# Indiana Legislature.

REPORTED FOR THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Dec. 13th, 1847.

*Petitions Presented.*

By Messrs. Hull, Covington, Ford, McDonald of Adams; which were referred to the appropriate committees.

*Reports from Select Committees.*

By Mr. Miller, of a bill, giving additional compensation to the Probate Judge of St. Joseph county; and the rules suspended and passed.

*Resolutions Introduced.*

By Mr. Prather, relative to the election in Jennings county of Assessor, by the several townships; adopted.

By Mr. Neal, relative to the amending of the road laws, as they may the more easily be understood; adopted.

By Mr. Brown, granting the Hall of Representatives to the Colonization Society, Tuesday evening; adopted.

By Mr. Graham, relative to organizing Circuit Probate Courts; adopted.

By Mr. Lockwood, that a committee be appointed to make some arrangement that papers sent by the members of the House, may reach their destination; adopted.

By Mr. Goodman, relative to a further reduction of the taxes of volunteers in the Mexican war; adopted.

By Mr. Sullivan, relative to the expediency of a canal, on the Indiana side of the Ohio river Falls; adopted.

By Mr. Brown, relative to extending the jurisdiction of the justices of the peace in cases of fines, giving them exclusive jurisdiction where the fine is five dollars or less; Mr. Terry suggested that it was unconstitutional; adopted.

By Mr. Widney, relative to giving witnesses the same fees in criminal cases as in civil; not adopted.

By Mr. Covington, of a joint resolution, relative to increasing the clothing and pay to non-commissioned officers and privates of the army in Mexico; passed.

*Bills Introduced.*

By Mr. McDonald of Lake, relative to the compensation of the Probate Judge in Porter county;

By Mr. Harvey, regulating the law of granting divorces;

By Mr. Trimbly, incorporating the Liberty Turnpike Company;

By Mr. Graham, defining the mode of electing the county commissioners in Pike county;

By Mr. Harding, relative to the road laws; having them bound for distribution among the several supervisors of the State;

By Mr. Danner, dispensing with the road tax in Orange county;

By Mr. Hawkins, incorporating the Connersville Hotel Company;

By Mr. Stanton, amending a certain the 4th section of chap. 107, of Revised Statutes of 1843;

By Mr. Blythe, amending an act therein mentioned, applying to the charter of the city of Evansville; passed;

By Mr. Keizer, for the protection of Cranberry Marshes, in Allen county;

By Mr. Orr, for the election of township assessors, in Delaware county. Mr. Cookerly moved its reference to a committee, with instructions to inquire into the propriety of making its provisions general; carried;

By Mr. Bryant, relative to the selection of jurors, in Warren county;

By Mr. Lowe, for the relief of Dorothy Owens, of Green county;

By Mr. Ford, giving the voters of Jackson county leave to vote in any township in the said county;

By Mr. McDonald, amending the law relative to the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in Lake and Porter counties;

By Mr. Cole, providing for a mode of electing supervisors in Miami county;

By Mr. McKenzie, fixing the time of holding the Probate Court in Putnam county.

On motion of Mr. Dimmett, the county of Montgomery, was added in the bill.

*Orders of the Day; Bills Passed.*

A bill providing for the sale of certain school lands, in Jennings county.

A bill extending the time of payment for certain school lands, in Marion county.

A bill repealing a certain act therein mentioned.

A bill for the relief of surplus revenue fund in Decatur county.

The House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

House met.

The Speaker laid before the House, certain resolutions passed at the Education Convention of May, 1847; which were referred to the committee on Education.

A message of the Senate, containing a resolution of same, that the Senate and the House, proceed on Tuesday next, with closed doors, to the election of two Bank Directors on the part of the State, was taken from the table, and passed.

Leave given Mr. Huddleston, to introduce a bill for the regulation of the fees of Probate Clerks; and passed to a second reading.

Leave given Mr. Brown, to introduce a bill to create the office of Attorney General of the State, and defining his duties; passed to a second reading.

House adjourned.

## SENATE.

TUESDAY, December 14, 1847.

Mr. Berry moved to take from the files the credentials of newly elected members and refer them to the committee on elections. Carried.

On motion,

The order of business was suspended; whereupon,

Mr. Morrison, from the committee on finance, to whom was referred the bill authorizing the officers of State to borrow money of the State banks for the purpose of paying the interest on the State debt, reported back the bill, amended so as to make the amount to be borrowed $95,000 instead of $110,000, the amount in the original bill.

The question being, "Shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow?" it was so ordered by consent.

Mr. McCarty, from the committee to whom was referred a bill to authorize the Governor to appoint a commissioner in Mexico, reported the same, with an amendment, making the colonels of each regiment such commissioner by virtue of their office; concurred in by the Senate.

Mr. Orth, from the judiciary committee, reported, without amendment, a bill relative to the practice of the circuit court of Laporte county; concurred in by the Senate.

Mr. Orth, from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred a bill relative to decrees in chancery, reported back the same, recommending its passage; concurred in by the Senate.

Mr. Henry, from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred a bill explanatory of an act therein named, reported back the bill, recommending its indefinite postponement; concurred in by the Senate.

Mr. Osborn, from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred a bill to amend the revised statutes of 1843 in certain sections, reported back the bill and recommended its passage; concurred in by the Senate.

Mr. Davis, from the judiciary committee, reported back a bill to republish certain laws therein named, (the same being the territorial laws from the year 1787,) recommending its passage.

Mr. Walpole moved to amend the bill by inserting that each circuit and probate court in the State to furnished a copy for the use of such courts, instead of each circuit court, as in the original bill; and the bill was so amended.

Mr. Henry moved to amend by striking out 500 copies, the amount proposed by the bill to be contracted for by the State, and insert 200 copies.

No action was had on the amendment.

The time fixed upon for the election of two bank directors having arrived,

Mr. Orth moved that the message from the House informing the Senate that the House were ready to proceed, with closed doors, to the election of two bank directors, be reciprocated; which was carried by consent.

The President laid before the Senate a report from the Warden of the State Prison; which was laid on the table and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

And the Senate proceeded to the election of bank directors, which resulted in no election; and further balloting was postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President read a communication from the Secretary of the Indiana Colonization Society, inviting the Senate and its officers to attend the anniversary meeting of said society, to be held this evening in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Walpole,

The roll was called, and the absentees sent for.

The further call of the Senate being dispensed with,

On motion,

The message from the House informing the Senate that the House are now ready to go into the election of a Canal Trustee, an Agent of State, and Superintendent of the Vincennes and New Albany Road, and inviting the Senate to attend in the Hall of the House for the purpose of electing such officers, was reciprocated.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Huff-stetter and Ellis to act as tellers on the part of the Senate.

And the Senate adjourned to the Hall of the House.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Dec. 14th, 1847.

Leave given Mr. Neal, to introduce a joint resolution, that as the small-pox is in the city, and it being a contagious disease, and several of the members having unavoidably visited the subject of the disease, that the Legislature adjourn until the first Monday of February next; passed to a 3d reading.

A message of the Senate was taken from the table, containing a resolution going into certain elections, with certain amendments, which was concurred in.

*Petitions Presented.*

By Mr. Dobson: Amos Galloway, citizen of Owen county; referred to a select committee of seven.

By Mr. Williams, relative to a road in Madison county; which was referred.

A bill, entitled an act to amend an act incorporating the Lafayette Bridge Company was, on motion of Mr. Smiley, taken from the table, and passed.

The time having arrived to go into an election, in pursuance of the resolution of yesterday, of two Bank Directors on the part of the State, the House closed the doors.

The doors being opened, the reporters were informed that there was no election for Bank Directors.

House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Leave given Mr. Hunt to report from the select committee to which was referred a resolution of this morning relative to the adjournment of the Legislature, on account of the small-pox, which is said to be in the city, recommending that it is less danger to adjourn for a time and the members return to their homes, than to remain; yet, if proper precautions are taken on the part of the city authorities, and of the members, there would not be much danger, should they remain; the question being on concurring in the report.

Mr. Lane stated for the information of the House, that upon information received, the person from whom the subject of the disease now in the city had received the contagion, had died.

Mr. Dole remarked it was true, if proper precautions were taken, the disease might not spread; yet it was also true that those precautions might not and could not be taken; and he felt bound, by his duty to himself and family, to favor the adjournment; the report was concurred in, and,

On motion of Mr. Meredith, the resolution was, for the present, laid upon the table, to give time to prepare an amendment to the resolution, giving the Governor the power to prolong the time of adjournment, if by him deemed necessary.

Leave given Mr. Dunham to introduce a bill repealing a certain provision of the Statute therein mentioned, viz: part of art. 4, chap. 37, of Statutes of 1843; which was referred to a select committee.

Leave given Mr. Orr to introduce a bill for the selection of jurors in the county of Delaware.

Mr. Robinson introduced a resolution inviting the Senate into the Hall of Representatives, for the purpose of electing Canal Trustees, State Agent, and Superintendent of the Vincennes and New Albany road; adopted.

Leave given Mr. Hull to introduce a bill for the relief of the executors of S. Glass, deceased.

Leave given Mr. Winstandley to report a bill incorporating the city of New Albany, amending its present charter.

The Senate, in accordance with the invitation of the House, came into the Hall and proceeded to the election of State Agent, Canal Trustees, Superintendent of the New Albany and Vincennes road, Messrs. Blythe and Sullivan acting as Tellers on the part of the House.

The vote for State Agent was as follows:

| | 1st Ballot. | 2d. Ballot. |
|---|---|---|
| Jas. Collins, | 74 | 82 |
| Charles H. Test, | 71 | 7 |
| Daniel S. Major, | 2 | 32 |
| Thomas Dowling, | | 19 |
| John Ewing, | 2 | 1 |
| M. Pitcher, | | 3 |

So Mr. Collins was declared duly elected agent for the State, he having received a majority of all the votes. The names of Messrs. Test and Ewing were withdrawn upon the second ballot.

*For Canal Trustee:*

| | 1st Ballot. | 2d Bal. | 3d Bal. | 4th Bal. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Robt. N. Cannon, | 19 | 20 | 33 | 43 |
| Jas T. Moffit, | 14 | 11 | 5 | 3 |
| Samuel Hanna, | 29 | 27 | 26 | 25 |
| Henry C. Moore, | 5 | 2 | | |
| Jas. G. Jones, | 18 | 19 | 21 | 19 |
| Austin M. Puett, | 20 | 22 | 28 | 31 |
| Nathan B. Palmer, | 41 | 37 | 26 | 14 |
| —— Graham, | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| John H. Bradley, | 2 | 9 | 7 | 3 |
| Basil Brown, | 1 | | | |
| M. Pitcher, | | 1 | | |
| Block, | | 1 | 3 | 3 |

On motion, the convention adjourned to meet at half after 2 o'clock on to-morrow.

The Senate retiring to their Chamber,

The House adjourned.

## SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, December 15, 1847.

Mr. Handy offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Senate will, the House of Representatives concurring therein, adjourn on the 15th inst., to meet on the second Monday in January; subject, however, to be convened by the proclamation of the Governor.

On motion, the resolution was laid on the table.

On motion,

The order of business was suspended, and

Mr. Milliken, from the committee to whom was referred a bill to incorporate the Indianapolis and Peru railroad company, reported back the same without amendment, recommending its passage.

The rules were suspended, and the bill being read a second and third times, passed.

Mr. Winchell introduced a bill giving further time for the settlement of the revenues of Delaware county; read a first time, and,

On motion,

The rules were suspended, and the bill read a second and third times and passed.

Mr. Henry moved to suspend the previous order of business in order to take up the bill of the House in regard to borrowing money for the payment of the interest due on the State debt; which motion prevailed.

The question being on the passage of the bill,

Mr. Robinson said, that in the present state of excitement he would not say much. He hoped that the bill would not pass. During the last session, by, as he believed, an unconstitutional vote of the Legislature, the bill commonly called the "Butler Bill" became a law. The people throughout the State generally supposed that by the passage of that act they had paid a large amount of the State debt. Such was not the case: They had only given collateral security for the payment of that debt. The bondholders now ask us to pay the interest on the January instalment. By the contract entered into between the State and the bondholders, interest was not to be paid until 1853; but the bondholders, in violation of that contract, on the very first meeting of the Legislature come in and ask us to borrow $95,000 to pay interest not by the contract due until 1853. He would go against the bill because it would be a violation of the contract entered into. He was willing to carry out in good faith the contract entered into, but he could not, for the accommodation of the bondholders, vote for a bill tending to the injury of his constituents, and at the same time set a precedent by the power of which the bondholders would come in every session and demand new concessions. This bill was but the entering wedge, and he could not vote for it.

Mr. Henry replied that there was a provision made that the revenue was to go towards the payment of the interest, which by the bill was to be paid on the first of January. The object of the bill was only to borrow for a few days the money that is necessary to pay the interest, and the loan would in a short time be paid from the revenue, which, unfortunately, was not yet paid into the hands of the Treasurer of State. He said that the people were lightened by the arrangement made last winter of a burden that weighed them down like an incubus; that they had risen up like men and shaken off the lethargy that surrounded them, and were now going on in the course of honor and prosperity, like giants filled with new wine; and if the bill was not carried they would again be placed in an unenviable position, without credit, and guilty of acting in the eyes of the world in bad faith with their creditors.

Mr. Reed said that the bill before us was only a bill of expediency. We had a right, under the law of last winter, to pay up our interest promptly or to let it remain unpaid and issue certificates of various denominations, from ten dollars to one thousand, and thus make a heavy burden for our State commissioners. The question then was only one of policy? Would it not then be better to make a temporary loan and pay up promptly the interest, and have the credit of the State stand out unsullied before the world? He would go for the bill because he thought that it was expedient and for the best interest of the State.

Mr. Morrison said he was as much opposed as any to borrowing money, but in the present case he went for the bill because there were great interests at stake—no less than that the credit of the State—and he considered the credit of the State of much more importance than the paltry sum of $90,000. He was for doing now what was to be done. If war come let it come in his day, that he might take a part in the fray, and not let the battle be fought by his descendants. He was not afraid to proclaim the position he occupied—a position to maintain the credit of the State inviolate.

Mr. Milliken said that as a matter of expediency he did not see what objection could be taken to the bill. The money was in the hands of the county treasurers, but had not yet been paid over into the State treasury. The simple question was, would it be better to borrow the sum for three months, at which time the revenue would be collected into the State treasury, at six per cent. interest of the banks, or to issue certificates bearing six per cent. interest to run until 1853, with the money lying unused in our State treasury for a large portion of that time. The question simply was, is it best to pay interest for three months or six years?

The Senate having agreed to go into the election of two Bank Directors at ten o'clock, and that time having arrived, the doors were closed for that purpose.

After several ballotings, Mr. Henry, of Hancock county, was elected Bank Director in the place of Mr. Carr, the House concurring.

The balloting for another Bank Director was postponed until to-morrow, at ten o'clock.

Mr. Ellis moved to adjourn; lost.

Mr. Ellis moved to lay the loan bill on the table, and the ayes and noes being called, the motion was lost—ayes 23, noes 27.

Mr. Barbour moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until two o'clock; carried.

On motion of Mr. Handy,

The resolution relative to adjournment until the second Monday in January next was taken from the table.

Mr. Marsh moved to amend by striking out the second Monday in January, and inserting the second Monday in May next.

Mr. Berry moved to amend the amendment by inserting the third Monday in January.

Mr. Montgomery moved to lay the pending resolution and amendments on the table, and the ayes and noes being demanded, the motion was carried—ayes 33, noes 16.

The Senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A call of the Senate was ordered, and the absentees sent for.

A message was received from the House informing the Senate that the House had adopted the following resolution, and requesting the concurrence of the Senate:

WHEREAS, A case of the Small Pox is in the city of Indianapolis; and a number of the members of the House have been exposed to the malaria of the contagion by unwardly visiting and communing with one who is laboring under its influence, before and after the character of the disease was known or suspected:

AND WHEREAS, Under such circumstances, considering the danger of the disease breaking out in the Halls of the Legislature, and the disasters to the country consequent upon the dissemination of the contagion, in order if possible to arrest its course, and at least to defer further legislation until a more propitious season: Therefore,

*Be it Resolved by this House (the Senate concurring)*, That the Legislature do and the same is hereby adjourned until the second Monday in January next.

*Be it Further Resolved*, That the members of both Houses, the Senate concurring, shall be entitled to the same pay for travelling to and from their respective residences as is allowed by law at regular sessions.

Mr. Morrison moved to suspend the previous order of business, in order to introduce a resolution; carried.

Mr. Morrison introduced a resolution stating that a considerable degree of excitement existed among the members in regard to the existence of small pox in the city; and that the Senate appoint a committee consisting of the members of the medical fraternity who are members of the Senate, to inquire into the extent of danger incurred by remaining, &c.

Mr. Murphy moved to amend by striking out physicians and inserting lawyers; lost.

The resolution was withdrawn, and the Senate adjourned to the House for the purpose of electing a Trustee of the Wabash and Erie Canal, and Superintendent of the Vincennes and New Albany road.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Dec. 15, 1847.

The Speaker laid before the House the second annual report of the Warden of the State Prison; laid upon the table and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

*Petitions Presented.*

By Mr. Miller, of certain citizens of South Bend.

By Mr. Campbell, of certain German citizens, praying a share of the public school fund, for the purpose of establishing separate schools for teaching the German language.

By Mr. Mills, of the administrator of —— Edson, deceased.

By Mr. Thompson, of Susan Taylor, for a divorce.

By Mr. Porter, praying a change in the law of incorporation of towns.

By Mr. Porter, for a divorce; laid upon the table.

By Mr. Criswell, for a State road; also a remonstrance; both referred to a select committee.

*Reports.*

By Mr. Orton, from the judiciary committee, that it was inexpedient to legislate upon the subject of the petition therein named.

By Mr. Cookerly, from the same committee, that it was inexpedient to legislate upon a certain subject therein mentioned.

By Mr. Smiley, of the committee on claims, granting the claims of —— Adams.

A bill of the Senate, giving further time for the payment of the revenue for the year 1847 of the county of Delaware, was taken from the table and passed.

By Mr. Miller, against the location of a State road therein named, in the county of Delaware; the question being on concurring in the report.

Mr. Orr hoped the report would not be concurred in; there was no outlet to the petitioner's farm—the remonstrants to the road were not near it. The object is to have leave to survey the road,—it was for the Board of Commissioners to make it; the remonstrants were disinterested in the matter.

Mr. Neff stated that the remonstrants with whom he was acquainted were interested. The citizens of his county, between which, and the county of Delaware, it was desired to have the road, were opposed to it; the report was concurred in.

Mr. Meredith moved to take from the table the bill relative to adjournment, which was carried.

Mr. Meredith moved to amend the original act, in substance as follows:

Owing to the small-pox prevailing to an alarming extent in this city, and members having visited the chamber of the person attacked with that disease, and to prevent a further dissemination of it, that the Legislature adjourn until the 2d Monday in January next—giving power to the Governor to prolong the time of adjournment if deemed necessary; and that the usual mileage be allowed members going to and returning to the capital from their homes.

It was moved to strike out from the amendment the words "to an alarming extent."

Mr. Hunt was sorry to see so much confusion upon this subject. His opinion was that leave of absence should be given to those who desire it, and let a quorum remain, that business may be carried on. He did not think many were in danger—that many had placed themselves in proximity to the disease; if precautions were taken it need not be spread further.

Mr. Ford would not say there was no danger of taking the disease; for his part he was not in danger, but he should not say to this House that members should not leave for a time; he would feel very sorry if he was the cause of one member losing his life.

Mr. De Bruler said it was an important question. The small-pox is a dangerous disease. Previous to the breaking out of the disease, during the height of the fever, there is the most danger. There had been more than twenty-five members in to visit the gentleman who was now laboring under the disease. This was enough to spread the contagion, whether they remain or go to their homes. If leave of absence was given, and the Legislature was to remain in session, that portion of the State would be unrepresented. Although, in a pecuniary point, it would be a serious injury to him to adjourn the Legislature, yet he would prefer it to endangering the lives of the members, or his own, by remaining.

Mr. Brown moved to amend by striking out of the preamble that part which states that "the disease prevails to an alarming extent in this city." He was willing to have the facts spread upon the record "that there was one case and a probability of its spreading." He was certain, so far as precautions could be taken, they would be taken. He was personally opposed to this proposed adjournment—but as he lived here, and would be just as subject to the disease whether the Legislature adjourn or not, he should desire to be excused from voting.

Mr. Meredith remarked that it would break up the usefulness of this Legislature to not adjourn; he should remain in town and risk the danger, should it be determined not to adjourn. He would prefer remaining, but should favor the adjournment, as he would not force members to remain against their wish.

Mr. McDonald moved to refer the whole matter to a committee to bring the facts before the House; not carried.

Mr. Stanton would express his opinion. It was a question of precaution and caution; so far as he was personally concerned he was not in favor of adjournment, but at the same time he should vote for the adjournment, in justice to the members who desired it.

Mr. Wolf at first thought he would not vote for the adjournment, but he was now in favor of it. Several members had left—many more would—there was a panic among the members—many were not in a proper state of mind to do business.

The amendment of Mr. Brown was adopted.

Mr. Dunham proposed to amend by striking out all after the word resolve, and inserting, that the Legislature adjourn *sine die* on Monday, the 20th inst. He remarked that there was not much danger of spreading the disease more before that time than it is now; and there was not much business to do—only one important thing—the revenue bill, and all could be done by that time.

Mr. Neal moved to lay on the table; carried. Ayes 74, nays 23.

Mr. Terry moved to strike out all after the word resolved; and insert in substance as follows: "That leave of absence be given those who desire it."

Mr. Blythe was not in favor of adjournment. Some members felt it their duty to leave; others felt it also their duty to remain and legislate. If, by his vote, he had contributed in the least to the death of any member, by voting against the adjournment, he would always regret it. Admit there is not much business of importance; still everything is of importance—every member should be present. Many had said they would not remain; their feelings should be consulted. The interests of the State would not be injured by this contemplated adjournment. He was not in fear of this disease; he had been in among it and passed through in safety; yet in duty to those who wished this adjournment, he would favor it.

Mr. Orr would inquire if gentleman wished to drive him home where the small-pox was raging.

Mr. Short moved to amend by striking out, and inserting "to adjourn *sine die* on the 25th inst;" laid on the table.

Mr. Lowe moved to strike out all that part of the act giving power to the Governor to prolong the time of adjournment; carried.

Mr. Dunham moved to strike out that part relating to the allowance of mileage.

Mr. Neal thought the motion was made for Buncombe. For himself, he would go against it. His constituents knew he would do what was right, and were willing he should be paid.

Mr. Short had no doubt that many of the members had beaux of their patronis in upon the stump—were ready to meet the bayonet of the enemy, and yet at one case of the small-pox there was a general movement for flight. For an excuse for their flight there was a great display attempted of the causes; and they must have their mileage!

The motion of Mr. Dunham being put, it was not carried; ayes 37, nays 39—so the mileage was not stricken out.

Mr. Lowe preferred an adjournment; he was the oldest general in the House, and he was afraid—all the generals in the House were afraid. It was a characteristic of good generalship to retreat in time. He would admit that it was a generalship to retreat, to adjourn whenever a case of this kind had preceded to reset, to adjourn whenever a case of this kind had occurred; but there were no precautions taken in this city as yet. This would perhaps cause them to be taken for the future, and thus avoid the necessity of an adjournment again. Suppose by our vote we should compel members to remain, and some should be attacked by the disease and a life be lost, a regret would be the consequence. There is not business of urgency before the Legislature that could not be done a few weeks hence as well as now. He would not remain. There were enough members who would not remain to prevent business. If any good could be done he would, although afraid, stay.

The question being on adopting the measure, it was adopted; ayes 50, nays 41.

Mr. Brown was excused from voting.

Mr. Stanton stated that he was personally against this adjournment, but from the feeling displayed by members desiring it, he would vote in the affirmative.

Mr. Frazer stated that he could not vote for this measure as placed in the resolution, and would vote negatively.

Mr. Dougherty did not wish to expose to derision of the people the House, and would vote in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Harvey, the doors were closed in order to open the sealed message of the Senate.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Leave of absence given Mr. Covington.

On leave granted, Mr. Terry introduced a resolution requiring the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the distinction between proceedings in domestic and foreign attachment; adopted.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the Education Convention committee, with a bill; ordered to be laid upon the table and printed—one thousand copies of the report of the committee, and two hundred copies of the bill.

On leave granted, Mr. Dunham reported a bill amending art. 4, chap. 37, of Revised Statutes of 1843, repealing that part making the sheriff of the supreme court liable for the acts of the sheriffs of the several counties.

Mr. Hull moved to lay on the table; not carried.

Mr. Cookerly moved to refer the bill to the committee on the judiciary; not carried, and the bill passed to a third reading.

Mr. Ford introduced a bill incorporating the Brownstown and Salem railroad company; referred to the committee on corporations.

Leave given Mr. Frazier to report a bill amending an act therein named.

The Senate came into the Hall, and in conjunction with the House proceeded to the election of Canal Trustee, and superintendent of the Vincennes Road, in continuance of yesterday's proceedings.

| | 5th bal. | 6th | 7th | 8th | 9th | 10th |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jones, | 18 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 15 |
| Puett, | 36 | 46 | 54 | 66 | 56 | 50 |
| Palmer, | 20 | 8 | 2 | | | |
| Hanna, | 34 | 30 | 24 | 19 | | |
| Carson, | 33 | 37 | 49 | 50 | 61 | 64 |
| Bradley, | 2 | | | | | |
| Graham, | | 8 | 8 | 4 | | |
| Mace | | | | 1 | 13 | 15 |
| Blank, | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 3 |

Mr. Hanna's name was withdrawn on taking the ninth ballot, and Daniel Mace was announced as a candidate.

On motion, after taking the tenth ballot the convention adjourned to meet on to-morrow at ten o'clock.

The House adjourned.

☞ There is truth, wisdom, and sound statesmanlike views in the following article from the Philadelphia Ledger. Though short, it is pointed and comprehensive, and affords more matter for reflection than can be found in forty of such speeches as Mr. Clay's at Lexington:

OUR TRUE POLICY.—We ought to profit by the experience of England. And we should do so, if our merchants were more like statesmen, looking forward to national interests through generations, and less like shopkeepers, considering only the bargain before them; and if our politicians also were more like statesmen, regarding nations as the growth of ages, and less like partisans, intent only on the next election, and their own personal benefit involved in it. The majority of our public servants, and nearly, if not exclusively all our partisan editors, are shopkeepers in politics. They look not beyond the gains of the present bargain, the business of the day. England grew rich by a suicidal system of monopoly through force, through restraint at home and conquest abroad. As this system, like every other system of slavery, contains the seeds of its own dissolution, exhausts its own vitality, England has become poor. She has lived like a drunkard, who derives unusual strength and activity from his dram, but who exhausts himself prematurely by the process. She has begun to run down, and will go rapidly, till she reaches the lowest depths consistent with her natural elements of prosperity. She will then *sign the pledge*, begin again on a small scale, live soberly and thrive moderately. The receipts will depart from Judah, though not from the chosen people. The power of the Anglo-Saxon will be transferred from the British Islands, to the United States and Austral Asia.

England has begun to run down, because she rose upon an artificial system. She became great in manufactures, without producing raw materials. She transferred people from the soil to the workshop, and monopolized land for the luxuries of aristocracy, till her own agriculture could not furnish her own bread, and she is driven to seek it abroad. She monopolized the corn of the world by balances in trade, and she created those balances by inciting other nations to war, for the purpose of supplying them with those manufactures which should have been furnished by their own peaceful industry. Burdened with the debts of her own wars, impoverishing and alienating her colonies by oppression, losing her foreign markets by the return of peace, driving away her coin by credit and paper money, restraining agriculture by monopolies in land, and compelled to buy bread to feed an overstocked population of artisans in England, and pauper peasantry in Ireland, she finds that her system has been suicidal.

Let us profit by her example; let us avoid her errors. Let us forbid monopolies in land; for no country can be prosperous long, in which the cultivator is not the owner of the soil. All systems of tenantry are systems of slavery, fraught with the seeds of their own dissolution. Let us forbid her monopolies in trade, founded in force or fraud. Let us enter into free competition with all the world; and let us, like the French, command its markets by the essential superiority of our wares, and not like the English, attempt to obtain them by diminishing *quantities* while retaining *appearance*, or by counterfeiting the marks of other nations who manufacture more honestly. Let us banish paper money and paper credit, and thus avoid those English pests, high prices at home, expansions, contractions, revulsions, bankruptcies and stagnation, as detrimental to morals, as they are to pockets.

We possess three elements of prosperity, sufficient, for long years, to render Europe our commercial tributaries. We have the cotton of the South, and the flour and provisions of the Middle and West; and we have the maritime elements of New England, to insure their transportation and that of their returns. Another element of prosperity is within our reach, though we shall probably be prevented from securing it by the short-sighted folly of our political shopkeepers. We *might* and *ought* to secure the mines of Mexico. And then, with food, clothing, and cash, feeding the artisans of Europe while we supplied them with wool and cotton, the raw material of clothing, and commanding the universal medium of exchange, we might attain and keep a degree of prosperity unknown in the annals of other nations. But the shopkeeping politicians will say that these mines ruined Spain. They did so because Spain abandoned her soil and her shops, to dig gold and silver, and became poor under high prices; the very process through which England is passing, using paper for expansion instead of coin. Had Spain adhered to her agriculture and manufactures, and converted her colonies into allies instead of dependents, she would still have been the most prosperous and powerful nation of Europe. But how shall we obtain these mines? By redeeming and regenerating Mexico from anarchy to good government, from military despotism to freedom, by conquest and annexation.

*Raising the Wind*.—A couple of chaps hit upon the following expedient to raise the needful: one was to feign himself dead, to be put into a bag by the other, and sold to a physician in the neighborhood, as a subject for dissection. The bag was procured, the fellow tied up in it, and at 'nights's meridian,' carried to the doctor. The bargain was soon finished, the money pocketed, and the seller was upon the sill of the door taking his leave, when the subject in the bag began to kick.

'Stop!' says' cried the doctor, 'the man is'nt dead!'

'No matter,' replied he in door-way, '*you can kill him when you want him!*'

☞ A large meeting of the democracy assembled at Lexington, Ky., on the 11th inst., was addressed by Robert N. Wickliffe, Esq., in a reply to the speech of Mr. Clay. The address is to be published.

Files of the Honolulu (Sandwich Islands) News, from Dec. 30 to May 26, have been received by the Baltimore Sun. The News gives, in a long article, a dark picture of the social condition of the natives of this Paradise of the Pacific. Assuming that the missionaries have been careless of the education of the natives in industrial pursuits, it says "all their efforts have not in any degree ameliorated the physical, domestic, or social condition of the great mass of the native population. But we assert it, without the least fear of contradiction from any candid man, that the mass of the natives are in a worse physical, social and domestic condition than that in which Christianity found them."

## MARRIED,

By the Rev. JOHN F. LAUTENSCHLAGE, Mr. JAMES MATTIX and Miss AMANDA E. SHIPHER, on the 7th day of October, 1847, both of Clinton county, Indiana.

By the Rev. David Miller, Rev. JOHN F. LAUTENSCHLAGE and Miss LEAH COBLE, on the 9th day of December, both of Marion county, Indiana.

MARRIED—In Wheeling, Va., on Thursday, the 9th inst., by the Rev. Wesley Kenney, Mr. JOHN HUGHES and Miss ELIZA STERRETT MACLANE, eldest daughter of the editor of the Wheeling Argus.

Statement of the receipts of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1847:

| OUTWARD. | INWARD. |
|---|---|
| 401 passengers | 379 passengers |
| 121 brls molasses | 6 horses |
| 582 do salt | 11 brls beer |
| 24 hf do oil | 1,074 brls flour |
| 163 brls whiskey | 6,665 bush wheat |
| 13 hf do tar | 436 do seed |
| 2 do do liquor | 775 do oats |
| 9 do do beer | 885 do corn |
| 1 keg powder | 32 do beans |
| 176 bush coal | 12 do fruit |
| 289,528 lbs merchandise | 54 do barley |
| | 132 empty barrels |
| | 5,000 hoop poles |
| | 2,500 feet lumber |
| | 1 car load stone |
| | 128 slaughtered hogs |
| | 12,764 lbs other freight |
| | 5,452 live hogs |

MADISON MARKET, Dec. 13, 1847.—Flour $5 per brl; Wheat $1 per bushel; Pork $2 50 a 2 75 per 100; Coffee 8 1-4c per lb; Sugar 5 1-2c per lb; Molasses 27c per gallon; Iron 3 1-2c per lb; Nails 10d 4c, 8d 4 1-4c, 6d 4 3-4c, 4d 5 1-2c per lb; Salt 30c per bushel.


☞ TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD!!—Is offered by Dr. Bragg of St. Louis to any one who will detect the smallest atom of *mercury*, or any kind of *mineral* substance in his Indian Queen Vegetable Sugar Coated Tonic or Anti-Bilious Pills. The latter is the most effective and delightful purgative and cleanser of the blood now in use. The former (the Tonic Pill, is the best strengthener of the nervous system, thickener of the blood and destroyer of Fever and Ague, that has ever been discovered. Both kinds are made of the most costly and concentrated medicinals ever derived from the vegetable kingdom. No family, after they have tried them, will be without them in the house a single day. See advertisement.

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| Hunter's sacred biography, | Gleig's bible history, |
| Reed & Matheson's visit to American churches, | Weld's economy and house keeping, a cake book, |
| Chalmers' treatise on the power and wisdom of God, | Dictionary of antiquities, |
| Dr. Dorfeuille's Lecture, | Brande's encyclopedia, |
| Dr. Dunglison's Essays, | Marg'ret Graham, by G. P. R. James, |
| Bowles's Johnson, | Wayside Cross, by Capt. Mihman of the 23d regiment, |
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