STATE INDIANA SENTINEL.

The Price of Freedom is Eternal Vigilance.

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

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"CROW, CHAPMAN, CROW!"

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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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. 13.

The House announced the selection of Mr. Nathan B. Palmer as the bank agent, under the provision of the resolution, noticed in the last Sentinel. The Senate disagreed in his appointment, and the resolution was then sent back to the House.

Several bills were ordered to a second reading, or referred.

Several petitions were presented and referred.

The joint resolution and Mr. Eggleston's amendment in regard to the duty on salt, came up, (awaiting the ayes and noes,) when Messrs. West, Dobson and Parker engaged in the further discussion, pending which, Mr Parker having the floor, the Senate adjourned.

Orders of the day.

AFTERNOON—*Bills passed.*—An engrossed bill of the House regulating the duties of clerks of the circuit courts and county Auditors. 148 of the House, an engrossed bill to change the time of holding the probate in Greene county. 153 of the House. An engrossed bill to authorize the appointment of a Commissioner in Lebanon, Boone county. 155. An engrossed bill to change a certain part of a State road in Greene county. 157 of the House. To provide for a settlement with David Bowers and Reuben Lawhead, late commissioners of the White river bridge in Marion county.

An engrossed bill of the House, declaring a certain name a misprint, and for other purposes.

161 of the House. A bill to allow each county in the State to send two students to the State university.

A bill of the House to locate a State road in Union and Franklin counties.

No. 173 of the House, to amend an act to incorporate the several townships in the county of Dearborn.

An act to attach an additional school district to congressional township No 5, south of range No. 8 west in Warrick county.

An act to authorize the reception of that portion of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to which Indiana is entitled by the distribution act.

A bill relative to Exchange brokers.

An act to authorize agents of the surplus revenue and others to dispose of lands by timber cut off on behalf of the State.

Bills referred. An act of the House to incorporate the Trustees of the Laporte university. Referred to the committee on corporations.

An act of the House, for the relief of James R. M'Cord—referred to a select committee.

Mr. Herriman introduced a bill to amend an act incorporating the Indiana Manufacturing company.

The joint resolution on the repeal of the duty on salt was laid on the table.

Mr. Baird from the committee on canals and Internal Improvements reported the House bill for the relief of H. and R. Stewart, with two amendments and recommended its passage.

The report was concurred in. And the bill was passed.

Mr. Cornet, from the standing Committee on Federal Relations, reported that it was inexpedient to legislate upon the subject of reducing the price of the public lands in Indiana, as proposed by the joint resolution of the House.

The joint resolution of the House instructing our Representatives in Congress to procure such reduction, then occurring on its passage, and the ayes and noes demanded, the vote stood—ayes 19, noes 22. So the resolution was not adopted.

Mr. Carnan, from the same committee, reported a joint resolution, which passed to a second reading.

Mr. Aker, from the same committee, to which was referred the joint resolution of the House in regard to fugitives from justice, reported it back with two amendments, which were concurred in by consent. The resolution was laid upon the table.

Mr. Read, from the same committee, recommended that the joint resolution of the House upon the subject of Green River Islands be laid on the table. Concurred in.

House bill 118, to prevent the forfeiture of School lands and for other purposes, was indefinitely postponed.

Several reports were made from the different committees accompanied by bills, which were ordered to a second reading.

The bill extending time to the borrowers of the Surplus Revenue, and reducing interest to six per cent. in all cases, except for the Surplus Revenue, College and School Funds, was taken up; and, after an exciting effort to defeat it, was passed—a bare quorum voting. Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the President of the State Bank, in relience to the amount made by the Branches in the difference of exchange, for money advanced to the State for eastern drafts; which was referred to the Committee on the State Bank, and ordered to be printed.

A message from the Senate announced the passage of the bill of the House, in relation to a revision of the laws, with an amendment, providing for the compilation of the English statutes in force, not local to that kingdom.

Mr. Gorman opposed the amendment, in consequence of the expense, and the voluminousness of said compilation.

Mr. Dunbar said, that the whole statutes could be condensed into a very small volume. In Pennsylvania, where more English laws were in force, these laws had been compiled, and occupied but a very small volume.

Mr. Chapman of H. was glad that this amendment had been made in the Senate. He was unwilling that laws should be in force that were not accessible to the people. The expense would be trifling, in comparison with the benefit. He had conversed with the Governor on the subject, and found no difficulty in the way.

Messrs. Stuller, Goodlue, and others advocated, and Messrs. Clark, Cooper, and Foley opposed the amendment.

Mr. Chapman of L., with a view of giving time to examine the subject, moved to lay the bill and amendments upon the table; which motion was decided in the negative—ayes 14, noes 77.

Mr. Gorman moved to concur in the amendment of the Senate, with an amendment, providing that said compilation and revision should be made, if the revisers deem it necessary; which was decided in the affirmative.

The message also contained several bills of the Senate, which were read and passed to a second reading.

Mr. Brown of M. presented the petition of Jonathan Scofield, Abner Pope and others, in relation to the growth and manufacture of silk; which was read and referred to the committee on agriculture.

Mr. Sanders presented a petition in relation to justices and gentlemen of the bar; which was referred to a select committee; also,

By Mr. Quick, for an extension of time of holding the Circuit Court; referred to a select committee.

Resolutions.—By Mr. Norrell, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to report to this House, at as early a period as practicable, a bill providing for the collecting and disbursing the revenue of the State of Indiana.

By Mr. Wines of A., That the judiciary committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of giving justices of the peace jurisdiction in all criminal cases, where imprisonment does not exceed six months in the county jail, and a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars.

Mr. Sutter offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means, to whom has been referred sundry bills reducing the pay of members of the Legislature, &c., be positively instructed to report to this House a bill reducing the fees and salaries of each and every officer in the State, over which the present Legislature can have control.

Mr. Davis of F. moved to amend so as to reduce the fees and salaries twenty-five per cent.

Mr. Foley moved that members of the Legislature should have two dollars.

Mr. Henley, chairman of the committee, said, that piles of instructions were before them on the subject of reducing fees and salaries, and a bill would shortly be reported; he therefore moved to lay the present resolution and amendments upon the table; which motion was decided in the negative—ayes 32, noes 57.

The question was taken on Mr. Foley's amendment and decided in the negative.

Mr. Cooper moved to strike out the resolution, and insert a proposition, that the members of the present House will receive only two dollars for services during the present session.

Mr. Ritchey moved further to amend; when,

On motion of Mr. Cooper, the whole matter was laid upon the table.

A message from the Senate announced that they had agreed to the amendment of the House, fixing on next Monday for the election of a Bank Director; also, that they had disagreed to the amendment of the House, inserting the name of Nathan B. Palmer, in lieu of Geo. Howard, as Bank Agent.

Mr. Henley moved that the House insist on their said amendment.

Mr. Hemry remarked, that he was authorized to say that Gen. Howard could not serve, if elected.

Mr. Brown of M. also said, that Gen. Howard, while here, immediately previous to the sitting of the present Legislature, attending the Federal Court, had informed him, in a conversation on the subject—his name being mentioned connected with a Bank agent—that he could not serve in that capacity. That he had been offered a Professorship in the Bloomington University, which he had declined. That he had entered into a partnership in the practice of law, and had agreed to devote his time to his profession. He therefore would be unable, in justice to himself and others, if he had the disposition, to accept such an appointment.

The question was taken on insisting on the amendment of the House, inserting the name of N. B. Palmer, and decided in the affirmative, ayes 56, noes 38.

Bills reported and introduced.—By Mr. Cogswell, to confine the voters of Hamilton county to their respective townships, &c.; read twice and ordered to be engrossed.

By Mr. Davis of S., to provide for a State road from John W. Wines's to Centreville; read twice and ordered to be engrossed.

By Mr. Robinson of C., relative to leasing out the water power at Wabash dam, No. 4, in Carroll county; read twice and referred to the Canal Committee.

On motion of Mr. Milliken, it was resolved that the committee on the State Bank be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the Bank charter, that no person shall be eligible to the office of Bank Director, for any of the Branches, who does not meet promptly the regular calls of the Bank on his paper.

The bill for the repeal of that part of the law requiring a license from the court, to enable parties to commit matrimony was read a second time.

A discussion took place, in which Messrs. Chapman of L. and Montgomery, the only *single* gentleman in the House, participated—one favoring, the other *opposing* the bill. Messrs. Clark and Garrigus, also participated in the discussion.

The question was taken on the engrossment of the bill, and decided in the negative, ayes 41, noes 50.

The House took its usual recess.

EVENING.

In the afternoon, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr Garrigus in the Chair, on the bill providing for the payment of a debt due the State Bank, and for a resumption of specie payments, reported by the Bank Committee.

Mr. Robinson of C. moved to strike out the bill from the enacting clause and insert a new bill providing for the payment of the Bank debt in five dollar Treasury notes, to bear interest at the rate of five per cent., and to be due in two years. The Bank to receive these notes in payment of all debts due the Bank, provided that she shall not be bound to redeem said Treasury notes in specie. The Bank to commence paying specie on her five dollar notes by the first of April; on the ten dollar notes by the first of June; and on all other notes on the first of August next, in default thereof, the Governor to issue a *scire facias*.

Mr. Robinson objected to the provision of the bill, proposed to be stricken out, paying a portion of the debt out of the proceeds of the Wabash and Erie Canal lands. He objected to this provision, as tending, in its effects, to transfer the debtors of this fund, like Russian serfs, to the bank. Having a paramount objection to this provision of the bill, he had introduced a substitute, by paying the Bank in Treasury notes.

Mr. Brown of D. considered that the operation of the bill would not go to transfer the debtors to the canal fund, to the Bank, like the serfs of Russia. The Bank would only have the power, in the last resort, to commence suits against the debtors. They could, at once, by giving other notes, relieve their lands from encumbrance. He referred to the availability of the sinking and surplus revenue funds, and read a letter from the President of the State Bank, sustaining his position. He was opposed to a gradual resumption. The Bank itself, as the House was informed did not desire this measure. He was opposed to the issue of Treasury notes. He believed these notes were unconstitutional, and he had differed with many of his friends on the subject. The branches at Lafayette and Fort Wayne would not complain of taking the proceeds of the Canal lands; and, in regard to the other branches, the funds appropriated were the only ones at the disposal of the State.

Mr. Clark said, that by paying the Bank in Treasury notes we would afford the greatest good to the people. He said, by making these notes payable for debts due the Bank, they would keep up at a par value with the notes of the Bank. Bank notes might disappear, but a currency equally good would take their place. These notes would afford great facilities to those owing the Bank to pay their debts, for if these debtors should be forced into liquidation by the operation of the bill proposed to be stricken out, the Bank would be greatly the losers. He had conversed with the Directors of the Bank in Lafayette, and they would accept payment in Treasury notes. He believed the persons owing the Canal Fund would be unwilling to have their debts transferred.

Mr. Wines of A. said, he was opposed to paying the Bank in Treasury notes and he was also opposed to that provision of the bill, which transferred the indebtedness to the Wabash and Erie canal fund to the Bank. This indebtedness would afford nothing to the bank for seven years. Besides the State possessed no evidence of debt that could be transferred. The only way would be, by transferring the bond. This would make the Bank the great a landholder. He considered the money paid out by the Lafayette and Fort Wayne Branches, as connected with the general system of internal improvement. He was in favor of paying all the Branches out of the funds designated in the bill.

Mr. Bradley moved to amend the amendment, by striking out the fourth section, and inserting the following:

"That, if on the first day of August, 1842, or at any time thereafter, any branch shall refuse to redeem any of its notes in gold or silver, it shall be the duty of the State Board of Directors to close said Branch and wind up the same; and if said Board of Directors shall fail to do so, it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause a *scire facias* to be issued against said Bank, for the purpose of declaring the charter forfeited; provided that if, at, or after the first day of August next, the Banks of Ohio, Kentucky and Illinois, shall not have resumed specie payment—and specie shall be demanded, by any citizen or resident thereof, or by any person to or for the use of such resident or citizen of such States, a refusal to pay gold or silver upon such demand shall not be sufficient cause for such writ of *scire facias* to issue."

Mr. Wines of A. moved to amend the original bill so that all the branches shall be paid out of the proceeds of the sinking and surplus revenue funds.

Mr Henley entered at length into the origin of the Bank debt. He considered it a continuance between the branches and the friends of internal improvements to push on the different works, after it was well ascertained that those owing the State for bonds at the east would fail. He was in favor of the original bill and against the issue of Treasury notes. He considered that the Wabash and Erie canal fund indebtedness should, in right, be transferred to the Bank.

Mr Reed was opposed to diverting the surplus revenue and other funds to the payment of the Bank. He was opposed to the resumption of specie payment at any definite time, and he believed both whigs and democrats in his county, would sustain him in this course.

Mr. Clark replied to Mr. Henley.

Mr. Wines of A. said, in answer to the gentleman from Henry, that the surplus revenue fund, mentioned in the bill, was not that part of said fund loaned out by the counties.

Mr. Brown of M. supported the amendment of the gentleman from Allen. He was in favor of applying the sinking and surplus revenue funds to the payment of all the branches. He was in favor of doing all he could to pay the Bank, and then require her to comply with her contracts by paying specie.

Mr. Cooper said, the funds contemplated to be used to pay the Bank were set apart for a specified object, and consequently, it would be unjust to divert them from that object. He continued his remarks, at considerable length, in reference to arguments heretofore made in relation to these funds.

The question, on the amendment of the gentleman from Allen, Mr. Wines, was taken, and decided in the affirmative. Several other minor amendments were adopted.

Before the question was taken on the proposition of Mr. Robinson of Carroll, paying the Bank debt with Treasury notes, &c. as proposed to be amended by Mr. Bradley—the committee rose and reported the amendments to the House; which were concurred in.

Mr. Robinson of C. rose to propose his amendment in the House; when, on motion, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 14.

A message was received from the House, announcing the passage of several engrossed bills.

On motion of Mr. Baird, a committee of free conference was appointed on the disagreement of both Houses on the subject of appointing an agent to examine the State Bank and Branches.

Mr. Davis hoped the Senate would recede from their position. It was well known, he said, that T. A. Howard would not accept the proposed agency from the hands of his political opponents. He reminded Senators of the events which had just taken place at Cincinnati, which terminated in the destruction of several miserable Banks and shaving shops by an infuriated mob. If the Senate refused to act now—to stave off this investigation—the next election would place the whole matter on much higher grounds.

Mr. Angle believed Gen. Howard generally acted upon Jackson's principle—neither to seek nor decline office.

Mr. Chamberlain said he had the most positive assurances from gentlemen who had conversed with Gen. H., that he would not accept the appointment, if made. Why then attempt to force it upon him?

Mr. Baird had heard nothing calculated to convince him that Gen. Howard would not accept. There was certainly no very direct or authoritative denial. He had confidence in his integrity, and believed he would discharge the duties of the office in an honest and impartial manner.

Mr. West was opposed, under the circumstances of the case, to returning Gen. H's name in the resolution. He was perfectly indifferent as to whether the agent was a Whig or Van Buren man, so that he was an honest, independent, and honorable man.

Mr. Bradley said he had conversed with Gen. H. since the introduction of the resolution. He had not however heard him speak upon the subject; but from his general disposition to subserve the public interests, whenever called upon by his fellow citizens, he had no doubt he would accept the office, if conferred by the Legislature. He had his doubts whether he had ever authorized a refusal of the office, which was one indicating as much confidence in his integrity as a man and a citizen.

Mr. Bright had voted for Gen. H., but he believed he was not as peculiarly qualified for the office of Bank Examiner as Squire Palmer. The General, as a jurist, and few superiors, and in matters affecting questions of law or equity, there was no one in the State, in whom judgment he would sooner rely. But, when it involved questions of figures, and the intricate dealings of Banking institutions, he did not think his experience and advantages of understanding them could be compared with those of Squire Palmer. He therefore hoped the insertion of his name would be either concurred in, or the name of some good man, whether Whig or Van Buren man, (he cared not which,) substituted in his stead.

Mr. Elliot alluded to the remarks of the Senator from Davies, and regretted to hear such taboats made upon this floor. There was too great a disposition to encourage mobs and anarchy, by those who should be first to put down and discountenance them. They did not engage in them themselves, but they indirectly encourage them in others. We have not, said Mr. E., according to the rules of legislation in this body, the power of striking out Mr. Palmer and inserting any others than Gen. H's. The rules of the Senate forbid it. Such a course can only be adopted in a committee of free conference.

Mr. Dobson, though a warm personal friend of Gen. H., originally a resident of the same State, and an admirer of his talents and character, thought Mr. Palmer better calculated for the office of Bank Examiner, than Gen. H. Although like his friend from Jefferson, he had voted for the General, on the first introduction of the resolution, he was now prepared to recede from the Senate resolution, and adopt the amendment of the House which substitutes Mr. Palmer's name. He was the friend of the Bank—of all well regulated Banks—and was unwilling to vote for any agent who he thought was so biassed against the institution as to do it injustice.

Mr. Carman said, in view of the great clamor raised against the Banks, he hoped no Whig would be appointed. He wished to do nothing calculated to raise a suspicion of a desire to screen the Bank from the most thorough and rigid scrutiny into its management and condition. He therefore, hoped the senate would recede and concur in the House amendments.

Mr. Read thought Mr. Palmer peculiarly adapted to the office of Bank Examiner. He believed a large majority of the Branches would come out of the investigation with credit and honor, and that its results would place the institution and management upon more several a ground than they had ever before stood; which, he was sure, would be conducive of the most flattering consequences.

The question was put upon receding and lost—ayes 14, noes 25.

A motion was then made and put that the Senate insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the House, which prevailed—ayes 27, noes —. The question upon appointing a committee of free conference was then put, and carried. The President appointing Messrs. Baird and Eggleston of said committee.

Several bills were then read a second time, or referred.

The House having made an amendment to the bill providing for a revision of the laws, it was moved that the Senate recede from the same; but the motion was lost. [The amendment of the House inserts after the figures "1818" "if they should deem it necessary."]

Mr. Chamberlain from select committee, to whom had been referred the petition of certain citizens of Elkhart county respecting the county library, reported, and recommended the passage of a general law for the support of county libraries." The committee was discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Mount, from the committee to whom the bill from the House providing for an issue of $5 Treasury notes, to take the place of the $80's now in circulation, reported it back, with an amendment, providing for the allowance of the interest on the $80's.

Mr. Mount advocated the justice and propriety of the amendment. Mr. Stevenson rejoiced. Mr. Berry was in favor of the amendment. He thought, in making the exchange, we should allow the holders the interest due at the time, in addition to the amount called for by their face. Otherwise, he could not see what inducement there was for holders of the $80's to bring them in.

Mr. Chamberlain offered to amend the amendment as follows:

"Provided that no $5 treasury note or notes provided for in this act shall be paid in redemption of $50 treasury notes, till the person or persons having such $50's, shall make oath as to the precise amount at which he purchased or came by the possession of such $50 note or notes; and such amount shall be paid as the price at which all such notes shall be redeemed."

Mr. Chamberlain advocated the propriety of his amendment. He said the persons who were now the principal holders of our $50 Treasury notes were miserable shavers, who combined together to depreciate them, as much as possible, in the money market, with the avowed object of gaining the expense of the honest holder. Such persons should not be permitted to take advantage of their own wrongs, but we should adopt a course of legislation calculated to gratify their cupidity at the expense of the best interest of the State.

Mr. West took the same view of the subject.

Mr. Mount replied to each speaker. He said the amendment, instead of proceeding from disinterested motives, was found in the "cormorant and insatiable principles of justice" of which the Senator from Marion was so fond of speaking. He was totally opposed to the amendment, as proposed to be amended by honorable Senators—"as it would operate upon the wealth of the country, honestly and justly acquired." We were for the interest upon these notes as well as the principal, and there can be no distinction made between them, if we regard the "interest first principles of justice." He knew numerous instances, within his own knowledge, where these $50 notes were in the hands of merchants who had taken them for their labor, and who, having been overreached by them, should not be deprived of the value put upon them by the State, and for which the faith is pledged.

Mr Chamberlain in reply, said, among other things, said he had no doubt the Senator from Hancock had no accurate knowledge of the situation of these Treasury notes. He assumed that would be gratifyingly acknowledged, if we could only see a peep into the Senator's money drawers, and see the pieces of paper which he has their accumulated.

Mr. Mount denied that he had any accumulated Treasury notes and said that he had not more than he had received in his ordinary business.

Mr. Caldwell opposed the amendment of the Senator from Davies.

Mr. Baird explained the amendment of the Senator from Davies.

Mr. Berry offered the following as a substitute for the amendment of the House:

"Provided that no $5 treasury note or notes provided for in this act shall be paid in redemption of $50 treasury notes, till the person or persons having such $50's, shall make oath as to the precise amount at which he purchased or came by the possession of such $50 treasury notes, and such amount shall be paid as the price at which all such notes shall be redeemed, with the interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the date of the purchase, or receipt of the same, to the time of redemption."

The question then was taken and

[illegible]

Mr. Nave presented a petition, which was referred to the committee on canals &c.

On motion of Mr. Menzies the bill for the relief of William M'Ghee was amended, read the second time and passed—ayes 20, all the Democratic votes in a full House being given against it. The bill was read the third time and passed.

A message from the House announced the passage of a bill for the relief of William Alexander, which was read the third time and passed.

A message from the House announced the passage of a bill for the relief of the heirs of Jacob Lorimier, of the late office of the State bank of Indiana and all corporate bodies, subject to the present liens thereon in their corporate capacity, were passed, with no amendment, and the bill was read the third time and passed—ayes 28, noes 12.

Mr. Parker introduced a bill for the relief of the heirs of the late office Clerk. It extends the date of sale to the ninth regular Court in the first Monday in June next. The rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

An act to amend an act for the improvement of county highways, was passed.

Several bills were ordered to a second reading. An act authorizing the sale of the school sections of land lying on the Wabash and Erie Canal, was committed to a select committee.

A message from the House announced the appointment of Messrs. Gorman and Berry, on the part of that House, to adjust the difference between the Houses in reference to the Bank examiner, provided for by joint resolution.

A bill granting pensions to the Wabash and Erie canal hands, was referred to committee on finance.

Mr. Chamberlain from the committee on corporations recommended the bill to incorporate the Martinsville [illegible].

Also the bill to incorporate the town of Mooresville &c.

Also the bill to incorporate the Eel River bridge company and the Mooresville &c.

Also, Mr. Carter, from the same committee the petition of citizens of Fort Wayne for incorporating the trustees of the New Albany Academy of Science.

Also, Mr. Chamberlain, the bill to amend the charter of Madison, &c.

Also the bill to incorporate [illegible].

Also the bill for the relief of the members of the Fort Compiny in Fort Wayne, which were severally concurred in.

Mr. Bright from the same committee reported the bill to incorporate the Wabash and Erie company in the county of Huntington. Concurred in.

Mr. Baird from a select committee reported to be discharged from the consideration of the subject.

Mr. Chamberlain from the same committee reported a bill for the relief of Elijah Ewing, which was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Caldwell from a select committee reported the bill to the House for the relief of the heirs of Peter Cornelius Keller in Perry county, with a recommendation that it do pass. Mr. Carter in reply to the report of the committee. Lost.

Mr. [illegible] from the committee on corporations reported the bill to incorporate the Lafayette and Indianapolis Turnpike road company, with a recommendation that it do not pass. Mr. Chamberlain in reply to the report of the committee. Lost.

Mr. Chamberlain from the same committee reported the bill to incorporate the Indianapolis and Lafayette