THE STATE SENTINEL

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TERMS.—Two dollars a year, always in advance. In no instance will more than one number be sent till the money is received. Subscribers will receive due notice a few weeks before the expiration of each year, and if the payment for a succeeding year be not advanced, the paper will be discontinued. This rule will be strictly adhered to *in all cases.*

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STATE INDIANA SENTINEL.

"CROW, CHAPMAN, CROW!"

The Price of Freedom is Eternal Vigilance.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY. BY G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN.

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DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

A simple and frugal Government, confined within strict Constitutional limits.

No public debt, either by the General Government, or by the States, except for objects of urgent necessity.

No assumption by the General Government of the debts of the States, either directly, or indirectly by a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

No extensive system of Internal Improvement by the General Government, or by the States.

A constitutional barrier against improvident loans.

The honest payment of our debts and the sacred preservation of the public faith.

A gradual return from an extensive credit system.

No national bank to swindle the laboring population.

No connexion between the Government and banking corporations.

No grants of exclusive charters and privileges, by special legislation, to banks.

No connexion between Church and State.

No proscription for honest opinions.

Fostering aid to public education.

Indiana Legislature.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 6.

Several bills of the House and a joint resolution were ordered to their second reading.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of several bills, and among them, "a bill providing for the distribution of the laws of the United States among the several counties of the States," and asking the signature of the President of the Senate to the same.

Mr. Angle, who voted with the majority, moved a reconsideration of the vote taken yesterday upon the bill to repeal the State Board of Equalization; but, a call of the Senate being made, he withdrew his motion.

Mr. Morgan presented a memorial from the citizens living along the line of the Levenworth Railroad, whose farms are mortgaged to the State for Bonds issued to aid in constructing said work, praying for relief. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Blair, from the committee on Military affairs, reported a bill to incorporate Orange Guards. Ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Berry, from select committee, to whom the petition for the relief of John and Samuel Mathers was referred, reported a bill in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners. Ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Wright, from the select committee, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill providing for a relocation of certain portions of the Michigan Road, between Eagle village and Logansport. Ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Watts, from the select committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill for the better security of the funds arising from the sale of the College and Seminary lands in the counties of Monroe and Gibson. Ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Elliott offered a resolution instructing the committee on Federal Relations to inquire why the 13th article of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States was printed in the revised code of 1838—as a part of the Constitution of the United States; and if the same has not been ratified by three-fourths of the States of the Union, to report a joint resolution ratifying the same on the part of the State of Indiana.

Mr. Carnan offered the following resolution:

Whereas, in times of great embarrassment like the present, it behooves the People of the State to economise, and to make and raise within themselves as many of the necessaries of life as possible, thereby keeping within the State an immense amount of money annually sent abroad for the purchase of such commodities; and whereas the Legislature has no power to pass such laws without the consent of Congress, therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on agriculture be instructed to report a memorial and joint resolution to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, requesting them to use their influence in obtaining the passage of a law granting to the Legislature of this State the privilege of passing laws for the encouragement and protection of our home industry.

Mr. Carnan, maintained that this proposition had in it more substantial and permanent relief, than any other which had been presented this session. The cause of our embarrassment, he said, was not in our Internal Improvement system; but in the disposition of the people to buy rather than to make; and that on credit, and more than can be paid for. That at least five millions of foreign merchandize was imported into this State every year; at least one half too much. He contended that we should encourage the industry of our own people, in preference to that of the people of other States.

Mr. West asked if gentlemen were willing to give up to the General Government any portion of the sovereignty belonging to the State? The proposition was unconstitutional on the face of it; and would be literally separating the State from the Union. He spoke at length against its expediency and constitutionality.

Mr. Carnan rejoined, and maintained the constitutionality and utility of his proposition, which he did not expect would pass now, but which he believed the people would ultimately adopt.

[Mr. Carnan's object seems to be to regenerate the social system upon a new plan—probably that of Rev. Mr. Stuart—something like the "Social System" of Robert Owen; if we understand him.—EDS. SENTINEL.]

Mr. Read moved an amendment to the effect, that each Senator should hereafter dress himself in *Jeans*—adopted by consent.

Mr. West considered the preamble and resolution an indignity to the State. It was giving up rights that were reserved to the State sovereignties. Each State had the right of pursuing its own interests in its own way. Why is Massachusetts prosperous in the pursuits of manufacturing industry? Because the situation of the country favored it. Why was New Orleans the great emporium of the cotton trade? For the very same reason. Let Indiana, without asking any such privilege of Congress, pursue those avocations suited to her soil and the genius of her people, and she will require no such stimulants as this resolution proposes, to insure her success. Shall we stoop then, to ask of Congress, any assistance in the developement of these resources? He hoped not.

Mr. Eggleston discussed the principles of State sovereignty and reserved rights. He thought if Congress failed to enact laws for the proper restraint of trade, there was no impropriety in asking the power of doing it for ourselves.

Mr. Stevenson moved to strike out from the resolving clause and insert:—"That we will encourage both by precept and example, the wearing of domestic manufactures; and that we earnestly request the Legislature of 1842—3, to wear, during said session, domestic manufactures alone." Adopted.

Mr. Wright offered a resolution instructing the Penitentiary committee to enquire into the expediency of establishing a Penitentiary at Lagro, in Wabash county. Adopted.

Resolutions—To enquire of the Qr. Master General the condition of the public arms; to enquire as to the losses sustained by the failure of McAlister & Co.; and ordering 500 copies of the testimony before the Investigating Committees; were severally adopted.

Mr. Eggleston moved to take up the joint resolution of the House fixing the 31st day of this month as the day of adjournment; adopted, ayes 40, noes 6. The resolution was then concurred in by consent.

Several resolutions of enquiry were adopted.

The following bills were introduced and passed to a second reading:

A bill fixing the times for holding courts in the 2d judicial circuit.

A bill on the subject of usurious practices.

A bill concerning criminal practices.

A bill to change the name of Austin Bush to Harrison Bigger Collins.

A bill to amend an act allowing and regulating the writ of ad quod damnum.

A bill to amend the act relating to the loaning of the surplus revenue.

A bill to prevent usury.

A bill to review and relocate a certain State road in Warrick county.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Angle moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday on the bill to repeal the board of Equalization. A call of the Senate having been moved, and several members being absent, Mr. Nave spoke at length against the policy of repealing the Board, and appealed to the patriotic feelings of members not to permit their minds to be swayed by partisan feeling.

Mr. Read Replied. He said the gentleman from Hendrinks was continually conjuring up scare-crows to prevent Senators from carrying out their views, when opposed to his own. He did not approve of the rapidity with which the House reported the bill from the Senate, although no one was more opposed to its provisions than himself. He recollected when a little boy, and in the habit of working in the corn field, that he kept putting up scare crows, until the crows became use to it, and no more afraid of it than himself. So it was with the gentleman's panic appeals. They have lost their novelty, and with it, their power of terrifying members.

Mr. Mount said he loved his country, too, and was not to be alarmed by scare crows. He defended the necessity of the Board to equalize, by bringing into requisit on enlarged and liberal views in putting a fair relative value upon the property of the State. He alluded to a piece of land owned by himself in Rush county, which, in the most palmy days of the State, was never valued at more than $400 to illustrate how various are men's opinions as to the value of property. When he called, on his way here, to pay his taxes, he found it to be valued at $900, whilst land in the neighborhood, equally good, was put down at only $350! He thought, if it was to be taxed at the rate of $900 for 5 years, it was worth while looking after it.

Mr. Berry replied to some remarks respecting Monroe county.

Mr. Davis said he had not been in the habit of troubling the Senate upon this subject. He thought the operations of this board struck deeper at the rights of the People than any other bill ever introduced upon this floor. The people of Franklin and Fayette (said Mr. D.) have been dancing for some years to the internal improvement tune, and they now wanted others to pay the fiddlers. He asked who more fit to value land, than those who lived in its neighborhood? This board placed us pretty much in the situation of the American Colonies and the mother country, previous to the Revolution, when the colonist when accused of high crimes and misdemeanors, was transported across the ocean to be tried far remote from a jury of his vicinage. If the Senate does not agree to repeal this board, my word for it, Mr. President, the sixteen Senators who are to be elected next year, will be men who will do the bidding of the people in this respect. In my district, said Mr. D. the People, without respect to party, were opposed to the powers vested in the board, as tyrannical and oppressive.

The vote to reconsider wat adopted—ayes 23, noes 22.

A motion was then made that the Senate adjourn. Lost.

The bill was then passed—ayes 24, noes 21.

The Senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON.—The bill to equalize the Judicial Circuits, on motion of Mr. Walpole, was taken from the table. The question being on the passage of the bill,

Mr. Debson opposed its passage. There was no necessity for it, as he conceived. At all events he protested against adding Jackson co. to the 10th Judicial Circuit.

Mr. Walpole spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Nave, *contra*.

Mr. Collins was in favor of the bill. The duties of the judge of the second circuit were extremely arduous. He believed the members of the bar not to be favorable to the change, but he thought that the wishes of the people of Jackson county should be consulted.

Mr. Carr of J. spoke in favor of the bill. There was a difference of seven weeks in the year in favor of Judge McDonald. He felt, himself, little personal interest in the matter; but his constituents were extremely solicitous to be attached to the 10th circuit.

Mr. Parks moved to recommit the bill with instructions to add Morgan to the 10th Judicial circuit.

Mr. Watts moved further instructions.

Mr. Cornett moved further to amend by giving the Courts of Ripley an additional week.

Mr. Carr moved a division of the question.

Mr. Dobson moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table.

The motion did not prevail. The county of Ripley was not allowed an additional week.

The bill was not recommitted.

The ayes and noes were demanded on the passage of the bill. Vote stood, ayes 24, noes 22. So the bill passed.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Bills.—No. 74 of the Senate, regulating the duties of Justices of the Peace. Mr. Morgan moved to lay the bill on the table; which prevailed.

No. 35. To legalize the official acts of the Probate Judge of Fulton county. Passed.

No. 36. To extend the time of holding the Washington county and Jefferson county Probate courts.

No. 99. An act to fix the fees of Sheriffs in certain cases. [Allowing them 4 cents per mile and one dollar for advertising sales; and in case the nearest newspaper will not publish the same, then he may post up advertisements.] Passed.

No. 74 of the House. An act to legalize the marriage of William Graham and Malinda G. Moore. Passed.

A bill legalizing the acts of the Probate Judge of St. Joseph county. Passed.

Mr. Herriman moved to reconsider the vote on the bill repealing the State Board of Equalization.

Mr. Collins moved a call of the Senate which prevailed.

Messrs Roberts and Sands were absent, who were sick.

A motion was made to suspend a further call of the Senate which prevailed.

Mr. Herriman withdrew the motion to reconsider the vote; Mr. Wright renewed the motion.

Mr. Miller moved a call of the Senate, lost.

The ayes and noes were demanded on Mr. Wright's motion to reconsider, which was decided in the negative by ayes 22, noes 23.

Mr. Collins moved to take from the table the motion of the Senator from Carr to reconsider the vote on the passage of the bill repealing the State board of equalization, which prevailed. The motion was then withdrawn, Senators considering that the same subject-matter had just been determined.

Mr. Bright moved to suspend the rules that he might introduce a bill giving further time to county Assessors to discharge their duties. The bill was read three times and passed.

Bills on their second reading.

No. 10. of the House, to repeal portions of the act regulating levying taxes. [Repeals brokers licenses.] Referred to the judiciary committee.

No. 14. A bill in relation to Blackford's reports for Grant county.

No. 69. A bill regulating the duties of clerks of the circuit courts and county auditors. Referred to the judiciary committee.

No. 72, of the House. A joint resolution respecting fugitives from justices. Referred to the committee on federal relations.

No. 75 of the House. To amend an act regulating the holding of real estate by aliens and foreigners. Referred to the judiciary committee.

No. 78. Supplemental to an act classing and rating the Wabash and Erie canal lands. Referred to the committee on canals and internal improvements.

No. 81. To provide for the election of a justice of the peace in Jonesboro.

No. 84. For the relief of owners of Indian reservation lands. Referred to the Finance committee.

No. 90. A joint resolution to sell the six chain Indian reservation. Referred to committee on canals and internal improvements.

No. 93. A bill to fix the time of holding the Marion circuit court. Referred to a select committee.

A bill of the House to exempt from taxation $100 worth of personal property. Referred to the committee on Finance.

A bill to authorize Mr. —— to build a bridge across the Michigan road. Referred to the committee on roads.

A bill to locate a State road. Read three times and passed. It refers to Bartholomew county.

No. 107, to provide for the election of a justice in Hamilton county.

A bill to vacate the town of Lebanon in Hancock county.

A bill for the relief of the owners of certain lots in Indianapolis.

A bill to amend the poor law. Referred to the judiciary.

A bill supplemental to the practice act.

A bill to authorize agents of the Surplus Revenue to dispose of the lands bid off by them for the State. Committed to the judiciary committee.

An act to amend an act to pay contractors on the Wabash and Erie canal east of the Tippecanoe River. Referred to the Finance Committee.

A bill to abolish the system of Internal Improvements, &c. Mr. Parker moved its reference to the Committee on Canals and Internal Improvements.

Mr. Carnan moved to instruct the committee to include the New Albany and Vincennes Road, which did not prevail. Referred to the committee.

Mr. Collins moved that a hundred copies of the bill be printed, which prevailed.

An act to amend the Charter of Michigan City. Referred to the committee on corporations.

An act relating to contested elections. Referred to the judiciary committee.

A bill for the relief of a School District in Orange county. Referred to the committee on Education.

A bill relative to the distribution of public arms. Referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

An act to abolish Imprisonment for debt.

Mr. Parker moved to lay the bill on the table which motion by ayes 15, noes 29 was negatived.

Mr. Baird moved to commit the bill to the judiciary committee. Lost.

Mr. Nave moved to read the bill a third time.

Mr. Angle moved to amend by demolishing all the jails in the State Lost.

The rules were not suspended.

The ayes and noes were demanded on the passage of the bill to a third reading. Ayes 38, noes 16.

So the bill passed to a third reading.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Petitions, &c. were presented by Messrs. Robinson of C., M'Alister, Mitchell and Coon; which were referred to appropriate committees.

A message from the Senate requested the return of a bill that passed the Senate, to provide for selecting petit jurors in Hendricks county; which was reciprocated by the House, and the bill returned.

Mr. Marshall, from the judiciary committee, reported against the expediency of acting on a number of subjects referred to them.

RELIEF BILL.

The bill of the House, amendatory of the execution law, providing that property shall not sell for less than two-thirds of its value, &c. was reported back from the Senate, with amendments.

Mr. Dunbar moved that the bill be referred to a select committee, with a view of amending it, in relation to cases, where persons are unable to give security for the delivery of property.

Mr. Chapman of H. moved to lay the bill on the table; which motion did not prevail.

Quite an animated discussion sprung up on the motion to commit, in which Messrs. Hannegan, Saffer, Reed, Edwards, Lee, Cooper, Foley, Dunbar, Brown of M., Ritchey, Chapman of H. and Montgomery participated, in which it was urged that salutary amendments could be made, in cases where persons were unable to give bail for a stay of execution, or security for the delivery of property, as well as other amendments calculated to perfect the bill. On the other hand, it was contended by Messrs. Hannegan, Saffer and others, that there was danger of the bill failing, or at least procrastinating the period of relief, so that hundreds of their friends and fellow-citizens might be ruined, before the benefits contemplated by the bill would reach them. They had found no complaint of the impossibility of giving security; and, under the operation of the valuation principle, the facility of obtaining security would be increased, because men would be less disposed to shield their property from the operation of sales.

The question was taken on committing the bill, and decided in the negative—yeas 30, noes 61.

Mr. Brown of M. moved to concur in the amendments of the Senate, with the following amendment:

"Whenever any personal property shall be levied on by an execution in the hands of any officer, and the same fails to sell under the provisions of this act, and the execution defendant failing or neglecting to give a delivery bond, the officer shall proceed to sell the same, at not less than two-thirds of its appraised value, on a credit of one hundred and twenty days; and in such case the officer shall take bond from the purchaser, with approved security, and such bond shall be filed with such justice, or clerk of the court, on the return of the execution, and such justice or clerk shall issue execution on such bond, at the expiration of such time."

Further discussion being about to spring up on this question,

Mr. Hannegan moved the previous question, which being sustained, and the question being on concurring in the amendments of the Senate, it was decided in the affirmative—ayes 76, noes 16. The bill now only requires the signature of the Governor to become a law.

Mr. Cogswell reported a bill to vacate a part of the State road from Marion, in Grant county, to Staunton; which was read and passed to a second reading.

The bill from the Senate, for the relief of the collector of Carroll county, was twice read and ordered to be engrossed.

Bills from the Senate for the relief of the heirs of Robert Blair; authorising the State Treasurer to collect and pay over to the counties of Dekalb, Wells and Lake, that portion of the surplus revenue to which the same are entitled; to amend the act "pointing out the mode of levying taxes;" to repeal so much of a law, passed Feb. 15, 1841, as provides for converting the college fund into bank stock, and other matters therein contained; to amend certain acts therein named; to change the mode of doing county business in the county of Daviess; were severally read and passed to a second reading.

The bill of the Senate repealing so much of the revenue laws, approved Feb. 12, 1841, as relates to the travelling fees of county treasurers.

The bill of the Senate amending an act entitled an act to incorporate the Indiana mutual fire insurance company, approved January 30, 1839; was twice read and referred to the committee on corporations.

The bill of the Senate relative to making certain improvements in the State prison, &c., was twice read and referred to the committee on that subject.

Mr. Lawrence, of Jefferson, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the propriety of employing the Rev. J. B. Stuart, professor of phrenology, to examine the heads of all the Fund Commissioners, now living, in this State; the heads of all persons who have been, or now are immediately concerned, in carrying on our glorious system of public works; the heads of all Governors of the State, who have, at any time, recommended the system; the heads of those who may, at any time, have recommended the prosecution of our blessed system, based upon the sale of public lands west of the Rocky Mountains; but especially, to examine most minutely, the heads of Noah Noble, Milton Stapp and Jesse L. Williams, and give true charts of character, so that this House and all concerned, may know, without the possibility of a mistake, who is most competent to fleece the State without detection, in order to release the Committee of Investigation from the most irksome and unpleasant labors; which labors, however well intended, and however faithfully pressed by said committee, must end in *fog* and non effects, inasmuch as the D—l himself could not keep pace with the officers of the State of Indiana for the last few years.

After some discussion and several proposed amendments, on motion of Mr. Hackleman, the resolution was referred to a select committee of Mr. Lawrence, the mover, who will no doubt employ the said Phrenologist, have the heads examined, and report the facts to the House. [*Go it Drayman.*—EDS. SENT'L.]

On motion of Mr. Hodges, it was Resolved, That the judiciary committee be requested to enquire into the expediency of so changing the law, as to make the personal property of all agents, executors, administrators and guardians, liable for the taxes for any real estate they may have the control of.

By Mr. Runnion, That the committee on canals and internal improvements be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to this House, authorizing the State to receive from the Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis Rail Road Company, Indiana State bonds, which the State has received a full consideration for, to the amount of $221,180, being the amount of mortgages received by the State from said campany for State bonds; the same to be received, dollar for dollar,—and report by bill or otherwise.

By Mr. Sinks, That the Auditor of State be requested to furnish to this House, the names of all the clerks employed by the last Legislature, the services rendered by each, and the compensation received therefor; also, furnish to this House the names of all clerks employed by the different committees, the time each was employed, and the compensation received therefor.

The House then took its usual recess.

In the afternoon, Mr. Ogden presented a petition in reference to a school district, Philomath; which was referred to the delegation from the counties of Union, Wayne and Fayette.

Mr. Stratton presented a remonstrance on the same subject; which was referred to the same committee.

Mr. Robinson of C., on leave, presented a bill for the incorporation of the Delphi Forwarding and Storage Company; which was read twice and referred to the committee on corporations.

A message from the Senate announced that the Senate had reciprocated the resolution of the House, providing for an adjournment *sine die*, on Monday the 31st of January, inst.; both houses will accordingly adjourn, without day, at that time.

Orders of the day.

On yesterday the engrossed bill to repeal an act converting the sinking, saline, college, surplus revenue, and State Bank stock, and in relation to issuing small bills by the State Bank being under consideration, Mr. Defrees moved to refer to the judiciary committee; which motion was decided in the negative, ayes 40, noes 48; when the House adjourned.—the bill now coming up, on its engrossment, a spirited discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Henley and Ritchey advocated and Messrs. Bradley, Defrees, Clark, Goodhue and Lee opposed the engrossment. The effect of the bill is to take the trust funds from the control of the bank, and to force her to withdraw her small notes from circulation, or pay to the State, for the privilege of said issue, the one per cent. originally required, by the first bill which passed the Legislature at the last session. On the one hand it was contended that the provisions of the law of the last session, authorizing the issue of small bills, has become a part of the Bank charter and cannot be touched for five years. The value of small bills to the community, as a circulating medium, was warmly advocated. On the other hand it was contended, that the law of last session clearly shows, that the privilege of issuing small bills was granted to the bank for her trouble in managing the aforementioned funds. The people having decided that the bank shall be relieved from this trouble, the bank could not complain of paying the bonus of one per cent.

The question being taken on the engrossment of the bill, it was decided in the affirmative, ayes 47, noes 45.

So the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Bradley the previous orders of business were suspended, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for the election of Prosecuting Attorneys, by the people of each county.

On motion of Mr. Henley the House went into committee of the whole, on said bill. Several amendments were made; which were concurred in.

On motion the House adjourned.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 7.

Mr. Read presented a petition of citizens of Clark county, praying the location of a branch bank at Jeffersonville, (as the branch is to be withdrawn from South Bend,) and the creation of a bank district. Referred to the Bank Committee.

Also a petition of citizens of Clarke county praying a repeal of the Bankrupt Law. Referred to the committee on federal relations.

Mr. Eggleston presented a petition to the same effect.

Also Mr. Nave presented a petition to the same effect. Both referred to the committee on federal relations.

Mr. Herriman moved that the committee be instructed to report a joint resolution in conformity with the prayer of the petitioners. Decided in the negative.

Mr. —— presented a petition praying the publication of the laws in the German language.

A petition was presented from Rush county praying a uniform stay law. Referred to a select committee.

Other petitions were presented of a local character, and referred.

Mr. Kinzer from the committee on roads reported unfavorably to the resolution inquiring into the expediency of furnishing the different counties with pamphlet copies of the road law—which was concurred in.

Mr. Read from the committee on the State Prison reported favorably to the prayer of the petitioners from Jeffersonville in reference to the demoralizing tendency of suffering the convicts to work outside of the prison walls, and also the illegality of such procedure. But, as a bill had already been introduced, embracing the prayers of the petitioners, which had passed the Senate, the committee desired to be discharged from its further consideration. Concurred in.

Mr. Herriman from a select committee reported a bill permitting Isaac Spencer, Recorder of Noble county to correct an error in his record. Ordered to a second reading

Mr. Pitcher from the select committee to whom was referred an act requiring a more uniform mode of doing county business, recommended its indefinite postponement. Concurred in.

Mr. Bright introduced a bill authorizing aliens and foreigners, residents of the United States, to purchase, hold and convey lands.

Mr. Gregory presented a bill to vacate a part of the town of Crawfordsville.

Mr. Nave introduced a bill extending writs of error to the judgments of all courts of record, with certain restrictions and qualifications.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

No. 81. To provide for the election of a justice in Jonesboro. Passed.

No. 92. A bill to vacate a part of a town in Clinton county.

No. 39. A bill to amend an act to incorporate the Orange Guards.

No. 104. A bill to locate a State road in Hamilton and Hancock counties.

No. 110. Bill for the relief of owners of lots in Indianapolis.

No. 108. To provide for the election of a justice in Shieldsville Hamilton county.

A bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, discharging all debtors in jail and on prison bounds, providing that the act shall be plead in bar against all suits against sureties in prison bounds.

Mr. Chamberlain moved to recommit the bill with instructions to strike out that part of the bill repealing the writ of *ne exeat*.

Mr. Walpole called for a division of the question.

The ayes and noes were demanded, and the vote stood, ayes 37, noes 11. The bill was recommitted.

The question being on Mr. Chamberlain's instructions, the motion prevailed.

AFTERNOON.—The bill abolishing imprisonment for debt and the amendments of Mr. Collins still pending.

Mr. Dobson moved to reconsider the vote commiting the bill, adopted this morning.

The vote was reconsidered. Mr. Dobson moved to lay the bill and instructions upon the table.

The ayes and noes were demanded: the vote stood, ayes 27, noes 20. So the bill and amendments were laid upon the table.

On motion of Mr. Chamberlain the rules were suspended and he reported from the committee on corporations, the bill to incorporate the White water Valley canal company with one amendment, striking out "two thirds" and inserting the word majority. Concurred in.

Mr. Parker moved to amend as follows. That any contracts on the canal which may not be relinquished at the time the company may be ready to commence operations may be transferred or modified or prosecuted to completion, agreeably to the provisions of the contracts as the company and contractors may agree; the company being responsible to the contractors for all work hereafter done, the same as the State would have been had she resumed operations; but that the company shall not be compelled to comply with any existing contract unless the contractor will take stock equal to one-third part of the same, which was adopted.

Mr. Watts moved further to amend. So that the company indemnify the State against any damage from such contractors. Adopted.

The rules were suspended and the bill read a third time.

Mr. West then moved to re-commit the bill to the same committee with instructions to strike out the first proviso, Sec. 2, and insert a proviso making it obligatory upon said Company to purchase the Canal of the State at the cost, paying for the same in the lands of the State at par; and that said payment shall be made before the cession or sale under this act, shall be made to the Company.

Mr. W. supported his amendment in a few remarks. He was opposed at this crisis to suffer measures to pass stealthily, which opened the door to further difficulties and embarrassment.

[A message was received from the House announcing that the House had disagreed in the Senate's amendment to the bill abolishing imprisonment for debt.]

Mr. Herriman rose to a point of order. This was an engrossed bill and could not be re-committed without instructions.

The Chair so decided.

The question on re-commitment with the instructions was rejected.—Ayes 13, noes 35.

Mr. Eggleston moved to amend by adding that the profits of the State from the work shall be applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, contracted in 1836. Adopted by consent.

Mr. Chamberlain moved to amend by inserting, "provided said bonds shall not have been repudiated." Adopted.

The bill and amendment passed.

The Senate adjourned.

☞ In the report of the remarks of Mr. Baird of St. Joseph an error occured. Mr. B. was not in favor of the passage of the bill as he doubted the expediency of such laws, as the valuation law. He thought his constituents opposed to it, and should vote against it on its final passage. Still if the people of the State required it, and a majority of the Senate was in its favor, no useless amendments for the purpose of crippling and encumbering the measure should be allowed to weigh it down. If it was to pass, it should be permitted to pass at once.

Mr. Parks and not Mr. Parker, moved to lay the bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, on the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Davis of S., Clark, Robinson of Rush, Leslie, Saffer, Norvell, Barnett of L., Quick, Hannegan and Foulke, in opposition to the General Bankrupt Law, in relation to State roads, and for amendments to the law licensing groceries, &c.; which were referred to committees.

Bills, &c. reported and presented.—By Mr. Coon, to amend an act entitled "an act to establish seats of justice in new counties," approved Jan. 24, 1324. By Mr. Myers, for the stay of execution—providing for a stay of 18 months. By Mr. Peck, declaring a certain name a misprint. By Mr. Hoobler, reducing the salaries of the Associate Judges. By Mr. Chapman of H., to facilitate proceedings in actions at law. By Mr. Coon, for the location of the seat of justice in the county of Benton. By Mr. Barnett of L., declaring a divorce in a certain case therein named; which were severally read and passed to a second reading.

By Mr. Bradley, to amend an act entitled an act relative to crime and punishment—providing that accessories to crime may be tried and convicted, at or before any prosecution has been instituted against the principal, and that, in trials for forgery, the instrument forged, need not be produced on trial, when lost; which was twice read and committed to the judiciary committee.

By Mr. Williamson, to amend the act relating to roads and highways, approved Feb. 17, 1838; twice read and referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. Clements, to amend the act incorporating the trustees of the Daviess county Seminary; twice read and referred to the judiciary committee.

By Mr. Shoup, to prevent the use or adoption of county seminaries as a district school house and for other purposes; twice read and referred to the committee on education.

By Mr. McAlister, for the relief of Samuel M. Bratton; twice read and ordered to be engrossed.

By Mr. Robinson of C., defining the Southern boundary of Miami county and to organize Tipton county; twice read and referred to a select committee composed of the members in the counties touching said new county.

By Mr. Saylor, to amend the act locating the road from Kirklin to Frankfort; twice read and ordered to be engrossed.

Bills of the Senate, to legalize the election and official acts of the Probate Judge of Fulton county; to repeal the State Board of Equalization; to extend the time of holding Probates Courts in the counties of Jefferson and Washington; to legalize the election and official acts of Probate Judge of the county of St. Joseph, Indiana; to fix the fees of sheriffs in certain cases therein named; and giving further time to Assessors were read and passed to a second reading.

The bill of the Senate re-organizing the several Judicial Circuits in the State of Indiana, was twice read and referred to the select committee having the same subject under consideration.

Resolutions.—By Mr. Runyan, that the auditor of State be requested to communicate to this House, at as early a day as practicable, the additional amount of lands that is subject to taxation in the different counties in the State, under the now existing revenue laws, over and above those assessed in counties, under the former revenue laws of this State according to the abstract returns of the different county auditors, that is made and to be made by them, on or before the 15th day of January 1842, in compliance with an act of the last general assembly, stating, at the same time, the number of acres in each county, and the time the same became subject to taxation, or as near said time as possible; also, the average appraised value of all lands subject to taxation, in each county in this State.

By Mr. Nelson, that the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of introducing a bill defining the duties of the clerk and county auditors.

By Mr. Wright, that the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to this House, providing for the raising, by voluntary enlistment, of one or more light companies in each county, in this State; and for the safe keeping and preservation of public arms, and to provide for the repeal of the 1st and second sections of an act, entitled an act for the better regulation of the militia of the State of Indiana approved February 24th, 1840, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

By Mr. Williamson, that a committee of three be appointed to enquire what amendment is necessary to the law in relation to county seminaries, for the better regulation of the same. Messrs. Williamson, Peck, and Thompson of N. were appointed said committee.

By Mr. Clements, that a select committee of five be appointed by the chair, to enquire into all the facts in regard to the operations on the Madison and Indianapolis rail road, since the passage of an act for the relief of contractors and others, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, Feb. 15, 1840, and whether or not, the officers of the State paid Treasury notes to contractors, who did not suspend operations in obedience to that law, and report the result of such investigation to this House. Messrs. Clements, Ritchey, Marshall, Hackleman and Hannegan were appointed said committee.

By Mr. Millikin, that a select committee be appointed, to enquire into the expediency of so amending the law, describing the duties of county treasurers, of the counties of Dearborn and Switzerland to collect the township assessments for the same per cent. that the law allows for collecting that of the county. Messrs. Millikin, Rand and Howard were appointed said committee.

Mr. Thompson of F., moved to reconsider the vote, taken on yesterday, on the engrossment of the bill, providing for the repeal of the law of last session, in reference to making certain trust funds bank stock, and providing, for the issue of small bills on certain conditions—providing that unless the bank pays the bonus of one per cent. on said issue, said notes be immediately withdrawn from circulation. Mr. Thompson contended that eighteen counties had placed their surplus revenue funds in the banks. It would go to injure those counties, should the bank accept. He believed, however, that the bank could not be compelled to accept the provisions of the bill, on constitutional principles. If explanations could be made, satisfactorily to himself, he would withdraw his opposition. He had always opposed the issuing of shinplasters and was still opposed to them.

Mr. Henley said, the gentleman could move to recommit the bill with instructions, when the question came upon its passage, and he hoped he would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Thompson not consenting, Mr. Henley said, he was willing the gentleman should make his amendment, so as to secure the rights of the counties above referred to, but he conceived that these amendments were unnecessary, as the bill already made ample provisions for their protection.

Mr. Dunbar said, these committees had no rights in the matter. It was a fund over which the State had supreme control.

Mr. Thompson of F., read the two laws authorizing the issue of small bills, and contended, that they were so intimately blended together, that one could not be touched without the other. The counties had rights, granted to them by the legislature. In the State, by law, had no power to confer rights on counties, he knew not how any rights could be secured. The eighteen counties he had referred to, had agreed to make bank stock of their portion of these funds; he believed it was a contract, that could not be legislated out of existence by the State.

Mr. Dunbar again urged that the counties had no vested rights. The surplus revenue fund was obtained from the General Government by the State, under a condition that it should be returned. Although he had no idea that the General Government would ever require this fund to be refunded, or if they did require it, they would ever get it it did not lessen the right of the State to manage the fund according to its pleasure.

Mr. Cooper referred to the benefit conferred to the people, by the issue of these small bills driving out a vitiated currency, and the increase in the circulating medium.

Mr. Ritchey said, the gentleman was mistaken in the fact that the Bank was authorized, under the law, to increase her circulation. Much as he was disposed to doubt the honesty of banks, he did not conceive our bank so totally *depraved*, as to use the interest of these funds, devoted to educational purposes, to their own benefit.

Mr. Hendricks, who had been absent for some days offered a few remarks. He was not satisfied, as to the operation of the bill on the eighteen counties referred to; but he was opposed to small bills and their train of evils, which went to prevent members of the Legislature from procuring even change enough to pay their postage.

The question was taken on reconsidering the vote, and decided in the affirmative, ayes 39, noes 37.

Mr. Henley then moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed; which motion was decided in the affirmative, ayes 47, noes 42.

AYES.—Messrs. Barnett of L., Barnett of M., Beeson, Bradley, Clark, Clements, Conley, Cooper, Cutter, Davis of F., Deming, Denis, Edwards, Fort, Foulke, Frank, Gilliom, Goodnow, Goodhue, Grover, Hackleman, Harlan, Hodges, Howard, Lee, Marshall, Merker, Montgomery, Murray, Ogden, Pence, Quick, Reynolds, Rawlins, Reed, Robinson of Rush, Rosser, Runyan, Sanders, Shively, Sinks, Stratton, Tindall, Townsend, Williamson, Wilson of A., Wines of V.—47.

NOES.—Messrs. Bowers, Brown of M., Butler, Chapman of H., Chapman of L., Christman, Cogswell, Coon, Davis of S., Dunbar, Garrigus, Gorman, Graham, Hannegan, Hendricks, Henley, Hoobler, Hutton, Lawrence, Leslie, Lingle, Marsh, Mahony, McAlister, McIlken, Mitchell, Monroe, Myers, Nelson, Norvell, O'Neal, Pease, Rand, Ritchey, Robinson of C., Saffer, Saylor, Shoup, Snoddy, Snock, Thompson of F., Thompson of N. and L., Wariner, Whight, Young and Mr. Speaker.—46.

So said bill was indefinitely postponed. House adj.

(*Continued on fourth page.*)