and the remonstrance of Lucy Foster against it; laid on the table.

By Mr Harlan, from citizens of Grant county, praying the location of a State road; referred.

By Mr Jones, from citizens of Blackford county, praying a special act for their county; referred to a select committee.

Reports from Standing Committees.

Mr Stanfield, from the judiciary committee, reported it inexpedient to legislate on the subject of the resolution referred, in relation to the clerks of circuit courts sending up transcripts within ninety days, in cases of appeal to the supreme court; concurred in.

Mr Sleeth, from the same committee, reported against the expediency of legislating on the subject of permitting creditors of decedents to sue the administrator or executor before the expiration of twelve months from the granting of letters of administration; concurred in.

Mr Harvey, from the same committee, reported a bill abolishing docket fees, except to prosecuting attorneys, in criminal cases, for each trial and conviction; passed to a second reading.

Also, in accordance with a resolution, reported that there was no *ne exeat* law in existence, and that it was inexpedient to legislate on the subject at present.

Mr Harlan was opposed to concurring in the report. He thought that such a law was necessary.

Mr Thompson said the fact that there was no such law was proof positive of the duty of the Legislature to enact such an one. It is not uncommon for persons to leave the State with thousands of dollars, leaving unpaid obligations, but not yet due when they left.

On motion of Mr Thompson,

The resolution was recommitted to the same committee.

Mr Porter, from the same committee, reported back the bill in relation to delinquent lands in Shelby county, without amendment; passed to a second reading.

Mr Dunham, from the same committee, reported back, without amendment, the bill legalizing the acts of the board of county commissioners for Grant county; concurred in.

A message was received from the Senate, resolving (with the concurrence of the House) to go into the election of President Judge for the eighth judicial circuit, to-day, at eleven o'clock; and Auditor and Treasurer at half-past two o'clock this day.

Select Committees.

Mr Stewart of F. reported a bill relative to the probate courts of Fayette county; passed to a second reading.

Mr Moore reported back the bill for the relief of the heirs of Thomas Berry, and recommended its passage; passed to a second reading.

Mr Hatfield reported a bill relative to swinging gates on highways; passed to a second reading.

Mr Carnahan reported a bill to vacate a part of the town of Blairsville, in Posey county; passed to a second reading.

Resolutions Introduced.

By Mr Secrest, requiring the doorkeeper to perform the duties of sergeant-at-arms, without any additional compensation.

Mr Crookshank moved to amend by restricting the doorkeeper to two assistants.

Mr Suit moved to lay the resolution and amendment on the table; not agreed to.

The resolution, after some explanation, was adopted.

The message of the Senate, in relation to the elections, was taken up.

Mr Thompson moved to strike out to-day, and insert Tuesday next, in regard to the election of President Judge; which was agreed to.

The remainder of the message was also postponed until Tuesday next; and both were reciprocated with that amendment.

By Mr Crookshank, directing the committee on education to inquire into the expediency of paying competent female teachers from the school fund.

By Mr Dunham, instructing the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the expediency of enacting a law regulating the giving of notice.

By Mr Lutz, instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of extending the time of holding circuit courts in Hamilton county; adopted.

By Mr. Hanna, instructing the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the expediency of postponing the collection of taxes for lands belonging to Volunteers *now* in the Mexican war; adopted.

By Mr. Julian, instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of subjecting choses in action to execution; adopted.

Bills introduced and passed to the second reading.

By Mr. Harlan, to postpone the sale of forfeited canal lands east of the Tippecanoe river.

By Mr. Shields, to amend the act amending the 4th article of the 16th chapter of R. S. of 1843, as far as the same relates to the county of Jackson.

By Mr. Colms, to repeal section 1st, chapter 26, of the Revised Statutes.

By Mr. Parker, in relation to the probate court of Allen county.

By Mr. Julian, authorizing the executor of the will of Jacob Sinks to sell certain real estate.

By Mr. Jones, for the relief of Jacob Emsinburger.

By Mr. Carnahan, to repeal certain acts as far as Posey county is concerned.

By Mr. Hicks, to amend the law in relation to supervisors.

By Mr. Powell, to amend a certain act in relation to the duties of county recorders.

By Mr. Noel, to provide for the gradual and permanent improvement of public roads in this State.

House then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

House met.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; laid on the table and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

The House, in committee of the whole, then proceeded to consider the Governor's message.

On motion of Mr. Dunham, so much of the message as relates to the subject of a convention to revise the State Constitution, was referred to a select committee, consisting of one member from each judicial circuit.

On motion of Mr. Cravens, so much as related to the existing war with Mexico was referred to a select committee.

The other subjects of the message were referred to their appropriate standing committees.

On motion of Mr. Fuller, the committee then rose, reported progress, &c.

Mr. Harlan offered an amendment to the bill legalizing the acts of the board of county commissioners for Grant county; which was accepted; when the bill was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Hull, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 14, 1846.

A message was received from the House, reciprocating the Resolution of the Senate relative to the election of Auditor and Treasurer of State, and President Judge of the 8th Judicial Circuit, with an amendment, that the election take place on Tuesday next at 2 o'clock.

The President laid before the Senate reports from the Branch Bank at Terre Haute and Evansville; which were referred to the committee on the State Bank.

Also, a communication from his Excellency the Governor, appointing JAMES M. HANNA his Private Secretary.

Petitions Presented.

By Mr. Read, of the Pilots at the falls of the Ohio; referred to a committee.

By Mr. Hamrick, for a divorce; referred to a Select Committee.

By Mr. Milligan, of Theophilus Wilson and others, to incorporate them as the "Upper Wabash Canal Company;" referred to a select committee.

By Mr. Green, for the incorporation of a Lodge of Odd Fellows.

By Mr. Osborn, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Reports of Committees.

By Mr. Robinson, from the Judiciary Committee, recommending the passage of an act relating to the office of Auditor of Union county, (abolishing the same;) passed.

By Mr. Logan, from the Committee on Claims, recommending the passage of a bill for the relief of Joseph Dickey and David Queen.

Mr. Murphey moved to refer said bill to the committee on Canals and Internal Improvements.

Mr. Rockhill hoped it would not be so referred—its merits had been discussed before the committee on Claims, and it would go to the House, where it would be again sifted.

Mr. Murphey withdrew the motion, and moved that it be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Henry said there was no doubt it was a meritorious bill.

Mr. Murphey withdrew his motion, when the bill passed to a third reading.

Reports from Select Committees.

By Mr. Hamer, on a bill to change the name of Francis M. Fisher to Francis M. Smith.

By Mr. Parks, on a bill for the relief of Rebecca Goble.

The Message of the House relating to the election of Auditor of State, &c. was taken up.

Mr. Edmonston moved to concur.

Mr. Handy moved to amend by concurring so far as Auditor and Treasurer were concerned, and insert 3 o'clock instead of 11 o'clock on Tuesday; not so amended; when the Senate concurred in the Message.

Mr. Orth offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent of the Wabash and Erie Canal be required to inform the Senate whether there is a sufficiency of water in said Canal at and near the town of America, to justify the State in leasing a portion thereof at that point for the purpose of propeling a grist mill.

Mr. Hamrick offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of enacting a law exempting all the property, both real and personal, belonging to the Indiana Volunteers, now in the service of the United States in Mexico, from sale for taxes until the time of service of the said Volunteers shall have expired, or until they return home, and that the taxes due and owing from such of said volunteers as may have died, or that may hereafter die, or get killed in the service aforesaid, be stricken from the duplicates of the several counties in this State. Provided, also, that the certificate of any officer of said volunteers to that effect shall be sufficient evidence of the death of such Volunteers to the several county auditors, to strike from the tax duplicate the amount of taxes charged to such deceased volunteers, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

By Mr. Verbrike, that the committee on Military Affairs report as to the feasibility of so revising the Military Law, that our able bodied men between 18 and 45 years of age shall not be forced to perform military duty during the busiest portion of the year; adopted.

Joint Resolutions.

By Mr. Hamrick, on the subject of the Cumberland Road; instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their influence on the passage of a law constructing a Railway on the Chumberland road; adopted.

By Mr. Berry of Monroe, on the subject of increasing the monthly pay and donating Public Lands to the Volunteers in the Mexican war; passed by a vote of 48 to 00.

This Resolution instructs our Senators, &c., to use their influence in the passage of a law giving a certain quantity of land to the volunteers in Mexico.

Bills Introduced and Passed to a Second Reading.

By Mr. Beard, to amend the execution laws of this State, requiring that the Clerks of Circuit Courts be not allowed to issue writs of execution without cause: referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Jackson, providing for a special term of the Madison Circuit Court; rules suspended and passed.

By Mr. English, to repeal the 27th section of the 30th Chapter of the Revised Statutes; referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Henry, to authorize the Governor to order special elections for Representatives to Congress.

By Mr. Cuppy, to extend the time of working out the road taxes in certain counties therein named.

Orders of the Day and Bills.

A bill to extend the time of holding Probate Courts in certain counties therein named; passed.

A bill to repeal an act giving docket fees in the ——— Judicial Circuit; passed.

A bill to legalize the proceedings of the Decatur Circuit Court; passed.

A bill to change the time of holding Probate Courts in Greene county; passed.

A bill authorizing the Auditor of Union county to sell certain lands therein named; passed.

Leave was granted to Mr. Osborn to make a Report, being the papers relating to the claim of Smith against the State; which was referred to the committee on Claims.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Leave was granted to Mr. Berry of Franklin, to introduce a bill for the relief of certain heirs; referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The President laid before the Senate the report of the Warden of the State Prison.

On motion, it was laid on the table and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

Also, the President laid before the Senate the Report of the President of the State Bank, and were 500 copies ordered to be printed.

Leave was granted to Mr. Parks, to introduce a bill, providing for the election of township Assessors in certain counties therein named.

Leave was granted to Mr. Handy to make a Report from the Committee on Education, recommending the passage of an act amending an act authorizing the sale of school land in Crawford county; passed.

A message was received from the House, informing the Senate of the passage of an act legalizing the acts of the board of commissioners of Grant county; said message was taken up, and said bill read, and passed.

The following gentlemen were then appointed Tellers on the part of the Senate: in the election of President Judge of the 8th Judicial circuit, Messrs. Handy and Murphy; Auditor, Messrs. Winchell and Hardin; Treasurer, Messrs. English and Holloway.

On motion, the Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the Governor's Message; Mr. Allison in the chair. After the discussion of the message, and referring it to appropriate committees—

On motion, the committee rose, and by their chairman requested that the several references be concurred in, and the committee be discharged from any further consideration thereof; and, on motion, the report was accepted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, December 14, 1846.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Governor, appointing James M. Hanna his private Secretary.

Petitions Presented.

By Mr Fuller, from citizens of Warrick county, to define the boundary line between Gibson and Warrick counties; referred to a select committee.

By Mr Lewis, from citizens of Clay county, in relation to county assessors; referred to a select committee.

By Mr Meredith, from German citizens of Wayne county, on the subject of granting a portion of the common school fund for the support of German schools; referred to the committee previously appointed for the consideration of that subject.

By Mr Hanna, from citizens of Carroll, Richardville, and Cass counties, for the organization of a new county.

On motion of Mr Hanna,

The petition was laid on the table.

By Mr Fuller, on the subject of a divorce.

Mr Fuller said, after the adoption of a resolution by a majority of this House not to receive such petitions, he had intended not to consume any of the time by offering this; but as other members had persisted in presenting like petitions, he thought he might do the same for his constituents.

Mr F. moved its reference to a select committee

Mr Secrest moved to lay on the table; which motion had preference.

Laid on the table—ayes 54, noes 42.

By Mr Parker, from citizens of Allen county, praying the repeal of the act extending the term of the Probate court of that county.

Also, from citizens of Allen and other counties, on the subject of modifying the laws in relation to interest on the sale of canal lands.

By Mr Griffis, from citizens of Randolph county, on the subject of a State road; referred to the committee on roads.

By Mr Hill, from citizens of Jennings county, praying the provisions of the act granting the people of ——— to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, be extended to the county of Jennings.

Reports from Select Committees.

By Mr Stanfield, a bill repealing an act for the relief of the people of Noble, Lagrange, Steuben, and Dekalb counties.

By Mr Clark, to compel speculators to pay a road tax.

Resolutions Introduced.

By Mr Dunham, instructing the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the expediency of permitting the complainant in a bill of chancery to waive in his bill the oath of the defendant or defendants, to the answer of said bill, and when waived, the testimony of two witnesses, &c. will not be necessary. Adopted.

By Mr Palmer, that the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for refunding to the volunteers the amount retained out of their pay for the costs of their transportation from their respective places of residence to New Albany, where the same has been retained, and of commuting the amounts claimed to be due from those who have not as yet paid the expenses of such transportation. Adopted.

By Mr Edwards, that the committee on the judiciary inquire into the expediency of providing a law allowing interest at the usual rate on any open and unpaid account admitted to be just by an executor or administrator, to commence one year after the qualification of said executor or administrator. Adopted.

By Mr Noel, providing for the inquiry into the expediency of granting or otherwise disposing of the Governor's circle and building thereon to the town of Indianapolis, provided the town will erect, within a reasonable time, a building which will afford rooms for officers of State, and a room for political, religious, and State conventions. Adopted.

By Mr Cassatt, that the judiciary committee inquire into the expediency of electing prosecuting attorneys for each county. Adopted.

By Mr. Dowling, that the committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred the proposition to reduce printers' fees for advertising delinquent lists, be also required to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to reduce and regulate the fees of physicians and attorneys; adopted.

By Mr. Holland, that the committee on the judiciary inquire into the expediency of passing a law requiring the proceeds of the practice of attorneys and physicians to be assessed, and a tax be imposed upon the same for the support of common schools; adopted.

By Mr. Moore, instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act requiring the Bank to continue specie payments, and to enable it to maintain them; adopted.

By Mr. Hicks, that the committee on the judiciary inquire into the propriety of so amending the law in relation to holding courts in the fifth judicial circuit, as to allow the Johnson court to hold twelve days; adopted.

By Mr. Hendricks, that the committee on the judiciary inquire into the expediency of authorizing courts, in their discretion, to grant or not grant divorces, solely on the declarations or confessions of the parties, when no other satisfactory evidence of the facts alleged exists, the courts judging of the credibility of the declarations or confessions; adopted.

By Mr. Dole, that the committee on education inquire into the expediency of requiring the return of the number of children between 5 and 21 in school, to be made on or before the 3d Monday of August; adopted.

By Mr. Cassatt, that the committee on the judiciary inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the election of supervisors by the voters of each road district; adopted.

By Mr. Colms, that the committee on the judiciary inquire into the expediency of making additional allowances to jurors and witnesses before justices of the peace; adopted.

By Mr. Green, that the committee on education inquire into the expediency of an equal distribution of the funds arising from the school lands, to be divided in the counties according to the number of white children over five and under twenty; adopted.

By Mr. Wolf, that the committee on the judiciary inquire into the expediency of amending the existing laws so as to allow clerks of circuit courts to issue letters of guardianship in vacation; adopted.

By Mr. Dunham, that the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of enacting certain laws in relation to the time complaints shall be received by grand juries; adopted.

By Mr. Green, that the committee on education inquire into the expediency of amending the school law so as to do away with township trustees when the district is organized; adopted.

By Mr. Watts, that the committee on ways and means inquire into the expediency of passing a law preventing people from getting sick and going to law, in order to save physician's and lawyer's fees; withdrawn.

By Mr. Cassatt, that the committee on education inquire into the expediency of raising the common school fund by taxation; adopted.

By Mr. Hull, that the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the propriety and necessity of prohibiting persons from practicing as surgeons and physycians, unless, they shall have first obtained a license from some medical institution, or a board of physicians constituted and appointed for that purpose; adopted.

Joint Resolutions.

By Mr. Mason, that our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested to advocate the passage of a law increasing the pay of the Volunteers from Indiana, now in service in the Mexican war.

Mr. Cravens moved to amend by inserting, the pay of all the soldiers of the army.

Mr. Secrest opposed the amendment. He said the business of the regular soldiers in the United States army, was war—their duty was constant service, but the volunteers' business, is at home, and by enlisting in the service they must necessarily make great sacrifice in their business pursuits at home. The person who works by the job requires better pay than the person who has constant employment.

Mr. Cravens advocated an increased pay of all soldiers, whether in the regular army or among the volunteers; it would stimulate them in the performance of their duty. There will yet probably be hard service, and inducements should be given to the right kind of persons to enlist.

The resolution was then ordered to the third reading without the amendment.

By Mr. Holman, in relation to changing the land office from Winnemack to Peru; read the first time and passed to the second reading.

Bills introduced and read the first time.

Mr. Watts, to fix the time of holding courts in the tenth judicial district.

Mr. Deam, to compel speculators to pay a road tax equal to actual settlers.

Mr. Shields, to regulate chancery practice.

Mr. Green, to regulate the duties of District Supervisors.

Mr. Dowling, on the subject of liens of Mechanics on buildings.

Mr. Anthony, to reduce the expenses of Floyd county.

By Mr. Watts, to fix the time for the report of the Trustees for the Indiana Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

By Mr. Huffstetter, to regulate the duties of the County Board of Orange county.

By Mr. Powell, to define the duties of Probate Courts.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Wardens of the State Prison.

Bills read the third time and passed.

To amend the act authorizing the people of Fayette County to elect their Seminary Trustees. To incorporate the Decatur County Medical Society. To legalize the publication of delinquent lands of Shelby county. To declare the name of Ann Frank Bower a misprint. To repeal all laws allowing docket fees except in certain cases. To change the time of holding the Probate Court in the county of Delaware. In relation to road tax in Elkhart county. To authorize the County Commissioners of Kosciusco to hold certain real estate. To repeal certain acts so far as the same relate to the county of Jackson.

The House then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Palmer (on leave) introduced a joint resolution suspending the operation of the act providing for a settlement with the former Superintendent of the State prison.

Mr. Dunham made some statements explanatory of the object of the resolution, which was in substance, that Mr. Pratt, the Superintendant, had obtained a contract from the State to make certain improvements for the prison, consisting of stone, iron, and brick-work. The terms of the contract would enable the superintendant to realize an enormous profit on the brick and iron work, but the contract on the stone work was taken so low that no person could do that work alone, and save himself, but taken with the other work, which afforded the heavy profit, the whole together yielded fair and ample compensation.

Mr. Cravens contended the House had no power to suspend the operations of the act, because it is not yet approved, not having received the signature of the Governor. Until the Bill is returned with his approval it is not a law, and consequently its action could not be suspended.

A number of Bills were taken up and read a second time.

After which the House adjourned.

From the Army.

On the 13th ultimo, Gen. Worth left Monterey for Saltillo, taking with him about 1,000 regulars—the 5th and 8th infantry, and Col. Child's artillery battalion. Gen. Taylor went with him, accompanied by an escort of 250 dragoons under the command of Col. May.

The Camargo correspondent of the Picayune notices the rumor with respect to a new revolution in Mexico. He says that Santa Anna has been proclaimed Dictator by his party, but that Valencia demurred, and placing himself at the head of his troops, drove Santa Anna from San Luis. The would-be Dictator retired towards the capital. Although this rumor comes through two channels, yet it lacks an authentic shape. The last regular intelligence from Mexico showed that the country was on the eve of another internal convulsion.

Ampudia is reported to be confined in prison at Nadagara, because of his capitulation at Monterey.

At Camargo from 1,000 to 1,500 are on the sick list. The Camanches have taken a number of pack mules on the route from Monterey to Camargo, and murdered their drivers, who were Mexicans. The funeral of Maj. Ridgley, at Monterey, was very impressive.

Troops are again filling Matamoras, and extending their encampments along the lower Rio Grande. About 300 infantry recruits, who sailed from New York on the 30th October, under Maj. Hawkins, landed there. They will here be drilled, and be ready to serve with any column which may advance from this point. Rumors are daily coming in, respecting the Mexican plans and operations. The natives here, however, are more quiet and docile than a few weeks ago.

Maj. Chase has seized a vessel consigned to the Prussian Consul, and she will be condemned for a violation of the laws of war. Her cargo is valued at $200,000. The McKim experienced a heavy gale on her voyage—losing overboard two passengers. Other vessels sustained heavy damages. The Lipan Indians are annoying travellers on the Corpus Christi road. An affray occurred at Matamoras, in which an Italian was killed, and two Texans wounded. Colonel Thomas's regiment had reached Matamoras.

At Camargo, two of the Tennessee Regiment were killed by the Mexicans, and it so incensed the soldiers that they forgot for a moment all sense of propriety and discipline, and in retaliation commenced shooting Mexicans wherever they could be found. It was reported that 25 or 30 had been killed by Tennessee rifles. To put a stop to it Gen. Patterson ordered the roll to be called every two hours, and any man who did not answer to his name was court-martialed.

☞A confidential correspondent of the Brookville American speaks of the Supreme Bench as follows:

"An abstract of the decisions is regularly published in the Journal and Sentinel, to which I refer you for information on that subject. A great deal has been said and done, as you well know, in reference to filling the Supreme Bench, and I am not now going to say much about it. In regard to Mr. Perkins, I believe it would be but justice to say that he is fully equal, if not beyond the public expectations in regard to him."

Clarkson will soon have to be read out of the whig party for his imprudence in admitting that any democrat can fill the place of Supreme Judge with success.

We respectfully suggest to the members of the Legislature, that when they repeal the "*Morris Fraud Law*," they should embalm the name of its pious author in the act of repeal; that the memory of the two may go down to posterity together, and be perpetuated as long as the records of the State shall last.

Indiana State Sentinel.

WEEKLY EDITION.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, DEC. 17, 1846.

Our Terms.

The following will hereafter be the *permanent* terms of the *Weekly Indiana State Sentinel:*

☞Payments to be made always in advance.

One copy, one year,	$2.00
Three copies, one year,	5.00
Five copies, one year,	8.00
Ten copies, one year,	15.00
Twenty copies, one year, directed to one person,	20.00

Semi-Weekly.

(Published three times a week during the session.)

One copy,	$4.00
Three copies,	$10.00
One copy during the session,	1.00
Three or more copies, each	75

Weekly circulation of the State Sentinel, 4,560.

The President's Message.

The President's message, which we have had the satisfaction to lay before our readers, is an admirable document. Statesmanlike in conception, and lucid in composition, it is a highly creditable specimen of a State paper. Its great length is fully atoned for by the masterly exposition of the causes of our war with Mexico, and its graphic history of the operations of our government, both before and since the commencement of hostilities. It affords a triumphant refutation of the calumnious assertions cast upon the government, by those papers whose only sympathies seem to be enlisted on the side of our public enemies, be those enemies who they may; and whose vision is so clouded by partisan prejudice, that they can see nothing in our own government but wrong and outrage, and nothing in our enemies but injured innocence. The reason given for the extended view presented in the message, of our relations with Mexico, is contained in the following extract, which at the same time administers a dignified rebuke to the treasonable spirit, which during every stage of these difficulties has manifested itself:

"I deem it my duty to present to you, on the present occasion, a condensed review of the injuries we had sustained, of the causes which led to the war, and of its progress since its commencement. This is rendered the more necessary because of the misapprehensions which have prevailed to some extent as to its origin and true character. The war has been represented as unjust and unnecessary, and as one of aggression on our part upon a weak and injured enemy. Such erroneous views, though entertained by but few, have been widely circulated not only at home, but have been spread throughout Mexico and the whole world. A more effectual means could not have been devised to encourage the enemy and protract the war, than to advocate and adhere to their cause, and thus give them 'aid and comfort.'"

The discussion of the other questions of a national character, is brief, pertinent and comprehensive.

It is not our intention to give an exposition of the message, for the reason that full justice cannot be done to it, except by a perusal. Our only object is to express our gratification with its contents, and to ask for it what we hope it will receive, an attentive and candid examination, by every one of our readers.

Public Advertising.

At the Editor's Convention, on Thursday evening last, the subject of public advertising was freely discussed, and the conclusion come to, by all present, was, that it is just and proper that all public advertisements should be published on no other or better terms for the State or counties than for private individuals; indeed the rate paid for official advertisements must, in the end, govern the price of those published for private individuals. Great confusion has heretofore arisen in consequence of an attempt on the part of the Legislature, in former years, to make a show of retrenchment in this particular. The reason why official advertisements should be published for less than those of the merchant, the mechanic, the professional man or farmer, has never been satisfactorily given, and indeed, never can be.

With regard to the terms retrenchment and economy which are in the mouths of some, who are the first to avail themselves of the labors of editors to place them in office, and the first to prostrate him in his business when opportunity offers to make *political capital*, (a term in its meaning now synonymous with *humbuggery*,) it may be proper to remark, that in publishing delinquent lists of lands offered to be sold for taxes, the general finances of the State are not at all interfered with in their publication. The delinquent, or his lands, if sold, pays all expenses—amounting to a small sum for each delinquency. All citizens of the State, whose lands are not advertised for taxes, have no interest in the matter, either individually or as tax-payers. The printer, however, should not be allowed an unreasonable compensation, and it is right that there should be uniformity throughout the State. The State also has no loss or gain in the fee of the printer for advertisements of lands mortgaged to the different trust funds, sheriffs' sales, &c. &c.—they are all taxed up against the individuals interested. These facts, we believe, are not generally understood, and the present being a crisis in the affairs of Indiana that requires a rigid economy; the public feeling, in this particular, is too frequently invoked to accomplish objects in which the people at large have no interest.

The Legislature should guard the rights of all her citizens—the unfortunate delinquent, either to the public or to individuals, whose property is advertised by the officer, should not be subject to exorbitant costs or charges, but while such things are necessary, the printer should not be the only marked object of retrenchment, whilst all others concerned are receiving a full compensation for their labors. As there is a bill now pending before the Senate on this subject, we trust a word to the wise will be sufficient.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Being a bachelor and a man of leisure, I am fond of killing time by attending upon the sessions of the Legislature, and speculating upon the characters of members and others who, like myself, are "lookers on here in Vienna." I am in the habit of sketching the peculiarities of those who attract my notice, and if you think that any of my notes would interest your readers, they are at your service. It may be that my impressions of some of these characters may be more favorable than their political opponents would think to be just, but as I am no politician, and find it most agreeable to my own feelings to think as well as possible of my fellow men, I prefer to err on the side of charity, if at all.

Yours truly, NEMO.

HEADS OF THE SENATE.

PARIS C. DUNNING, now Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, is a gentleman of liberal education, and has graduated and practised in the professions of medicine and law. His head appears to be small, but his temperament indicates great mental activity, and his face is now bronzed by a southern sun. He speaks fluently and with marked emphasis. His style, both in speaking and writing, is nervous and bold. His manner is frank, and he seems never to be afraid of taking responsibility. Many reports are circulated to his prejudice, but he appears to be abundantly able to defend himself. He possesses the qualities calculated to make him an excellent presiding officer.

On the right and in front of the President's chair sits GODLOVE S. ORTH, the Senator from Tippecanoe. He is of a light complexion, and slightly inclined to corpulency. His manner is rather graceful than dignified, and he is one of the most pleasing and persuasive speakers in the Senate. His genius is versatile, but he possesses very little profundity. Urbane in manners and fluent in conversation, he is likely to be most esteemed for his social qualities. He will never suffer martyrdom. He is a lawyer by profession.

A little to the left of the chair, and one seat from the front, is WM. H. STOCKWELL, the Senator from Vanderburgh. He is rather tall, and wears auburn whiskers. Doctor Stockwell has been an eminent practitioner in medicine, but is now engaged in trade. His composition is remarkable for chasteness and perspicuity of style. As a speaker he is quite unassuming, yet he always speaks to the point and with brevity and effect. He is a man of decided talent, and will be a very useful Senator.

That thin visaged man, with light hair and receding forehead, is DAVID P. HOLLOWAY, one of the Senators from Wayne, and a printer and editor by profession. He is quick of apprehension, defective in judgment, bold and positive in speech, and persevering in his advocacy of or opposition to measures. He will not compromise for the sake of peace, nor can he be easily convinced if in error; yet if he once becomes your friend, he will back you through fire and water.

On the extreme left, WM. ROCKHILL, the Senator from Allen, a gentleman with gray hair, which he wears very short, may be always seen in his seat. A more upright man is not to be found in the Senate. He is prompt and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, speaks but little, and in a weak, thin voice; but is always listened to with respect, and his suggestions have marked weight with the body of the Senate.

The Senator from Parke, WM. G. COFFIN, is not so morose as he looks to be at the first glance. A closer observation will detect a lurking humor, though of a sarcastic kind, for which he is remarkable. A kinder hearted man does not exist, yet his indignation, when roused, is terrible. His favorite weapon is no Damascus blade of keen edge and fine temper, but with a war club in one hand and a battle axe in the other, he rushes into the melee of debate, dealing Llows in every direction, and as some have reason to know, with fatal effect. He is a mechanic, yet possesses mental energy which often gives him an ascendancy over those who are devoted by profession to intellectual pursuits. In a word, he is not to be sneezed at.

By the President of the United States.

☞IN pursuance of an act of Congress, approved on the eleventh day of July, 1846, entitled, "An act to authorize the President of the United States to sell the reserved mineral lands in the States of Illinois and Arkansas, and Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, supposed to contain lead ore," I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that, public sales of the lands HERETOFORE WITHHELD FROM SALE, in the State of ILLINOIS, ON ACCOUNT OF THE VALUABLE LEAD MINES THEREIN, will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices, in said State, at the periods hereinafter designated, to-wit:

At the Land Office at DIXON, commencing on Monday, the fifth day of April next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following townships and fractional townships, viz:

North of the base line and east of the fourth principal meridian.

Fractional townships twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, of range one.

Townships twenty-seven and twenty-eight, and fractional township twenty-nine, of range two.

Townships twenty-seven and twenty-eight, and fractional township twenty-nine, of range three.

The north half of township twenty-seven, township twenty-eight, and fractional township twenty-nine, of range four.

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Fractional townships twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, of range one.

Fractional townships twenty-eight and twenty-nine, of range two.

At the land office at SHAWNEETOWN, commencing on Monday, the nineteenth day of April next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following sections and parts of sections, viz.:

South of the base line and east of the third principal meridian.

Sections *twenty-two* to *twenty-nine*, inclusive, and sections *thirty-two* to *thirty-six*, inclusive, of township eleven; sections *one* to *five*, inclusive, and sections *eight* to *twelve*, inclusive, in township twelve, of range seven.

Sections *three* to *nine*; inclusive, sections *fifteen* to *twenty-two*, inclusive, and sections *twenty-five* to *thirty-six*, inclusive, of township eleven; sections *one, two, three*, the north half and southeast quarter of section *four*; sections *five* to *eleven*, inclusive; the southwest quarter of section *twelve*; the north half of section *fourteen*, and sections *fifteen* to *eighteen*, inclusive, in township twelve, of range nine.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from the sales; also all quarter quarter sections covered in whole, or in part, by those mining leases which shall not be determined by the day fixed for the commencement of the sales.

Pre-emption claims will not be allowed to any of the above lands, until after the same shall have been offered at the public sale, and become subject to private entry; and all of such lands as contain a mine or mines of lead ore actually discovered and being worked, will be sold in such legal subdivision or subdivisions as will include such mine or mines, at not less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of) and no longer; and no private entries of land in the townships and fractional townships so offered will be admitted until after the expiration of two weeks from the commencement of said sales.

In further execution of the said act, I have caused the Commissioner of the General Land Office to publish with this proclamation a brief description of the mineral regions in which these lands lie, and of the lands now offered for sale, which he has prepared from official documents and other means of information.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this eighth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty, six. By the President: JAMES K. POLK.

JAMES H. PIPER, *Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.*

The lands in the DIXON district, embraced in the above proclamation of the President of the United States, were explored by Mr. Owen, the geologist of the State of Indiana, under instructions from the Treasury Department, and in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed 6th February, 1839. The able report of this gentleman, published as document No. 239, House of Representatives, first session of 26th Congress, shows that those lands include all the productive mines, and the entire region in which, from observations during his survey, there is reason to believe that valuable veins of ore may readily be found. Further, that in 1839, the lead mines of Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, though only partially worked, produced upwards of thirty millions pounds of lead—those of Illinois yielding their full proportion—and that the whole district, if properly mined, would yield one hundred and fifty millions pounds per annum.

These lands being situated on and near the Missisippi and Fever rivers, the cost of transporting the products of them to St. Louis is only about fifteen cent per hundred pounds. The soil is of excellent quality, and yields abundantly all the products of that latitude.

The lands in the SHAWNEETOWN district have not been explored as fully as those in Dixon. Recent discoveries have been made, however, of rich veins of the sulphuret of lead and zinc, contiguous to and on both sides of these lands, indicating the existence of similar deposites within them. The facilities for manufacturing white and red lead are represented as being ample; and as the lands are situated within about seven miles of the Ohio river, the metal, in any form, can be transported to all the principal markets at a trifling cost. JAMES H. PIPER,

Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.

September 8th, 1846. 33-18w1s

By the President of the United States.

☞IN pursuance of an act of Congress, approved on the eleventh day of July, 1846, entitled, "An act to authorize the President of the United States to sell the reserved mineral lands in the States of Illinois and Arkansas, and Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, supposed to contain lead ore," I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the land office at DUBUQUE, in the Territory of Iowa, commencing on Monday, the eighth day of March next, for the sale of the public lands HERETOFORE WITHHELD FROM SALE ON ACCOUNT OF THE VALUABLE LEAD MINES THEREIN, within the following townships and fractional townships, known as the RICH LEAD MINE DISTRICT, to-wit:

North of the base line and east of the fifth principal meridian.

Townships eighty-eight, eighty-nine, and ninety, and fractional township ninety-one, of range one.

Township eighty-eight, and fractional townships eighty-nine, ninety, and ninety-one, of range two.

Township eighty-seven, and fractional townships eighty-eight and eighty-nine, of range three.

Fractional townships eighty-seven and eighty-eight, of range four.

Fractional township eighty-seven, of range five.

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Township ninety, and fractional township ninety-one, of range one.

Fractional townships ninety-one, ninety-two, and ninety-three, of range two.

Township ninety-one, of range three.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, and other purposes, will be excluded from sale; also all quarter quarter sections covered in whole, or in part, by those mining leases, which shall not be determined by the day fixed for the commencement of these sales.

Pre-emption claims will not be allowed to any of the above lands, until after they have been offered at public sale, and become subject to private entry; and all of such lands as contain a mine or mines of lead ore actually discovered and being worked, will be sold in such legal subdivision or subdivisions as will include such mine or mines, at not less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

The sale will be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of) and no longer; and no private entries of land in the townships and fractional townships so offered will be admitted until after the expiration of two weeks from the commencement of said sale.

In further execution of the said act, I have caused the Commissioner of the General Land Office to publish with this proclamation a brief description of the mineral regions in which these lands lie, and of the lands now offered for sale, which he has prepared from official documents and other means of information.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this fifth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-six. By the President: JAMES K. POLK.

JAMES H. PIPER, *Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.*

The lands in the mineral regions, embraced in the above proclamation of the President of the United States, are believed to contain the richest mines of lead that have yet been discovered; the ore yielding about eighty per cent. of pure metal. Copper, also, has been found in this region in considerable quantities.

Great advantages are said to exist for the manufacture of lead in various forms, particularly into *shot*, the river banks being so elevated as to afford little or no expense in the erection of towers; and the ore, from its great purity, may be manufactured into shot by the first smelting.

The location of these mines being near the Mississippi river, affords great facilities of transportation, the average cost of which to St. Louis is about fifteen cents per hundred pounds. The soil is represented as being unusually fertile, producing all the small grains in great abundance, and furnishing excellent range for cattle—thus presenting equal inducements to the agriculturist and the miner.

The DUBUQUE mines in fractional