

Telegraphed for the Indiana State Sentinel. NEW YORK, Dec. 13, 1849.

The following are yesterday's proceedings: The House assembled at the usual hour, and proceeded to ballot. There was but one ballot taken, which resulted as follows: Brown 112; Durkee 26; Morehead 13; Stanley 18; McGaughey 13; Winthrop 17; remainder scattering. Total 225.

Mr. Wilnot, Preston King, and two other Free-soil members voted for Brown, who came within two votes of being elected. During the session Mr. Ashmun, of Mass., accused the Democratic party of having entered into a written agreement with the Free-soilers to secure the election of Mr. Brown. This was indignantly denied by some of the Southern members; but it was subsequently admitted by Mr. Brown, that he had promised Mr. Wilnot that certain committees should be so constituted as to meet the approval of Mr. Wilnot and his friends. This caused much excitement. Several of the Southern members desired to have their votes withdrawn.

The House adjourned amidst much confusion. Neither party now has a candidate. Wilnot has declined. The Whigs in caucus agreed to concentrate their votes on no particular man, and the Democrats have thrown Brown overboard in disgust.

The House met this morning, when a motion was made to go into the election of Speaker by ballot. This was lost. Several hours were subsequently occupied in debate by different members. The speeches of the Southern members were very emphatic. They declared themselves and the whole South ready to dissolve the Union if the Wilnot proviso was passed. They came prepared for this at all hazards. During the debate, very sharp words passed between Duer of N. Y., and Meade of Va.—Each called the other "disunionists," Duer called Meade a liar. Meade rushed in and a general rumour followed.

The Sergeant at Arms appeared and commanded order. A motion was made to adjourn but lost. Great excitement prevailed, but order was finally restored. A duel is anticipated between Duer and Meade. The debate continued until near 4 o'clock, when the first ballot was taken for Speaker, viz: vote, resulting for Winthrop 50, Cobb 40, Potter 24, Stanley 21, Butler 26, scattering 20. There being no choice, the House adjourned till to-morrow. The chances of an organization are very uncertain.

Senate met and adjourned until to-morrow. COLUMBUS, Dec. 12th.—Very great confusion prevailed in the Senate to-day, during an angry debate of seven hours. Blake denounced Whittman as a living, moving traitor, who had for nine days prevented an organization. All propositions were voted down by a tie vote.

Late from California. New York, Dec. 7th. The Crescent City arrived from Chagres with dates from San Francisco to the 24th November. She brings one million dollars of gold dust as freight, besides four hundred thousand in the hands of passengers. The news is unimportant. Accounts from California continue favorable. The health of the mines was generally good except slight attacks of mercury. There had been large arrivals from Europe and the United States.

There were 80,000 persons at the mines. Thirteen hundred passengers through Chagres on the 25th and 26th of October. One hundred were awaiting passage to California. There was a Naval execution on board the frigate Savannah for attempting to murder the officers. The Constitution for the State of California had been adopted and published. The Crescent City has 100 passengers including the Minister to the King of the Sandwich Islands.

LATE FROM SANTA FE.—Dates from Santa Fe to the 30th of October have been received at St. Louis. The troops from Vegas had five Apaches prisoners, and offered them in exchange for Mrs. White and daughter, who had been carried off by that tribe. Mr. Aubry also offered one thousand dollars. Thirty-six California emigrants were killed recently by the Indians, near the Copper Mines. The troops from El Paso went against the enemy. Three Mexicans were killed at El Paso, and several were similarly disposed of recently around Santa Fe. Indians were daily committing depredations around Santa Fe. By dates from Chihuahua to the 30th of September, we learn that the cholera was raging there, seventy-five to one hundred dying daily.

Fort Barclay was established on Moro river. Lieut. Simpson has selected a site for a Fort in the Nevada's country. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13. Advice has been received, announcing the arrival at Independence of a company of traders, who bring intelligence of further outrages having been committed by the Indians, including the murder of a party of 7 Americans by the Apaches.

DEATH OF M. PIER HARRISON.—Information has reached the war department, that L. Montgomery Pier Harrison, grandson of the late Gen. W. H. Harrison, had been killed by Indians, near the Colorado, in Texas, on the 7th October. He was with an escort of emigrants, and got out from the camp to ascertain the road, and was found pierced with many arrows.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY IN CALIFORNIA.—The following is an extract from a letter written to his wife by a New Yorker, now working in the mines of California. The letter bears date August 20th, 1849. "There was a gold mine discovered here (what is called Murphy's Diggings) one week to-day. It is evidently the work of ancient times—210 feet deep—situated on the summit of a very high mountain. It has made a great excitement here, as it was several days before preparations could be made to descend to the bottom. There was found in it the bones of a human being; also, an altar for worship, and some other evidences of human labor. From present indications, it is doubtful whether it will pay to be worked, as it is mostly all rock, and will require a great outlay for tools and machinery to work it."

The discovery, if properly pursued by competent observers, may prove of the highest historical importance. It will establish the fact that the mineral wealth of that region has been known to preceding generations, and the relics which have survived, may enlighten us as to the nationality of the people who first discovered this mountain in two hundred and ten feet, and which doubtless suggest an inquiry into the reasons for abandoning the pursuit of gold in a country in which it seems to abound, and where its discovery had found encouragement to make such extensive excavations in former times.—N. Y. Evening Post.

NEW RAIL ROAD.—A bill is before the Legislature, providing for the extension of the line of rail road from Evansville to Vincennes, to Terre Haute. A road has been chartered south, from Henderson, opposite Evansville, to Nashville, upon which it is said operations will soon commence. Stock has been already subscribed on the line, 30 miles north of Evansville to Princeton, and lettings will soon be made. It is said that that part of the road in this State will not conflict with the interests connected with the Wabash and Erie canal. If this be true, we certainly should wish the road all success, for it will bring to us a great portion of the travel which now goes up the Ohio river from the South.

THE DAILY TRUE DELTA come to us from New Orleans. It is beautifully printed, and is edited with great ability. Notwithstanding New Orleans can boast of several other papers, unexcelled by any others, the new comer will undoubtedly receive the reward of merit.

# Indiana State Sentinel.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER 20, 1849. [Volume IX Number 28.]

Published every Thursday.

Indiana Legislature.

SESSION 1849-50. SENATE. THURSDAY, December 13.

**Petitions, &c. presented.**  
By Mr. Hendricks, of Samuel E. Hatcher of Jefferson county, for a writ of habeas corpus, against Hatcher to set at liberty a man named Hatcher, who is confined in the jail of that county, for a debt of \$100.00.

By Mr. Hendricks, to amend the charter of the Marion engine company, so as to exempt them from the payment of a poll tax, and to give them a franchise to run a street car.

By Mr. Hendricks, for the relief of Della and Sylvester Conklin of Wayne county; read and referred to a select committee.

By Mr. Hendricks, of citizens of Shelby county, against the traffic in spirituous liquors; read and referred to a select committee.

**Reports of Committees.**  
Mr. Garver, from the committee on Finance, reported back the bill in relation to taxing lands recently sold by the general government, with one amendment, upon the adoption of which a majority of the committee recommended its passage; on concurring in the report, a lengthy amendment was offered in favor of concurring in the report and the provisions of the bill; on motion, the bill was re-committed to the Judiciary committee, with instructions.

Mr. Garver, from the committee on Finance, to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate relative to taxing non-resident landholders, reported the same back to the Senate, and said that he was disappointed from the further consideration thereof; report concurred in.

Mr. Hanna, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill relative to the sale of lands on execution, with two amendments, upon the adoption of which they recommended its passage; report concurred in, amendments adopted, and the bill ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on to-morrow.

Mr. Ellis, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the petition of Samuel Henderson, relative to the title of certain lands, reported a bill for the relief of Samuel Henderson; report concurred in, amendments adopted, and the bill ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on to-morrow.

Mr. Herod, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill for the relief of George Lotze of Lagrange county, relative to the same being indefinitely postponed; report concurred in, and the bill indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Hamrick, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill relative to the sale of lands on execution, with two amendments, upon the adoption of which they recommended its passage; report concurred in, amendments adopted, and the bill ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on to-morrow.

Mr. Randall, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to amend the common school law, and recommended that the same be referred to the committee on Education; report concurred in, and the bill referred to the committee on Education.

Mr. Reid, of U. from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to more effectually protect the rights of married women, and that it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject; report concurred in.

Mr. Harvey, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to amend the charter of the Marion engine company, with two amendments, upon the adoption of which they recommended its passage; report concurred in, amendments adopted, and the bill ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on to-morrow.

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By Mr. Mickle, a bill to authorize citizens of Adams to vote for or against the removal of county seat; passed to a second reading.

By Mr. Greathouse, regulating the pay of Probate Judge of Vanderburgh county; increased the pay to three dollars per day; passed to a second reading. The House adjourned.

**Remarks of Mr. Cassatt.**  
On the Bill "authorizing the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer of State to borrow 500,000 dollars to pay the interest on the Floating Debt that will become due in January and July, 1851."

The bill being reported from the committee on Finance, Mr. Cassatt moved to amend by requiring 25,000 dollars more to be borrowed and added to the redemption of canal scrip. In support of his amendment,

Mr. Cassatt said that in offering this amendment he was not actuated by motives of hostility to the bill under consideration, as insinuated by some of its sensitive advocates, but was only a king that justice might be done to a worthy class of creditors who reside within the limits of our own State; and whose claims upon the State are as many as the windows and panes and sons of toil who had earned their bread by the sweat of their brow in the ditches of Indiana in by-gone days; the honorable member from Michigan said that the ranks of our meritorious bondholders, notwithstanding his pathetic appeal called upon him by widows and orphans before our eyes.

And, Mr. C., it astounded him to see senators manifest so much holy horror at the thought of putting the claims of our own long suffering citizens on an equality with those of foreign creditors. It was a mystery to him how he could not see that it was a problem he left the senator from Marion and his co-adjutors to solve. He had always thought that charity began at home, but he believed in this instance that it began in Europe. He was not at all disposed to credit the State as any Senator upon that floor, but he wished to preserve it at home as well as abroad, and his own attachment to that fair and faithful, and was sorry that the honest and patriotic member from Michigan had chosen to place him in opposition to the bill under consideration. On the contrary, he was for the bill, provided it went far enough to provide for the payment of our debts both at home and abroad; if not, he was opposed to it.

Mr. C. then went into a brief explanation of the origin of canal scrip. He stated that under the internal improvement system of 1836, the State entered into contracts with many of her citizens for the construction of canals, &c. That in the crash of that system in '39-'40, the State became bankrupt and was unable to pay the interest on what is now called canal scrip, promising to receive the same of the holder at its full face and six per cent interest thereon, in payment for any indebtedness due the State for canal land; but that the only course of redemption, was that in the arrangement of her State debt in 1846, she had transferred her canal lands, and the indebtedness of her citizens to our bondholders, expressly providing in that transfer that such scrip as had been issued thereon should be received in payment for canal land; that in 1848, the Trustees refused to allow full interest upon said scrip, and in 1849, they refused to receive it at all, alleging that they had already received the full amount of scrip reported to be out at the time the contract was entered into, and that they were bound to redeem no more. And from the report of the Auditor of State, (from which Mr. C. read) he saw that they had some apparent excuse for their conduct; it was that said scrip was not redeemed, and if there was more outstanding (which appeared to be the case from the best source he could produce) he believed that it was either just or legal to compel them to redeem it, but that the legislature ought to provide some other means to redeem the surplus scrip outstanding. He was not clear on the subject, and he believed that he had better say nothing much for the purpose of testing this question, whether the State would compel the Trustees to redeem the scrip outstanding, as with the hope of having his amendment adopted.

**Remarks of Mr. Garver.**  
On the Enactment of the Bill for exempting Lands purchased from the General Government from taxation for five years.

Mr. Garver.—Although he made the report as directed by the committee on Finance, favorable to the passage of the bill, he was opposed to its passage, not because he thought it unconstitutional, as some senators do, but because it would be unjust to tax the lands of the State, which were purchased from the General Government since 1847, before the expiration of five years, when such lands have heretofore been exempt from taxation for five years, ever since the first year of the government. The time has been when wild lands were mostly taken up by speculators; they were not taxed until the expiration of five years from the purchase; but such is the case now, most lands taken up in this State, are purchased by actual settlers mostly in very small quantities, from 40 to 160 acres, and a great many instances of purchasers paying the full tax for many years, and the wealthy it is a trifle pay taxes on a small quantity of land, but to the class of people that had the honor to represent, that are purchasers of these lands, it is something to pay taxes as necessarily very high in this State; and these men, many of them, have gone upon their lands without a dime left after paying for their land; to crush them down with eight times the tax would cause many of them to be obliged to have their lands sold for taxes. Give them a chance; give them five years, the law under which they contracted to add they will have their farms cleared and cultivated, so that they will be enabled to pay their taxes.

**Constitutional Convention.**  
The Constitution of the State of New York contains the following wise provisions for the government of the Legislature, which are worthy the consideration of our citizens, at the present period.

No act shall be passed unless it has a majority of the votes of all the members elected.

Every bill introduced, shall be read three times, upon three successive days.

All votes upon the passage of laws shall be by yeas and nays.

No act shall include more than one subject, which shall be embraced in the title of the bill.

All laws providing for the appropriation of money must have a majority of two-thirds of the members of the legislature. It also provides that no public debt shall be created without the consent of the people, expressed in a popular vote.

The design of these provisions must be apparent to every one. The prevention of hasty legislation—the expression of the sentiment and will of the legislature in every act and measure every measure upon its own merits.

Unjust measures are frequently placed in bills that are necessary and expedient, and are thus carried, against the judgment of a large number of members, for the reason that without the votes of a few members favorable to the measure, the entire bill cannot be carried. All have witnessed the system of log-rolling, as it is termed, in our legislative bodies, and in the same manner, the Legislature every tub stand on its own bottom—every measure be judged by its own merits;—let time be given for a fair consideration of it, and in addition a clear majority of all the members of the legislature. Wise laws, designed for just and beneficent purposes, never are so fast of enactment, and this decided expression of consent.—Lafayette Courier.

The steamship Ohio, from Havana, the 4th inst. with California mails, and \$25,000 in gold dust, and 143 passengers, has arrived at New York. Eighty of the latter are from California. John Sidell, late Minister to Mexico, and Captain May, of the United States Army, have also arrived.

They are still quarreling in the Ohio Senate. A committee has been raised in the House, consisting of Messrs. Pugh, Hulcomb and Riddle, to ascertain who in that body was guilty of the double-balling a few days since.

The Journal of Commerce, says no less than three frauds were perpetrated by the Post Master General's Report was not enough, it gravely intimated that the thing got out by inadvertence.

Another Murder.—At Mobile, Ala., on the 30th ult. General Thomas Holland was shot dead by H. G. McClintock, his clerk. The cause which led to this dreadful murder was jealousy. The murderer has executed himself, and the excitement in our city is very great.

A Terrible Weapon.—A new death dealing weapon, known as Jennings's patent rifle, has just been brought to New York, and is described as follows: It is a wooden stock, and is thus described: By a simple contrivance within this stock, the breech-pin of the barrel is opened as the gun is cocked. A cartridge is placed in this opening, and on pulling the trigger the pin closes the barrel tight, a strong block of steel falls behind it, and the gun primes itself and is discharged, all in one moment. It is so simple that it can hardly by any accident get out of order. It is capable of being loaded at the breech as often as it is fired off, and as rapidly as a man's hand can move to throw in a cartridge. This is at the rate of twelve shots per minute for a person who has practiced with the gun.

Another variety of the same gun is now nearly completed by the patentees, in which the ram-rod is pulled the trigger the pin closes the barrel tight, a strong block of steel falls behind it, and the gun primes itself and is discharged, all in one moment. It is so simple that it can hardly by any accident get out of order. It is capable of being loaded at the breech as often as it is fired off, and as rapidly as a man's hand can move to throw in a cartridge. This is at the rate of twelve shots per minute for a person who has practiced with the gun.

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