Indiana State Sentinel.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY 2, 1848.

The Clubbing System.

The clubbing system introduced by the undersigned has not met our expectations. We have given it a fair trial; but the extra out-lay has not been met by corresponding efforts on the part of our friends, with a few exceptions. It does not, and cannot, under existing circumstances, afford us a fair remuneration. While we voluntarily made the then present sacrifice, we did hope that the inducement was sufficient to increase our lists to at least several thousands over our former subscriptions. Giving more reading matter for the price than can be obtained in any part of the West-country, we had hoped our friends would take advantage of the liberality, and exert themselves accordingly. This has not been done to a degree commensurate with the plan proposed. Hence, after what has been a fair trial on our part, we shall abandon the system of clubbing; and shall, hereafter, adopt the following terms, which will be invariable and permanent:

FOR OUR WEEKLY PAPERS, Two Dollars a year, *and the money must always accompany the order or no attention will be given it.*

JOHN D. DEFREES, *Editor Journal.*
48-tDec1 CHAPMANS & SPANN, *Editors State Sentinel*

"Riverolo," the correspondent of the Danville Advertiser, under date of the 17th ult., tells some falsehoods about matters occurring at Indianapolis; but they are not of more than consequence enough to be thus noted.

☞Charley Meikell will cut up his "free soil" beef, or buffalo, this morning at 9 o'clock, at the West Market House. He says it is *splendid!* Go and see.

THE CRAWFORDSVILLE REVIEW.—We regret that this excellent democratic paper is to be temporarily suspended. Mr. Johnson, the publisher, is compelled by his private affairs to withdraw from the paper. Its publication will be resumed so soon as a good practical printer can be found to take hold of it. The Review was not stopped for want of patronage, and we should think the location would be a desirable one for a young man wishing to engage in the newspaper business.

☞We learn with regret, says the Cincinnati Despatch, that the lady of Col. John B. Weller, died yesterday morning of consumption after a long and painful illness, at the residence of her husband, in Hamilton, Butler county. Although but a short time has elapsed since this lady made this county her home, yet her many virtues won her a large circle of friends, who regret her untimely decease.

Now seriously *how* did Cass carry Indiana.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Not out of the fog yet, eh? We'll tell you. Her high-minded and honorable freemen deliberately determined to cast their votes in such a way as to administer the most scathing possible rebuke to the man who *dared* to breathe his pestilent breath upon her *good name.* That was the "how," and "nothing else." Do you understand?

☞Among those who have died of the cholera at New Orleans is a son of Gen. Lane. He was walking along the levee with no thought or expectation that death was near, when he was seized with a fainting fit, and died in an hour. So says the Louisville Courier.

☞The Washington Globe has received the first sheet of the first volume of the Posthumus Memoirs of that remarkable author and distinguished man, Chateaubriand, which it notices at some length. The Globe translates a passage, the conclusion of which we copy, and which as the Globe remarks, "seems to us to be very eloquent and pathetic."

"Twenty times have societies been formed around me and have been dissolved. The impossibility of giving length and durability to human ties, the "dumb forgetfulness" that awaits us, the impenetrable silence that hovers around our tomb and then soon over our house, reminds me constantly of the necessity of isolation. Any hand is good enough to reach us a draught of water in the last mortal sickness. Oh! let not that hand be too dear! for how resign, without despair, the hand that we have covered with kisses, and that we would wish to be forever on our heart!"

☞The Goshen Democrat, one of the strongest papers in the northern part of this State, copies the recent letter of Judge Chamberlain on the subject of slavery in the new territories, and appends to it the following comments:

"In now assuming this position the democracy of Indiana have sacrificed no principle whatever. Had Gen. Cass been elected, the doctrine of non-interference laid down in his Nicholson letter, would have been the policy adopted, and would have effectually excluded Slavery from the New Territories. And this consummation we believe was ardently desired by the Northern Democracy, as by those who claimed to be the exclusive advocates of Free Soil.

"But the election of Gen. Taylor, the representative of the slave power, puts another phase upon the matter. His partisans all contend that Congress has the power to legislate upon the subject, and his southern constituents demand that such legislation shall be for the extension of slavery. And whatever doubts we may have of the propriety of congressional interference, there is no resisting the conclusion that it is the will of the people that the question be settled by Congress.

"How then shall it be settled, and what shall be the character of such legislation? We cannot for a moment hesitate. We have no compromises to make with slavery, and we shall oppose the surrender of a single inch of the virgin soil of the new territories to the foul embrace of the peculiar institution. The slave power and the whig party have formed an alliance in the person of Zachary Taylor, and we wish them much joy in their new relations. But from all such combinations, from all such interests, the Democracy of Indiana wash their hands, henceforth and forever."

By Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 29, P. M.

The steamer Tributary was burned at the wharf at 5 o'clock this morning—a total loss—valued at $5,000—insured for $3,000. The Arkansas Mail, laying along side, had her cabin burned off—damage $300.

The Peytona arrived from New Orleans, and reports the Cholera very bad there on the 21st. Fourteen of her deck passengers died from the Cholera on the passage up.

The St. Cloud was lying at Vicksburgh, unable to come further. The Captain, Mate, Clerk, and one of the Pilots, died of the Cholera, and the crew all left the boat.

The Peytona passed the South America, coming up, full of sick people, and only a small crew on board.

All the passengers left the Bay State, this morning, to return to Cincinnati.

Boats were unable to discharge freight at New Orleans. Nobody would receive them and pay charges.

☞Mr. Bullitt, of the New Orleans Picayune, and Mr. Gallagher, of the Richmond Republican, are, it is said, about to start a newspaper in Washington, D. C., to be called the "Republican Press." It will be devoted to the advocacy of General Taylor's views.—*Louisville Courier.*

What are Generals Taylor's views?

It is stated that the Whigs of Portsmouth, N. H., required the young women in their factories to contribute money to defray the expenses of their torch-light procession, and immediately after reduced their wages nearly one-third!

That's whiggery, to a nicety.

The Louisiana Legislature previous to adjournment appropriated $10,000 for New Orleans and $2,500 for Lafayette, to be expended for the benefit of the sick of cholera and for sanitary measures.

DIAMONDS TOO!—A letter of July 31, from E G Buffom, in California, to his father in Portland, Me. says that *diamonds*, as well as platina, gold, &c. have been found in the placers.

Count Leon, a natural son of the Emperor Napoleon, is about to appeal to the French tribunals to compel Gen. Montholon, executor under his father's will, to disclose its contents.

MEDICAL MATTERS.

STILL ANOTHER NEW PATHY.—The last new medical treatment imported from Europe is called *Isopathy.* The principle is to place upon the diseased part the similar organ taken from a healthy animal. If the heart is diseased, the heart of a sturdy bullock is applied as a cure, but it requires a fresh heart daily.

LOOK BEFORE YOU DRINK.—A woman by the name of Wright, living in this village, in a vomiting spasm, threw from her stomach a live snake measuring 7 inches in length, which is supposed to have been swallowed some month since, in drinking water from a spring. The snake lived two or three days in a bottle of water, and is now preserved in spirits.—*Hallowell Cult.*

SHOCKING DEATH BY POISON.—Jacob Keeler, residing near Freeport, Illinois, while digging potatoes on Saturday last, found a large cluster of roots, of which he ate pretty freely, not knowing what they were. He soon became very sick, and went to his house, about twenty rods distant; after vomiting a few times, he fell into convulsions and died; only about one hour elapsed from the time of eating the roots, until his earthly career was closed in the most horrid agony.

The roots proved on examination to be "wild parsnips." In view of this shocking casualty, all persons, and children especially, should be warned of the danger of this subtle poison.—*Prairie Democrat.*

LOCKJAW.—A writer in the Baltimore Sun, gives the following as a certain remedy, and we copy it for what it is worth:

"When any one runs a nail or any sharp iron into any part of his frame, take a common smoke pike, fill it with tobacco, light it well, then take a thin cloth or handkerchief, place it over the bowl of the pipe, and blow through the stem into the wound; two or three pipe-fulls will be sufficient to set the wound discharging. I have tried it on myself and five others, and found it to give immediate relief. If the wound has been some days standing, it will open it again, if the tobacco is good. Try it, any one who may chance to get such a wound."

THE CHOLERA puzzles the doctors everywhere. The New York Academy of Medicine recently held a meeting, at which the subject of contagiousness or non-contagiousness of the epidemic was fully discussed, but they broke up without coming to any conclusion. We are, therefore, left in the dark on this important matter.

THE HON. R. J. Walker, Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, has recently published a letter on the subject of Cholera, in which he gives the mode of treatment adopted by Samuel A. Cartwright, of Natchez, Miss., and which, Mr. W. states, was very successful in that neighborhood in 1832,—as follows:

"1. To watch the first symptoms of the disease, and administer the proper remedies without a moment's delay. 2. To administer forthwith after the first symptoms, a dose composed of ten grains of camphor, twenty grains of red pepper, and twenty grains of calomel, to be taken in powder if practicable; if not, in pills. 3. As soon as the dose was swallowed, to strip the patient and rub him gently, but effectually, with some stimulating ointment, by as many hands as could have convenient access, the rubbing to be continued so as not to occasion fatigue, until the medicine produced its proper effect.

"The cure was chiefly effected by the operation of the calomel upon the liver, in changing the rice water secretions to those usually produced by calomel, which generally took place, according to my recollection, in from one to two hours after the dose was administered. The object of the camphor and red pepper, was to accelerate the action of the calomel, as well as to rouse the energies of the system. The purpose of the stimulating ointment was to maintain warmth at the surface, to arrest the coldness of the skin, which is so marked a symptom of the disease, and to keep up the circulation of the blood, and to prevent that settling of the blood upon the central organs, and its coagulation, causing its resemblance to a tarry substance, which is so marked an accompaniment of the disease.

"Generally, the calomel, aided and accelerated in its action by these auxiliaries, produces the proper effect upon the liver in from one to two hours, and when this takes place the cure may be considered effected. When, however, the proper action is not produced by this dose in from one to two hours after it is administered, another smaller dose must be taken, which very rarely fails to produce the proper effect. This is the main treatment of the disease, but for the farther particulars, I have written to Dr. Cartwright, this day. The success of this treatment was seen by myself and many others, and was most wonderful."

The Asiatic Cholera proves by dissection, the Medical Examiner says, to be the inflammation and ulceration of the various membrane of the bowels. The contents of the stomach and intestines, ferment and putrify, vomiting, and swelling of the abdomen quickly follows, and the patient sinks. Dr. Maxwell, of Calcutta, says he cured himself by copious drafts of effervescent soda powders in cold water; that he afterwards saved many a life by the same treatment. He says that no remedy will avail except relieving the bowels of the fermenting contents, and if this be not done gently, it will be fatal.

MANSLAUGHTER BY VACCINATION.—A physician of Pulaski co., Ill., has been sentenced to the penitentiary for the term of four years and a half, upon a charge of manslaughter, growing out of his vaccinating a man with small pox matter, from the effects of which he died. Particulars not given.

Cases of this kind are constantly occurring, which the law never touches. At least one person was thus killed in this city, last winter, and probably more than one. Many others were inoculated with scrofulous matter, and thus made very sick. We saw big sores on the arms of more than one person, which should have destroyed the reputation of any practitioner.

The London Medical Times, in an article on the re-appearance of the scurvy, and alluding to its having been on board the Raritan, Potomac, and Falmouth, while operating in the Gulf, says the American nation should demand the dismissal of the medical staff connected with our naval service.

SOMETHING NEW EXPECTED!—The London Athenæum states that Dr. Faraday, in pursuing his researches into the operations of magnetism, has obtained evident proofs of some mechanical power, new to our knowledge, and connected in a remarkable manner with magnetism.

☞Accounts from British Guiana to the 25th ult. state that there has been no improvement in the political and financial condition of the Colony. The weather has been fine for the crops. Murders and robberies by the blacks are frequent, and the planters are loud in their complaints against the mother country and free labor.

ACQUITTED.—Theodore Olcott, cashier of the late Canal Bank, New York who has been on trial at Albany for embezzling $4,000 of the funds of the Ogdensburg Bank, was, on Tuesday, acquitted. Judge Parker took the ground, in his charge to the jury, that Olcott had only committed a breach of trust. He is to be tried on the charge of perjury.

☞The Mississippi papers state, in the most positive terms, that Col. Jefferson Davis will not accept a cabinet office under General Taylor, his father-in-law, unless he has assurances that his administration will be democratic, on the Baltimore platform.

THE KENTUCKY PAPERS are beginning to discuss the subject of emancipation, which, they say, will form a prominent topic before the coming Constitutional Convention. The Louisville Courier says that nothing can be hoped for short of the removal of the negroes from Kentucky.

Application will be made to the Legislature of New Jersey to charter a company with a capital of $200,000, to construct a railroad from Freehold, to connect with the Camden and Amboy railroad, at or near West Turn Out.

HOUSES FOR CALIFORNIA.—A carpenter in Trenton, named D. S. Ancerson, has contracted to build a dozen frame houses to be sent to California.

Turkies in Cincinnati on Monday (Christmas(sold as high as $2,50 apiece. Cheap diet to some, though some might *die at* the price.

The French Constitution.

A good feature in this constitution is the universality of suffrage. It provides that all Frenchmen, aged 21, in possession of their civil and political rights, are electors without any proprietary qualification. This admits to suffrage all persons of full age and sound mind, not expatriated or convicted of crime, and it is founded upon the rational doctrine, that property is not the only or principal right for whose protection civil government was designed. We wish that the doctrine prevailed in every State in our Union. But through the prevalence of English ideas, English customs, and the institution of slavery, our right of suffrage is more like that of aristocratic England, than that of Democratic France. In Massachusetts, the lowest qualification is the payment of a *poll, capitation* tax, $1,50. In Virginia the qualifications are various, much higher than in Massachusetts, and founded upon property. Hence while Massachusetts, with a population of 750,000 whites in 1840, cast 135,000 votes in 1848, Virginia with 790,000 whites in 1840, cast only 89,000 votes in 1848. Thus 46,000 men are excluded from voting in Virginia, by want of property, most or all of whom would have been admitted to vote in Massachusetts! So in New Jersey, the whites were 374,000 in 1840, and the votes 77,000 in 1848, while in North Carolina, the whites were 510,000 in 1840, and the votes only 80,000 in 1848. Upon the basis of New Jersey, the votes of North Carolina should be 105,000. Upon the basis of North Carolina, the votes of New Jersey would have been only 58,000. Thus we see, even in our own country, the effect of that aristocratic idea which makes property the principal right of society. In England, this basis excludes six sevenths of the adult male population from all share in the government which rules them. Property is a right merely conventional; though as the instinct is natural, the right to acquire, hold and enjoy it is natural. Hence the rights of property should be fully protected. But the rights of life, liberty, character or feeling, are paramount to those of property, and therefore should be the first objects of care, and not the last, in civil government. The English doctrine, that a man without property has no stake in the community, is entirely unphilosophical. He has the rights of life, liberty, character, and the acquisition of property, and therefore is as much interested in maintaining government, as the possessor of millions, and as a general rule, is more desirous of maintaining *free* government. Dr. Franklin illustrated this, by the case of the voter owning an ass, who lost his franchise by the animal's death. Did the franchise belong to the man or the ass?

Another good feature of this constitution is *one* legislative body. It is good for France, and would be for every other country in Europe, but would not be good for us. Much speculation has appeared in American journals upon this question, some maintaining that only one chamber is a great defect in the French system, others that, two are a great evil in our own. Both seem to overlook a very important consideration, the adaptation of institutions to the character and positions of nations. The French are impetuous, rash, impulsive, yet obedient to discipline. Through centuries of military organization, they are essentially military in character. Hence they require decision, promptitude, energy in government. They act much, and deliberate little. Hence they are not qualified for delay, doubt, uncertainty, indecision. They can endure tyranny better than suspense. Hence they require a government that shall *decide*, that shall do wrong, rather than do nothing. Not sufficiently versed in the practical details of free institutions, yet enthusiastic upon *ideas* of freedom, they will endure despotism, if it be democratic. If then, they should have two chambers, checks upon each other, the delays and uncertainties resulting from such organization would place them in danger of frequent disturbances. Decide! Decide! Only decide! Such is the French idea of government, and such will it be, until France has lived through two or three generations of democratic republicanism.

But this peculiar character is not the only source of the necessity of one chamber. Europe is now in the midst of a struggle between democracy and aristocracy, which will probably endure through the present generation, and may endure longer. Thrones may be demolished, and privileged orders suppressed. But the heirs and pretenders to thrones will still live, and enormous inequalities of property, the source of aristocracy, will still prevail; and hence the privileged, though defeated, will not be annihilated, but will continually struggle to recover their lost position. In such a conflict, a French, or German, or Italian Senate, Upper Chamber, House of Lords, or any other legislative check upon the immediate representatives of the people, would be a house of incessant intrigue against popular rights and progressive doctrines. The habits and prejudices of Europe, the growth of centuries, and therefore not extinguishable in a day, would fill such house with aristocratic pretenders, and thus keep popular rights continually in danger. Should Germany, Italy, Spain, become republics, their ancient and present subdivision into separate States would offer some excuse for a second chamber. But in France, a consolidated republic, such necessity does not exist. And even in Germany, Italy, Spain, Federal republicanism, which supposes a domestic government for each State, would not require two chambers to preserve confederate equality, or *State rights.* The Swiss confederacy have only one chamber, containing two deputies from each canton, the vote being by cantons, and each canton having one vote. Such was our system during the Revolution, and under the old confederation, till 1789, the commencement of our present constitution.

In our republic, two chambers are necessary. With no powerful and jealous neighbors, accustomed to deliberation, and being a confederacy of homogeneous States, we are in no danger from delay, can afford to waite and deliberate, and must maintain State rights. The inequality in our States is inconsistent with a vote by States, for it would render the small too powerful; and it is inconsistent with a vote by numbers, for it would destroy the power of the small States. We require a combination of the two, and have got it. Some Americans who see every thing through an English medium, regard our Senate as the aristocratic part of our system. It is no more aristocratic than the House. It is the representative of our *bodies politic*, our cantons, our States, the members of our confederacy; the House being the representative of the people. Existing in this compound capacity, we require this compound representation, as a security for both State and popular rights. The same rule will ultimately apply to Germany, Italy, Spain, but not until they are thoroughly purged of political aristocracies. As such mischiefs have never existed in our country, we require no immediate fences against them. But as they predominate in Europe, the people musguard against them till they are thoroughly extinguished. Therefore we advise every European republic to have one chamber at present.—*Pa. Ledger.*

CLAY AND WEBSTER.—The Taylor organ of New York, the *Evening Mirror*, says "Clay's influence gave Virginia to the Locofocos;" and that it can "trace this streak of Ultra Clayism, from Maine to Georgia." Further "that Mr. Clay wrote to his friends in this city a letter, in which he spoke of the Philadelphia nomination as '*degradation to the whig party*,' his own hand writing will prove. We know that he was written to by his old and *true* friends, from all parts of the country, urging him, and beseeching him to speak a single word, or write a single line, in favor of the candidate whose name was before the people.

Even the ladies tried their arts of persuasion, and employed their fair hands in writing to him prayers for the salvation of the Whig cause; *but all in vain.*"

Of WEBSTER, the *Mirror* says, "we must insist that the strength he gave us was perfect weakness. He certainly lent aid and comfort to the enemy' by putting into their mouths arguments and objections against our candidate which they industriously used upon the stump, and printed and circulated as their ablest and most effective campain documents.' Will any one venture to assert that Mr. Webster did all in his power to promote the election of Gen. Taylor? We think not."

Verily, the TAYLOR camp is already sufficiently inharmonious.—*Rochester Republican.*

Bonaparte presented Moreau, on one occasion, with a magnificent pair of pistols, and paid him a striking compliment: "I intended," said he, "to have the names of your victories engraved upon them, but there was not room for them!"

HOGS DROWNED.—Two hundred and fifty live hogs were drowned at Portsmouth, Ohio, a few days since, by the sinking of a keel boat.

VIVE LA HUMBUG.—Dr. Collyer, the "model artist" man, is giving lectures in New York on the California gold fever.

Indiana Legislature.

REPORTED FOR THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, December 29, 1848.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Governor communicated to the Senate, the number of votes polled for and against common free schools, in answer to a resolution passed some time since.

Bills passed.

For the relief of Isaac Hardy and others.

To more effectually prevent the retailing of ardent spirits in certain counties therein named.

To incorporate the Shelbyville arm of the Shelbyville and Edinburgh railroad company.

To amend the charter of the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis railroad company.

Mr Davis introduced a resolution that a select committee be appointed to ascertain and report whether the spring term of the circuit courts in the 2d judicial circuit, can be changed so as to have the first term of said court in said circuit commence on the first Monday in March; adopted.

The anti-slavery resolutions having been informally passed over on Wednesday, came up in order.

The question was on striking out Mr. Orth's resolution, embracing the ordinance of 1787, and inserting Mr. Milligan's amendment, which forbid the introduction of slavery into California and New Mexico, while they were territories.

A division was called, which brought the Senate to a direct vote on the question of striking out, and which was decided in the negative—ayes 18, noes 28. So Mr Orth's resolution was not stricken out.

Mr Stewart moved to amend Mr Orth's resolution, by adding two or three others.

Mr Harvey moved to lay them on the table, carried—ayes 24, noes 23.

Mr Stewart moved a call of the Senate; lost.

Mr McCarty moved to amend by inserting resolutions merely affirming the freedom of California and New Mexico, and instructing Congress against the passage of any law for the introduction of slavery into the same.

Mr Dole moved to lay them on the table, which carried—ayes 26, nays 21.

Mr Stewart moved to postpone Mr Orth's resolution, which was lost—ayes 19, noes 27.

Mr Buckles moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolutions of the House were stricken out, lost—ayes 23, noes 24.

Mr Hardin moved a call of the Senate, lost—ayes 21, noes 25.

The question was then on adopting the Wilmot Proviso resolution as offered by Mr Orth, which resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Beard, Buckles, Cassatt, Conduit, Cornett, Davis, Day or K., Day of St. Jo., Dole, Ellis, English, Evans, Garver, Graham, Hamrick, Harvey, Hendricks, Herod, Holloway, Houghton, Hubbard, Marsh, Martin, Milliken, Milligan, Orth, Osborne, Porter, Randall, Robinson, Rousseau, Simpson, Taber, Walpole, and Waters—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Hardin, Henry, Huffstetter, James, Mallott, McCarty, Miller, Morrison, Read, and Sleeth—11.

So the resolution was inserted in place of those coming from the House.

Mr. Holloway offered an additional resolution, instructing our Congressmen to vote against the admission of any State into the Union hereafter, which maintains the institution of slavery; carried—ayes 31, nays 15.

Mr Harvey moved the previous question, which was sustained—ayes 24, nays 22

The question was then put on the engrossment of Mr Orth's resolutions, as amended by Mr Holloway, and adopted, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Beard, Cassatt, Conduit, Cornett, Davis, Day of K., Day of St. Jo., Dole, Ellis, Evans, Hamrick, Harvey, Hendricks, Herod, Holloway, Houghton, Hubbard, Marsh, Martin, Milligan, Orth, Osborne, Porter, Randall, Robinson, Rousseau, Simpson, Walpole, and Waters—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, English, Garver, Graham, Hardin, Henry, Huffstetter, James, Mallott, McCarty, Milliken, Miller, Morrison, Read, Sleeth, Stewart and Taber—17.

When Mr Milliken's name was called, he said that he was willing to vote for Mr. Orth's resolutions of instruction—he believed they were right; but he would not vote for the instructions tacked on to them by Mr Holloway. He believed that Congress had no power to deny the admission of a new State into the Union because it recognized the institution of slavery. For that reason he was compelled to vote against the engrossment of the resolutions as now amended.

Mr Robinson moved to suspend the rules and read the resolutions a third time, which was discussed some time by Messrs. Garver and Milliken, in the negative, and Messrs. Robinson and Holloway in the affirmative. Before any vote was taken the

Senate adjourned.

Mr Miller introduced the following joint resolution in relation to certain official documents, connected with the conduct of the 2d Indiana Volunteers:

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That our Representatives in Congress be reqsested, and our Senators instructed, to cause to be placed on the files of the War Department, for permanent reference, the minutes of the court of inquiry called to inquire into the conduct of Gen. Joseph Lane; and also of the court of inquiry called to inquire into the conduct of Wm. A. Bowles, on the 23d of February, 1847.

That it shall be the duty of the Governor of this State, to forward to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, a duly attested copy of this resolution.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, December 30, 1848.

Petitions presented.

By Messrs. Conduit, Stewart, Day of St. Joseph, and Randall, and appropriately referred.

Reports from Committees.

By Mr. Randall, against the bill repealing the laws relative to professional gambling. [This bill proposed the repeal of the laws of 1846, and revival of the law of 1843.]

The question being upon concurring in the report of the committe, after some debate by Messrs. Robinson, Orth, Henry, Holloway, Walpole, Stewart and Ellis,

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

The Senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Bills Passed.

Relative to the commissioners of the western division of the Buffalo and Mississippi Railroad company.

For the relief of Aaron Wheeler, of Laporte county.

Authorizing the election of an additional justice of the peace in Adams township, Morgan county.

House bill repealing that portion of the law which requires county collectors of taxes to attend one day in each township of their counties.

For the relief of Christian Aigner.

Locating a State road from Fairfax, in Monroe county, to Finley's Mills, in Jackson county.

Authorizing the commissioners of Laporte county to borrow money, and for other purposes.

Authorizing Lavina Warner, of Decatur county, to file a bill in chancery.

For the relief of Matthew McPhetridge, of Monroe county.

Relative to the board of commissioners of the county of Boone.

Changing the mode of doing county business in the county of Warrick, from justices of the peace to commissioners.

Authorizing the probate court of Bartholomew to hold its February session two weeks.

To extend the time of working the roads and highways of Clay county.

To change the name of the town of Fleenersburgh in the county of Monroe, to that of Unionville, and for other purposes.

Repealing certain laws so far as relates to Owen co.

Providing for the selection of petit jurors in Jackson county.

Mr. Osborn reported back the bill amending the act incorporating the Kosciusko, Elkhart and Miami Railroad company; which was read the third time and passed.

Several bills were taken up, read a first and second time, and referred or engrossed.

Mr. Miller, on leave, presented a petition; referred without reading.

Mr. Hubbard reported a bill for the relief of Mr. Jas. Waters; passed to 2d reading.

Mr. Cassatt introduced a bill explaining certain sections of the Revised Statutes of 1843; referred.

Mr. Orth introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Lafayette and Danville railroad company; referred.

Mr. Morrison offered a resolution calling upon the superintendent of the northern division of the central canal for certain information in relation to water power leased, &c.; adopted.

The House bill regulating the granting of licenses in Connersville came up on its first reading; and

On motion of Mr. Simpson, was rejected.

Mr. Harvey, from the committee on unfinished business reported back the bill of last session upon the subject of revision and consolidation of the laws relative to roads and highways in the State; referred.

Mr. English reported a bill for the relief of William C. A. Bane, of Scott county; referred.

Mr. Garver introduced the following resolution:

"That when the Senate adjourn this evening, it adjourn to meet on next Tuesday." Lost, ayes 11, noes 33.

Mr. McCarty introduced a bill to incorporate the Laurel and Bloominggrove turnpike co.; referred.

The bill for the relief of Mr. Fitzpatrick was taken up, and after some discussion,

Mr. Walpole moved to lay the amendment proposed by Mr. Davis upon the table; carried, ayes 26, noes 13.

Mr. Davis moved to lay the amendment reported by the committee on the table; lost, ayes 19, noes 26.

The report of the committee was then concurred in, and the bill engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, December 30, 1848.

Petitions, Memorials and Remonstrances.

By Mr Starbuck, a petition, which was referred to the committee on corporations, without reading.

By Mr Cockrum, a petition; referred to a select committee.

By Mr Wood, a petition from citizens of Jackson county, to sell school lands; referred to committee on education.

By Mr Cotton, a petition to incorporate a company to construct a railroad.

Reports from Standing Committees.

By Mr Harlan, from the committee of ways and means, recommending the indefinite postponement of a bill to increase the salaries of Governor, President Judges of circuit courts and Probate Judges.

By Mr Harlan, from same committee, a bill to prevent treasurers and other officers, from receiving constructive percentage; with amendment; concurred in.

By Mr Julian, from judiciary committee, a bill requiring commissioners appointed to sell real estate, to give bond, and recommending indefinite postponement.

Mr. Buskirk inquired, whether the committee in making up their report had been satisfied that such commissioners were required by the present law to give bond?

Mr Julian replied that the law as it now is, requires that such commissioners shall perform their duties under such terms as are required by the court, and he thought the law as it is, sufficient.

Mr Buskirk said he regretted he was compelled to differ with the committee. He said that it was only by implication that such commissioners may be required to give bond. He thought it was very important in all cases, they should be compelled to do so. He has known instances of large estates having been sold by commissioners, and the heirs defrauded out of the whole of such estates. He thought the duties of commissioners were as important as the duties of administrators in such sales, and administrators were always required to give bond. He thought the law ought to be uniform; the interests of widows and heirs demanded it. He could not see why the passage of the bill should be opposed. He said it was not the practice in the circuit courts to require bonds of commissioners, and it was strange that gentlemen could not see the propriety of changing such practice. He asked whether it was good reasoning to suppose that commissioners appointed by the court to sell real estate, were more honest than other men performing a similar duty.

Mr Julian read the clause of the statute applying to the subject, and gave his views in explanation of it.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

By Mr Julian, from judiciary committee, a bill to prevent intemperance in Wayne township in Henry county

Also, a bill to incorporate the Central plank road company.

Mr Edwards moved to lay the bill on the table, and the ayes and noes were called—ayes 20, noes 71.

Mr Wolfe moved to amend the bill by adding a section providing that the State shall have the right to take stock to the value of all improvements already made, that the road be free for transportation of mails, and men and munitions of war, either of the State or of the United States. That the value of improvements shall be ascertained by two commissioners, one to be appointed by the Governor, and the other by the company, whose duty it shall be to report to the Secretary of State, who shall make such report a part of his next report.

Mr Huddleston moved to lay the amendment on the table, on which the ayes and noes were called—ayes 56, noes 38

Mr Johnston, of Putnam, moved to refer the bill to a select committee of one from each county through which the road passes; on which motion the ayes and noes were called—ayes 34, noes 56.

House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Bills read a third time and passed.

To incorporate Lamasco city.

Relative to the estate of John Fishley.

Creating Marion court of common pleas.

To amend an act entitled "An act to amend article 5, chapter 5, of the revised statutes.

To amend the practice in chancery.

To repeal an act entitled "An act providing for the opening and improving of certain roads and highways in Monroe county."

Authorizing David Moss to sell certain stone in Hamilton county.

To incorporate the Fair Play fire engine and hose company, in Madison.

To change the name of Emiline Grubb.

To legalize the sale of certain school lands.

To amend acts incorporating the town of Greensburg.

To incorporate the Brookville and Fairfield turnpike company.

To amend an act incorporating the Crawfordsville and Wabash railroad company.

Relative to the sale of certain school lands therein named, and to amend article 13, chapter 13, of the revised statutes.

To incorporate the general association of Baptists in Indiana.

For relief of William Armstrong.

For relief of Lavina Whistler.

To amend the plat of the city of Cambridge.

On motion, the rules were suspended, and leave granted to introduce bills.

By Mr Buskirk, a bill for relief of Solomon May, sen.

By Mr Wolfe, a bill to change the venue of a certain cause now pending in Marion circuit court, to the county of Knox.

Reports from Standing Committees.

By Mr Blakemore, a bill from the committee on canals and internal improvements.

By Mr Dawson, from judiciary committee, recommending the indefinite postponement of a bill to amend sections 40 and 42, chapter 28, of the revised statutes.

Bill to repeal part of the statutes relative to notice to non-residents.

Recommending indefinite postponement of a bill relative to county surveyors.

Bill declaring the true intent and meaning of an act defining the duties of county treasurers.

By Mr Maddox, from same committee, recommending indefinite postponement of a bill to amend chapter 50, of the revised statutes.

Recommending the indefinite postponement of a bill to reduce the number of grand jurors in Greene county.

By Mr Alexander, from the committee on roads, against the expediency of legislating on the subject of a bill to equalize road taxes.

By Mr Edmonston, from the committee on corporations, a bill to amend an act incorporating the Harrison, New Trenton, Rochester and Brookville railroad company.

Bill incorporating the Cross Plains and Laughery turnpike company.

Bill to amend an act incorporating the Richmond and Williamsburgh turnpike company.

By Mr Edwards, a bill authorizing the construction of a plank road.

Bill to amend and reduce to one, several acts incorporating the city of Madison.

By Mr Spencer, a bill to incorporate the Laporte iron manufacturing company.

By Mr Ryan, a bill incorporating the Perrysville and Danville, and Perrysville and Georgetown plank road company.

Bill to incorporate the Covington drawbridge company.

By Mr Dougherty, of Morgan, a bill incorporating the Moscow and Bloomington turnpike company.

Bill to incorporate the Mt. Carmel and Harrison turnpike company.

By Mr Ryan, from the committee on State Library, a bill relative to law library; on motion, indefinitely postponed.

By Mr Barbour, from judiciary committee, a bill granting the judge of the probate court of St. Joseph, the right to try writs of habeas corpus.

Bill relative to the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in certain criminal cases.

Bill relative to official misconduct of county commissioners.

Reports from Select Committees.

By Mr Ford, a bill relative to the collection of taxes, giving county commissioners the right to fix the time when the treasurer shall attend at places of election for collection, provided such time be fixed between the 1st November and 1st January.

By Mr Webster, a bill to regulate the fees and salaries of certain officers in the county of Delaware.

On the question of engrossment, the ayes and noes were called.

There was a good deal of opposition to this bill, on the ground that it was thought to be rather economical in its provisions. It was thought by many not to be the sentiment or desire of the people of Delaware county. It was thought the bill reduced the fees of officers too low in proportion to the responsibility. Mr. Orr, however, contended that it was the wish of his constituents. He said he had been instructed by the vote of his constituents to introduce the bill, and he thought the House should, out of courtesy to his constituents, vote to sustain it.

By Mr Withers, a bill regulating township assessors and collectors.

By Mr Gillum, a bill for the relief of John Guthrie; on motion, rejected.

By Mr Pierce, a bill authorizing the election of township assessors in the county of Jay.

By Mr Wolfe, a bill relative to actions of tort.

By Mr Wood, a bill to define the county of Blackford.

House adjourned.

SENATE.

MONDAY, January 1, 1848.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Ellis, Holloway and Osborn, and appropriately referred.

Reports from Committees.

Mr. Hendricks reported a bill to locate a State road in the counties of Jefferson and Ripley; passed to a 2d reading.

Mr. Walpole, from the committee on canals and internal improvements reported back the bill to amend the charter of the White Water Valley canal company, with an amendment; concurred in.

Mr. Holloway moved to recommit the bill as amended to the committee on the judiciary.

Messrs. Walpole and Milliken opposed recommitting the bill.

Mr. Holloway, in a speech of considerable length urged the reference.

The debate was spirited and earnest, and occupied the greater portion of the forenoon session.

The Senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Bills Passed.

Legalizing the acts of the assessor, auditor, and treasurer of Lagrange county.

Incorporating the town of Mooresville, in the county of Wayne.

Changing the name of the town of Columbia, in the county of Switzerland.

Authorizing the Auditor of Laporte county, to make deeds in certain cases.

Changing the name of Thomas Brown.

For the relief of Robert Kennedy and Adam Hartman.

House bill regulating the fees of county officers in Blackford county.

House bill amending the act regulating the mode of doing township business in the county of Elkhart.

Amending the act incorporating the junction railroad company.

Establishing the Marion court of common pleas.

Amending the acts incorporating the Michigan road company.

Regulating the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in Jefferson and Rush counties.

To facilitate the discharge of mortgages given to the State to secure the payment of bank stock.

To incorporate the Fort Wayne and Southern railroad company.

To incorporate the Washington fire company in the town of Aurora.

Mr Ellis offered a resolution calling upon the Auditor for information in relation to the Wabash and Erie canal, which was adopted.

Mr Osborn presented a petition which was referred without reading.

Mr Buckles offered a resolution authorizing the committee on finance to send for persons and papers, in the matter referred to them in relation to the interest of the State in the Madison and Indianapolis railroad; adopted.

Bills introduced.

By Mr Taber, authorizing the erection of dams in the Wabash river above the dam at the town of Delphi; referred.

By Mr Robinson, to more effectually prevent the desecration of the Sabbath; passed to a 2d reading.

By Mr Malott, to repeal a portion of section 38, of chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of 1843; referred.

By Mr Milliken, respecting attorneys at law; referred.

By Mr Hendricks, to incorporate Council No. 1, of the Order of American Mechanics; passed to a 2d reading.

By Mr Garver, in relation to seals of county auditors and recorders; referred

By the same, to define the duties of executors and administrators in certain cases; referred.

A copy of the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Vermillion county, relative to the Wabash and Erie Canal, was laid before the Senate; referred.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 1, 1848.

Petitions, &c., Introduced.

By Mr Wood, petition referred without reading.

By Mr Brady, of Robert Earl, referred to committee on canals and internal improvements.

By Mr Webster, referred to judiciary.

By Mr Withers, for divorce; referred.

By Mr Cockrum, to pass act to regulate act relative to roads and highways.

By Mr Miller, from citizens