A motion was then made to strike out said bill from the enacting clause and determined as follows: ayes 27, noes 22. So the bill was stricken out.

After various attempts at amendment, on motion of Mr. Eggleston the whole subject was referred to the standing Committee on Finance.

A motion was then made by Mr. Read to accompany the reference with instructions to the Committee to so amend the bill as to postpone, till 1843, the operations of the State board of Equalization, &c., which was lost—ayes 22, noes 27.

Mr. Carr of L., moved that the Committee be instructed to repeal that portion of the revenue law, [the 25th section,] which allows county treasurers the same fees on distress and sale of property for taxes as are allowed for similar services to Constables, which prevailed.

A division was then called for, whether the Senate should further instruct the Committee, and was decided in the negative.

A message from the House was received refusing to reciprocate the resolution of the Senate providing for the election of Judicial officers this afternoon, and informing the Senate that the House with its concurrence, (excepting the 8th Judicial Circuit,) would proceed to such election on Friday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The President laid before the Senate a communication from the Governor, enclosing resolutions from the Legislature of Maine, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, on the subject of so amending the Constitution as to render the President ineligible for a second term; the repeal of the Sub-treasury; regulation of the Tariff, &c., which, on motion of Mr. Collins, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following were appointed Standing Committees:

On Elections—Messrs. Graham, O'Neall, May, Proctor, Runnells, Frink and Coon.

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Henley, Wines of V., Thompson of F., Hendricks, Bradley of L., Goodenow and Davis of Floyd.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Marshall, Hannegan, Defrees, Gorman, Chapman of L., Brown of M., and Matheny.

On Education—Messrs. Ritchie, Dunbar, Gorman, Deming, Lee, Shively, and Foulk.

On the State Bank of Indiana—Messrs. Brown of D., Nelson, Simonson, Murray, Rawlings, Stratton and Thompson, of N. and L.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Myers, Grover, Monroe, Yocum, Lawrence, Rand and Saunders.

On State Prison—Messrs. Simonson, Warriner, Williamson, Howard, Ellis, Mecker and Townsend.

On Town of Indianapolis—Messrs. Cooper, Chapman of H., Edwards, Whight, Tisdale, Millikin and Harding.

On Claims—Messrs. Defrees, Davis of S., Bowers, Devin, Cooley, Saffer and Gilbert.

On Roads—Messrs. Leslie, Chrisman, Snoddy, Peck, Barnett of M., Runyon and Ogden.

On Canals and Internal Improvements—Messrs. Hannegan, Marshall, Wines, of A., Brown of D., Clark, Clements, and Hoebler.

On Agriculture — Messrs. Garrigus, Pearcy, Barnett of L., Butler, McAlister, Shoup and Sinks.

On Corporations—Messrs. Montgomery, Robinson of C., Goodhue, Lingle, Hackleman, Marsh and Bearss.

On Federal Relations—Messrs. Cogswell, Mitchell, Norvell, Foley, Poulson, Hodges and Reed.

On Public Expenditures—Messrs. Saylor, Graham, Hackleman, Leslie, Hutton, Rooker and Snook.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Norvell and Dunbar.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Robinson of C., and Cotton.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Pearcy, Mitchell and Hendricks.

On Canal Fund—Messrs. Brown of Marion, Ritchie and Cogswell.

On State Library—Messrs. Deming, Thompson of F., and Bradley

On motion of Mr. Norvell, Resolved, That the committee of the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, at as early a day as practicable, suspending all laws, now in force, in this State, for the collecting of debts, for the period of ninety days.

Mr. Defrees introduced a preamble and resolution, requiring the attendance of Fund Commissioners, &c., for a similar purpose as required by the resolution of the Senate yesterday.

Mr. Hannegan moved an amendment, by striking out all after the resolving clause, and inserting the following:

Resolved, That a select committee of [nine] members be appointed to investigate the transactions of the different agents heretofore authorized by the State of Indiana, to effect loans and to dispose of bonds on behalf of the State; that the said committee be directed to ascertain and report the manner in which those loans have been effected, the terms upon which they were negotiated, the period at which the sales of such bonds occurred, the names of the persons to whom they were sold or otherwise disposed of, and by whom sold or disposed of, together with all other matters, relative to, or connected with, the subject; and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and be required to report to this House all the evidence detailed before them.

Resolved, That said committee shall extend their investigations to the conduct and transactions of all officers and agents in any manner connected with the system of internal improvement in the State of Indiana.

Mr. Defrees opposed the amendment. He supposed that if the persons were examined before this House, something might appear different to a majority of the House, than the report of a committee, apparently supposing that the committee would not act as *justly* as they might.

Mr. Hannegan replied. He disdained the charge; he pitied the heart and the head, and would have himself if he could throw in the face of this House a charge so foul. His object was truth as well as the gentleman's. It would occupy three months in the House. In persisting in this course, the object is to hide truth. It appeared that there was a wheel within a wheel, an object not yet developed, and he believed it was to keep this House here as long as possible, that the majority may be charged with a waste of time.

Mr. Bradley moved to strike out "all the officers connected with the Internal Improvements in the State of Indiana."

The ayes and noes were demanded and were, ayes 7, noes 87.

Mr. Bradley opposed the amendment, thought the persons should be examined here, as if examined by a committee, the whole House would be in the committee room, to see how matters would be conducted.

Mr. Defrees made a few remarks in relation to party. He thought the committee room would be crowded, and if it would take the House three months, it would take the Committee three months. He thought the House could arrive at the truth better than the Committee.

Mr. Marshall was opposed to the amendment. He had heard a great deal out of doors. He thought that those who were tried should hear all the evidence. It was the *right* of those persons to be heard. He was opposed to "open doors," because there was not room in this Hall for the populace. The House must be in the committee room. He thought the persons should be before the House.

W. J. Brown was in favor of the amendment. He differed from the gentleman from Jefferson [Mr. Marshall]. He thought the investigation would extend farther than the gentleman imagined. He thought that if the investigation should be in the House we should sit here till dog-days. Look into the Treasury, and see how the State can afford the expense. Mr. B. argued the question legally—showing the great length of time necessary to be spent, should they be examined in the House. The House can force the attendance of members. He made no charge of stifling investigation.

Mr. Thompson of F. was in favor of the amendment. He wanted a full investigation; and thought the report of a committee would have that tendency. He wanted the people to know what brought this debt upon them. If any were innocent, where rumor charged the whole, it was necessary to establish their innocence. If brought to the bar of the House, it would strengthen suspicion, and be the next thing to impeachment. He would be sorry to have innocent men so served.

Several others spoke on the subject, giving a wide latitude to the debate, but most of which we have not space to give in full to-day.

The question of striking out and inserting the amendment of Mr. Hannegan was taken by ayes and noes, and resulted as follows: ayes 51, noes, 43.

The preamble was then stricken out, and the resolutions stand as offered by Mr. Hannegan.

The ayes and noes were then demanded on the adoption of the resolutions, and were ayes 98, noes 1, Mr. Barnett of Lawrence. The blank was ordered to be filled with "nine."

Mr. Montgomery asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to repeal the 15th, 16th, and so much of the 19th section, as relates to per diem allowance and mileage of members of the Board of Equalization, of an act, &c. approved Feb. 12th, 1841, and also the 18th section of an act entitled an act prescribing the duties of county treasurer; approved Feb. 12th, 1841; and also a joint resolution on the subject of the State Board of Equalization, approved Feb. 15, 1841.

The bill was read a first and second times, and committed to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Gorman asked leave to introduce resolutions, requiring the State Bank to resume peremptorily on the 15th day of January, 1842, and leave was refused.

Mr. Goodhue introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms is hereby directed to contract with the editors of the Indiana Journal and of the State Sentinel, for two copies to each member and officer, of the Tri-weekly Journal, and the same number of the Daily Sentinel, at a price not exceeding seventy cents per copy, for the use of the members of this House during the present session.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that the Senate were prepared to go into joint ballot, at 2 o'clock, the House concurring, for the election of President Judge of the 7th Judicial Circuit, and also Prosecuting Attorneys to fill the vacancies which have occurred since the last session, except the 8th circuit.

Mr. Shoup introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of redeeming fifty dollar Treasury notes and also ten dollar land scrip, with five dollar Treasury notes, which was adopted.

AFTERNOON.—The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Superintendent of the State prison; which was referred to the committee on the State prison; also,

A communication from John Dumont, Esq., relative to Seminary funds in Franklin county: which was referred to the committee on education; also,

A communication from his Excellency the Governor announcing that Isaac H. Pearson has been appointed his private Secretary and is authorised to communicate his messages to the House; also,

A report from the several Branches of the State Bank; which were referred to the Committee on the State Bank.

A message from the Senate providing for going into the election of judges and prosecuting attorneys on this afternoon was now taken up; when Mr. Cogswell moved to reciprocate the resolution; which motion did not prevail.

The Chair announced the appointment of the following committee in pursuance of the resolutions adopted this morning, relative to the conduct of the Fund Commissioners and other public agents and their transactions in relation to our public debt, to wit:

Messrs. Hannegan, Defrees, Henley, Marshall, Brown, of M., Davis of Floyd, Brown of D., Ritchie and Cooper.

Mr. Henley asked to be excused from serving on said committee; which was granted by the House and the Speaker appointed Mr. Simonson to fill said vacancy.

On motion of Mr. Robinson of C., it was

Resolved, That the committee of the judiciary be and is hereby requested to frame and report to this House a bill abolishing imprisonment for debt in all cases both present and future, except in cases of fraud proven by oath or affirmation; and also, to enquire into the expediency of passing a law enabling a creditor to garnishee debts due from third persons to the debtor, as in cases of attachment, although the debtor has not absconded.

On motion of Mr. Bradley,

Resolved, That the committees on canals and Internal Improvements be instructed to enquire into the expediency of obtaining from the government of the United States the right to relinquish certain lands in this State heretofore selected as Wabash and Erie canal lands; and which, at the time of selection, were settled and improved by any person or persons, with intent to pre-empt or purchase the same, and to make other selections of other unoccupied or unsettled lands in their stead.

Mr. Cooper offered a resolution as to the expediency of repealing so much of the revenue law as requires the collectors to charge ten per cent. as a penalty in the collection of taxes after the 25th of December; which was not adopted.

Mr. Dunbar offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to give information as to the number of the laws of Congress, which are annually transmitted to this State, and what disposition are made of said laws; which was adopted.

Mr. Robinson of C. offered the following resolutions; which were not adopted.

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reducing taxation so as only to meet the ordinary expenses.

Resolved, That the said committee do farther enquire into the expediency of offering to the creditors of the State all or any of the public works, at cost, receiving our bonds at par as payment, and the work or works thus disposed of to revert to the State whenever their cost and interest thereon shall be paid from the proceeds of the work or otherwise, by the State.

Mr. Dunbar gave notice that he would move to amend the rules of the House, so that any member offering a resolution or other matter which may be referred to a standing committee, said member shall be added to said committee during the investigation thereof.

On motion of Mr. Clark,

Resolved, That a select committee of five be appointed by the Chair to enquire into the expediency of appointing an agent to negotiate with the State of Kentucky for the cession of Green river Island to the State of Indiana.

Messrs. Clark, Lee, Graham, Wright, and Devin were appointed the committee.

Mr. Hackleman offered the following preamble and resolution; which were adopted:

Whereas, doubts exist as to what course is to be taken by justices of the peace in cases which have been stayed before them, where the judgment debtor dies, previous to the collection of the judgment, whether a scire facias can issue or not, or whether the judgment creditor is compelled to proceed against the administrator of the decedent, therefore,

Resolved, That the judiciary committee be instructed to so amend the act regulating the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, as to point out clearly the course to be pursued by justices of the peace in such cases, and the remedy of the judgment creditor.

On motion of Mr. Wines, of Allen, Resolved, That the committee on education be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, for concentrating all moneys heretofore received by the several townships throughout the State, and *hereafter* accruing from the sale of the school sections, into one common fund, for *educational* purposes.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell,

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the sixth section of the act approved January 13th, 1841, entitled an act concerning proceedings in ejectment, and for the relief of occupying claimants of land, as to confer upon the occupying claimant the right to elect, whether to accept payment for the improvements, or pay the successful claimant the value of the property, without the improvements.

Mr. Ritchie offered the following resolution; which was adopted; viz:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing an act, approved February 15th, 1841, entitled "an act to amend an act, approved February 6, 1837, entitled an act to provide for distributing so much of the surplus revenue of the United States as the State of Indiana may be entitled to receive, by virtue of an act of Congress, approved June 3d, 1836."

Mr. Bradley now moved to reconsider the vote on the adoption of said resolution, giving as a reason that it went to repeal the law giving the State Bank the privilege of issuing small bills, and that he considered as constituting a part of the charter of the Bank, and must stand for five years. He might or might not be with gentlemen in regard to other objects contemplated.

Mr. Ritchie urged that his constituents were displeased with the law creating Bank stock of the funds referred to, and wished things restored to their former situation, so that the farmers of the country might have the privilege of handling some of these funds instead of their being engrossed by the speculating gentry about the Banks.

Mr. Henley enquired what would become of the funds were the Banks to break!

Mr. Bradley answered, that they would be in the same condition as if the agents were to become insolvent.

Mr. Henley said the agents were individually responsible for the management of the funds, besides they gave bond for a faithful performance of their duties, and loans were made on mortgaged security. The discussion was continued by Mr. Brown of Dearborn, and others, when the vote was taken on reconsidering the vote, and decided in the negative; ayes 37, noes 54.

On motion of Mr. Matheny, Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be directed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the revenue law, approved February 12th, 1841, and report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Millikin, Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt.

Mr. Mecker offered the following resolution which was not adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That the committee of public expenditures be requested to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to this House reducing the pay of members of the General Assembly to two dollars per day.

Mr. Clements, on leave, presented a joint resolution relative to the sale of property on execution; which was read a first time; when

Mr. Brown of M., moved that the bill be read a second time; which motion was decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Gorman, Resolved, That the committee on education be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing so much of an act entitled "an act regulating the salaries of auditor, secretary and treasurer of State, approved February 4th, 1841, as provides for the payment of four hundred dollars of the auditor's and treasurer's salaries out of the college or loan office fund, and whether such law is not a violation of the compact between the government of the United States and the Territorial Convention of 1815."

On motion of Mr. Chapman of H., Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be requested to enquire into the expediency of repealing the sixteenth section of the law prescribing the duties of county treasurers and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Townsend offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the laws in relation to interest on money, that six per cent. per annum be the maximum allowed.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie, Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the laws in relation to the surplus revenue as to authorize the several county agents to dispose of any real estate which the State of Indiana may have acquired in consequence of the foreclosure of mortgages to the agents of the said revenue.

On motion of Mr. Shoup, Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the 18th section of the act pointing out the mode of levying taxes, approved February 12th, 1841, so as to embrace incorporations only.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Governor enclosing the following resolutions, to wit:

1. Resolutions of the Legislature of Maine, on the subject of the Northeastern boundary.

2. Resolutions of Rhode Island on the subject of French spoliations.

3. Resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland on the subject of fugitives from justice.

On motion of Mr. Henley, said resolutions were referred to the committee on federal relations.

Mr. Gorman offered the following resolution which was not adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the 48th section of the act regulating the duties of justices of the peace as follows: providing that when an execution issues on a judgment previously replevied, that said execution shall issue against the security and judgment defendant jointly, without first issuing a scire facias against the security.

Mr. Wright moved the following resolution, which was not adopted: Resolved, That the committee on Military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing that part of an act for the better regulation of the Militia of the State of Indiana, approved February 24th, 1840, which exempts all white male inhabitants of this State from performing active military duty, who are above the age of thirty, and under the age of forty-five years, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Ogden, Resolved, That the committee on roads be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the law on the subject of roads, as to prescribe the method of proceeding in cases where application is made for the location of a road upon the line between two counties, but where the nature of the ground is such that it may be necessary to locate such road through portions of both adjoining counties.

On motion of Mr. Hackleman, Resolved, that the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of exempting the land of revolutionary soldiers to the extent of one hundred and sixty acres from taxation.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Devin, of J. Montgomery; which was referred to the committee on corporations:

By Mr. Saylor from Nathaniel Kirk; which was referred to a select committee of Messrs. Saylor, Cogswell and Chrisman;

By Mr. Wright, of F. F. Sawyer and others: which was referred to the judiciary committee;

By Mr. Ritchie, of Thomas Alexander and others; which was referred to the committee on the judiciary;

Also, of Fanny Howard, for a divorce; which was referred to a select committee of Messrs. Ritchie, Matheny and Townsend.

Mr. Norvell presented a bill to prevent the amalgamation of whites and blacks; which was read and passed to a second reading.

Mr. Saylor presented a petition from Wm. Searight; which was referred to the committee of ways and means.

And the House adjourned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 9, 1841.

The minutes having been read, on motion of Mr. Berry, the Senate reciprocated the resolution of the House, appointing Friday next for the election of president Judges and prosecuting Attorneys.

Mr. Stevenson moved that the Governor's message be referred to a committee of the whole and made the order of this day at 2 o'clock. On motion of Mr. Burk, the consideration of this subject in committee of the whole was postponed until Monday next.

A petition from several citizens of Washington county complaining of, and asking relief from, the system of Internal Improvement, was presented and referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Shanks presented the proceedings of certain citizens of Washington county, resolving that the State bonds, fraudulently obtained, should be repudiated; the sale of State bonds suspended; the banks forced to speedy resumption; the taxes and salaries of public officers be reduced; the pay of members of the legislature fixed at two dollars per diem; that property be sold on execution at two-thirds of its appraised value; that a stay law of two years is impolitic, &c., which, on motion of Mr. Shanks, was referred to the Judiciary committee.

[The spirit of these proceedings, generally, met with manifest approbation from the Senate.]

The select committee to whom was referred the petition of Jesse Cole and others, citizens of Ripley county, praying a reduction of taxes and salaries, introduced a bill providing generally for the reduction of the salaries of officers and the pay of members of the legislature. Ordered to a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr. Berry presented a petition of citizens of Monroe county, residing on the reserved township of land sold in 1827 and '28 for the benefit of the State College, praying for the extension of the time of payment. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Sands offered a resolution that the committee on the State Bank be instructed to inquire, generally, into the condition and past management of the Bank and branches, and authorizing the committee to send for persons and papers, and to inquire into the conduct of the officers, &c. The ayes and noes being demanded, the result was as follows: ayes 48, noes 1. [The substance of the resolution of Mr. Sands will be found in a note to the report.]

A resolution was adopted by consent, amending the act regulating the practice in Chancery, so as to permit the complainant, upon bill for discovery, to waive the oath of the defendant, if he see proper; and that, when such waiver is made, that the answer have no more effect as evidence than the bill.

Mr. Watts gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, move to amend the rules so that the names of persons demanding the yeas and nays be noted on the journal.

Mr. Nave offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to consider the propriety of so amending the laws subjecting real and personal property to execution, so that the same shall not be sold for less than two thirds of its fair market value; and that if the same do not bring one half of its cash value, then no additional execution shall issue for six months from the date of the original execution, unless the plaintiff pay the costs of such additional executions. On motion of Mr. Baird, the words "house and lot or farm, as the case may be," were inserted. The resolution, thus amended, was adopted.

A resolution was offered and adopted by consent, that the committee on Finance inquire into the expediency of making canal certificates and treasury notes receivable for interest and principal for canal lands, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Harris moved to amend the act of February, 1841, for the protection of religious societies, by inserting a penalty for the violation of the law. Adopted by consent.

Mr. Chamberlain offered a joint resolution upon the subject of an early resumption of specie payment by the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Illinois, requesting them to make early resumption, and requiring the Governor to forward said resolution to the respective legislatures of those States, which was read.

Mr. Miller offered a joint resolution in reference to the contemplated U. S. Armory, and recommending its establishment at the falls of the Wabash; when, on motion of Mr. Moffatt, the rules were suspended, and the resolution was read a second time and referred, on motion of Mr. Collins, to the committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. West offered, for the consideration of the Senate, a joint resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to procure a repeal of the duty on salt; which was ordered to a second reading on to-morrow.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Watts to repeal certain provisions of the revenue laws, repealing the board of equalization, and requiring its business to be done by a joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives; which, on motion of Mr. Eggleston, was read twice, when Mr. Chamberlain moved to amend by constituting the Senate such board. Mr. C. insisted upon this amendment as affording a fuller and more equitable mode of such equalization. Mr. Eggleston protested against the amendment for several reasons. 1st. It would consume much time—and here the gentleman referred to the apportionment and other proceedings of last winter. 2d. Invidious comparisons between counties would be instituted. 3d. It was assuming too much to one branch of the legislature; if either branch should be vested with such power, Mr. E. thought the House of Representatives the more democratic body. Upon the whole, he advocated the committee.

Mr. Dobson thought that this was a measure providing for raising the revenue and that it properly belonged to the House. Mr. D. was for the repeal of the Board, but thought this neither the time nor place.

Mr. Herriman moved a division of the question. The question being on striking out, and the ayes and noes demanded, the following result was had—ayes 14, noes 33. So the bill was not so stricken out.

[Previous to the question being taken on striking out, the bill was amended by consent so as to provide that in no case should two members of the proposed committee be appointed from the same county.]

Mr. Wright moved to refer the bill to the committee on finance with instructions that they inquire whether a Board of Equalization cannot be better organized.

Mr. Parker was anxious that a reference of this matter should be made to a committee, believing that the Board might be better constituted, but he was opposed to hasty legislation upon so important a subject, and suggested the propriety of its postponement to a future day. He believed a Board of this description indispensable, alluding among others, to the fact that land of nearly equal value, in adjacent counties, was assessed very unequally. He opposed the proposed Joint committee and decidedly favored a division of the law by a committee who should create a more acceptable Board. Haste was dangerous and unnecessary, since the Board would not meet until late in January.

The bill was referred to the committee on finance with the instructions proposed by Mr. Wright, by consent.

Mr. Davis offered a bill for the extension of the time of all sales of property now under execution, or that may be under execution within a time specified in said bill, which was ordered to a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr. Sands offered a bill amending the Estray act, which was ordered to a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr. Harris offered a bill repealing certain portions of the act respecting the amalgamation of whites and blacks. Read and ordered to a second reading on to-morrow.

The Senate then proceeded to the orders of the day.

The joint resolution requiring the resumption of specie payments by the State Bank and Branches &c., introduced on yesterday, was read the second time, and referred by consent to the Committee on the State Bank.

The bill No. 3 introduced by Mr. West, on yesterday, was referred by consent to the committee on the Judiciary.

The bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, introduced by Mr. Baird on yesterday, was referred to the judiciary committee.

Bill No. 5, to amend an act subjecting real and personal estate to execution, was read and referred to the Judiciary committee.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

NOTE.—Mr. Sand's resolution provides that the committee on the State Bank direct their inquiries to the following particulars, viz:

1st. The amount of notes in circulation, on each bank. 2nd. The actual amount of specie on hand in each branch. 3rd. The indebtedness of each branch independent of its liability for notes in circulation. 4th. The assets of each branch, independent of specie on hand. 5th. The dividend declared on each branch since the suspension of specie payments. 6th. Whether any violation of the rules prescribed for their government has taken place in any of the branches. 7th. What amount of specie has been paid out, and under what circumstances, since the suspension of specie payments. 8th. Whether any of the directors or other officers, have received accomodations of specie or notes for the purposes of brokerage. 9th. Whether any director of the State Bank or branches holds any office under the State or general government.

AFTERNOON. On motion of Mr. Watts, Mr. Cornet of Ripley, was added to the judiciary committee.

The President laid before the Senate a letter from Geo. Sapp, late Fund Commissioner, stating that his report as late fund commissioner had been several days in readiness and only withheld to afford him an opportunity of inspecting the report of Mr. Noble. On reading that report he found more time necessary to explain the imputations therein raised against him; requesting time for his report, and a suspension of the opinions of Senators until he should be heard, expressing his confidence in his ability to place his conduct in a proper light; which was laid on the table.

The President laid before the Senate reports from several of the branches of the State Banks. On motion of Mr. Collins, referred to the committee on the State Bank

A message was received from the House announcing the passage and engrossment of the following bills:

No 1. To repeal certain laws therein named; [this bill provides for the repeal of several features of the revenue laws.]

No 2. To reorganize the 8th, and to create the 12th judicial circuit. [The counties of Cass, Miami, Wabash, Fulton, Pulaski, White, Jasper, Carroll, and Richardville constitute, by this bill, the 8th circuit. The counties of Allen, Adams, Wells, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, Steuben, DeKalb, and Lagrange, constitute the 12th judicial circuit.]

Mr. Eggleston moved that the investigation into the conduct of fund commissioners, &c., contained in his resolution of yesterday, be conducted by a joint committee of five members of each house, who shall predicate their investigation upon the resolution heretofore offered, and report immediately upon the conclusion of their labors. The said committee to sit with open doors. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Herriman moved to take from the table a resolution laid there a few days ago upon the subject of the Senate subscribing for the city session newspapers, upon which the ayes and noes were demanded.

Mr. Baird, although a friend to economy, remarked, that to conceal from the people the fact a transpiring here at this crisis, so replete with interest, was poor economy indeed! It was withholding, to some degree, wealth from the public mind. Members, generally, were not in the habit of paying for these things from their private means. He hoped the resolution would pass. Mr. Moffatt and others opposed the proposition as an idle expenditure. Mr. Nave favored the subscription by the Senate. Mr. West considered the question to be not whether or not the people should have light, but who shall pay for it! Mr. W. said that we are now sixteen millions in debt, and that it was time to economise. Senators could pay for these things from their own pockets.

On motion the resolution was laid upon the table.

Mr. Walpole moved that the Senate elect, viva voce, the committee of investigation required by the resolution of the Senator from Switzerland, Mr. Eggleston. The ayes and noes being demanded, the following result was had—ayes 25, noes 21. So the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Read moved that the Senate proceed instanter to the election of the committee, which prevailed.

Mr. Nave moved that the Senate elect one of said committee at a time, which motion prevailed.

The election then proceeded viva voce, and resulted as follows: J. C. Eggleston, E. M. Chamberlain, Samuel W. Parker, Nathaniel West and T. D. Baird, were elected said committee.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

Annexed is an abstract of the bill introduced by Mr. West into the Senate, on yesterday, to amend the act subjecting real and personal property to execution.

SEC. 1st. Provides that all judgments of courts of record shall have a stay of twelve months for one half—the balance in twenty-four months.

SEC. 2d. Upon failure to pay the first half, execution shall issue for the whole amount.

SEC. 3d. Upon all judgments of justices a stay as follows: where the sum is above ten dollars, ten months on one half—balance, twenty months. When less than ten dollars, a stay of eight months for the one half—balance sixteen months.

SEC. 4th. Similar to the second section.

SEC. 5th. Upon judgments now rendered and not fully satisfied, a stay of nine months additional, if in courts of record.

SEC. 6th. Upon all judgments of justices now unsatisfied, a stay of six months.

SEC. 7th. Protects the State in certain cases.

SEC. 8th. Property not to be sold for less than two-thirds of its fair market value.

SEC. 9th. Fixes the mode by which the value shall be ascertained.

SEC. 10th. Gives the right of redemption for eighteen months upon real estate sold under execution.

SEC. 11th. Gives a junior incumbrancer upon failure of the owner, the right to redeem.

SEC. 12th. On failure of debtor to stay the debt the officer shall, upon application, take of the purchaser of property sold, a recognizance.

SEC. 13th. Makes property replevisable.

SEC. 14th. Requires three *bona fide* purchasers to be present at sale on execution.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the introduction of several petitions, &c., Mr. Henley from the committee of ways and means reported back to the House, the bill presented on yesterday, abolishing the Board of Equalization and amending the law prescribing the duties of county collectors, so as to repeal the penalty of ten per cent. on a failure to make payment of taxes by the 25th of December. The committee made one amendment, extending the time of payment of taxes until the first of March next; which amendment was concurred in by the House.

The bill was then read a third time; when

Mr. Defrees asked that the laws proposed to be repealed should be read by the clerk; which being done,

Mr. Henley said, he thought this question had been decided at the last elections—it had been canvassed, he believed, in every county and the people had decided against them. He was a member of the last session, either fortunately or unfortunately. These laws were reported to that Legislature by the Auditor and had passed without amendment. They were copied from the Ohio laws, with a trifling modification. They had been referred to the appropriate committee, it is true, but had not been amended. They were the laws of the Auditor and not of the Legislature.

Mr. Montgomery said, that, as the mover of the bill under consideration, it became him to make some remarks in its favor. He considered that the Board of Equalization would be oppressive in its operations upon the people, and that the 10 per cent. damages, on a failure to pay taxes by the 25th of December, was an interest unknown to our State, except for some particular object. He hoped the bill would meet with a favorable consideration from the House.

Mr. Graham, as the introducer of the resolution, at the last session, that called from the auditor the laws referred to in the bill, he thought it due to himself to make a few remarks. He referred to the inequality of assessment in the different counties, and the necessity for some remedy. This had induced him to favor the measure, with a view of making taxation equal. It certainly was right that equality in taxation should exist. If the counties were left to make their own assessments, without some revisory power, taxation would be very unequal. With regard to the additional ten per cent. damages, he remarked, that the old law gave only until September, to make payment; but the present law gave until the 25th of December. He was not particular about this per cent. and was not anxious that it should be retained in the law.

Mr. Dunbar said, the Board of Equalization had the right to increase the taxes; but no right to make a reduction. They had the right, if they chose, to increase our taxes tenfold. He believed this Board should be cut off as an unprofitable excrescence, and should be entirely abolished. With regard to the ten per cent. it was oppressive to the poor more than the rich. The wealthy nabob could generally find means to pay his taxes; but the poor were generally pushed to raise the means. He therefore believed it would operate oppressively, and should be repealed.

Mr. Defrees remarked, that in order to give time for reflection, he would move to lay the bill upon the table and accordingly made that motion; which was decided in the negative, ayes 32, noes 61.

The question recurring on the passage of the bill, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Barnett of Montgomery, Bradley, Brown of Dearborn, Brown of Marion, Butler, Chapman of H., Clements, Cogswell, Cooley, Coon, Cooper, Cotton, Davis of Floyd, Davis of Sullivan, Deming, Devin, Dunbar, Edwards, Ellis, Foley, Foulk, Garrigus, Gilbert, Goodenow, Goodhue, Gorman, Grover, Hannegan, Hendricks, Henley, Hodges, Hoebler, Howard, Hutton, Lawrence, Lee, Leslie, Lingle, Marsh, Matheny, May, McAlister, Millken, Mitchell, Monroe, Montgomery, Myers, Nelson, Norvell, O'Neal, Peak, Poulson, Read, Rawlings, Reed, Ritchey, Robinson of C., Rooker, Saffer, Saylor, Shively, Simonson, Snoddy, Snook, Thompson of Fayette, Thompson of Noble, Townsend, Warriner, Whight, Wines of Vigo, Yocum, and Davis Speaker.—72.

NOES.—Messrs. Bearss, Bowers, Chapman of Laporte, Clark, Defrees, Frink, Graham, Hackleman, Marshall, Mecker, Murray, Ogden, Proctor, Rannals, Robinson of Rush, Runyon, Saunders, Shoup, Sinks, Stratton, Tisdell, Williamson and Wines of Allen—23.

The bill to re-organize the 8th and create the 12th judicial circuits was reported back from the committe on the judiciary, without amendment, read a third time and passed by a vote of ayes 71, noes 22.

Mr. Hannegan moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to report a bill to this House, so amendatory of the acts subjecting real and personal estate to execution, as to require that property of every description shall not be sold, by virtue of any judicial process, at less than two thirds of its appraised value, which appraisement shall be a fair standard valuation; and providing that all executions, issued from the Circuit Court shall be made returnable from term to term thereof; so that no more than two executions shall issue in any period of twelve months; and providing further, that executions issued by justices of the peace shall be made returnable at the end of one hundred and twenty days and not sooner, and providing however, that such provisions shall not extend to judgments or other legal proceedings against State, county or township officers, or executors, administrators or guardians, for any malfeasance or neglect in office, or against attorneys for refusing to pay over moneys collected by them as such.

Mr. Defrees moved to strike out "two thirds" and insert "one half" as regards the price of property; which motion was decided in the negative—a large majority of the House voting against the motion.

Mr. Brown of Dearborn moved to lay on the table and print; which motion did not prevail.

The resolution was adopted, almost without dissent.

Mr. Davis offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the committee on the State Bank be directed to examine into the condition of the affairs of the State Bank and each Branch thereof, in the following particulars, to wit:

1. The amount of notes in circulation on each Branch.

2. The amount of specie on hand at each Branch.

3. The amount of indebtedness of each Branch, other than notes in circulation.

4. Amount of assets of each Branch, other than the specie on hand.

5. Whether any of the rules for the regulation of discounts, prescribed by the charter, have been violated at any Branch.

6. Whether any of the directors of the State Bank, or any Branch thereof, holds an office under the General or State Governments, and if so, name the Branch Director, and office, so held.

7. What dividends have been paid to the stockholders since the suspension of specie payments.

8. What amount of specie has been parted with by each Branch since the suspension of specie payments and for what purposes;

And that said committee in prosecuting such examination have power to send for persons and papers, and the Chairman is hereby vested with power to issue all necessary process to cause witnesses to come before the committee, and to administer all necessary oaths, and said committee are hereby directed to report the facts so ascertained by them to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Brown of M., moved to lay on the table, with a view of awaiting the reports of the President of the State Bank and Branches; which motion prevailed.

The joint resolution introduced on yesterday stopping the sale of property on execution for sixty days, was read a second time; when Mr. Cooper moved to refer the same to the judiciary committee which motion was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Mecker presented a bill providing for the prosecution of such of the public works as may be designated by the Board of Improvement, not exceeding three in number, and not more than four hundred thousand dollars to be expended during the next year—the means to be provided by a re-issue of treasury notes, to bear interest at six per cent. from their re-issue; which was read and passed to a second reading.

Mr. Bowers, from the select committee on that subject reported a bill providing for levying taxes and reducing the per diem of members of the Legislature and fees and salaries of officers—providing for a tax of five cents on the one hundred dollars and 25 cents poll-tax—the per diem of members to be reduced to one dollar and fifty cents per day, and the fees and salaries of officers to be reduced one fourth—which was read a first time and passed to a second reading.

Mr. Bradley had leave to correct an error in the Journal of yesterday, on his motion to amend Mr. Hannegan's amendment relative to the Fund Commissioners and other officers. The object of Mr. B's amendment was only to embrace those engaged in the receipt and disbursement of the public funds. The amendment, as it appeared upon the journal and inserted in our report of yesterday, would appear to embrace others.

A portion of the afternoon was consumed in committee of the whole on the Governor's message. Mr. Henley in the chair, when sundry resolutions were adopted referring the message to committees; which were concurred in generally by the House.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Bowers from citizens of Ripley county, for a reduction of taxes, fees, &c.; referred to Messrs. Bowers, Saunders and Howard;

By Mr. Robinson of C., from citizens of Carroll, for relief; referred to the committee on military affairs;

By Mr. Wines of V. relative to the jurisdiction of magistrates; referred to a select committee of Messrs. Wines of V., Hodges and Garrigus;

By Mr. Clements, two petitions from citizens of Daviess; referred to the judiciary committee;

Also, another; referred to the committee of ways and means;

By Mr. Daviess of F., on the subject of the Greenville Bank; referred to a select committee;

Also, one from the Board of Directors of the New Albany Bank; referred to the committee on the State Bank;

By Mr. Lee, for the repeal of the law authorising a board of equalization; referred to the committee of ways and means;

By Mr. Yocum