast.

"*He was a man!* Well I remember the day we waited upon him. He sat there, in his arm-chair—I can see that stern old warrior face, with its snow-white hair, even now. We told him of the public distress—the manufacturers ruined—the eagles shrouded in crape, which were borne at the head of twenty thousand men into Independence Square. He heard us all. We begged him to leave the deposites where they were; to uphold the *Great Bank* at Philadelphia. Still he did not say a word. At last one of our number more fiery than the rest, intimated that if *The Bank* were crushed, a *rebellion* might follow. Then the old man rose—I can see him yet! "Come!" he shouted in a voice of thunder, as his clenched right hand was raised above his white hairs—"Come with bayonets in your hands instead of petitions—surround the White House with your legions—I am ready for you all! By the Eternal! With the People at my back, the honest yeomanry whom your gold can neither buy nor awe, I will string you up around the Capitol, each rebel of you—on a gibbet—high as Haman's!"

"I can see the old man yet, his snow-white hair! But I must confess that we left the chamber with another idea of his character, than we ever entertained before. In fact whipped dogs with their tails between their legs, couldnot have looked more ridiculous."

A smile passed over the Bank President's face, as he said:

"It it good for us that not more than one ANDREW JACKSON is born in a century!"

DE MEYER.—A curious case came before the 4th Ward Court, says the New York Evening *Post*, in relation to the *Lion pianist*. It appeared from the testimony that De Meyer employed a literary gentleman, named Burkhardt, to translate a puff from the German to the English language, for the purpose of publishing it in a morning print as editorial commendation on his performances.—Burkhardt charged $25 for his work, but the lion pianist was unwilling to pay more than $10, and hence this suit. It was testified by one individual that the effect of the puff could not be calculated, and that he would be willing to give $50 for such a one previous to giving a concert. The jury sided with the plaintiff, and as it was proved that he had already received $10, they returned a verdict in his favour of $15.

GERMAN METHOD OF MAKING FLOWERS GROW IN THE WINTER.—We saw off such a branch of any shrub as will answer our purpose, and then lay it for an hour or two in a running stream, if we can find one. The object of this is to get the ice from the bark, and soften the buds. It is afterwards carried into our warm rooms, and fixed upright in a wooden box, or tub, containing water, and allowed to remain in it about twelve hours, when it is removed, and water added, with which a small quantity of vitriol is mixed, to prevent its putrifying. In the course of some hours the blossoms begin to make their appearance, and afterwards the leaves. If more lime be added, the process is quickened, while if it be not used at all, the process is retarded, and the leaves appear before the blossoms.—*Western Farmer and Gazette.*

COMPLIMENT TO THE LAW.—The facetious Bentham speaks of the "perfection of human reason" in the following disparaging strain:

"As if from a rubbish cart, a continually increasing and ever shapeless mass of law is from time to time shot down upon the heads of the people; and out of this rubbish, and at his peril, is every man left to pick out what belongs to him. Thus, in pouring forth law, does the Government, as it is written, 'rain down snares.'"

MUTUAL WO AND MUTUAL LOVE.—A Mr. Clarke is imprisoned in Pittsburgh for libelling Mr. Youngser, and Mr. Youngser is imprisoned for assaulting Mr. Clarke, and both occupy the same cell, and the same bed, and agree exceedingly well.

From our Madison correspondent.

Business of the M. and I. Rail Road:

For the week ending December 19, 1846.

OUTWARD.	INWARD.
232 Passengers,	221 Passengers,
82,400 lbs Merchandise,	619 bbls Flour,
21 bbls Whisky,	54,900 lbs Merchandise,
13 bbls Molasses,	394 bush Wheat,
3 bbls Oil and Tar,	6,986 bush Corn,
4 bbls Cement,	286 bush Oats,
281 bbls Salt,	15,000 Staves,
10 half-bbls Beer,	20,000 feet Lumber,
4 kegs Powder,	5 cords Wood,
253 bush Coal.	5,855 Hogs.
	1,500 hoop poles,

Flour, $3.60, per hundred bbls. Wheat, 50c per bush.

W. N. J.

LAW BOOKS.

Archibold's Criminal Pleading.
Archbold's Civil Pleading.
Archibold's Practice, 2 vols.
American Common Law.
Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 2 vols
Bacon's Abridgment, 10 "
Blackford's Reports, 7 "
Blackstone's Commentaries 2 "
Chitty on Bills.
Chitty on Contracts.
Chitty's Pleadings, 3 "
Chitty's Blackstone, 2 "
Chitty's Medical Jurisprudence.
Collyer on Partnership.
Digest Laws United States.
Equity Digest by Barbour and Harrington.
Fonblanque's Equity.
Gordon's Digest.
Gould's Pleadings.
Greenleaf's Evidence, 2 vols.
Gilman's Digest Illinois and Indiana Reports.
Holcomb's Introduction to Equity
Kent's Commentaries, 4 vols.
Kione's Blackstone.
Kinne's Kent.
Kinne's Law Compendium, 4 vols
Long on Sales.
Milton's Pleadings.
McLean's Reports, 2 "
Ohio Reports, 9 "
Officers' Guide.
Phillips on Evidence, 4 "
Revised Statutes.
Roscoe's Civil Evidence.
Russel on Crime, 2 "
Saunder's Pleadings & Evidence, 2 vols.
Selwyn's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.
Starkie on Evidence, 3 "
Stephen's Pleadings.
Stephen's Nisi Prius, 3 "
Smith's Chancery Practice, 2 vols
Story's Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols.
Story's Equity Pleading.
Story on Bailments.
Story on Promissory Notes.
Sugdon on Vendors, 2 vols.
Wick & Barbour's Treaties.
Williams on Executors.

Just received and for sale by C. B. DAVIS, Bookseller. 62

MEDICAL BOOKS.

Armstrong on Fevers.
Arnott's Elements of Physic.
Anatomical Atlas, by Smith and Horner.
Acton on Venereal Diseases.
Bassan on Fevers.
Brodie on the Joints.
Brodie's Surgical Lectures.
Carpenter's Human Physiology.
Condie on Diseases of Children.
Churchill's system of Midwifery.
Chalehills Diseases of Females.
Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine, by Forbes.
Chitty's Medical Jurisprudence.
Cooper's Surgery.
Cooper's Surgical Dictionary.
Combat on Diseases of Females.
Dewit's Modern Surgery.
Dewee's Diseases of Females.
Dewee's System of Midwifery.
Dewee's Diseases of Children.
Dunglinson's Human Physiology.
Dunglison's Medical Dictionary.
Dunglison's Practice of Medicine.
Dunglison's Therapeutics and Materia Medica.
Dunglison's New Remedies.
Ellis's Medical Formulary.
Esquirol Treatise on Insanity.
Eberlee's Practice of Medicine.
Eberlee's Therapeutics.
Eberlee on Children.
Everle's Notes.
Ferguson's Practical Surgery.
Faraday's Chemical Manipulation
Gibson's Surgery.
Gunn's Domestic Medicine.
Gerhard on the Chest.
Gentlemen's Medical Pocket Book
Horner's Special Anatomy.
Hooper's Medical Dictionary.
Liston's Lectures on Surgery.
Miller's Practice of Surgery.
Watson's Practice of Physic.
Wilson's Dissector.
Wilson's Human Anatomy.

Just received and for sale low for cash by
62 C. B. DAVIS, Bookseller.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of an act of Congress, approved on the eleventh day of July, 1846, entitled, "An act to authorize the President of the United States to sell the reserved mineral lands in the States of Illinois and Arkansas, and Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, supposed to contain lead ore," I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales of the lands HERETOFORE WITHHELD FROM SALE, in the State of ILLINOIS, on ACCOUNT OF THE VALUABLE LEAD MINES THEREIN, will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices, in said State, at the periods hereinafter designated, to-wit:

At the Land Office at DIXON, commencing on Monday, the fifth day of April next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following townships and fractional townships, viz:

North of the base line and east of the fourth principal meridian.

Fractional townships twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, of range one.

Townships twenty-seven and twenty-eight, and fractional township twenty-nine, of range two.

Townships twenty-seven and twenty-eight, and fractional township twenty-nine, of range three.

The north half of township twenty-seven, township twenty-eight, and fractional township twenty-nine, of range four.

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Fractional townships twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, of range one.

Fractional townships twenty-eight and twenty-nine, of range two

At the land office at SHAWNEETOWN, commencing on Monday, the nineteenth day of April next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following sections and parts of sections, viz:

South of the base line and east of the third principal meridian.

Sections *twenty-two* to *twenty-nine*, inclusive, and sections *thirty-two* to *thirty-six*, inclusive, of township eleven; sections *one* to *five*, inclusive, and sections *eight* to *twelve*, inclusive, in township twelve, of range seven.

Sections *three* to *nine*, inclusive, sections *fifteen* to *twenty-two*, inclusive, and sections *twenty-five* to *thirty-six*, inclusive, of township eleven; sections *one, two, three*, the north half and southeast quarter of section *four*; sections *five* to *eleven*, inclusive; the southwest quarter of section *twelve*; the north half of section *fourteen*, and sections *fifteen* to *eighteen*, inclusive, in township twelve, of range nine.

Lands appropriated