Indiana Legislature.

REPORTED FOR THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, December 19, 1848.

Mr. Simpson appeared and took his seat.

Reports of Committees.

By Mr Morrison, against raising the salaries of President Judges of Circuit Courts; not concurred in.

Mr Porter moved to lay the bill on the table; lost, ayes 21, noes 22.

The question then being upon engrossing the bill for a third reading—lost; ayes 23, noes 23.

By Mr Sleeth, to incorporate the United Protestant German St. Zion Church in Union township, Shelby county, Indiana; read second and third time and passed.

By Mr Miller, incorporating the Lafayette plank road company; reported back with one amendment, concurred in, bill read a third time and passed.

Mr Garver reported a bill to increase the salary of the auditor of Hamilton county; passed to a second reading.

By Mr Robinson, instructing the committee on finance to report a bill authorizing the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer to negotiate a loan to supply the deficit, if any, in the Treasury, to meet the July instalment of interest on the public debt; adopted.

By Mr Porter, declaring it inexpedient and improper for the Legislature to pass special laws granting divorces.

The adoption of this resolution was opposed by Messrs. English, Davis and Read, and advocated by Messrs. Porter, McCarty, Robinson and Henry. The resolution was not adopted; ayes 17, noes 23.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr Robinson, to authorize the qualified voters of Decatur to vote in any part of the county; passed to a second reading.

Mr Ellis, from the committee on finance reported a joint resolution authorizing the subscription for an additional amount of stock in the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, and to make sale of all the shares of the State in the same.

Mr Henry moved to amend by adding after the word "sale" the words "for cash;" adopted.

Mr Henry moved further to amend by striking out all after the resolving clause and inserting, that the Agent of State be directed to sell for cash the right of the State to subscribe for additional shares of stock in the road.

Mr. Stewart moved to lay the amendment on the table; carried.

The rules were suspended, and the joint resolution read a third time and adopted.

Mr Ellis reported a bill to extend the time of the March and June sessions of the Board of Commissioners of Knox county; passed to second reading.

On motion, the bill repealing the relief or appraisement laws, with the pending amendment, was taken up. The question being upon the amendment, it was adopted.

Mr. Osborn moved to recommit it to the judiciary committee, with the following instructions, to inquire into the expediency of amending the bill so as to repeal all laws on the subject of appraisement of property levied on by execution or order of sale, and to give the defendants a reasonable amount of property for a homestead as exempt from levy or sale, to affect contracts made after the 4th of July next, and to exempt $125 of personal property.

Mr. Buckles moved to amend the instructions by adding, "that this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the 1st day of January, 1853;" adopted.

Mr. Dole moved further to instruct the committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the present appraisement laws, and providing for the sale of real estate on execution or order of sale, at not less than two thirds of its appraised value, and that personal property be sold at not less than two-thirds its appraised value, when selected by the plaintiff; but when turned out by the defendant, to be sold without appraisement; adopted.

Mr. Osborn moved to add to section 5, the following: "And to inquire into the expediency of providing whenever any property levied on cannot be sold at the first offer for two-thirds of its appraised value, it shall be the duty of the officer, or his successor, holding the proper execution or order of sale, to sell the said property at some time not less than two nor more than six months thereafter at one half of such appraisement; and in case the same or any part of it cannot be then sold at one half of such appraised value, the officer holding the proper execution or order of sale, shall sell the same at some time not less than two nor more than six months thereafter, to the highest bidder, and in making such sales, the proper officer shall be governed by the law regulating sales of property on execution as modified and amended by this act;" adopted.

The bill was then recommitted with said instructions to the judiciary committee.

Senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Hendricks introduced the following joint resolution:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use their best exertions to procure the passage of a law to set apart a portion of the newly acquired territory from Mexico, for the colonization of the free people of color from the United States.

Resolved, As the opinion of this General Assembly, that eighty acres of land ought to be given to each person of color who will emigrate to the territory aforesaid.

Resolved, As the opinion of this General Assembly, that the proceeds of the sale of any lands in said territory so set apart, after paying expenses for surveying and selling the same, ought to be appropriated for educating such free people of color as may emigrate to such territory.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Passed to a second reading.

Mr. Milliken introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the White Water Valley Canal company; read a second time and referred.

Mr. Buckles offered a resolution instructing the committee on finance to inquire into and report to the Senate, the amount of funds expended by the State in the construction of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad; the amount of certificates of stock issued to the State upon said investment; the amount of stock (if any) sold by the State, to whom sold, and for what price; the amount of dividends (if any) annually paid to the State thereon, and the cash value of said stock at this time; adopted.

Mr. Osborn introduced a resolution instructing the committee on finance to inquire into the expediency of so amending sections 63, 64 and 65, of chapter 12, of the Revised Statutes of 1843, that the payment of taxes on any particular tract of land shall exempt the same from all liens for taxes assessed against the person to whom the same stands taxable; adopted.

The Senator from Jefferson, Mr. Hendricks, arose and announced the death of his predecessor, Hon. Samuel Goodenow, who died on the 16th of September last, at Bedford, Ky., whither he had gone for the restoration of his health. Mr. Hendricks remarked that it had become his duty to announce the death of the Hon. Samuel Goodenow, who died Saturday, September 16th, 1848, at Bedford, Ky. He had been a resident of Indiana for more than thirty years, and had all that time demeaned himself in such manner as to merit the regard and esteem of the community in which he lived. Besides county offices which he held, he was twice a member of the House of Representatives and four years in the Senate of this State. There are those present who can testify to the faithful and able manner in which he discharged the duties and trusts committed to him, both as a Representative and as a Senator. To such, commendation of his virtues and abilities, a eulogy of his character, would be superfluous.

As a private citizen he was amiable, courteous, and kind. His heart was the home of every generous impulse—the dwelling place of all that was honorable and noble and good. His death has occasioned both a public and private loss;—a loss of his service to the State, and the loss of a husband, father and friend.

Virtue and morality lighted his pathway through life, and religion was to him an inspiring star of hope for Heaven. But he is gone! Long may we cherish the memory of his virtues.

Mr. Hendricks concluded by moving the adoption of the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Hon. Samuel Goodenow, Senator from Jefferson county, departed this life on the 16th day of September last, (1848,) therefore,

Be it resolved, That the Senate of the State of Indiana feel deeply the affliction of Divine Providence, in the removal of one of their number by death; and while they submit with reverence, they will long cherish the memory of the sterling virtues of their departed friend.

Resolved, That the members of this General Assembly deeply condole with the widow and relatives of the deceased in their irreparable loss, and direct the Secretary of the Senate to forward to the widow of the deceased a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, That the members of the General Assembly wear the usual badge of mourning during the present session.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be requested to concur herein, and as an additional mark of respect, the Senate will adjourn until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Davis rose and said, that in rising to second the motion of his friend, the Senator from Jefferson, in reference to the adoption of the resolutions, he felt called upon, indeed he felt it to be his duty to make a remark or two in reference to the character of the deceased and his many virtues.

About eight years ago, said Mr. D., the deceased and myself entered the other end of the Capitol together; the deceased as a Representative from the county of Jefferson, while he was a Representative from the county of Floyd; that while in the House of Representatives, he served upon the same committee with the deceased, and though the duties of the committee were arduous and important, the deceased was always at his post, eagerly engaged in the discharge of the duties confided to his charge by a confiding and intelligent constituency. That he had served with the deceased in the Senate of Indiana for four years, during all which time he sat with him at the same desk; that Senators around him who had served with the deceased, would unite with him in bearing testimony to the high moral character and industrious habits of the deceased while he held a seat in the Senate Chamber.

I have, said Mr. D., enjoyed the hospitality of the deceased; I have known him not only in public, but in the private walks of life; I have known him long and well, and take this occasion to bear my humble testimony of his exalted character as a true lover of his country, and an honest man.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Dec. 19, 1848.

Petitions, &c.

By Mr Johnson, petition from citizens of Putnam county, praying exemption from school laws.

By Mr Winstandley, petition for impeachment of a certain officer in Floyd county.

By Mr Gessie, petition of James Rhodes and others, to change a State road.

By Mr Allen, petition of A. W. Hull and others, to amend the charter of the borough of Vincennes.

Reports from Standing Committees.

On leave granted, Mr Wilson introduced a joint resolution relative to changing the time of the semi-annual payment of interest on bonds of the State.

On motion, the rules were suspended, and the joint resolution read a second and third time and passed.

On motion of Mr Dobson, the bill of the Senate, authorizing the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer, to borrow money not exceeding in amount the sum of $95,000, for the purpose of paying the semi-annual interest on the State debt, due 1st January, 1849, was taken up.

On motion of Mr Dunn, the rules were suspended, and the bill read a second time.

The motion to suspend the rules elicited some debate, in which Messrs. Kelso, Lozier, and others, participated in opposition to the motion, and Messrs Dunn, Buskirk, and others, in favor.

Those who advocated the suspension, contended that the honor of the State was at stake. That she was a party to a contract, and that by that contract she had obligated herself to pay at a certain time. That the time for the performance of her part of the contract, to wit: the payment of interest, is the 1st of January; that the money has to be paid in New York; that the time is short. The money has to be borrowed and remitted. It has to be borrowed not from any one convenient bank, but from the several branches. Therefore, it is necessary that no time shall be lost in passing the bill.

Those in opposition, contended that the bill should not be passed until the trustees of the canal have reported. That they had understood the bona holders had not performed their part of the contract, nor intend to do so. That therefore it is not incumbent on the State to fulfil her part. That her honor is not at all at stake. That she has a right and should refuse to pay.

Mr Kelso moved to commit to the committee of ways and means which motion did not prevail.

Mr Kelso rose and said there seemed to appear to the minds of some, an urgency in rushing the resolution, which he could not understand. That the dumb eloquence of numbers seemed to have power, but that he was determined to follow the matter through the last channel of relief, and should therefore move to lay the resolution on the table; which motion did not prevail.

Mr Edmonston moved the previous question; which motion was seconded.

On motion, the bill was considered as engrossed, and read a third time.

On the question, shall the bill pass, Mr Kelso said he had one thing to ask of those who had been so anxious about slavery since the commencement of the session, and that was that they should record their vote against the passage of this bill, in order to prevent themselves from being sold into slavery to British bond holders.

Mr Harlan moved to refer the bill to the committee of ways and means, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of passing it; which motion did not prevail.

The bill passed.

On motion, the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of Mr Blakemore, a bill of the Senate, amending the charter of the town of Logansport, was taken up, read a second and third time and passed.

Reports from Standing Committees.

By Mr Keiso, from judiciary committee, recommending the indefinite postponement of a bill limiting the time of finding indictment by grand juries.

Also, recommending the passage of a bill to take the sense of qualified voters to amend the constitution.

Also, of the inexpediency of changing the probate to the surrogate system.

By Mr Dunn, from same committee, a bill to amend section 386, chapter 40, of the revised statutes.

By Mr Julian, from same committee, a bill to amend article 11, chapter 30, of the revised statutes.

By Mr Kelso, a bill defining the duties of administrators *de bonis non*.

By Mr Wolfe, from committeee on roads, a bill to vacate part of a certain road in the county of Dearborn.

By Mr Edmonston, from committee on corporations, a bill to amend the College Corner and Liberty turnpike company.

By Mr Hendricks, from committee on State Bank, a bill to facilitate the discharge of mortgages due State Bank.

Reports from Select Committees.

By Mr Ford, a bill for the relief of Cain Dockery.

By Mr Morgan, a bill to authorize Zebina Warriner, to file a bill for divorce at a certain time, in the circuit court of Decatur county.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House of the decease of Samuel Goodenow, since the last session of the General Assembly, and that the Senate had adopted resolutions expressive of their sorrow and condolence with the friends and relatives of the deceased, and had adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, and asking concurrence of the House.

On motion of Mr Edmonston, the message was taken up.

Mr Dunn arose and made the following remarks:

MR. SPEAKER:—The resolutions reported from the Senate, are an appropriate tribute of respect to the memory of a good man.

Mr Goodenow represented the people of Jefferson county, two years in this branch of the Legislature, and four years in the Senate. He possessed the confidence of his fellow citizens in a degree enjoyed by few representatives. That confidence was never betrayed.

Called from the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, to participate in the legislation of the State, during a period in our history of unparalleled difficulties, he proved himself to be possessed of firm principles, a strong mind, and a patriotic heart.

He was kind and courteous in all his associations, and ever ready to assist in any effort to promote the common good.

In his death, his constituents have been deprived of an able representative, the State of a wise counsellor, his wife of a beloved husband, his children of an affectionate father, and the community of a useful citizen. Suddenly called from a life of usefulness here, to enter upon the solemn realities of another world, he has left us the comforting assurance that he has gone to enjoy the blessings provided for "the first man made perfect." This House, will, I know, cordially concur in the resolutions of the Senate.

On motion of Mr Dowling, a resolution of concurrence was adopted, and the House adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY December 20, 1848.

The annual report of the President of the Board of Trustees of the Wabash and Erie canal was received; laid on the table, and 1000 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Milliken, on leave granted, reported back the bill in relation to the New Albany and Salem Railroad Company, with one amendment.

On motion, the bill was referred to a select committee.

Petitions presented.

By Messrs. Waters, Morrison, English, Hendricks, Hamrick, Malott and Porter, which were appropriately referred.

Reports from Committees.

By Mr. Herod, amending the 11th section of the 12th chapter of the Statutes of 1843, and recommended its indefinite postponement; concurred in.

By Mr. Hendricks, regulating jurisdiction of justices of the peace, recommending its being laid on the table; concurred in.

By Mr. Porter, against the bill regulating trial by jury in civil causes, (making the verdict of two-thirds of the jury the judgment of the court;) concurred in.

By Mr. Hubbard, against repealing article 7, of chapter 45, Revised Statutes of 1843; concurred in.

By Mr. Robinson, providing for the enforcement of the acts relating to the completion of the side cut to the Wabash and Erie Canal at Williamsport and Independence, and withholding the July instalment of interest, until a disposition is shown by the trustees to comply with their contract. The bill provides that these side cuts shall not be used when it will interfere with the navigation of the main line of the canal.

Mr. Hamrick moved to lay the bill on the table.

This motion caused some debate between Messrs. Hamrick, Henry, Milliken, English and Graham in the affirmative, and Messrs. Montgomery, Orth, Stewart and Ellis in the negative.

Mr. Ellis, in the course of his remarks on the motion to lay the bill on the table, stated that the journal of the proceedings of the session of 1847, in relation to the supplemental bill providing for the funded debt of the State, and for the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal, had been falsely kept by the then Secretary, John R. Jones; that the amendment to that bill providing for forfeiture in certain cases had been proposed by himself (Mr. Ellis,) but had been imputed to another by the Secretary. He (Mr. Ellis) had proposed that amendment, but did not get the credit of it.

The bill was then laid upon the table by consent.

Several other bills were reported back from committees and engrossed for a third reading on to-morrow, the titles of which will be given on their final passage.

Mr. Robinson reported back the bill in relation to the law library, with amendments; concurred in and the bill engrossed.

Mr. Hendricks reported back the bill of the last session to compell the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal to pay interest on canal scrip, with the reasons of the Governor for withholding his signature to said bill; the bill was read a second time and referred to a special committee.

Mr. Montgomery offered a resolution directing the State Printer to print as early as practicable, the report and accompanying documents of the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal; adopted.

On leave, Mr. Rousseau offered a joint resolution authorizing the State Librarian to purchase at a cost of not over $200, the painting now in the State Library presenting a view of the Tippecanoe battle ground; passed to a second reading.

Senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Milliken reported a bill incorporating the Hillsborough horse thief detecting company; read three several times and passed.

Mr. English reported a bill for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Rockport; passed to second reading.

Mr. Read reported back the bill to amend the act incorporating the New Albany and Salem Railroad.

The question being upon its engrossment,

Mr. Read offered an amendment to the bill, which, on motion of Mr. Davis, was laid on the table.

Mr. Davis then offered an amendment, providing that in crossing the Ohio and Indianapolis road as little damage should be done to that road in crossing as possible; and that the New Albany and Salem Railroad Company should be responsible for any damage which might be done to the Ohio and Indianapolis road; which was adopted.

Mr Morrison moved to strike out the second section of the bill; lost.

Mr. Read moved to amend by adding a provision for the manner of procuring or purchasing any lands, ground, materials, &c., which the company may wish to use in the construction of the road, and the assessment of damages to individuals along the line of said road.

Mr. Davis moved to lay the amendment offered by Mr. Read on the table; which prevailed.

Mr. Huffstetter moved to amend by making the town of Orleans a point in the line of said road, provided the sum of $40,000 be made up by the citizens of Orleans.

Mr. Davis moved the previous question, which was seconded.

And the Senate decided that the main question should now be put, which was done, and the bill engrossed for a third reading on to-morrow.

On leave granted, Mr. Hendricks introduced a bill to amend the practice of probate courts in relation to sales of land; passed to second reading.

Mr. Osborn introduced a bill to authorize the commissioners of Laporte county to settle with the securities of William Hankins; read three times and passed.

Also, a bill to authorize the President of the Sinking Fund Commissioners to make deeds in certain cases; referred.

Mr. Rousseau introduced a bill to regulate the commencement of actions on the official bonds of certain officers therein named; read a second time and referred.

Mr. Huffstetter introduced a bill changing the mode of doing county business in the county of Orange; read second time and referred.

Mr. Morrison reported a bill authorizing the county commissioners of Washington county to issue orders for the amount of capital stock subscribed by the county of Washington in the New Albany and Salem Railroad; read three times and passed.

House bill amending an act for the relief of certain persons therein named, was taken up, read a third time and passed.

Mr. English asked and obtained leave to reply to the charge made this morning against Mr. John R. Jones, Secretary of the Senate in 1846–7, by Mr. Ellis in relation to making a false Journal.

Mr. English said that Mr. Ellis was certainly wrong in charging Mr Jones with being the cause of the error referred to, as Mr. Jones was the principal secretary and had nothing to do with making up the journal of proceedings; that was the duty and was done by the assistant secretary Gen. Lowe; and if there was an error, it was an error of the assistant secretary of which Mr. Jones was entirely ignorant and innocent.

Mr. Ellis arose and said that he had been misunderstood; that he had not intended to charge it upon any particular person the false entry; that he had said that it was made while Mr. Jones was Secretary of the Senate. Whether the false entry was made intentionally or not he did not know, nor by whom it was made. He did not charge it upon Mr. Jones.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, 1848.

Mr Pratt presented the remonstrance of Jerry Johnson and others, against the passage of a law amendatory of the charter of the Indianapolis and Peru railroad company.

The special order of business, which was the consideration of the report of the majority of the committee to whom was referred the resolutions on the subject of slavery, on which a motion by Mr Julian, to recommit with instructions, was pending, was taken up.

Messrs. Riley, Brady, and Hendricks, opposed the motion on the ground that Congress was not supported in passing such a law as contemplated by the instructions, either by precedent or by the Constitution of the United States, and that such a law would be a perfect dead letter.

Mr. Webster made a few remarks in favor of the expediency of Congress passing a law, as contemplated by the instructions.

Mr Bundy was in favor of the recommitment, and argued the question generally.

House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Speaker laid before the House, the annual report of the board of trustees of the Wabash and Erie canal.

On motion, the report was laid on the table, and two thousand copies ordered to be printed forthwith.

The House proceeded to the special order of business, which was the consideration of the report relative to slavery.

Mr. Kelso made a few pointed remarks in opposition to the recommitment of the report.

Mr Lozier stated his objections to recommitment.

Mr Vance gave his views in favor of recommitting.

Mr Campbell said he would like very much to have his constituents hear from him, and although his remarks might be equally powerful on either side, he would ask the indulgence of the House for a few moments. He argued the question in his usual calm, clear and conclusive manner.

Mr Ross, of Miami, made some remarks in opposition to recommitting.

The ayes and noes were called on the question—ayes 39, noes 56.

Mr Dowling moved to strike out from the resolving clause, the resolution before the House, as reported by the committee, and insert a set to the effect that our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use their influence and cast their votes for a law which shall prohibit the introduction of slavery into the newly acquired territories of New Mexico and California.

The ayes and noes were called on the question—ayes 45, noes 50.

On motion of Mr Edmonston, the rules were suspended, and the resolution read a third time.

On the passage of the resolution, the ayes and noes were called—ayes 80, noes 16.

Reports from Select Committees.

By Mr Blakemore, a bill to extend the duties of county surveyors.

By Mr Howell, a bill for the reduction of fees of the county officers in Blackford county.

By Mr Spencer, a bill to fix the time of holding courts in the 1st judicial circuit.

By Mr Buskirk, a bill for relief of Mathew McPhetridge.

By Mr Gessie, a bill to change part of a road in Vermillion county.

By Mr Hicks, a bill to regulate the time of holding courts in the 5th judicial circuit.

By Mr Shaw, a bill to authorize the commissioners of Hamilton county to borrow money.

Resolutions.

By Mr Hughes, relative to the adjournment of the Legislature on the 15th of January; laid on the table.

By Mr Riley, of inquiry as to whether officers having charge of school funds, are subject to indictment for embezzlement of such funds.

By Mr Huckleberry, relative to insane hospital.

By Mr Goodwin, that the Auditor of State be requested to transmit the report of the New Albany and Vincennes Turnpike road, to this House forthwith.

House adjourned.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—We find in the Boston Atlas, several interesting communications from a correspondent in the copper mine region of Lake Superior. One of them details some remarkable discoveries which have been recently made, a few miles interior from the mouth of the Ontonagon river. A large mass of native copper, weight estimated at seven tons, was found in the loose ground. A vast amount of labor had been expended upon it. Every inch of it had been battered and hammered over, and attempts had been made to pry it up, and place it on a platform. All this was the labor of a race of beings long since passed away. There is too much skill manifested for the present race of Indians, and yet the workings are too ancient to have been those of white men. Many loads of rude stone hammers, are found buried a few feet beneath the surface. They are so abundant, that in stoning up a cellar, it was found more convenient to use them than throw them out. Hemlock trees two feet in diameter, and from examination, two or three hundred years old, are growing over the workings, and have to be felled to enable the miners to excavate the earth. Remains of charred wedges, and levers, and copper gads are found under these trees, and under the principal mass. These ancient workings can be traced for more than half a mile through the forest, and an expenditure of $50,000 at this time, would not pay for the accomplishment of an equal amount of labor. Their great antiquity would seem to carry us back to other tribes. Yet it is not impossible that the present Indians may be the descendants of those who wrought them.

PEGGING BOOTS.—We learn from the Lawrence Messenger that Mr. J. Robinson, of that town has procured a patent for pegging boots and shoes, with which one man can drive one hundred pegs a minute. At every revolution it cuts pegs from the sheet, makes the holes, and leaves them neatly and firmly set in the leather. It is destined to be of much value to the boot manufactories, and we have no doubt will come in general use.

Free School System.

(CONTINUED.)

It is very generally known that the people of Indiana decided, at the August election, in favor of a law establishing *Free Schools*. The diversity in opinion of the details of such a law, has no parallel in history, except in the Apostle's church at Corinth, where every man had a doctrine. Yet there are some general features, that present strong claims to the consideration of every friend of popular education, and which are, and must be the basis of any practical system, for maintaining free common schools in our State.

We ought, in the first place, to know the number of children we have to provide for, and that suggests an indispensable feature in the law. What shall be the school age? Now if we say from 5 to 21, we have, supposing the State contains 900,000 inhabitants, 385,714. If we say from 5 to 16, there we have to provide for 225,000. Another important question arises;—how many months in each year are the schools to be kept open? The answers to these two questions, have much to do in approximating the amount of funds required.

In the second place, what is now the reliable amount of funds, that can lawfully be distributed to each scholar in the State, annually? When this is ascertained, we can understand how much more we need, and then, how are we to raise the deficit? In order to have a more definite understanding of the amount of money to be raised, it seems also necessary to to make some estimate of the number of schools, the teachers' wages, the amount to be paid for collecting and disbursing the school funds, and the special supervision of the schools.

In the third place, what officers are required to carry these provisions into effect and make the system efficient, that the State may receive a *quid pro quo* for her liberality, in the improved condition and character of the scholars? With the exception of an inducement sufficiently powerful with our young men and women, to qualify themselves for school teachers, the above suggestions and interrogations, embrace the most prominent features required in a bill to establish Free Schools.

In a subsequent number of the Sentinel, I intend to give an outline of the bill, to provide for *Free Schools*, that has been submitted to the joint Committee on Education. The bill referred to, has less than forty sections; and its leading features were suggested by a personal knowledge of our educational necessities. All I ask is, that its provisions may be fairly considered, and that only upon the investigation of its merits, shall any portion of it be adopted or rejected. For I heartily censure the credulity that indolently and blindly adopts, as much as I do the arrogance or stupidity that blindly rejects. There are two reasons, that by some are deemed sufficient to reject any suggestion; one is, the want of antiquity upon the face of it, and the other is, the Nazareth from whence it emanated. The doctrine is, however, that any plan for reform and improvement, that appears to the eye to be adapted to necessities, practical in its operation, and safe, is entitled to a fair trial. W.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

School Funds.

MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE STATE SENTINEL.

I perceived an article in the Sentinel of December 12, containing strictures upon some facts stated, and points discussed in the "Address on Education." Justice to myself and the cause of education demands correction. I am obliged to my friend West for his article, and will now show him that the errors on which he comments, are mistakes for which I am not accountable. The first error, *six hundred dollars in his* footing is owing to a mistake in the amount of the Surplus Revenue Fund being stated to be $548,630 40 instead of $548,030 40. *The footing in the Address is correct.* The second mistake is in the amount of a twenty-five cent poll tax. Here the error is in the number of polls, which should have been 136,000 instead of 130,000. *The valuation is correct as stated in the address, viz.* $34,000. The results stated are correct, but typographical errors in the elements give occasion for the comments.

I did indeed, place the amount of the Congressional township fund among the available means for common schools. Having argued that question in my last year's address, I did not deem it necessary to repeat it. If my friend will fairly refute that argument, which he will find on the 11th, 12th and 13th pages of the pamphlet edition of the last address, then he might be at liberty to state in *candor and good faith* in italics, that there is an error of $84,656 50, the amount of the interest of that fund. I should be glad to see that portion of the last address transferred to your columns, and then your readers could judge for themselves, and be prepared to do justice both to the argument and my friend's reputation. I hope he will address himself to the task without delay. If he will propose a better plan than has been suggested, he will find none more ready to adopt and advocate it than myself. Let us have the highest legal authority in the State. Let Judge Blackford solve the question. If the Legislature are authorized to *annihilate any portion* of the school section fund, then they have the legal power to *consolidate the whole.* The former they *have frequently done* by releasing the securities of insolvent school commissioners, and now it remains to be shown that they cannot legally do the latter. As my friend has taken the responsibility to condemn the more important principles of the address, it is due to your readers and the author of the address, that the former should have the means of reading it, and forming their own opinion, and the latter asks the favor of a candid hearing. As it is divided into topics, could you not publish it in your paper without inconvenience? I have no sinister object to accomplish by the adoption of my suggestions, for I seek no office that would be created by its introduction, but in common with thousands of my fellow-citizens, I wish to see a good system of common schools established in Indiana. I have lived too long in our beloved State to be entirely ignorant of the character of our people and our educational wants. I have been in some *sixty* of our counties and have enjoyed opportunities to form some slight acquaintance with the friends of education. The preparation and publication of *three* annual addresses on popular education, addressed to the Legislature, is some proof of my zeal in the cause; the value of the suggestions and facts they contain, I leave to my fellow citizens to determine.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

December 12th 1848.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—A FACT WORTH KNOWING.—The Pittsburg Gazette says:

If the Pennsylvania Central railroad is extended to Pittsburg within two or three years, and the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad to Mansfield in the same time, all of which can be easily accomplished, Philadelphia will have the first *continuous and direct* railroad communication with the Great West, enjoyed by any city in the United States. She will then have access to all the interior of Ohio, and enjoy a direct railroad communication with Lake Erie, with Cincinnati, and possibly by that time—and if not, shortly after—with Northern Indiana and Chicago.

Married,

On the 19th inst., by the Rev. A. H. Myers, Mr. JOHN R. ELDER, (Printer) to Miss JULIA ANN, daughter of HENRY OHR, Esq., all of this city.

A meeting of the "Chapel" was called around the "stone" to discuss the merits of the accompaniment:

May there be no "squabbling" when "locked" in m~~.~~ Let their every effort be centred in one. that meeting on a ‖, their § may be productive of happiness, and a long time elapse before their obituary ¶ is required.

A happy home, with abundance of the good things of the world—a long life, with the memory of good deeds—and may they at last be found "where all the good *Printers* go!"

May the quality of the cake prove a "type" of the disposition of the bride.

May they have long life and happiness, and plenty of *it.*"

May the "graft" of the Elder on the Ohr produce *shoots* that will blossom, bud, and fill, and cling to the parent stock till ripe enough to transplant.

May he be blessed matrimonially with what we trust may never fall to his lot professionally—"*doublets.*"

May their *undertakings* and *ends* be "justified."

May Elder's essays, in the sheets, exhibit a "clean proof," and come from the "*press*" "in register," that the "jogging up" may prove easy to the *binder.*

KIRLAND & FITZGIBBON,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, LIQUOR, IRON AND PRODUCE,

East Side of Depot, Indianapolis, Indiana. 61

JUST RECEIVED, 5 hgds prime new crop Sugar, 20 bbls prime new crop Molasses, 10 half bris do. For sale very low.
61 S. & W. MOORE.

50 BAGS Prime Rio Coffee, very low.
61 S. & W. MOORE.

KANAWHA Salt, for sale by
5 THOMAS BUIST, Sign of the Red Anvil
Indianapolis, June 16, 1848.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Monday, December 18, 1848.—*Flour.*—The market was very quiet to-day, and the only sale heard of is a lot of 163 bbls from canal at $3 75. Receipts in last 48 hours 2800 bbls.

Provisions—There is some demand for Pork, and 500 bbls Prime Mess were sold on private terms. For Mess $10 is offered—most holders out of market. Prime Lard in kegs is mostly held at 7c, or out of market, but 1000 kegs were sold to-day, tare 20 per cent. at 6¾.

Hogs—We have still to report an advancing market. We hear of additional sales on last Friday and Saturday of 2000 head, in lots at 3 60 to 3 67; subsequent to our report on Saturday 130 head av wt over 200 lbs at 3 60; 1300 and 300 head, good Indiana, at 3 75; 300, 600 and 900 do do, at 3 70; 38 do av wt 260 lbs, at 3 75; 400 do av wt 180 lbs, at 3 62½; 119 do av wt over 200 lbs, at 3 60; 100 do in three lots at 3 50 to 3 65; 100 do av wt 210 lbs at 3 65; 100 do av wt 260 lbs at 3 70; 625 do av wt 185 lbs at 3 65; 150 do from railroad, dead av wt 240 lbs at 3 72; 100 do in Covington, av wt 220 lbs at 3 67½; Several of these lots were sold to-day. The market closes firm at 3 70a3 75 for Hogs, although the weather is unfavorable.

We hear of a sale at Louisville to a party in our market of 7000 hogs, at about 3 60.

Cheese—Sale of 300 boxes selected W. R. at 6 3-8c 60 days; 60 do choice selected at 8c; 250 do on Saturday selected W. R. at 6 1-4c, 60 days; 250 do do at 6⅜c, 90 days.

Groceries—Sales of 30 bags fair Rio Coffee at 6¼c, and 15 hhds good fair Sugar at 4a4 1-4c.—*Gaz.*

The market for flour is steady but not active. Genesee ranges from $5 50 to $6, including fancy brands. Western $5 25a5 31.

The foreign news has depressed the market for Wheat and Corn, and sales could not be effected to any extent excepting at a decline.

The foreign news is favorable for provisions and Pork has advanced 25c per brl. Prime Lard is held firmly.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18, P. M

The foreign news has caused a heavy market for Flour and the sales were very moderate at $4 75a4 87½ for U. S. and city mills.

Sales of Prime Red Wheat at 95a102c, and Corn at 46 a48c for yellow, and 44a46 for white.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18, P. M.

The market for Flour is steady but not active. Standard brands for export brought $5.

The market for Wheat has a downward tendency. Sales of Red at 106a108.

Yellow Corn brings 52a55c, and Rye 62c.

British Periodical Literature.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribe early while the terms are low.

Republication of

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

THE above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British Steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals, Blackwood's Magazine being an exact facsimile of the Edinburgh edition.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical. "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review" Whig; and the "Westminster Review" Radical. The "North British Review" is more of a religious character, having been originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, being conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order.

PRICES, (IN SUBSCRIBED FOR EARLY.)

For any one of the four Reviews,	$3,00 per annum.
For any two of the four Reviews,	5,00 per annum.
For any three of the four Reviews,	7,00 per annum.
For all four of the Reviews,	8,00 per annum.
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3,00 per annum.
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9,00 per annum.
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10,00 per annum.

Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

PREMIUMS.

Consisting of back volumes of the following valuable works:

Bentley's Miscellany,
The Metropolitan Magazine,
The Dublin University Magazine,
Blackwood's Magazine,
The London, the Edinburgh, the Foreign Quarterly, and the Westminster Reviews.

Any one subscribing to Blackwood, or to one of the Reviews, at $3 a year, or to any two of the Periodicals at $5, will receive, gratis, one volume of any of the premiums above named.

A subscriber to any three of the Periodicals at $7 a year, or to the four Reviews at $8, will receive two premium volumes as above.

A subscriber to Blackwood and three Reviews, at $9 a year, or to the four Reviews and Blackwood, at $10, will receive three premium volumes.

☞ Please be particular in naming the premiums desired and the works subscribed for.

CLUBBING.

Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address on the payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth being gratis.

* * No premiums will be given where the above allowance is made to clubs, nor will premiums in any case be furnished, unless the subscription money is paid in full to the publishers, without recourse to an agent.

EARLY COPIES.

A late arrangement with the British publishers of Blackwood's Magazine secures to us early sheets of that work, by which we shall be able to place the entire number in the hands of subscribers before any portion of it can be reprinted in any of the American Journals. For this and other advantages secured to our subscribers, we pay so large a consideration, that we may be compelled to raise the price of the Magazine. Therefore we repeat "subscribe while the price is low."

Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post paid or franked, to the publishers,

60 LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 79 Fulton st., New York.

THIRD QUARTERLY STATEMENT Of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

No. 35 Wall street—for the second term of Five years.

Amount of first dividends and received fund,		$537,158 67
Amount premiums received from 1st Feb. to 1st Nov. 1848, on account second dividend,	$195,338 43	
Amount received for sea risks, policies, &c. second dividend,	1,940 70	
Amount received for interest on bonds and mortgages, &c.	15,777 98	
Annuities—balance,	3,353 15	216,410 35
		$753,568 54

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses and expenses, and paid for surrendered policies,	$71,261 03	
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand,	2,201 95	
Cash deposited in the bank of New York,	4,875 95	
Bonds and mortgages on real estate in the cities of N. York and Brooklyn, valued at twice the amount loaned thereon,	475,287 19	
Stocks of the State and City of New York, and of the United States,	194,102 99	
Amount due from agents,	3,746 33	
Amount remaining unpaid on half yearly and quarterly policies issued previous to first dividend,	2 093 20	
	682,307 61	