Indiana Legislature.

SESSION 1849-50.

SENATE.

MONDAY, December 24.

Senate met.
On motion of Mr Houghton, House bill to legalize the acts of the several clerks of the Martin circuit court in relation to the duties of the county auditor was taken up, read a first time, the rules suspended, and read a second and third times and passed.

House Bills taken up.

A bill relative to taking appeals from the circuit court to the Supreme Court, of cases appealed from the probate court to the circuit court; read first time.
A joint resolution relative to the slave trade in the District of Columbia; read first time.
A bill to provide for ascertaining the value of personal property exempt from execution; read twice and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.
A bill to amend the charter of the Bedford insurance company; read first time.
A bill to authorize Jacob C. Hough to erect a mill dam across the Little St. Joseph river; read first time.
Senate bill to amend the charter of the Columbus, Nashville and Bloomington railroad company, which was returned from the House with amendments, was taken up and laid on the table.
Senate bill to establish a State road in the counties of Putnam and Fountain was returned from the House with amendments; concurred in.

Petitions, &c. Presented.

By Mr Reid of U., a temperance memorial; referred to a select committee.
By Mr Montgomery, a petition for the relief of the securities of John R. Harris; referred to a select committee.

Reports from Select Committees.

By Mr Woods, a bill to incorporate the Versailles, Vevay and Mount Sterling plank road company; read a second and third times and passed.

Resolutions Introduced.

By Mr Morrison, that the committee on Finance inquire into the expediency of making an allowance to tax payers, who pay their taxes promptly; adopted.
Mr Allen introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Crawfordsville institute; read twice and referred to a select committee.
Mr Garver introduced a bill to incorporate the Noblesville and Northfield plank road company; read first time.
Mr Walpole introduced a bill fixing the time of holding the Hancock circuit court; read three times and passed.
Mr Walpole introduced a bill defining the duties of treasurer of Hancock county; read three times and passed.
Mr Walpole introduced a bill to create the Hancock court of common pleas; read twice and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.
Mr Walpole introduced a bill authorising the taking of depositions of physicians and surgeons; read first time.
Mr McCarty introduced a bill to incorporate the Indiana college institute; read first time.
Mr Porter introduced a bill to repeal a certain act therein named, and for other purposes; read first time.
Mr Sleeth introduced a bill relative to canal mortgages forfeited to the State of Indiana; read first time.
Mr Randall introduced a bill requiring an enumeration of the white male inhabitants of this State; read twice and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Bills on Third Reading.

A bill to incorporate the Fort Wayne fire and marine insurance company; passed.
A joint resolution relative to the public documents of the State of Indiana; passed.
A bill to amend the charter of the city of Jeffersonville; passed
A bill to amend the charter of the Henry county turnpike company; passed.
A bill vacating a part of the Fort Wayne and Lima State road, and for other purposes; passed.
House bill amending an act therein named; passed.
House bill to provide for the uniform mode of doing township business in the county of Clay; laid on the table.
Several bills were read a second time and passed to a third reading, or referred to the appropriate committees.
On motion, the Senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Senate met.
Mr James introduced a bill to locate a State road in the counties of Posey and Vanderburgh; read three times and passed.
Mr James introduced a bill to amend the charter of the town of Mt. Vernon; read twice and referred to the committee on Corporations.
Mr James introduced a resolution requesting His Excellency, the Governor, to return to the Senate House bill No. 163; adopted.
Mr Winstandley introduced a bill authorising the Auditor of State to lease for thirty years an acre of land in the city of Indianapolis, to the trustees of the Asbury University for a medical college; read twice and referred to the committee on the affairs of the city of Indianapolis.
On motion of Mr Sleeth, the bill to amend the charter of the Columbus, Nashville and Bloomington railroad company was taken from the table, and the amendments of the House to the bill were concurred in.
On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY MORNING, Dec. 24, 1849.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Governor in reference to the five per cent. fund, containing a correspondence on the part of his predecessor, with George Eldredge, Flatt and Stewart, of New York, who agree to save to the State, some $100,000 of five per cent. fund for 20 per cent. commission—having ascertained that money is due the State of that fund; referred.

Petitions presented.

By Messrs. Carnahan of F., Miller of M. and F., Mickle, Butler, Murray, Wells, Defrees, Robinson, Sherrod, Ellis, Willis, Hunter and Cole; which were referred to committees.
On motion of Mr. Harney, the memorial of certain bondholders was taken up and referred to the committee of ways and means.
Mr. Murray offered a resolution that the House will, on each day, at 2 o'clock P. M., proceed to the consideration of the orders of the day, &c; which lies over one day.

Reports of Committees.

Mr. Hicks reported back bill amending sections 48, 49 and 50 of chapter 29 article 2, revised laws, in relation to executions on mortgages; ordered to be engrossed; also,
A bill more effectually to protect married women, with a report that legislation is inexpedient and that bill be postponed; concurred in.
Mr. Orr reported back the bill in relation to witnesses' fees, with an amendment striking out "fifty cents" and inserting "seventy-five cents."
Mr. Alley opposed the amendment, and moved to re-commit with instructions to strike out "seventy-five cents" and insert "fifty cents" and that there be mileage charged on every day's service; which was out of order.
Mr. Harney opposed the amendment of the committee, and cited instances in support of the original provisions of the bill.
Mr. Mickle also opposed the amendment of the committee.
Mr. Carnahan of P. moved to re-commit the bill, with instructions to amend, so as to include witnesses before justices; not adopted.
Mr. Patterson moved to recommit, so as to make fees 50 cents per day, and mileage 5 cents per mile for going to and returning from Court, and that the same fees be extended to those attending Probate Courts, Courts of Common Pleas and justices of the peace; not adopted.
Mr. Salter moved the previous question, which, being sustained, was put, to-wit: Shall the bill pass, and decided in the affirmative.
By Mr. Dougherty of B., a bill in relation to election of Supervisors in road district in Boone, Delaware, Huntington, Whitley, Parke and Posey; read three times and passed.
By Mr. Campbell, to incorporate the Alamo Sons of Reform; passed to a second reading.

Petitions &c. Presented.

By Mr. Richardson, a joint resolution on the subject of increasing the common school fund;
By Mr. O'Haver, a bill to encourage the construction of rail and plank roads; read twice and referred to judiciary committee.
By Mr. Cotton, a bill declaring the meaning of 119th section of general road law;
By Mr. Weaver, a bill to incorporate the Delphi Northern plank road company;
By Mr. Shepard, to amend an act therein named;
By Mr. Carnahan of P., providing an equivalent in money in lieu of stationary now furnished members of the Legislature—three dollars to each member;
By Mr. Reed, relative to office of auditor in Warrick;
By Mr. Delavan, defining the duties of county commissioners;
The bill to regulate the practice in chancery, in relation to receivers &c., was taken up and referred.
The bill to repeal certain acts in relation to free negroes and mulattoes—allowing them to give evidence &c.,—was taken up; when
Mr. Patterson moved to indefinitely postpone.
Mr. Lusk opposed the motion.
Mr. Patterson said, this bill not only allowed negroes to give evidence against white men; but repealed the law compelling them to give bond and security that they would not become paupers. He would much rather support a bill expelling them from the State.
Mr. Lusk enquired, with much emphasis, where would the negroes go, if all the free States were to pass such laws?
The Speaker informed him, that he supposed they would have to remain in the slave States.
Mr. Lusk adduced an instance, showing the hardships of the law which prevents a negro from giving evidence against a white man, where a horse was sold by a negro for counterfeit money and the counterfeiter went unwhipped of justice, because the negro could not give evidence.
Mr. Brown of R., hoped the bill would not be postponed, but would be referred.
Mr. Greathouse could not die content without giving his views on this bill. He hoped encouragement would not be given for the broken down negroes of other States to settle amongst us. They were all dishonest and a ten dollar bill might at any time procure the conviction of a white man to the penitentiary.
Messrs. Athon, Richardson and Wilson said, the law compelling negroes to give security was rigidly enforced in their counties.
Mr. Millikan said, there were 60 negroes in Michigan city and none of them had been compelled to give security.
Mr. Dougherty of E. believed a majority of his constituents were in favor of the bill, and he should vote against its postponement. The law compelling negroes to give security was a dead letter in a large majority of the counties, which was a strong evidence of public opinion. He thought laws should not be continued on the statute book that were not enforced.
The bill was indefinitely postponed, ayes 51, noes 21.

Orders of the Day—Bills Passed.

A bill to amend the 43d section of the Revised road law of 1849;
Extending the jurisdiction of notaries public;
To reduce the fees of the clerk of Probate Court in Knox county 20 per cent;
To restrict the grand jury of Franklin to a limited number of days;
To provide for payment of jury fees in civil cases in Allen Circuit Court;
A joint resolution in relation to soldiers of the war with Great Britain;
A joint resolution against using the lash in the United States navy;
A joint resolution relative to bounty land and extra pay of officers in Mexican war;
A joint resolution relative to a railroad from Stilesville to Gosport;
A bill incorporating the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Indiana;
To amend the act to re-charter Hanover College;
To reduce the fees and emoluments of the auditor and treasurer of Steuben;
To amend the act incorporating the Rochester and Logansport Michigan road company;
Fixing the salaries of auditor and treasurer of Allen county;
To change the time of holding board of equalization in Warren;
To appropriate a part of school fund in Warren;
For the better improvement of roads in Grant county;
A joint resolution on the subject of the completion of the Michigan city harbor;
A joint resolution relative to the claim of Col. Francis Vigo;
A bill to amend the act to incorporate the Liberty and Brownsville turnpike company;
To incorporate the Jasper county plank road company;
For the relief of William Northern;
To extend the privileges of State library to members of State Convention;
To increase the fees of jurors before Probate Courts;
To repeal the 61st section of act giving our public works to private companies &c.,—(said section providing, that county boards may subscribe stock;)
To incorporate the Spring creek and Tippecanoe bridge company;
To authorize the citizens of Adams to vote for or against re-location of county seat;
A joint resolution in relation to publishing certain act relative to Courts in 5th Circuit;
A joint resolution in relation to United States surrendering State bonds;
A bill to amend the act granting to citizens of Aurora a city charter;
To exempt from payment of State and county tax the Olive Branch church of Jefferson county;
Mr. Edwards introduced a bill for the incorporation and regulation of telegraph companies;
By Mr. Patterson, a bill to regulate witnesses' fees in Probate Courts;
By Mr. Gentry, to amend the act for government of Indiana Hospital for the insane; and
By Mr. Holcomb, to amend an act therein named; which severally passed to a second reading.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill to amend the act to provide for a change of venue in criminal cases came up on its third reading.
Mr Dougherty of E. opposed the bill. The Constitution, he contended, gives to every man a speedy and impartial trial in criminal cases. The trial by jury would be of no avail, if he could not have a fair and impartial trial. This could only be ascertained by the affidavit of the party accused. If left discretionary with the judge, there would be no guaranty of an impartial trial, and an important Constitutional privilege would be null and void. It has been contended, that this right for a change of venue might be abused; but discretionary power in an officer is unfavorable to liberty. It appeared to him that the rights of the accused would be better preserved by the law as it stands, and the bare question, that there might be abuses, weighed nothing with him against the protection of the Constitutional rights of the citizen.
Mr. Alley opposed a change in the law. It was a great principle of law that the rights of the innocent should be protected.
Mr. Hicks did not agree with the gentleman from Elkhart in his Constitutional objections. He denied the correctness of the position, that the accused was the only person competent to decide on the impartiality of jurors. The jurors were now required to be sworn, whether they had any prejudices against the accused. This he deemed a more infallible test than any other. He saw no impropriety in giving discretionary power to the judge. He admitted that it was good doctrine to presume every person innocent until found guilty, but this must be taken with some allowance, after a grand jury have found a bill of indictment, and a presumption of guilt might be raised, rather than to suppose that the judges of our Courts would be partial in the administration of the law.
Mr. Edwards supported the bill. He contended, that there was great propriety in giving discretionary power to the judge—it being but a preliminary step in the trial of the criminal, and there was little probability of it being abused.
Mr. Murray said, the law as it exists was in consonance with the spirit of the age. He said that jurors, when asked whether they had made up their opinions, would rarely answer that their opinions or prejudices were so deeply rooted as to be incapable of giving way before the power of evidence, and hence men might be improper jurors without being aware of it. He admitted that judges were generally good men, but all men were fallible, and he believed that it was wrong to confer power on them to decide, whether accused persons had sworn falsely. The law, as it stands, gives judges discretionary power as to second change of venue. This he thought right, and would prevent impositions from being practiced upon the country, and trials sent from county to county. To change the law, as it now exists, would be going back instead of forward in the spirit of progress.
Mr. Murray moved to indefinitely postpone.
Mr. Harney, not being a lawyer, and as the discussion had been confined to members of the bar and they differed from each other, he would also give his opinion. It is contended that this is a progressive age. He admitted it. Crime was progressive. He denied that it was correct doctrine that a criminal should have a change of venue because he might swear he believed there was prejudice, when the judges and every one around them believed, that no such prejudices existed. It is said that it was perfectly right that there should be discretion in the second instance. He saw no difference in the two cases.
Mr. Wilson opposed the bill and thought the scripture doctrine that it was better for ninety and nine guilty men to escape than for one innocent person to suffer should prevail, and that all proper guards should be placed around the rights and liberties of the citizen.
Mr. Carnahan of F. thought, that in the practice of our Courts due attention was always paid to the rights of the accused, and when an affidavit was made, judges were always disposed to bend their opinions to the side of the accused; but there were cases where changes are asked, solely for delay and to prevent the ends of justice from being accomplished. Trials might be removed to counties where it would be impossible for the States' witnesses to attend, and in this way the guilty remain unpunished.
The motion to indefinitely postpone did not prevail.
The bill then passed, ayes 38, noes 37.

Bills Passed

To locate a State road in Miami and Wabash;
Providing for publishing notices of sales of delinquent lands in Steuben;
Providing for sale of school section in White and Carroll;
Joint resolution for a Bureau on Agriculture at Washington;
Regulating the mode of selecting and summoning petit jurors in Martin;
To incorporate the Tippecanoe horse thief detecting company;
To incorporate Lutheran St. John's church in Dearborn county;
Joint resolution relative to donating public lands to actual settlers;
To amend the city charter of Madison.
To amend the ninth section of common school law, relative to vacancy in trustees;
To authorize commissioners of Carroll to employ a physician for the poor;
To incorporate the Goodwin Female Institute of Lafayette;
To incorporate the Terre Haute Insurance company;
To compel non-residents to pay a road tax equal to residents in Whitley;
To vacate an alley in Greencastle;
To regulate the manner of doing business in Jasper Probate Court;
Relative to the Union plank road company in Laporte county;
To amend a certain act therein named, in relation to Union Institute;
To authorize James Taylor to erect a mill dam across Salamonia river in Huntington county.
On motion, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, December 27.

The Senate met.
Petitions were presented by Messrs Reid of U., Conduit, Odell and Cassatt, which were referred.

Reports of Committees.

Mr Martin, from a select committee, reported back the bill to amend the charter of the Buffalo and Mississippi railroad company, with one amendment, upon the adoption of which they recommend its passage.
On motion of Mr Winstandley, the bill and amendments were referred to the committee on Corporations.
Mr Cornett moved to instruct the committee on Corporations to take into consideration the propriety of making Michigan City the terminus of said road, with a view of building up a commercial point in our own State; adopted.
Mr Dawson reported back the bill for the preservation of the Northport feeder dam, with one amendment, upon the adoption of which they recommend its passage; report concurred in, amendments adopted, and the bill was recommitted to the committee on Finance.
Mr. James, from a select committee, reported a bill to establish an additional precinct in Posey county; read first time.
Mr Buckles, from a select committee, reported a bill to incorporate congressional township No. 19, in Delaware and Henry counties for school purposes; read first time.

Bills, &c. Introduced.

Mr Reid of U., introduced a joint resolution awarding the thanks of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana to Mrs Monimia Boyde, for her valuable present of a painting called "A Hoosier's Nest;" read first time, rules suspended, and the joint resolution read a second and third times and passed.
Mr Reid of C., introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Jeffersonville railroad company; read three times and passed.
Mr Morrison introduced a bill to provide for the more speedy collection of the State revenue and to secure the prompt payment of the interest on the State debt; read twice and referred to the committee on Finance.
Mr Hendricks introduced a bill to amend the charter of the city of Madison; read twice and referred to the committee on Corporations.
Mr Morrison introduced a bill to amend an act approved January 28, 1842, relative to the continuance of all or any of the public works by private companies; read first time.
Mr Hendricks introduced a bill to amend the school law, so far as relates to township No. 3, range 10, in Jefferson county; read first time
Mr Woods introduced a bill to authorise justices of the peace to act as coroners in certain cases in Switzerland county; read first time.
Mr Reid of U., introduced a bill to incorporate the Connersville and Reesville turnpike company; read twice and referred to the committee on Corporations.
On motion of Mr James, the vote on the passage of the bill to incorporate Lamasco city was reconsidered, and the bill referred to a select committee.
On motion, the Senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met.
The bill providing for the call of a convention of the people of the State of Indiana to revise, amend, or alter the constitution of said State, was taken up, and the question being upon agreeing to the amendments of the committee to the bill,
On motion of Mr Miller, the amendments were taken up separately.
The question being on concurring in the amendment of the committee, to give each senatorial district two delegates to the convention,
Mr Hanna moved to amend the amendment by giving to each senatorial district a number of delegates equal to the representatives and senators from said district.
Mr Hanna said, that taking as an expression of the opinion of the Senate, the amendment proposed by the committee he viewed it as settled that the delegates would be elected by senatorial districts. Under this view, the delegation, of two from each district, is certainly most unfair and unjust to some districts. The district which he has the honor to represent, has within its borders at this time, over 6,000 voters; whilst the county of Knox has but 1700 votes and yet would be entitled to the same representation as his district. In his district there is over 50 miles of canal and 30 miles of railroad now under progress of construction; the commerce is great and the wealth immense. Are we not to be represented? Our numbers, our wealth and our commerce? He protested against this unequal and partial apportionment, for the reason that it, in effect, disfranchises some two thousand votes of his district. It places that great district, with her vast wealth and extended commercial advantages, upon an equality with small districts, without commerce, and with less than one-third of our numbers. The constitution which is to be adopted, may be and remain the organic law of the land for many, many years yet to come; shall not the people be represented in that convention—those who are to be affected by the instrument which may be framed? For these reasons the amendment which he proposed, to give to each senatorial district a number of delegates equal to the number of senators and representatives to which the several districts are entitled. He did not pretend to say this was the most just and fair apportionment, but it was better than an equal number from each district.
Mr Holloway said he should vote against the amendment proposed by the Senator from Clay, because he preferred that the delegates should be elected by representative districts and not by senatorial; he wanted the districts small so that the views and wishes of the people in every portion of the State might be fairly represented in the convention.
Mr Rousseau said that if the amendment was adopted it would give an advantage to the large counties in a senatorial district over the small ones; the large counties might elect all the delegates from the district, and the other counties in the district would have no voice in the convention; this was an advantage which he was unwilling to give to the large counties; he was in favor of each county electing its own delegates.
Mr Buckles said that the amendment under consideration was one of considerable importance; it seemed to him therefore, that it ought to be carefully examined by the Senate. He did not entertain the fears that had been expressed by some senators that the people would grumble about the cost of the convention; he would like to see every neighborhood represented in that convention; the people require one hundred and fifty persons to transact ordinary business in the Legislature; now, sir, do they not require an equal number to transact extraordinary business? He thought they did, and for that reason was in favor of the largest number. He said that if the delegates were elected by senatorial districts the people would not be fairly represented in the convention, because some senatorial districts contained a great many more votes than others.
Mr Porter said that the bill and amendments proposed too large a number of delegates; it is not true as has been asserted by senators that the people require one hundred and fifty members to transact the ordinary business of legislation; it is true that there are one hundred and fifty representatives and senators in the Legislature; but the Senate and House have a separate organization; so that the greatest number which the people have required in either House is one hundred members. He believed that a small number of delegates would make a better constitution in a shorter period of time than a large number. He said he could not say that the senatorial system would be an equitable representation, but still he did not see how it could be remedied without districting the State over; and he would prefer the election of delegates to the convention by senatorial districts rather than have more than one hundred members in the convention; he would therefore vote against the amendment.
Mr Woods said that no proposition had been before the Senate which gave a fair representation to the districts. The senatorial districts were unequal, some having a greater number of votes than others, and to give them an equal number of delegates in the convention would create dissatisfaction with the people. It is due to the people that the representation should be fair.
Mr Rousseau moved to lay the amendment proposed by the Senator from Clay upon the table; carried.
Mr Miller moved to strike out "two," and insert in lieu thereof "one."
He said that he was satisfied in his own mind that fifty delegates would make a better constitution than one hundred; and the cost would be much less; large bodies move slow, and do not transact business with the same despatch that small bodies do; for this reason, he hoped that the number of delegates in the convention would be limited to fifty.
Mr Graham said that the great principle upon which our institutions were based was, that the laws should emanate as near as possible from the people themselves; this amendment, however, removes this power from the people by creating large districts; so that the sentiments of the people will not be fairly represented in a small body; he believed that the convention ought not to be composed of a less number than one hundred; he therefore hoped that the amendment would not be adopted
Mr Holloway said, that it was the general opinion that a small body would transact business with more despatch than a large one; but in amending the constitution which would, he trusted, stand for ages, there was something else to be taken into consideration besides the cost of the convention; the views and sentiments of every portion of the State should be fairly represented in the convention; if they were not, it would be a just ground of complaint and dissatisfaction on the part of the people; and after the constitution was amended the people would reject it. He would therefore move to recommit the bill to a select committee with instructions to district the State fairly, giving to each district a number of delegates in proportion to the number of votes in the district, and so that the number of delegates in the convention shall not exceed one hundred.
Mr. Garver said he could not vote for a bill providing for a convention composed of a less number than one hundred members; the argument advanced for a small number is, that it will cost less: this may be true, sir; but what are dollars and cents compared with the importance of the subject. The sentiments and feelings of every portion of the people of the State of Indiana should be fairly represented in that convention; and if it were possible, he would like to see the people themselves assemble and frame their own constitution; if, then, you have a small number, the reforms which the people demand will not be made and the people will reject the constitution adopted by a convention composed of a few members. It is said, however, that the people can reject the constitution if it does not coincide with their views. This may be true; but he desired to know from Senators, if it would not be better policy to have a large number of delegates to make a constitution that would reflect the will of the people of the State, and which, when presented by the convention to the people, would be ratified by them.
Mr. Eddy moved to amend the instructions as follows: "That each county shall have one delegate, and for every ——— number of votes one delegate.
He said that the convention should reflect the will of the people of the State of Indiana; and it should be constituted in such a manner that every shade of opinion might be fairly represented. This much was due the people, that a law of this kind, which might govern them for ages, should reflect their will. He was a friend of retrenchment, but believed that this kind of retrenchment was not the true policy of the State; every interest ought to be represented in the convention, and this cannot be done without a large number of delegates.
Mr. Ellis moved to lay the motion to commit the bill with instructions on the table; carried.
Mr. Rousseau moved to lay the amendment of the Senator from Gibson on the table; carried, ayes 36, noes 12.
Mr. Hardin moved to amend the bill so that each county in the State shall have one delegate in the convention, and each Senatorial district one.
Mr. Holloway moved to lay the amendment on the table; carried, ayes 25, noes 23.
Mr. Reid of U., moved to amend by striking out two in the second section of the bill, and inserting in lieu thereof, that there shall be elected one delegate for each and every one thousand votes, and one additional delegate for every surplus of seven hundred votes, taken by Senatorial districts.
Mr. Morrison moved to lay the amendment on the table; carried, ayes 37, noes 13.
Mr. Lyon moved to lay the amendment proposed by the committee, on the table; lost, ayes 20, noes 29.
Mr. Hanna moved to amend by providing that the district comprising the counties of Clay, Vigo and Sullivan, shall have three delegates, and the district composed of the counties of Knox, Daviess and Martin, shall have three delegates.
Mr. Ellis moved to lay the amendment on the table; carried.
Mr. Porter moved to amend by providing that the delegate shall have resided in the district one year prior to the election.
On motion, the amendment was laid on the table.
Mr. Day moved to reconsider the vote taken on laying the amendment introduced by Mr. Hardin on the table.
Mr. Montgomery said he hoped the vote would be reconsidered; it is but just and fair that every county should be represented; the small counties ought to have a larger number of delegates in the convention, in proportion to the number of inhabitants in them, than the larger counties; this he thought would be fair and equitable; besides, sir, a delegate could represent the views of persons living in an equal extent of territory, whether it be closely or thinly settled.
Mr. Holloway said that it sounded strangely to hear Senators talk about territory being represented in the convention, as though a constitution was only to govern territory, and not to be a rule of action to govern the inhabitants. Sir, the only true and fair basis of representation is the votes of each county; give us a representation in proportion to the number of votes cast in each county, and not in proportion to the amount of territory, and our people will be satisfied; if not, the cry of repeal will be heard from one end of your State to the other, before the convention adjourns. The people of the district which he had the honor to represent, would not submit, with her forty-five hundred votes, to have an equal representation in the convention, with, for instance, Knox county, with only seventeen hundred votes; this mode of districting the State was unfair and unjust. All the people of the eastern portion of the State ask, is a fair representation; give them, then, a fair representation, and as a law abiding people they will submit; if you do not, they will war against the constitution, thus formed, from beginning to last. He desired that the peculiar views of every neighborhood should be heard in that convention, and that a fair discussion might be had upon all the various questions submitted to them for their consideration.
Mr. Ellis said, he regretted that Senators should make his Senatorial district a target to shoot at; he did not know why the Senator from Wayne always alluded to his county, except it was from the fact that there were no free soil or abolition votes in Knox county; and he thought it would be well enough to keep that question out of the convention, and thus prevent its distracting the deliberations of that body. It was true that the Senatorial districts did not contain an equal number of voters, but he did not see how the evil could be avoided; the State cannot be districted so that the number of votes in each district will be equal. He was therefore of the opinion that the election of delegotes by Senatorial districts was the best system the Senate could adopt.
On motion of Mr. Ellis, the further consideration of the bill and amendments was postponed until to-morrow at two o'clock.
Mr. Woods introduced a resolution that the use of the Senate Chamber shall be given to Madam Casler for the purpose of lecturing on the science of Phrenology;—adopted.
On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Dec. 28.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, Mr. Edwards was added to the select committee on temperance.
On motion of Mr. Edwards, Mr. Greathouse was also added.

Petitions &c. Presented.

By Messrs. Spencer, Withers, Cotton, (the one by Mr. Cotton against the temperance memorials presented at the present session, praying they may be laid on the table,) Allen, Elder, Russell, Shepard, Weir, Lusk, Wells, (by Mr. Wells, for a part of Jackson county to be added to Lawrence, and a remonstrance against the same,) Robinson of D., Brown of R., and Cole; which were referred.

Reports from Committees.

Mr. Spencer reported back the bill to amend the Revised laws, so as to reduce the per cent. on lands sold for taxes to 25 per cent., instead of 50 per cent; which was ordered to be engrossed; also,
Against the petition of George Legget for a divorce; concurred in.
Mr. Brown of R. was added to the judiciary committee.
Mr. May, from the committee on education, reported a bill to amend the act to increase and extend the benefit of common schools, so as to define the provision, in reference to schools being kept open, at least three months in each year; passed to a 2d reading.
Mr. Withers reported back the bill to incorporate the Harrison and Portman turnpike company; ordered to be engrossed.
By Mr. Cole, a bill to compel speculators to pay their due proportion of road tax in Miami; passed to a 2d reading.

Resolutions.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution, that the House proceed on each day, at 2 o'clock, to the consideration of the orders of the day, and that bills from the Senate be first disposed of; which was adopted.
By Mr. Withers, that the House will, the Senate concurring, adjourn sine die, on the 12th of January; on motion of Mr. Mickle, laid on the table.
By Mr Carnahan of F., as to the expediency of a geological examination of the State.
Mr Carnahan of F. said, this resolution was offered, in pursuance of the recommendation of Governor Wright, in his inaugural address, the portion of which referring thereto he read to the House in support of the resolution.
Mr Dougherty of B. opposed the resolution, and thought that private enterprise would effect the object. He had no objection to the enquiry; but as it contemplated an appropriation from the State, he would oppose it at the outset, believing that the treasury should not be embarrassed by such a survey at this time.
The resolution was not adopted.
By Mr Mickle, that no new business be introduced after Monday next; not adopted.
By Mr Athon, to amend the execution law, so that property sold under execution for taxes shall be exempt from its provisions; adopted.

Bills &c. Presented.

By Mr Spencer, a joint resolution in relation to suits on patent rights, asking a law by Congress, that plaintiffs shall be compelled to give security for costs; passed to a 2d reading.
By Mr Elder, relative to purchasing land for the deaf and dumb asylum, with a view of agricultural employment by the pupils, providing for the purchase of one hundred acres in addition to that now held; read twice and referred
By Mr. Tinbrook, a bill relating to the Probate Courts of Parke county.
By Mr. Spencer, to incorporate Rising Sun and Versailles turnpike company; read twice and referred.
By Mr Allen, to amend the act incorporating Asbury University;
By Mr Cotton, to enable the inhabitants of Huntington and Whitley to construct plank roads; read twice and referred.
By Mr Thomas, to amend the general school law, in reference to legalizing taxes in certain counties not voting for the law; read twice and referred.
By Mr Butler, for the relief of Nehemiah Cheesman of Wayne county; ordered to be engrossed.
By Mr Elder, for the more speedy completion of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane; providing for an appropriation of $13,000 for an apartment for the turbulent, &c.; read twice and referred to the committee of ways and means.
By Mr Stoops, to incorporate the Noblesville Bridge Company; read twice and referred.
By Mr Cole, to incorporate the Peru and Warsaw plank road company;
By Mr Conaway, to revive an act for the support of the indigent blind; passed to a second reading.
On motion of Mr. Edwards, Mr. Greathouse was excused from serving on the temperance committee.
Mr Edwards, on motion, was also excused.

Orders of the Day.

A large number of bills of the Senate were read and placed on the files of the House or referred.
The bill of the Senate to amend the charter of the Indianapolis and Bellfontaine Railroad company was read twice.
Mr. Hunter moved to amend; when, on motion, the bill and amendments were referred.
The bill granting a patent to Samuel Hendrson for a lot in Indianapolis, was read three times and passed, on the motions of Mr Hunter.
The bill of the Senate, in reference to the compensation of the trustees of the Wabash and Erie canal, disapproving of a greater compensation than $1200 per annum for resident and $1500 for non-resident trustees, was read and passed to 2d reading.
The bill of the Senate, for the relief of Delia and Sylvester Concklin was on motions of Mr Elder, read three several times and passed.
The bill of the Senate, to amend the act for the relief of Louisa Jane Cassatt was read 3 times and passed.
The bill of the Senate to amend the act to incorporate the Henry county turnpike company was read 3 times and passed.
The bill defining the duties of auditor and treasurer of Randolph and Delaware, read 2d and 3d times and passed—providing for report of amount of fees &c.
The bill of the Senate, to amend the charter of the Shelbyville and Rushville Railroad company was read a second time, and, on motion of Mr Rush an amendment was adopted, authorizing the company to sell or lease said road for a term of years.
On motion, the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House resumed the consideration of the orders of the day.
The bill to extend the time of holding the Circuit Court for Henry county, was read a second and third times and passed.
The bill for the relief of Betsy Ann Simpson, was read a second and third times and passed; also,
The bill to incorporate the Old School Presbyterian Church of Dunlapsville; also,
For the relief of Anthony F. Yager; also,
The joint resolution in relation to the soldiers of the late war with Great Britain; also,
The bill to amend the act to change the time of holding the Probate Court in Franklin county; also,
To locate a State road in Martin, Orange and Crawford; also,
To legalize the acts of County Commissioners of St. Joseph, Marshall and Fulton, in assessing road taxes; also,
To change the name of Emanuel Pidcock; also,
For the relief of Catharine Snell and Dorothy Dipler; also,
To authorize Joseph A. Williams and John Morgan to erect a mill dam at or near Bluffton, across the Wabash river.
On motion of Mr. Allen, the bill to amend the charter of the Richmond and Terre Haute Railroad Company, was now taken up.
Mr. Cravens moved to amend so that there should be no interference with the rights of other companies, previously chartered; which was accepted by Mr. Edwards, and the bill read a third time and passed.
Mr. Hill, on leave, introduced a bill to extend the powers of the Shelbyville Lateral Railroad Company, the Shelbyville and Rushville Company, and Shelbyville and Knightstown Company, so as to merge said Companies in one, and with authority to make a Railroad from Shelbyville to Indianapolis, making Pleasant View a point, and increasing the Capital stock of the Shelbyville Lateral Branch Company to $360,000, the Rushville and Shelbyville Railroad Company to $360,000, and the Knightstown and Shelbyville Company to $500,000; read twice and referred
The bill regulating the pay of the Probate Judge of Vanderburgh county, was, on motion of Mr. Greathouse, taken up, amended, and read a third time and passed.
The bill to regulate Grand and Petit jurors' fees in Adams and Wells, was read a second time; when amendments were offered, adding most of the counties, and the bill and amendments were ordered to be engrossed.
The bill appropriating four hundred dollars to the Independent Relief Fire Company of Indianapolis, was read a second time, and, on motion of Mr. Salter, laid on the table.
The bill providing for the formation of Agricultural Societies, and appropriating one hundred dollars to each of said societies from the State treasury, was read a second time; when
Mr. Salter moved to indefinitely postpone the bill.
Mr. Allen was surprised that whenever anything was proposed to be done for Agriculture, an opposition was found to spring from those engaged in that pursuit. This bill proposes, whenever one hundred dollars are subscribed and paid in on the part of the Society, then one hundred dollars was to be drawn from the State treasury. He believed it would bring back into the treasury ten-fold the amount expended, in developing the agricultural interests of the country.
Mr. Stone was a farmer, and felt like discussing the merits of the bill for a few minutes. He believed the time was not remote, when this country would contain ten-fold its present population. Then, how important it is, when speculating in lands shall have ceased, that we may be prepared, by improvements in agriculture, to meet the growing wants of the country. It is important that something should be done, if possible, whereby the failure of our wheat and corn crops may be prevented. These staples add life and vitality to the body politic, and when they fail, all other interests lie prostrate. He considered it more important to protect agriculture than to charter companies for railroads and canals. Farmers, he said, paid three-fourths of the taxes into the State treasury, and he asked whether a small portion of this money should not be appropriated? He believed that the hillsides and valleys of Indiana afforded a more invaluable mine than is found in California, if properly developed.
The motion to postpone was withdrawn; when
Mr. Niblack moved to amend, so that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall be tolerated by said societies.
Mr. Cravens had listened to the remarks of the gentleman from Fayette in defence of Agriculture; but he believed the farmers of Indiana were not asking appropriations from the State treasury. Most of the papers of the State had an Agricultural department, and he, as a farmer, was glad to see so much interest taken in this question; but embarrassed as Indiana now is, he believed that agriculture would continue to progress without this aid, which, if extended, might be expended by visionary theorists, whose views were not at all practical, but who would take good care of their own aggrandizement and glorification.
The amendment of Mr. Niblack was not adopted; ayes 60, noes 9
Mr. Robinson of D., moved that the bill be laid upon the table; which motion did not prevail, ayes 15, noes 77.
Mr. Dougherty of E., moved to strike out one hundred dollars and insert fifty dollars
Mr Cravens moved to amend the amendment, so that the appropriation be paid out of the County treasuries of such counties as establish such societies.
On motion of Mr. Orr, the amendments were laid upon the table.
Mr. Salter renewed the motion to indefinitely postpone.
Mr. Cravens hoped the House would pause, before they placed their hands in the State treasury for these appropriations. He believed farmers were not desiring such aid, in the embarrassed condition of our finances. All he believed that they wanted, were equal rights and good women for wives.
Mr. Lane was also a farmer, and agreed with the gentleman from Washington, in his opposition to the bill.
Mr. Alley opposed the bill, and spoke rather severely of the different humbugs that had been paraded in some of the agricultural periodicals. Spoke of the *morus multicaulus* humbug, and said, that he believed that the agricultural interest in Indiana was going forward. He was pleased that the papers of the State had each an agricultural department. He thought this far preferable to a paper at the seat of government that might be wielded to promote individual or party purposes and the different humbugs of the day. He entered his protest against calling on the State Treasury, at this peculiar crisis.
Mr. Spencer hoped the bill would be postponed, and as the ayes and noes had been demanded, he wished to state the reason why he should record his vote in favor of indefinitely postponing the same. In the first place, the people had not asked any such action on the part of her representatives, and the presumption must be, that under the circumstances, they do not wish it; and in the second place, the State is not in a condition to make an appropriation of this character, and amount. We should be first just, then generous; and in the third place, it will operate unequally, not necessarily so, but from the circumstances which surround us. There is in the State of Indiana ninety organized counties, and one unorganized; and if each county should organize an agricultural society, as is contemplated by this bill, it would require nine thousand dollars. If each county does not organize such society, they will pay a tax for the support of such societies without any corresponding benefit; in fact, without any benefit at all. He hoped the bill would be postponed indefinitely.
Mr. Allen explained the difference between himself and colleague. The question had not been agitated; but he believed the people of his county would be pleased with such a bill.
Mr. Graves would vote for a postponement, and had voted to lay the bill upon the table. He believed many of the counties would not organize, and that little benefit would be the result. He was a friend of agriculture, and would, at any time, do all in his power for its advancement.
Mr. Murray commenced a speech, calling the gentleman from Martin (Mr. Niblack) to an account for his amendment; when he was called to order by the chair.
Mr. Niblack hoped the gentleman would be permitted to proceed.
Mr. Murray said, after referring to the slavery amendment, that these agricultural societies, if properly conducted, would add much to the resources of the State. He spoke of the advantages produced in New England by agricultural societies. He contended that it would operate in favor of the poor man. Its tendency was to make the poor man's 40 acres produce as much as the rich man's 160 acres. So far as the State debt was concerned, there was every thing to gain by developing the resources of the country, by offering premiums for every thing connected with agriculture. He had nothing to do in getting up the bill, and his county might not immediately be able to organize a society; but the time would soon come when they would be able. He had no expression of opinion from his constituents and knew not their sentiments; but he would give his vote for the bill.
Mr. Niblack explained his reasons for offering the amendment, and retorted on the gentleman from Howard with some severity.
Before the question was taken, on motion, the House adjourned.

SENATE

FRIDAY, December 28.

The Senate met.

Petitions Presented.

By Mr Morrison, of ladies of Clay township, Dearborn county, in reference to the license question; referred to the select committee on that subject.
By Mr Herod, of citizens of Jennings county, to change the mode of assessing taxes; referred to the committee on Finance.
By Mr Eddy, a temperance memorial; referred to a select committee.
By Mr Hamrick, a temperance memorial; referred to a select committee.
By Mr Montgomery, for the relief of the sureties of John R. Harris; referred to a select committee.
By Mr Sleeth, of citizens of Hanover township, Shelby county, a temperance memorial; referred to a select committee.

Reports from Standing Committees.

By Mr Adams, a bill authorizing citizens of certain counties to vote at any precinct in said counties; laid on the table—ayes 29, noes 16.
Mr Holloway reported back the joint resolution providing for amending the constitution so as to change the mode of electing United States Senators, and that it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject; report concurred in, and the joint resolution was referred to the committee on Federal Relations.
By Mr English, for the benefit of John Green and S. T. Crittenden; passed to a second reading.
By Mr Dawson, a bill for the relief of Sylvester P. Morgan and Benjamin Fuller; read first time.
By Mr Read of Clark, that the bill for the benefit of E. Browning be laid on the table; report concurred in and the bill laid on the table.
Messrs McCarty, Hubbard, Millikin, Cornett, Miller and Porter, from standing committees, reported back bills on their second reading, which were referred or passed to a third reading.

Reports from Select Committees.

By Mr Conduit, a bill to locate a State road in Morgan and Owen counties; read first time.
By Mr Kinnaird, a bill to incorporate the Lafayette, Rossville and Michigan road plank road company; read first time.
Messrs Ellis, Cassatt and Day, from select committees, reported back bills on their second readings, which were recommitted or passed to a third reading.

Resolutions Introduced.

By Mr Hendricks, that the Judiciary committee inquire into the expediency of changing the law relative to the returns of executions issued by justices of the peace; adopted.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr Rousseau, a bill to incorporate the Eel river bridge company; read first time.
By Mr Odell, a bill to regulate the retailing of spirituous liquors in Tippecanoe county; read first time.
By Mr Odell, a bill to repeal section 65, chapter 54, so far as relates to Tippecanoe county; read first time.
By Mr Winstandley, a bill to authorize the superintendent of the New Albany and Vincennes road to pay the attorney's fees in a certain case in the supreme court; read first time.
By Mr McCarty, a bill to provide for an extension of the terms of the Marion probate court; read first time.
By Mr Read of C., a bill to vacate certain streets and alleys in the city of Jeffersonville; read first time.
By Mr Reid of U., a bill to repeal section 36, chapter 10, article 1, of the Revised Statutes of 1843; read twice and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.
On motion, the Senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill to provide for the call of a convention of the people of the State of Indiana, to revise, amend or alter the constitution of said State, being taken up, and the question being on the motion of Mr Day to reconsider the vote by which Mr Hardin's amendment was laid on the table,
Mr Hamrick moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill and amendments till Monday next at 2 o'clock, P. M.; lost—ayes 23, noes 23.
Mr Martin moved to reconsider the vote postponing the bill and amendments; carried—ayes 23, noes 22.
The question being on postponing the bill and amendments till Monday next—lost, ayes 20, noes 25.
And the question being on the motion of Mr Day to reconsider, lost—ayes 22, noes 24.
And the question being on adopting the amendment of the committee providing that there shall be two delegates to the convention from each senatorial district,
Mr Hanna moved to amend the amendment by providing that each district having over 3300 votes cast at the November election, 1848, be, and the same are entitled to three delegates; and each district having cast at said election over 5,000 votes shall be entitled to four delegates.
Mr Conduit moved to lay Mr Hanna's amendment on the table; carried—ayes 25, noes 22.
Mr Read of C. moved to amend by providing that each Senatorial district that gave four thousand votes at the last election, be entitled to one additional delegate.
Mr. Buckles moved to lay Mr. Read's amendment on the table; carried, ayes 29, noes 17.
Mr. Montgomery moved to amend so that the number of delegates to said convention shall be equal to the number of Representatives in the present General Assembly, and shall be elected in the same districts as they are now elected to the House of Representatives: *Provided however*, That each county shall have one delegate to said convention.
Laid on the table.
Mr. Dawson moved to amend by providing that each county have one delegate, and each Senatorial district, having over three thousand voters, one additional delegate, and each Senatorial district having over five thousand votes, two additional delegates.
Mr. Buckles moved to lay Mr. Dawson's amendment on the table; carried, ayes 31, noes 15.
Mr. Rousseau moved to amend by providing that the delegates should be apportioned in the manner stated in his amendment.
Mr. Porter moved to lay Mr. Rousseau's amendment on the table; carried, ayes 30, noes 16.
Mr. Eddy moved to recommit the bill with instructions, that the committee district the State, giving one delegate to each district, provided the whole number of delegates shall not exceed one hundred and thirty.
Mr. Read of Clark, said he was opposed to the reference, it would only delay the passage of the bill, and result in no good. The Senate would have the same difficulty in agreeing to the amendments of the committee as it now has. There would be Senators who would be dissatisfied with any apportionment that might be agreed upon by a majority of the Senate. He hoped, therefore, that the bill would not be referred.
Mr Millikin said that he was not in favor of referring the bill; he wanted the Senate to take a vote on the amendment proposed by the committee, to give each senatorial district two delegates in the convention; he hoped the Senate would vote on the question now; perhaps a large majority of the Senate were in favor of the amendment; if such was the case, it would be lost time to refer the bill.
Mr Porter said he had voted for a reference of the bill when the question was submitted to the Senate before, but he thought he should vote against it now; perhaps a majority of the Senate had made up their minds to vote for the amendment of the committee, as all the other propositions presented to the Senate for their consideration had been rejected. He was therefore in favor of the Senate taking a direct vote on the amendment proposed by the committee, giving each senatorial district two delegates in the convention.
Several senators addressed the Senate, but the House of Representatives having adjourned, came into the lobbies of the Senate, and the "noise and confusion" being so great, the reporters were unable to hear distinctly what was said.
On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Dec. 28, 1849.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication of J. W. King, in relation to amendments to the Constitution of the United States; referred to a select committee of one member from each Judicial Circuit.

Petitions &c. Presented.

By Messrs. Dougherty of P., Miller of M. and F., Hill, Butler, Wright, Warriner, Stoops, Beard, Shepard, Miller of O., Ross, Conaway, O'Neal, Robinson of D., Dodd, Athon, (by Mr Athon from ladies of New Washington,) Weaver, Brown of S., Stone, Cole, Mickle, Bunet, Edwards, Brown of R., Johnson, (by Mr Johnson for a State orphan asylum,) Allen, Shelby, Huey, Hunter, and Whinery—mostly on the subject of temperance; which was referred.
Tha Speaker also laid before the House 4 memorials on the subject of temperance, which were referred.
Mr Wilson offered a resolution, that the Hall be tendered to the Antonio family for to-morrow evening; not adopted.

Reports from Committees.

By Mr Edwards, against the revision of township laws; concurred in. Also, bill of the House relative to Probate records; laid on the table.
By Mr Spencer, a bill to vacate Augusta, in Noble county; passed to a 2d reading.
Mr Hicks reported back the bill relative to exempting homesteads from execution, as inexpedient under existing circumstances,—although the committee are favorable to the provisions of the bill, and asked to be discharged.
Mr Brown of R. hoped this matter would not be passed over in this manner.
Mr Spencer said, that the reason the committee had reported back the bill was, that they had not the time to perfect a bill so important in its character. A bill of this kind would be well worthy a whole session's labor. If referred to a select committee the subject might meet with mature deliberation. If not the subject would come up at another session.
Mr Hillis thought the judiciary the most proper committee to report a bill.
Mr Carnahan of F. said, that the Judiciary committee reported this bill back to the House not from the fact that any member of the committee was opposed to its provisions, but in consequence of their approbation to the principle of the bill. In consequence of the amount of business before the committee, they were not able to bestow upon it the time and consideration the importance of the bill required. The Homestead Exemption law was yet an experiment. There were no precedents, no judicial sanctions to serve as land marks to direct the committee in the preparation of the bill, the popular wish, the varied and important interests it contained all conspired to render it a matter of too much importance to be passed over inconsiderately, and the committee therefore concluded that the only hope of framing a bill that would secure the approbation and support of the House would be to report the same back and respecfully recommend its reference to a select committee, that such committee having more time, could mature and perfect and so adjust all the provisions of the bill that it might operate equally upon all classes of society, without being used as an instrument of defrauding creditors out of their just claims; or again affording unequal and invidious protection. No member of the Judiciary committee is opposed to the bill, they have bestowed much time and labor upon it, and it was with reluctance that they were compelled to make the report the chairman had; they were only reconciled to the course from the consideration that the bill would be placed in the care of a committee who had more time to bestow upon it; that when it should be reported again to the House, all the members of the Judiciary committee, he predicted, would give it their hearty and cordial support.
Mr. Defrees hoped the judiciary committee would be discharged; when the House, at the proper time, could take action on the bill.
The report was concurred in and the committee discharged.
Mr. Carnahan of F., reported back the bill to amend the act providing for the selection of grand and petit jurors, with an amendment excepting counties that have special laws; concurred in and bill ordered to be engrossed.
By Mr. Athon, against the petition of Indiana bondholders in New York, who refuse to go into our State debt arrangement by the surrender of said bonds; giving as a reason, that the compromise with our creditors was effected on the principles of justice, and should not be interfered with in favor of a few individuals; concurred in.
Mr. Farnsley reported back the bill to incorporate the Western Plank Road Company in Vigo and Clay; read a third time and passed.
By Mr. Prather, a bill authorizing sale of lots in Delphi for school purposes;
By Mr. Caldwell, a bill for the distribution of local laws, &c., in Jeffersonville;
By Mr. Orr, a bill to legalize certain acts of officers in Delaware county;
By Mr. Prather, to increase the pay of the clerk of Carroll county, for discharging duties of auditor;
By Mr. Withers, authorizing county commissioners of Pike, to levy road tax in said county;
By Mr. Edwards, relative to field notes, plats and papers appertaining to land titles in Indiana, providing for their deposit in the State Library for the use of the public; read twice and ordered to be engrossed.
On motion, the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The joint resolution of the Senate, returning the thanks