INDIANA LEGISLATURE---1849-50.

[OFFICIAL AND COMPLETE.]

SENATORS HOLDING OVER.

		Dem.	W.
Allen, Wells, &c.	F. P. Randall,	1	0
Barth'm'w & Jennings,	W. Herod,	0	1
Boone, Hamilton, &c.	W. Garver,	1	0
Clark,	Jas. G. Read,	1	0
Daviess and Martin,	A. Houghton,	0	1
Elkhart, &c.	D. Martin,	1	0
Gibson,	S. Miller,	1	0
Grant, &c.	J. S. Buckles,	1	0
Harrison,	W. A. Porter,	0	1
Huntington, &c.	Henry Day,	0	1
Hendricks,	J. S. Harvey,	0	1
Henry,	Geo. Evans,	1	0
Jackson, &c.	E. G. English,	1	0
Jefferson,	W. Hendricks, Jr.	0	1
Johnson,	F. Hardin,	1	0
Knox,	A. T. Ellis,	0	1
Lawrence,	M. A. Malott,	1	0
Madison and Hancock,	T. D. Walpole,	0	1
Morgan,	A. B. Conduit,	0	1
Monroe and Brown,	T. M. Adams,	1	0
Orange and Crawford,	D. Huffstetter,	1	0
Owen and Greene,	L. H. Rousseau,	0	1
Parke, &c.	W. P. Dole,	0	1
Putnam,	A. D. Hamrick,	0	1
Perry, &c.	C. C. Graham,	1	0
Posey, &c.	E. R. James,	1	0
Ripley,	W. T. S. Cornett,	0	1
Rush,	A. W. Hubbard,	0	1
Shelby,	J. M. Sleeth,	1	0
Warren, &c.	W. G. Montgomery,	0	1
Washington,	John I. Morrison,	1	0
Wabash, &c.	J. D. Cassatt,	0	1
Wayne,	D. P. Holloway,	0	1

NEW SENATORS.

Carroll and Clinton,	Thomas Kinnard,	1	0
Dearborn,	Jas. P. Milliken,	1	0
Fayette and Union,	John S. Reid,	1	0
Floyd,	J. B. Winstandley,	1	0
Marion,	Nicholas McCarty,	0	1
Montgomery,	Joseph Allen,	1	0
Ohio and Switzerland,	John Woods,	1	0
St. Joseph, &c.,	Norman Eddy,	1	0
Tippecanoe,	John W. Odell,	0	1
Cass, Howard, &c.,	G. B. Walker,	1	0
Laporte, &c.,	Abr. Teegarden,	0	1
Decatur,	James Morgan,	0	1
Vigo, Sullivan, &c.,	James M. Hanna,	1	0
Franklin,	Geo. Berry,	1	0
Fountain,	R. W. Lyon,	1	0
Randolph, &c.,	Jacob Brugh,	1	0
Noble, &c.,	R. J. Dawson,	1	0
		29	21

REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED.

		Dem.	W.
Allen,	Ochmig Bird,	1	0
Adams and Wells,	S. S. Mickle,	1	0
Bartholomew,	G. B. Hart,	1	0
	Thomas Essex,	1	0
Benton, Jasper, &c.,	W. H. Salter,	1	0
Boone,	L. C. Dougherty,	1	0
Blackford and Jay,	Robt. Huey,	1	0
Cass and Howard,	C. D. Murray,	0	1
Clark,	J. G. Caldwell,	1	0
	J. S. Athon,	1	0
Crawford,	John Landiss,	1	0
Carroll,	Samuel Weaver,	1	0
Clay,	F. B. Yocum,	1	0
Daviess,	B. Goodwin,	0	1
Decatur,	W. J. Robinson	0	1
Dearborn,	Daniel Conaway,	1	0
	J. F. Watkins,	1	0
Delaware,	Samuel Orr,	0	1
Dubois,	H. W. Barker,	1	0
Elkhart,	M. C. Dougherty,	1	0
	J. H. Defrees,	0	1
Fountain,	A. M. Carnahan,	0	1
Fayette,	Charles M. Stone,	0	1
Floyd,	Joshua B. Farnsley,	1	0
Franklin,	A. J. Ross,	1	0
	John Cleaver,	1	0
Gibson,	S. M. Holcomb,	1	0
Greene,	Andrew Humphreys,	1	0
Grant,	J. W. Dodd,	1	0
Huntington & Whitley,	J. S. Cotton,	1	0
Harrison,	G. P. R. Wilson,	0	1
Henry,	Simon Summers,	0	1
	S. W. Stewart,	0	1
Hendricks,	Samuel A. Russell,	0	1
Hamilton,	Thomas Harvey,	1	0
	William Stoops,	1	0
Hancock,	John Alley,	1	0
Jackson,	Samuel T. Wells,	1	0
Jennings,	Hiram Prather,	0	1
Jefferson,	John H. Bowen,	0	1
	A. C. Thom,	0	1
	W. C. Hillis,	0	1
Johnson,	Gilderoy Hicks,	1	0
Knox,	H. B. Shepherd,	0	1
Kosciusko,	W. C. Graves,	0	1
Lagrange and Noble,	R. D. Keeney,	0	1
Lawrence,	G. W. Carr,	1	0
Laporte,	A. H. Robinson,	0	1
	William Millikan,	0	1
Morgan,	A. M. Dellevan,	1	0
Miami and Wabash,	A. A. Cole,	0	1
Monroe and Brown,	Lemuel Gentry,	1	0
Marion,	William Robson,	1	0
	Isaac W. Hunter,	1	0
Madison,	Evan Ellis,	1	0
Montgomery,	J. F. Harney,	1	0
	Wm. Campbell,	0	1
Martin,	Wm. E. Niblack,	1	0
Marshall and Fulton,	Hugh Miller,	1	0
Ohio and Switzerland,	John W. Spencer,	1	0
	John W. Wright,	0	1
Orange,	W. F. Sherrod,	1	0
Owen,	Jas. F. Miller,	0	1
Porter and Lake,	L. Warrinet,	1	0
Perry,	Fred. Conner,	0	1
Pike,	James R. Withers,	1	0
Posey,	M. T. Carnahan,	1	0
	Geo. W. Thomas,	1	0
Putnam,	W. D. Allen,	1	0
	Higgins Lane,	0	1
Parke,	Samuel H. Johnson,	1	0
	Andrew Tinbrook,	0	1
Ripley,	Hiram Knowlton,	0	1
Rush,	H. B. Hill,	0	1
	G. Rush,	0	1
Randolph,	Elza Lank,	0	1
	James Brown,	1	0
	James K. O'Haver,	1	0
Sullivan,	James H. Weir,	0	1
Steuben and DeKalb,	Edw. R. May,	1	0
Spencer,	John W. Graham,	0	1
Scott,	A. A. Morrison,	0	1
St. Joseph,	Mark Whinery,	0	1
Shelby,	Geo. W. Brown,	1	0
Tipton and Clinton,	Ephraim Byers,	1	0
Tippecanoe,	A. L. Patterson,	1	0
	Thomas O'Neal,	0	1
	Isaac Shelby,	0	1
Union,	James Leviston,	1	0
Vermillion,	R. J. Gessie,	0	1
Vanderburgh	W. R. Greathouse,	1	0
Vigo,	W. K. Edwards,	0	1
	L. A. Burnet,	0	1
Warrick,	Armer Reed,	0	1
Wayne,	James Elder,	1	0
	Isaac N. Beard,	1	0
	Oliver Butler,	0	1
Warren,	R. A. Chandler,	1	0
Washington,	J. L. Menaugh,	1	0
	Jas. A. Cravens,	1	0
		58	42
Senate,		29	21
		87	63
		63	
Democratic majority on joint ballot,		24	

SPEECH AT YORK.—We hasten to lay before our readers the brilliant speech delivered by Gen. Taylor at York. We are indebted for it to the indefatigable Baltimore Argus. Read—read—read!

"Fellow-citizens and ladies: I cannot be expected from the fatigue I have endured to-day, to make a set speech to you to-day. I can only say, I thank you for this—th—kind—oh—reception. I can only say, *I shall endeavor to carry out the principles of the party that brought me into power.* I thank you for the honor you have done me this day."

There it is. There is his profession of faith. The 'PARTY *that brought me into power!*' Zachary Washington once wrote, 'I'll be the President of NO PARTY.'

News Extraordinary from California.

We encounter the following letter in a New York paper. It must be read to be appreciated. Whatever doubts may be entertained of the other accounts we have had from Sacramento, it will hardly do for any one to doubt this. Some may laugh at it; but their laughing cannot but be good in these cholera times:

"A LETTER FROM THE DIGGINS."

VALLEY OF THE SACRAMENTO, April 20, '49.

Eddytors of the Sundy Times—When I wrote before spades was trumps—now it's dimunds. These preshus stuns is found in brilyant perfusion on the brow of the Sarah Nevady, and several as large as tenix eggs has been seen in a mountain of gold, dis kivered last week, near the Sam Joking; and when the snow melts it is supposed that many of the first water will come down with the current. Seed dimunds is remarkabut plenty, but a law has been made agen gatherin 'em, because it spoils the futur crop. None is aloud to be gathered under the size of a piece of chauk. Emrulds abounds, but nobody is green enough to pick 'em up when they can get dimunds. Other jools is a drug. Beyand the plains, on what they call a plato of the mountings, bushels of little peaces of silver has been dug up, which is very convenyent for small change.

A stream runnin' into Feather River, and partiklarly rich in gold, has recently been diskivered by a German kompany, and they have skewered the joint ownership by the threatening to knife any one th y catch poaching on their fork. In honor of some outlandish Dutch water privilege, they call it the River Rhine-o. Some of the xplorin 'sociation which has gone far into the intereyur, sends word that the sile there is all solid gold sot with roobees, but nobody bleves these out lying parties.

The depth of the odiferous sands on the Sacrymento is fortyeight feet eleven inches and three quarters. Wherever we find traces of gold, we sink shafts and draw it up with horses. The sand is so tarnation heavy it puts the mustangs to their metal, I tell you; but there's no help for 'em; they must hang on with all their might and mane, or down they go, and then it's all up with 'em.

'Mense quantities of gold, at the very least, has been sent to San Francisco for some time back, and as fast as it is got in it is turned into ingots. Theves cannot egzist at the diggins—being hung on the slightest suspi-hum. Grub is moderate; floods of spiritus nater very dear. All kinds of salt provisions is sold for a song; the tavern keepers' most given 'em away in order to permote thirst. Salt pork is $5 a hogshead, and brandy $10 a half pint. Hows'ever, as gold is plenty, every Jack has his gill.

This puts me in mind of the moose by the steamer *California*, that a ship load of young women was a coming out on a marryin' spekelashun, with one Mrs. Farnham as shoopercargo. We lo-k for the same anxshusly. What is gold—what is preshus stuns without wimmen? Nuthin but vanity and vexashun of spirit. Solomon says—I read it t'other day on a page of Proverbs I was a goin to use for waddin—Solomon says a wurtshus 'ooman is more preshus than roobies, and in a kuntry without pettycoat one feels the force of the remark. When a man has wealth he wants hares to leave it to; and in course—no wives no hares. You couldn't send me out one could you? I mean a wife, not a hare. If she's sum pitted with the small-pox even, I woodent care. The ordinariest goods is valuable when there is none in the market. There's duzzens I woodent a looked at in the States, that 'ud now be thankfully received and no questions axed. You can say, and truly, that I'm worth more 'an my weight in gold, for I've got quarter of a ton of it in store at San Francisco, besides a sprinkling of dimunds.

We have a sort of make-shift government here, (no allushun to the paragraff above,) got up extrupenry as one may say, that answers purty wel for a nu kuntry. Gen. Smith aint no body. He is a clever chap and a spunky, no doubt o that; but he haint got no more athority than a child in arms, if thar was sich a thing in the settlement. He ishoos general orders and proclamashuns and sich truck, and the people read 'em, perlite literatoor bein scarce; but wen they've red 'em, they laif, and shet one eye, and go and do just as they d—n please. It's allus so in nu kuntries.

Agriculture in California is purty much left to natur. It sticks in folks' crop to be soeing coin when they can dig gold, and so they all go to the placers to make hay while the sun shines. This is the monster deposit bank of the universal world, and we're all cashers and directors. Bring yer 'taters here if you want 'em dug, we can't take the trouble to raise 'em. The only vegetable we cultyvate is the root of all evil, and if you'll send us the frutes of the airth, you can have that exchange.

The rainy season bein over, the weather is settled. I bleeve the heat hasn't been below 99 for a week, which, with bad rum, has proved fatal to some constitooshuns. Emigrants of all kinds and kuntries keeps pourin in by land and water, and the populashun is very promiscuous. We Mericans keeps the upper hand of furriners so far; but it takes considerable powder and ball. Colt's pills is fine for munity. The *bottle* causes a good many musses, but the *barrel* allus stops 'em. I shall probably ship my pile by the *Californy*, and if I escape the cholera, the injuns and the yaller fever going through Mexico, you may 'spect to see me before very long, and perhaps sooner.

A DISBANDED VOLUNTEER.

MAIL AND WAR STEAMSHIPS.—Government appears to be paying considerable attention to the building of mail steamships, so as to combine with this, their more peaceful purpose, their capability of conversion into war steamers, if occasion shall call for such a change. This is a proper precaution on the part of Government. The great and growing commerce of the United States, its vast possessions and extensive sea coast, all indicate what its maritime power is destined to be, and how exposed the interests of the country would be in this branch of its trade, unless with its increase, there should be corresponding means of protection, which will be found in steam, the new element of naval power and superiority. Great Britain has set an example in this respect which the United States has not been slow to follow, as the only power which can ever successfully compete with the assumed supremacy of the former upon the seas. These steamships, as built under Government directions, will be formidable rivals in trade or war with the English steamers. They are to be commanded as the English steamers, by naval officers, who will obtain in this mode that experience which may be used with advantage in the naval service. We see by a paragraph in the New York Post that two of the West India mail steamships, adapted to war purposes, and for carrying the United States mails between New York, Charleston, Havana, New Orleans and Chagres, are nearly completed. The Ohio, the first of the line, will be ready by the first of next month; the Georgia, by the first of October. The Post gives the following interesting particulars respecting their capacity and power:

It will be recollected that some months after the contract was closed for building these steamers, and the necessary arrangements made for commencing the work, government decided to increase their size to nearly double that stipulated in the original contract, it having decidided that vessels adapted to war purposes in the Atlantic, should be of the largest class. Hence the delay beyond what was first anticipated. The original proposition was for 1500 tons burthen, but subsequently, at the request of government, their size was increased to nearly double that capacity. Three more of larger dimensions are to be ready by the 1st of January, 1852, forming a semi-monthly line between the places above mentioned. The Ohio is 3000 tons burthen, 265 feet long, 46 feet beam, 33 feet depth of hold, and draws 12 feet water when loaded for sea. She has four decks, two of which are capable of carrying guns of the largest size. In case of war will carry three Paixhan guns of 140 lbs. shot, and eight of 120, three miles range. She has two powerful side lever marine engines, of 600 horse power each. Capacity of boilers 130 tons; diameter of cylinder 7½ feet, with 8 feet stroke of piston. Diameter of water wheels 36 feet, paddles 10 feet face. She has state room accommodations for 300, and temporary births for as many more. All her interior arrangements are calculated to insure comfort and safety to her passengers. There is probably no sea steamer afloat in any country, that equals in all respects this noble vessel. When we add that George Law is the contractor and builder of this splendid specimen of naval architecture, we bear the most conclusive testimony to its perfection. The Ohio is to be commanded by Lieut. Schenck. It may not be out of place to add, that this system of carrying the marine mails originated with Col. A. G. Sloo, of Ohio, in honor of which State the first ship is named.

The Loudon (Va.) Chronicle, whose sympathies are evidently with the cause of Freedom, rebukes Mr. Venable for his threat about confiscating the debts due in the South to Northern citizens, and remarks: "No rights that belong to the States of the South will ever be trampled on with impunity, while Virginia or Maryland, as well as the Carolinas, can raise a voice or an arm for their defence and protection; but none, who have their vision, can fail to perceive that *the rights* alluded to are our greatest misfortune; and that, under the Providence of God, the waning desire for their continuance, amongst our own people, is the real source of these ebullitions of fanaticism! * * Wise and patriotic men, *North and South*, believe slavery to be an evil, if not to the slave, at least to the white race; and they are all willing, nay, anxious, that when the means of its annihilation (unaccompanied by injustice and evil) shall be presented, it shall be dissipated and forever banished from the land. At the present hour, the best and purest men of Kentucky are earnestly discussing the means of effecting this; in Missouri, the same purpose has taken hold of the popular mind; and everywhere the desire exists. Virginia will not be tardy when the hour comes. But neither premature efforts nor Southern mock 'chivalry' will influence the action of her people."

From the Journal of Commerce.

Paul Nyary the Great Hungarian Statesman.

Nothing is so instructive and interesting as biographies, and particularly of such distinguished contemporaries as seem destined by Providence to be the guides of a nation in the dark and stormy days of a revolution. Paul Nyary is such a one. Among all the leaders who have acquired laurels in the great Hungarian war of Independence, whether in the battle-field or in the national assembly, Paul Nyary is one of the most resolute and far-seeing. His face sometimes earnest and quiet, and sometimes visibly agitated by strong passions, gives indications of the sudden rotation of all his moral and spiritual wheels, and of the flood of thoughts which set them in so powerful motion.

Nyary is one of the most thorough revolutionists. Under the flag of patriotism he debated most violent and intricate questions, never being disgusted with them. If at one moment he seemed overpowered, he gathered new strength, and in the next defeated his opposers. The storm might roar from whatever part, the ship of Nyary was always sailing with the wind. With a vulcan nature, and a head full of expedients and inexhaustible in resources, he does not find in Hungary his equal in quick comprehension, sound judgment and enterprising spirit.

A splendid, bold speaker, he understands entirely the revolutionary character of the present time, its just limits, and unites in himself all the qualities requisite to win upon the affections of the great masses of the people. With an eye full of fire, gesticulations showing energy and resolution, and a general display of all human passions and sentiments, he is able to make such an impression on his audience as occasions may demand. Sometimes by connexion of thoughts and significant words, he converts trivial sentiments into sublime ones. He throws himself into discussions as the Hussar throws himself into skirmishes, and woe to those who are attacked by him. He is an irreconcilable enemy to hypocrites and to courtiers; and this class of people fear him as they would a demon. He pursues them at all times, and at every place, in their private and public affairs.

Nyary is the chief of the most resolute party in the National Assembly. It was he who opposed the first Hungarian ministers, (under the presidency of Count Batheany,) making new treaties with the Austrian court, and entering into fruitless and dangerous agreements with it. It was he and his party who made head, even against Kossuth in the proposals to give to the Austrian Emperor assistance in the war with Italy. It was he and his party who refused to imitate the Austrian rule in the organization of the Hungarian army. It was he who addressed the deputies from Transylvania, who were inclined to favor the cause of the king, in the following style: "Cowards and traitors, as you are! You will break your oath. Go back to your home with this conviction, and show yourselves worthy to be the slaves of that grand Lama who is worshiped only by his impotent, silly and idiot servants; but if you do so, we will wage the war with you, and you will be condemned by God and your countrymen, having reduced them to misery and endless grief. You will then awake from your unfortunate presumption and errors, but too late."

Without Nyary the Hungarian revolution of March would have turned out as disastrously for the holy cause of liberty as elsewhere in Europe. He alone, defended and kept alive a policy of so great consequences that even Kossuth found it too daring, because the national existence was at stake; but at the discussion in the National Assembly, he was triumphant in his principles. He is a statesman who has not for a moment relaxed in his dignity, determination and vigilance. His speeches, too, are characterized by no deceitfulness, no paraphrases, no equivocations, no tirades. He seizes entirely the object—he examines and analyzes it with a spiritual power given only to such men. Nothing is more striking to the heart of the spectator than his whole countenance in the midst of the storm of debate. When he rises to speak, the cool friend of liberty must become the most fiery enthusiast, being as thunder-sticken as if Jupiter himself agitated the surrounding atmosphere. The enemy of liberty becomes at once paralyzed and appalled, as if before the head of Medusa.

The above is taken in substance from a German paper. L. R. BREISACH.

The Tailors' Strike in Boston.

The tailors' strike in Boston still continues. The Mayor has offered his mediation between the journeymen tailors and the employers who refuse to pay the proposed scale of prices. There is danger that a large number of familes will be thrown upon the city for support, if the strike is continued much longer. At a hearing before the Mayor, on Monday, an intelligent delegation of the operatives only attended, and from the *Herald's* account we take the following:

Mr. P. Walsh said from the commencement they had not expected their employers to meet them, as an enquiry must then have taken place which would have shown the public facts which were almost incredible.

A long conversation ensued as to the amount of reduction which had lately taken place. It was shown that in 1841, an operative tailor would receive for making a dress coat for a store, $3 56; and for making a similar coat now, they were paid only $1 75, or in some cases $2, while in addition they had "extra work" to perform upon the garment for the reduced price, which would occupy a man 16 hours longer in making than when the high price was paid. The proprietors of Quincy Hall paid in 1843, $6 90 for making an overcoat, and now they only paid $4 for a similar coat, and this would take a man six days in making.

His Honor being surprised at the intelligence of one man, asked him if he read much; the toil-worn man replied, not so much as he wished. Sometimes on going to bed, at 2 o'clock in the morning, he would endeavor to steal an hour from rest to improve his mind; but he could not do that often, as he had to work until one or two o'clock in the morning, and be at his daily labor between five and six the same morning. He had worked from six o'clock one morning until six o'clock the next morning.

The Mayor said this was certainly too bad, and he was not surprised at their making an effort to alter this system.

Several statements were then made by the other deputies, to the effect that they had to work on the Sabbath to earn their miserable subsistence—that during the last five years their earnings were reduced 75 per cent—that although this enormous reduction was made in their wages, no reduction had taken place in the price of clothing to the public—that this state of thing demoralized them and their children, and drove them into wretched habitations, which engendered disease and broke down their constitutions at a premature age—and that, while their employers were increasing daily in wealth, and adding to the splendor of their establishments, such as Carney's, the Oak Hall, Quincy Hall, &c., &c., they (the operators) were daily becoming poorer.

His Honor said he understood the employers would meet him to-morrow.

BRITISH COLONIES.—A special meeting of the governor and council took place in St John, N. B., to consider the proposition from the Canadian government, relative to the reciprocal free trade between the United States and British North America, together with a federal union of all the colonies. The deliberations of the council are understood to have been favorable to the projects, and a meeting, to be composed of two members of the council from Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland, will take place a few days hence, at Halifax, when it is expected a delegation will be appointed to proceed to England to advocate the proposed measures. It is conjectured that this movement o the provincial governments is designed to head off the Canadian League.—*Boston Post.*

THE CALIFORNIA BUBBLE.—A correspondent of the New York Courier says, in his last letter, that "nearly every person, including government officers whose letters to the United States created this gold excitement, were deeply interested in land speculations here, and are now reaping golden harvests by the rise in real estate."

☞Now, SINCE the August elections are likely to prove extremely disastrous to whiggery, the *Philadelphia American*, the Ajax Telamon of the Pennsylvania Protectionists, recommends to Gen. Taylor that "moderation is the true policy." How very sensible!

The Minnesota *Register* records the death of Mrs HARRISON, the relict of Ex-President HARRISON. The *Register* is too fast; Mrs. HARRISON is still alive, and likely to be for some years yet.

☞The Wabash Express acknowledges the recent whig defeat rather *feel*-osophically, though it admits it has been awfully *pun*-ished. It tries to derive some comfort by the way, from the fact that Julian, of the 4th district, was formerly a whig. We understood from the whig papers, however during the canvass, that Julian disclaimed whiggery; that he avowed opposition to a national bank, protective tariffs, a system of internal improvements,—and approbation of the sub-treasury and free trade. We think this pretty good democracy. The Express can derive as little comfort from an "equalization of the districts." The overwhelming whig majority in the 7th district was all that saved McGaughey, because it prevented the Democrats from making even an *effort* to beat him.

But listen to the music of the Express.

Indiana Election.

In another place, we publish such returns of the late elections as have been received at Indianapolis, from which it may be inferred that the whigs are a "slain community." Wright and Lane have been elected Governor and Lieut. Governor and "the democracy" have the entire delegation in Congress, except E. W. McGaughey and George W. Julian, the latter of whom has beaten Sam. W. Parker, the whig nominee in the 4th district.

Julian is and has always been a whig, but latterly, went over more particularly to the Free soilers, by whom with an union with the democrats, he has been elected. We presume however, when in Congress, he will vote entirely with the whig party, as the prominent men of the other party have generally opposed the Wilmot proviso, which is a leading article of faith in free-soilism.

In the outset we felt confident of the election of McGanghey and Parker; with strong hopes for the success of Embree in the 1st, Henry S. Lane in the 8th, Judge Kilgore in the 10th, and perhaps Williamson Wright in the 9th district, and the closeness of the votes in these districts show that our hopes were pretty well founded; but the "fortune of war" has decreed it otherwise, and we must be contented.

Without almost a miracle hereafter, we presume Indiana may be put down as hopelessly lost to the whigs, and our brethren of other States may as well so consider it, at least until we can have a fairer equalization of the vote in next districting the State for Congressional representatives; but in this, if the other party have the power, which is probable, they will likely shape matters to please themselves.

Well: JOSEPH of Arimathea—rather of the county of Parke, up somewhere beyond Concreek, is to take the cushioned chair of Governor Whitcomb and displace the lovely and heroic Paris, whose deeds have been sung in Troy and entranced a listening world; *but*, he cannot point a finger at us and say. "You helped to do this—you *vagabone!*"

But Gov'nor, though we pelted you occasionally, it was all for your good, and he is a poor Republican that cant bear a well-timed rebuke from one of the "sovereigns." We *lit* upon your "figure-head" only to improve it, and if we have not succeeded you should not blame us, certainly. "*Them books*," you know, were nearly *public* property, and books were made to read and be discussed,—so that's no sin, and as to that *balance*, we never felt very *pertickler*. Then give us the wag of your bones, steeped as they are with democracy and blood red republicanism—we are for a parley and an unconditional surrender. You are no longer a candidate, but will be the Chief officer of a giant young State, and as such, we bow to the majority and offer no murmurs; nor shall we lead or follow a factious opposition. As the Head of the State, you will entertain well—we *know* that, and none will go awaye mpty from your table, but if you cant ring in some perquisities, you will leave the office poorer than when you entered it; your HONORS, however, we hope may never fade, and may they be worn meekly and creditably by "sire and son."

We hope we are a good republican too, so give us an honest wag of your old bones, Mr. Governnor ☞.

Died,

At his residence in Jefferson county, on the 15th inst., JESSE L. SPANN, aged 83 years (lacking a few days.)

The subject of this memoir was born in Union county, North Carolina, in 1766. He immigrated in his youth to Spartanburg, South Carolina; thence to Kentucky, where he resided until the fall of 1817, when he removed to Jefferson county, where he resided till his death. His last days were attended with but little pain or suffering, having been smitten (about forty days before his death) with a paralysis or palsy, which totally deprived him of speech, and partially of the use of his limbs. Retaining his mental faculties, however, to the last, he manifested, by signs, a perfect willingness to depart in peace, seeing he had filled the measure of his days.—*Vernon Times.*

PAY UP!

THE Subscriber wishing to leave in a few days for the East, to select his Fall stock of Fancy and Millenery Goods, would respectfully request all persons indebted to him to come and pay up, as it is important to have cash in purchasing bargains.
21 WM. A. WRIGHT.

PITTSBURGH Stone Coal—for sale by
94-3w THOMAS BUIST.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Vestings, and all kinds of linen wear, for gentlemen, cheap at 97 DUNLOP'S.

MAGNIFICENT LOTTERIES.
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1849.
J. W. Maury & Co., Managers.
$40,000!
200 *Prizes of* $500!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 106, for 1849.
To be drawn in Alexandria, Va, on Saturday, September 1, 1849
Lowest three number Prize $500.
SPLENDID SCHEME!
One prize of $40,000, 1 do 10,000, 1 do 6,000, 1 do 5,000, 1 do 3,500, 1 do 2,243, 3 do 2,000, 3 do 1,500, 3 do 1,300, 5 do 1,250, 200 do 500, &c., tickets only $10—shares in proportion.

Certificates of packages of 25 Whole Tickets		$130 00
Do do 25 Half do		65 00
Do do 25 Quarter do		32 50

$38,000!
20 *PRIZES OF* $2,500!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 109, for 1849.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Sept. 8, 1849.
78 *No. Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.*
SPLENDID SCHEME.
One prize of $38,000, 1 do 10,000, 1 do 8,000, 1 do 5,000, 1 do 4,158, 20 do 2,500, 20 do 1,000, 20 do 500, 20 do 300, &c.; tickets $10—shares in proportion.

Certificates of packages of 26 Whole Tickets		$130 00
Do do 26 Half do		65 00
Do do 26 Quarter do		32 50

$50,000!
$25,000! $10,000!
75 *No. Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.*
Nearly as many Prizes as Blanks.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.
For the benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class No. 112, for 1849.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Sept 15, 1849.
SPLENDID SCHEME.
One capital of $50,000, 1 do 25,000, 1 do 10,000, 1 do 6,000, 1 prize of 3,145, 10 do 2,000, 10 do 1,500, 10 do 500, &c.; tickets $15—shares in proportion.

Certificates of packages of 25 Whole Tickets		$170 00
Do do 25 Half do		85 00
Do do 25 Quarter do		42 50
Do do 25 Eighth do		21 25

$40,000!
50 *Prizes of* $1,000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class 115, for 1849.
To be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Sept. 22, 1849.
GRAND SCHEME:
One prize of $40,000, 1 do 12,000, 1 do 8,000, 1 do 3,681, 50 do 1,000, 50 do 500, 182 do 300, &c.; tickets $10—shares in proportion
78 *No. Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.*

Certificate of packages of 26 Whole Tickets		$140 00
do do 26 Half do		70 00
do do 26 Quarter do		35 00

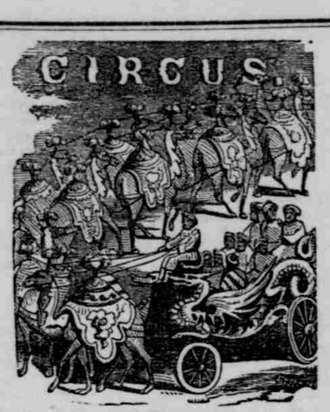
Capital $63,000!
$26,000! $15,000!
100 *PRIZES OF* $1,000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class 1, for 1849.
To be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Sept. 29, 1849.
78 *No. Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.*
BRILLIANT SCHEME!
One splendid prize of $63,000, 1 do 25,000, 1 do 15,000, 1 do 12,000, 1 do 10,477, 5 prizes of 4,000, 5 do 3,000, 10 do 2,000, 100 do 1,000, 239 do 400, &c.; tickets $20—shares in proportion.

Certificates of packages 26 Whole tickets		$260 00
Do do 26 Half do		130 00
Do do 26 Quarter do		65 00
Do do 26 Eighth do		32 50

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us—Address
J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. Maury & Co., Managers,
24 3w*f Alexandria, Virginia.

FOR SALE,
A FINE Large Two Horse Pedling Wagon and Harness, enquire of WM. A. WRIGHT. A bargain will be given.
August 24. 24-3w

200 PS. Prints at reduced prices, together with a general assortment of staple and fancy dry goods very cheap, by
410 WM. A. WRIGHT.



CRANE & CO.'S
GREAT ORIENTAL CIRCUS,
Will exhibit at Indianapolis,
ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th.
Performance at 2 o'clock, P. M., and at 7 in the evening.
Embracing by far the largest establishment ever organized, formed of the principal equestrian and gymnastic talent, to be found in either continent, consisting of
240 *Men and Horses, Children and Ponies.*
Requiring 40 carriages to convey the performers, musicians, &c. The establishment on entering town will be preceded by the Monster DRAGON CHARIOT, drawn by
TEN CAMELS
of the Syrian breed, lately imported from the Deserts of Arabia for Crane & Co. Next the *Fairy Chariot*, devoted to the conveyance of the juvenile corps and drawn by
Twelve Diminutive Ponies,
Not more than 30 to 36 inches in height, driven by the celebrated Master WM. NIXON, and followed by the highly ornamented carriages of the establishment. The whole forming the most imposing spectacle ever witnessed in America.
The *Mammoth Pavilion*, under which the performance takes place, is the largest ever constructed, affording ample room for the accommodation of 5000 spectators. This company can boast of the best band of Music ever attached to any exhibition. It is styled the New York *Sax Horn Band*, and is under the direction of Mr. P. Fohs.
MR. W. H. KEMP,
Universally acknowledged as the best clown in America, is attached to this establishment. The performances will commence with the Magnificent Oriental Pageant of the *Arab Slave*, introducing ten Camels, with the Ladies, Children, and Ponies of the Company.
MADAME CAMILLA GARDNER,
The first female equestrian of America, will appear in some principal portion of each performance. Mr. Dan Gardner, the great clown and comic singer, will contribute his drolleries to the entertainments. The very popular youthful equestrian, Master William Nixon will appear in his wonderful feats of horsemanship. Mr. Samuel Lee, the Alcides of America, will appear in his extraordinary feats, with *real cannon balls.* The performance of the beautiful
TWIN PONIES,
Damon and Pythias, form a most pleasing divertisement. In addition to these features, the various performances of Mr. James Nixon and his talented pupils, George and Albert; Miss L Wells, the beautiful dancense; Mr Z J Lipman, the great Scene Rider; Mr W Smith, the celebrated Two Horse Rider; Mesdames Gardner, Johnson, Nixon, Lipman, Wells; Messrs. Bliss, Murray, Reed, Reynolds, Nagles, and Miller, will be introduced in each exhibition. The whole will conclude with the burlesque and sporting scene, entitled
"THE PONY RACES,"
Introducing in graphic style all the sports, shows, frolics, and incidents familiar to the frequenters of the Long Island Course, N. Y., together with the great Match Race between Sprite Ponies. Also four other Pony Matches, and a Grand Hurdle Race with Six Ponies, rode by six juvenile equestrians.
Price of admission to the whole 25 cents, without distinction of age, excepting children under two years of age, who will be admitted free.
The Company will perform at Jamestown on Tuesday, 11th, and at Danville on Wednesday, 12th days of September. 24-t Sept 13

Sale of School Lands in Hamilton County, Indiana.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned county auditor and school commissioner of Hamilton county, Indiana, in pursuance of an order of the board of county commissioners, made at the last session thereof, to-wit, June, A. D. 1849; and in accordance with the statutes in such case made and provided, on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1849, at the Court House door in the town of Noblesville, in said county of Hamilton, between the hours of nine o'clock, A. M. and four o'clock, P. M. of said day, will expose to sale at public auction the several lots and parcels of land, comprising school section number sixteen, (16) in township number eighteen (18) north, of range number three (3) east; and also the lots and par