Indiana State Sentinel.

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INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER 29, 1849.

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Semi-Weekly.

(Published three times a week during the session.)

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To Correspondents.

W. H. C. & Co., Evansville. Yours was received too late to lay before the board at its late session. We have attended to having it filed, when they will act on it at the Feb. session. You will then hear from us.

"F.," "Subscriber," and "——" seem to have forgotten to give us their *names*. This will account, even if our paper was not overburdened with matter, for the non-appearance of their communications.

☞We must beg the indulgence of several other correspondents, whom we highly value, and ask leave to add, that it is entirely out of our power to accommodate them just at this moment. Did they, or *could* they, realize our situation, we know them too well to suppose they think we neglect them intentionally. They shall all be attended to as fast as possible.

"*Rat.*" Your communication is just, but too severe. Don't make the innocent suffer with the guilty, even if of the "same tribe." We will see you and talk of "Billy Patterson," and *his* "brick."

E. K. B., Bluffton. Received the little gent. O. K. Serve us so again.

The President's Message.

Alluding to this document, the State Journal says:

"The message, like every other production from the pen of Gen. Taylor, is marked by plain, good, common sense. It will be seen that he is determined to preserve the peace of the Nation so long as it can be done consistent with national honor. This determination will meet the approval of every true lover of his country."

Our neighbor, no doubt, intends the above as a *good joke*. He certainly never meant to be understood as in earnest, in thus speaking. We are in doubt, however, whether he intends his *irony* to apply to the Telegraph, or to Gen. Taylor! He surely must feel, as we do, that, in all respects, the Message, as sent over the wires, is not only immeasurably below any other similar document, but that it is below mediocrity, whether we regard its style or its statements.

We confess we are *astonished* at the wretched character of the document, in every aspect in which it can be viewed,—supposing that its blunders are not to be attributed *altogether* to the Telegraph. We expected nothing better of Gen. Taylor, to be sure; but we never for a moment supposed that he would be allowed to attempt to write the message himself. We do not suppose that he wrote this; but we *did* suppose that Major BLISS, the General's son-in-law and private Secretary, could have tinkered up something a great deal better in point of syntax and style, than is anywhere evinced in this message.

Take the first exordial paragraph of the document, for instance, which is an attempt at the *patriotically sentimental*. No man would suppose, if not certified of the fact, that it belonged to a President's message; though any one might very easily conclude that it was the first effort of some boarding-school miss, or county-seminary boy, in what is called "composition."

The second paragraph, in which it is declared that "upon *Congress*" rests the "future" maintenance and perpetuity "of our system of free government,"—is just as stupid and ridiculous as the first. The fool of a writer forgets that it is *the People* who make and unmake Congresses, and that Congress is but a type of its creator. Then we should like to ask of the State Journal what is meant by the *third* paragraph of the message, which is reported in these words:

"We are at peace with *all the world*, and seek to maintain our cherished relations of amity *with the rest* of mankind."

It is this very sentence, if sentence it can be properly called, which the Journal appears to have had directly in mind, when it spoke of "plain, good, common sense." Is it possible that the Journal can be blind to such a gross absurdity,—to a blunder so glaring as to be beneath criticism!

"Heroic Age" recently published a burlesque message in the Washington Union, the exordium of which is attributed to "Perfect Bliss." But there was nothing in the avowed burlesque, which is more ridiculous than is contained in the "genuine article."

After the *brilliant* display of sham patriotism, sham piety and *illiterature*, imbodied in the exordium, the message proceeds to a bungling account of our foreign relations, and a defence of the conduct of the admisistration in regard to its foreign policy. This half of the message, we suppose to have been concocted by the fat Secretary of State; and we further suppose that the most of it was written *after* he had dined. Mr. Clayton is certainly able to write better, *before* dinner. We must make some allowances, however; for when a man has a very bad cause to defend, we must expect his plea to partake somewhat of the weakness of his cause.

We then come to the affairs of the Treasury, the statements relative to which are very crude, imperfect and unsatisfactory. But perhaps the Telegraph is to blame here also. We can tell better, after we get an authentic copy of the message.

Notwithstanding the ground heretofore taken by Taylor and his friends that the President should not recommend measures of legislation to Congress, he comes out boldly enough for the exploded doctrines of "protection," to accomplish which, he urgently advocates a system of *specific* instead of *ad valorem* duties. The old fellow thinks, as the capitalists tell him, that there is "cheating round the board," under the ad valorem system, and he would remedy the difficulty by establishing a general system of cheatery by law,—for this is the actual effect of specific duties,—a system which makes the people pay the same tax on articles of a low and of a high intrinsic value: taxing the poor as much as the rich. We did not believe that a return to the old policy would be recommended; but it is so, sure enough. The result will be, to sink Taylorism lower than ever.

The "sub-treasury" also gets a dig in the ribs; and here another outrage upon propriety and official dignity is committed by the President, in the adoption of a *nick-name*. The treasury system alluded to is only known to the law as the Independent Treasury, and we guess it will continue to be so known, for some time longer, despite any nick-name Taylor may apply to it.

An agricultural bureau is then recommended, for two purposes, first to gull the great farming interest of the country, and secondly, to create another establishment for the gratification of the hungry horde of office hunters. The whole thing is a gross humbug, to say the least of it, and the idea is stolen from a Vermonter. What good could such a concern accomplish, more than has been done at the Patent Office? Not one particle; while the evil will be undoubted, if the concern should be established under Taylorite direction. *The States* should take the lead in this matter, by establishing a bureau or clerkship of agricultural information, in connection with the Secretaries of State. In this way, reliable and valuable knowledge, aided by a wise law operating upon county officers, might be obtained and disseminated, and ultimately might be *concentrated* at Washington, to great public advantage. The States, however should *first* move in the matter. If they will not, any attempt at Washington will be a mere abortion.

Now we come to some meagre talk about the vast territories of New Mexico, California, and Oregon. Touching the important matter of Slavery, as regards them, he takes the Cass ground, if we understand him, and advises that, in the admission of new States, "we should abstain from the introduction of those exciting topics of a sectional character, which have hitherto produced painful apprehensions in the public mind." The drift of this cannot be mistaken by intelligent men. It shows conclusively that Taylor will aid and abet in the extension of slavery, notwithstanding his pledges to the contrary during the Presidential canvass.

The message is also in favor of "a line of communication" from the Atlantic or the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, and recommends "a careful reconnoisance of the several proposed routes by a scientific corps," at the expense of the government. If this recommendation be adopted by Congress, there is not a person now living in the whole world, who will ever see the road built, even if they see it commenced. But they will see millions squandered under the survey bill, and a National Debt rolled up, exceeding in magnitude any which has heretofore existed. Whitney proposes to make such a road, upon a plan which may be of great benefit to our government as well as all the people of the world, and under which our government cannot possibly lose any thing. The State Journal has heretofore endorsed Whitney's plan without reservation; but now it commends this enormous proposition of the message, which, if adopted, might not only ruin but revolutionize our government, as "plain, good, common sense." Verily the blindness of partizanship is worse than cimmerian darkness!

Besides this, the message recommends *early* appropriations for river and harbor improvements, in wholesale style. For details, we are referred to documents accompanying the report of the Secretary of War.

An addition to the Army is recommended, and further, a *hospital* for the retreat of inefficient officers, similar to the establishments of the kind in England and France! Every body will remember how Van Buren was derided and belied for a recommendation, not a hundreth part as obnoxious to censure as this, but yet the Journal approves! What would it say, if the President should be the first decrepid officer to retire to the hospital of invalids!

The recommendation of a "retired list" in the Navy is one which has long been desired by the more active officers, and we believe was urged by Bancroft. Probably the recommendation is a good one.

The message also advocates the 'hen and chickens' statistics, in the census law for 1850, which the whigs scandalized so grossly in 1840.

And then we come to the *peroration*, which in stupidity and clap-trap, is only equalled by the *exordium* of the message. But we cannot dwell upon its *beauties* now, having already written forty times as much as we at first intended. Indeed we do not *like* to animadvert upon such *stuff*, appearing as it does in a document which ought to be of such a character as to command at least ordinary respect. Had not the Journal provoked us, by its unqualified commendations, we should have been silent, and "groaned only in spirit!" As it is, the whole subject is with our readers. Let them ponder upon the message before they make up their opinions in regard to it.

P. S. Since the above was written we have Cincinnati papers, containing the message, and all the blunders which we have alluded to, appear to be *genuine*. The only correction of importance is at the end of the first paragraph relative to the Treasury, at the end of which *stars* were placed. After the figures $10,833,000, should be added these words:—"making an aggregate of $57,631,667 82."

☞There is an old proverb, which indicates, that if you would learn the news *at* home you must go *from* home to seek it. An Indianapolis correspondent of the Salem News, under date of Dec. 10, writes as follows:

"It was said that there were near two hundred office-seekers here at the opening of the Legislature, and I have no doubt that it was true; for our hotels and boarding houses were filled to overflowing. Alas how many have had their highest anticipations blasted! and one in particular, I must speak of. He said this was the third time he had run for office, and been defeated, and unless the Democrars gave him an office he was going to leave them. Poor fellow! I feel sorry for him. Whether Chapman saw him and comforted him before his departure, I am unable to say; but if he did not, he is a gone Locofoco.

"I presume there are many similar cases, but this being the only one which came under my observance. It will take Chapman the next six months, with all the cuteness of which he is possessed, to get those defeated Locofocos to work well in the harness; for they are like the Irishman's horse, kicking up before and rearing up behind."

All this will be new to everybody here. There were *fewer* candidates than in years past, and there never has been exhibited a more prompt and general acquiescence in the decision of the majority.

☞As evidence of the increasing business on the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, seventeen Locomotives are now employed and two more have been ordered, which will soon be received. It was remarked at the recent supper on the Wisconsin at Madison, that it had been prophesied, not many years ago, that one Locomotive would be sufficient for the business, and that trips of twice a week would convey all the produce of the country to market. Few have been more disappointed in the business of the road than our own citizens.

LECTURES ON ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY. — Dr. Womersley proposes to deliver a course of four popular lectures, upon anatomy and physiology, the causes of disease, and the philosophy of remedies,—to commence at the Baptist Church, on Monday evening, 7 o'clock. Dr. W. presents a large mass of credentials, fully showing that his lectures have given great satisfaction in eastern States and British Provinces. No subject can be of more practical interest and importance to every intelligent person, if properly handled; and we hope therefore that Dr. W. will have a large audience of our citizens.

BURNING OF THE CAPITOL IN ALABAMA.—From the Montgomery Advertiser and Gazette we learn that the State capitol, in that city was consumed by fire on the 14th inst., and naught is left of that once beautiful building but the crumbling walls. Every possible provision was to be immediately made for the convenience of the Legislature and the State officers. The clerks of the two houses saved all their papers; and the archieves of the State, in the offices of the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller, were also all saved. Most all the furniture, and the larger portion of the different libraries were likewise preserved from the flames, so that the great loss is the building.

☞Mr. ROBSON, one of the Representatives from this county, has been too unwell during most of the present session to perform his duties in the House, and is now confined to his residence by a severe attack of typhus fever.

We regret to learn that Messrs. CHANDLER of Warren, and MENAUGH of Washington, have been detained from their seats for several days past by indisposition. They were all improving, however, yesterday evening.

Christmas Excursion to Madison of the Members of the Legislature.

The members of both Houses of the Indiana Legislature having, by resolutions, accepted the invitation of John Brough, Esq., President of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to take a ride on the cars to the city of Madison on Christmas day, at an early hour repaired to the Indianapolis Depot of the road, and soon after eight o'clock, in a train of eight or ten splendid passenger cars, were wending their way towards the Ohio river. Several ladies were in company and a merry ride it was, for all seemed to enjoy the trip very much. Many of the members from the interior were taking their first ride on a railroad. On leaving Edinburgh, where the Train commences, which is now laid from that city to Madison, the iron horse was put to his full speed, and twenty miles were run over by the cars in a very few minutes—the members holding their watches to note the progress.

At Vernon the whole party sat down to an excellent dinner, tendered them by the Committee of Arrangement, and a portion of the committee having met the members in the up train, tickets were distributed, inviting the party to the hospitalities of the city of Madison, and places assigned them amongst the citizens. At the same time tickets were also presented for a supper on the new steamer Wisconsin at seven o'clock, P. M., and for a complimentary party at nine o'clock on the same boat, and on the same evening.

On arriving at Madison the gentlemen, who had agreed to entertain the company at their homes, were awaiting the arrival of the cars at the Depot, and in a few minutes the whole assemblage, in separate parties, were comfortably situated around the firesides of the citizens. After this friendly reception, and when all had comfortable quarters assigned them, many took a stroll around the beautiful and enterprising city, until the hour appointed for a general rendezvous preparatory to the supper on the Wisconsin, at Burns's saloon, near the river, whose spacious rooms were warmed and brilliantly illuminated for the occasion, and where there was a general greeting by the citizens, and an hour or two spent in social converse. We have been thus particular in noticing the details, because the system adopted in the whole arrangement added very much to the comfort of all.

At about six o'clock the splendid steamer Wisconsin No. 2, commanded by Captain Wright, for several years a representative in the Indiana Legislature from Switzerland county, and still a citizen of Indiana, rounded to, in fine style, at the wharf opposite the saloon, and active preparations for the supper commenced. This is one of the finest and swiftest boats on the western waters—just commenced running, and in connection with the regular line from Madison to Cincinnati, one of whose boats depart daily from Madison, immediately after the arrival of the cars from Indianapolis. The fare to Cincinnati is $1 50 with excellent accommodations, and persons who wish to return can remain on board at Cincinnati, without extra charge—the accommodations being equal to those of the best hotels. The cabin of this Indiana boat is one hundred and seventy-five feet in length, and tables were spread the whole distance, illuminated by brilliant chandeliers; and with the fine workmanship and beautiful painting presented a picture grand almost beyond conception, especially to the pioneer members of our interior counties.

A few minutes after seven o'clock the whole party left the saloon and assembled around this magnificent repast, which was got up on a day's notice by the thorough-going public-spirited Hoosier Captain of the Wisconsin. After invoking the Divine blessing, by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, representative from Montgomery, the whole company, now consisting of some two or three hundred persons, were seated, doing full justice to the merits of the supper, by partaking plentifully of the good things provided.

After the cloth was removed, Mr. Murray of Howard county, on the part of the members of the Legislature, returned thanks to the President and Directors of the Railroad Company and the citizens of Madison, for the pleasure that had been afforded them in the excursion, and for the hospitalities of the citizens of the city of Madison, and gave as a toast—

John Brough, Esq., President of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company—"May his *shadow* never grow less."

Mr. BROUGH being loudly called upon said, that, considering his proportions, he must unite in the sentiment just given; and if the small part he had taken, in connection with the Directors, had afforded gratification to the company, their highest wishes had been realized. Mr. B. then, in a short but comprehensive address, spoke of the design of himself and those with whom he acted, in giving the invitation. It was to show the members of the Legislature the model railroad of Indiana; for this they intended it always should be—and also for the purpose of calling attention to works of this character, by actual observation, in developing the resources of the State. He said that his immediate predecessor had predicted, in one of his last reports, that as soon as the railroad was finished to Indianapolis, it would yield an income of one hundred thousand dollars per annum; but so incredulous were many, that he was charged with being very liberal with his figures—but this amount was soon doubled; so also with the tonnage on the road. He spoke of the Madison and Indianapolis railroad, as the great incentive to other works of a similar character, and hoped the Legislature would continue the same liberality that had heretofore been extended, in the incorporation of railroad companies. He said, that were he to speak half what he felt on the subject of railroads, he would be called an enthusiast. He had long been enlisted in their behalf, and believed the time would come, and that not remote, when they would successfully compete with all kinds of water navigation. They were superior to canals, which were already obsolete ideas. It is said that the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company are now reaping a golden harvest. It is true that the work for a year or two past has been profitable, and the shareholders deserve it, for when they embarked in the enterprise it was considered a doubtful experiment, and they would have had little sympathy had they failed in the undertaking; but during the past four or five years they had expended some half a million of dollars, with the intention of making it equal to any in America. He had been a little more than a year connected with the road, and during the whole period he had never travelled over it, without seeing some new evidences of improvement, in the felling of the forests, and the opening up of new sources of revenue and trade, and this improvement was bound to go on, until Indiana shall take a stand equal to any State in the Union in the public spirit and enterprise of her citizens.

It would be impossible to do justice to Mr. B.'s remarks in a report taken down from recollection; but when he spoke of the dark period through which Indiana has but recently passed, and contrasted it with her present bright and opening prospects, and urged that all should aid in developing her mineral, commercial, manufacturing, mercantile and agricultural resources, by bringing the iron horse to her aid, a spontaneous burst of enthusiasm went up from all present.

Captain Wright and the Steamer Wisconsin were next toasted, and the Captain responded by remarking, that it was out of his present line of business to make speeches; but if gentlemen or their friends should have business in Cincinnati, and would favor his Boat, he would endeavor to deserve the high encomiums he had received at their hands, by giving accommodations equal to any boat on the river.

After brief remarks from several gentlemen the hour of nine having arrived, and the Ladies presenting themselves, adorned with their sweetest smiles, the younger and a few of the older part of the company commenced the merry dance. The blaze of light and the smiles of beauty, mingled with the sweet sounds of music, renders it no wonder that many lingered until near three o'clock in the morning. Most of the company, however, retired at an early hour, with their friends, to their respective quarters, leaving the young folks to wind up the scene of enjoyment incident to this agreeable excursion.

The kind attentions of Mr. Hubbs, the gentlemanly conductor of the train, both in the down and up passage, added very much to the comfort of the party.

All arrived safe at Indianapolis on Wednesday afternoon without the slightest mishap occurring.

MR. MCDONALD.—We had a statement by Telegragh a few days ago, that our member of Congress, from the 8th district, had accidentally fractured his leg, by a fall, but that he, notwithstanding attended the session of the House. We thought the report doubtful, and therefore did not notice it. But the Washington Union of the 20th, has the following:—

"We learn with much regret that the Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana, has met with a severe accident, which has prevented his attendance for the last day or two in the House of Representatives. His colleague (Mr. McGaughey) yesterday took occasion to mention that Mr. McDonald had determined to attend in his place, notwithstanding his condition, unless he could prevail on some gentleman of opposite politics to "pair off," which Mr. McGaughey kindly consented to do."

THE HUNGARIANS.—*Handsome Subscription.*—Every attention continues to be showered upon the Hungarian exiles at New York, and while they are visiting all the public places, the following committee has been appointed to solicit subscriptions, collect funds, and disburse them, to their immediate relief or permanent benefit:—Messrs M. Van Schaick, Francis Griffen, Matthew Morgan, George Curtis, Theo. W. Blunt and R. L. Kennedy. About $3,000 was subscribed on the spot, by gentlemen of the Committee, W. S. Wetmore, Esq., leading off with $500.

MR JULIAN.—We have seen a letter from this gentleman to Mr. Elder of the House of Reprentatives, dated Dec. 23d. The health of Mr. Julian was improved by his trip to Washington, but is still so precarious, that he will be obliged to refrain from active participation in the debates of Congress. If we can judge correctly of the expression of sentiment in his letter, there can be no doubt but that he will *vote right*, whenever his vote may be required.

KILLED.—Mr. Henry Wishard, living a short distance in the country, was kicked by a horse on Wednesday last, and almost instantly killed.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, P. M.

The Senate was not in session to-day, having adjourned over until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was the scene of great confusion to-day. Numerous resolutions and propositions were submitted and laid on the table. Finaly, Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, offered the following, which was adopted by a vote of 113 yeas and 106 nays:

Resolved, That the House proceed to select a Speaker, and that if after calling the roll three times no member shall have received a majority of all the votes, the roll shall again be called, and the member receiving the largest number of votes, provided there be a majority of a quorum, shall be Speaker.

Several amendments were proposed but voted down. The roll call proceeded and three unsuccessful ballots were taken. The 4th ballot, being the 63d in all, stood Winthrop 100; Cobb 102; Wilmot 8; Thaddeus Stevens 1; Morehead 4; Durkee 1; Strong 3; Boyd 3; Colcock 1.

One of the tellers now announced that Howell Cobb was elected Speaker. There was great excitement and clapping of hands in the gallery.

Mr. Stanley offered a resolution that Cobb be declared Speaker, which was adopted.

The clerk appointed Messrs. Winthrop and McDowell a committee to conduct Mr. Cobb to the chair, which being done, Mr. Cobb made a neat speech, thanking the members for the honor conferred on him, and took his seat amid much applause.

Mr. Vinton moved that the members be sworn in.

Mr. Boyd, the Senior member of the House, administered the oath of office to the Speaker, when, at 6 o'clock, a motion to adjourn was carried.

MORE NO PARTYISM.—William Cox, Esq., Democratic Post Master at New Harmony, Ia., has been removed to make room for the gallant *Brigadier General William Augustine Twigg, Associate Judge* of the Posey Circuit Court, and mail carrier from New Harmony to Evansville, &c. &c. *

☞Young gentlemen who would proeper in love, should woo gently. It is not fashionable for young ladies to take *ardent spirits!*

"A Subscriber," sends us a communication, from New Maysville, about the Plank Road and the Madison Rail road. If he will send us his *name*, according to the well-known general rule, we may give him a hearing.

☞An old gentleman who has dabbled all his life in statistics, says he never heard of more than one woman who insured her life. He accounts for this, by the singular fact of one of the questions on every insurance paper being, "What is your age?"

ABSENT MINDED.—At a prayer-meeting held in a town not more than a thousand miles from Lynn, one of the members was addressing the meeting, and among other things said that he should 'never forget the last words of brother H——, who departed this life a few days since.'

'Will you repeat the words of our departed brother?' interrupted one of the deacons with much emotion, 'so that we may all remember them.'

'*They have slipped my mind!*' said the brother with apparent indifference.—*Lynn News.*

DIED,

In this city, on Tuesday evening last, 25th inst., THOMAS H., youngest child of Thomas H. and Elizabeth Sharpe, aged one year eight months and 16 days. We deeply sympathise with the afflicted family in this sudden and unexpected bereavement.

There is no flock, however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there!
There is no fireside, howsoe'er defended,
But has one vacant chair!

The air is full of farewells to the dying,
And mourning for the dead;
The heart of Rachael for her children crying
Will not be comforted!

Let us be patient! these severe afflictions
Not from the ground arise,
But oftentimes celestial benedictions
Assume this dark disguise.

We see but dimly through the mists and vapors:
Amid these earthly damps,
What seems to us but dim, funeral tapers
May be heaven's distant lamps.

There is no Death! what seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suberb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call Death.

He is not dead—the child of our affection—
But gone unto that school,
Where he no longer needs our poor protection
And Christ himself doth rule.

By that great cloister's stillness and seclusion,
By guardian angels led,
Safe from temptation, safe from sin's pollution,
He lives, whom we call dead.

Day after day we think what he is doing
In those bright realms of air;
Year after year, his tender steps pursuing,
Behold him grown more fair.

Thus do we walk with him, and keep unbroken
The bond which nature gives,
Thinking that our remembrance, though unbroken,
May reach him where he lives.

Not as a child shall we again behold him;
For when with rapture wild
In our embraces we again enfold him,
He will not be a child.

But a fair angel, in his father's mansion,
Clothed with celestial grace;
And beautiful with all the soul's expansion
Shall we behold his face.

And though at times, impetuous with emotion
And anguish long suppressed,
The swelling heart heaves moaning like the ocean
That cannot be at rest;

We will be patient! and assuage the feeling
We cannot wholly stay;
By silence sanctifying, not concealing
The grief that must have way.—[LONGFELLOW.]

On Tuesday morning last, at the residence of Mr. Alexander Graydon, AGRIPPA GEDDES, formerly of Pennsylvania, but late of Illinois.

DEATH OF WM. QUARLES.

CENTRE LODGE, A. Y. M.
Indianapolis, December 22, 1849.

At a meeting of the brethren of said Lodge, convened in consequenre of the death of Bro. WM. QUARLES, a member thereof, a committee was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the views of the Lodge under this dispensation; which committee reported the following, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Grand Master of the Universe, to call our esteemed brother, WILLIAM QUARLES, from the circles of his brethren on earth, to the rest, reward and enjoyment of the superior society of a better world: AND WHEREAS, it is proper upon an occasion of such solemnity, to indulge the bereft heart in an expression of its deep sorrow and affliction; therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow to this severe dispensation of the Divine administration, we greatly lament the loss of so valuable and beloved a member of society at large, and of our ancient and honorable Order.

Resolved, That it is but justice to the memory of Bro. Quarles to say, that while he was among us, he was admired for his talents and ability in his profession, esteemed and respected for his generous and gentlemanly course as a citizen, and beloved for his benevolence and devotedness to our Order as a Mason.

Resolved, That all sympathize with the bereft and afflicted wife and family of our deceased brother, and tender them our condolence and an assurance that we shall ever exercise towards them that regard and tenderness which is due them from the relation they sustain to our Order.

Resolved, That as a testimonial of our high regard for the deceased, we dress our Lodge in mourning, attend his funeral in procession as a Lodge, confer upon his remains the honors of our burial service, and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a certified copy of these resolutions be presented by the secretary to the family of our deceased brother, and a copy furnished to the papers of this city, and the Masonic Review of Cincinnati, for publication.

For the State Sentinel.

WE the undersigned take pleasure in saying that Dr. Thomas Womersley comes to this city with very flattering recommendations as an able and interesting lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology and the general economy of health, from gentlemen of science and respectability in Eastern Cities, and from the press. It is proposed that a course of his lectures be delivered in our city, and we trust our citizens will attend and derive that instruction which it appears from ample testimonials he has communicated in other cities.

L. Dunlap, M. D., &c.	Rev. Clement E. Babb.
Jas. S. Harrison, M. D., &c.	J. S. Bobbs, M. D., &c.
Alfred Harrison, Esq.	Rev. John S. Bayless.
Calvin Fletcher, Esq.	Rev. J. H. Hull.
Rev. T. R. Cressy.	Rev. S. T. Cooper
Geo. W. Mears, M. D., &c.	64-2 ins.

LAWS OF INDIANA.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled an act to regulate the mode of doing county business in the county of Putnam, approved January 15, 1849.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That whenever a vacancy shall occur in the Board of Commissioners of said county of Putnam, by reason of the qualified voters of any township of said county failing to elect one of the Justices of the Peace of such township (to do the county business of said county) as provided for in the first section of the act to which this is an amendment; or if such vacancy shall happen by death, resignation or removal of any member of said board of commissioners, it shall be the duty of the Justice of the Peace holding the oldest commission as such Justice of the Peace, in the township in which such vacancy shall occur, to enter upon the discharge of the duties of a member of said board of commissioners, and discharge the same until the April election then next ensuing, and until his successor is elected and qualified as provided for in the act to which this is an amendment.

SEC. 2. That if there be two or more Justices of the Peace in any township, in which a vacancy shall occur as aforesaid, whose commissions are of the same date and there being no justice of the peace in such township holding under an older commission, then and in that case the oldest person holding a commission as justice of the peace in such township, shall enter upon and discharge the duties of a member of said board of commissioners, as provided for by the first section of this act.

SEC. 3. Whenever a vacancy shall happen as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the auditor of said county to cause such Justice of the peace holding under the oldest commission as aforesaid, or such oldest person holding a commission as aforesaid, as the case may be, in the township in which such vacancy shall exist, to be notified thereof, through the Sheriff of said county, who shall serve such notice.

SEC. 4. The justice of the peace whose duty it shall be to fill such vacancy as aforesaid, shall in all respects be governed by the act to which this act is an amendment, and for failing to discharge the duties herein before required, such justice shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of the third section of the act to which this act is an amendment, as if he had been duly elected by the qualified voters of such township, as provided for in the first section of said act.

SEC. 5. This act shall be in force from an after its passage, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to forward a copy thereof to the clerk of said county of Putnam.

G. W. CARR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES H LANE,
President of the Senate.
Approved December 19th, 1849.
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

AN ACT prescribing the time of holding the Circuit Courts in the second Judicial Court.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That the circuit court shall hereafter sit in the county of Clark on the first Monday in March, and the Thursday after the first Monday in August; in the county of Scott on the second Monday in March, and the third Monday in August; in the county of Jackson on the third Monday in March, and the fourth Monday in August; in the county of Washington on the fourth Monday in March, and the first Monday in September; in the county of Orange on the first Monday in April, and the second Monday in September; in the county of Harrison on the second Monday in April, and the third Monday in September; in the county of Floyd on the fourth Monday in April, and the first Monday in October.

SEC. 2. The circuit court shall sit in the aforesaid counties if the business require it, six days at each term, except the counties of Clark, Harrison, and Floyd; that the county of Clark may sit nine days at the August term, in the county of Harrison two weeks at each term, and in the county of Floyd three weeks at each term.

SEC. 3. All parties in said circuit courts, and all witnesses ane other persons concerned shall take notice of this act, and all writs or notices, that may have been issued or served before the taking effect of this act, in relation to matters now pending or to be pending in any of said circuit courts, are hereby made returnable to the first day of the next term of said courts, as fixed by this act, and all suits, recognizances, motions, rules and other proceedings, which at the time of the taking effect of this act, shall be pending in any of said courts, shall be acted upon therein in the same manner as if this act had been in force at the time they were commenced, taken or instituted.

SEC. 4. All laws or parts of laws contravening the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage; and it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of State to forward immediately certified copies of this act, to the clerks of the several circuit courts aforesaid.

G. W. CARR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES H. LANE,
President of the Senate.
Approved December 22, 1849.
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled an act requiring the Supervisors of Roads in Sullivan county to make report at the March term in each year, and for other purposes, approved January 26, 1847.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That it be and is hereby made the duty of the supervisors of roads in the several road districts in said county of Sullivan, to make their returns at the June term of the Commissioners' Court, instead of the March term of said Court, as provided for in the above named act.

SEC. 2. This act to take effect from and after its passage.

G. W. CARR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES H. LANE,
President of the Senate.
Approved December 22, 1849.
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

AN ACT to extend the time of holding the Probate Court of Hendricks county.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That the Probate Court of Hendricks county be and the same is hereby authorized to continue its sittings for the term of two weeks at each session, if the business thereof shall require it.

SEC. 4. This act shall be in force from and after its passage; and it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of State to forward a certified copy thereof to the clerk of the probate court of said county.

G. W. CARR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES H. LANE,
President of the Senate.
Approved December 22, 1849.
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

AN ACT to change the time of holding the October term of the Probate Court of Martin county.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That the time of holding the October term of said probate court of Martin county, be so changed that the term of said probate court heretofore required to be held on the fourth Monday of October, in each year, be hereafter held on the first Monday in November, in each year.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act be enforced from and after its passage.

G. W. CARR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES H. LANE,
President of the Senate.
Approved Dec. 22, 1849.
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

AN ACT repealing an act in relation to the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace so far as relates to Montgomery county.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That an act entitled an act to define the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, approved January 16th, 1849, so far as relates to Montgomery county, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. This act to be in force from and after its passage.

G. W. CARR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES H. LANE,
President of the Senate.
Approved Dec. 22, 1849.
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled an act authorizing Supervisors to work a certain road in Ohio county.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That the several supervisors of road districts in Ohio county, through which the Rising Sun, Versailles and Napoleon turnpike road may pass, be and they are hereby directed to keep said road open and in good repair, and for that purpose shall apply all or such portion of the road tax of their respective districts as may be necessary for that purpose, until toll gates shall be erected or toll charged on said road.

SEC. 2. All laws and parts of laws contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

G. W. CARR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES H. LANE,
President of the Senate.
Approved December 22, 1849.
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

BONNET RIBBONS.

A SPLENDID assortment of every description of seasonable Bonnet Ribbons can be had at *cost*, at the new Trimming Store, Griffith's Block. One door west of Golden Ball. 59 tf.

AN ACT to define the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in the county of Vermillion.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That the provisions of an act entitled "an act to define the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, in the several counties therein named," approved January 16th, 1849, be and the same are hereby extended to the county of Vermillion.

SEC. 2. This act to be in force from and after its passage.

G. W. CARR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES H. LANE,
President of the Senate.
Approved December 20th, 1849.
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

POPULAR LECTURES.

On Anatomy and Physiology, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

BY THOMAS WOMERSLEY M. D., OF BOSTON.

THESE lectures will be illustrated by one of the best sets of Parisian Apparatus that has ever been imported into the country, which show over 2000 different parts of the Human Body, natural as life, and which will afford it is hoped, an opportunity worthy of improvement by all Ladies and Gentlemen who value a knowledge of the "beautiful structure of the human body" and would possess "the key to the full enjoyment of a prolonged life" and know "the grand principles of self management."

Lectures commence on Monday evening Dec. 31st, at 7 o'clock, in the Basement of the Baptist Church and will be continued at the same time and place on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings Jan. 1st, 2d, and 4th.

The course will consist of four lectures.

☞Single tickets 25 cents. Tickets to the course, 75 cents; to be had at the principal book stores and at the door.

Indianapolis Dec. 23, 1849. 64-tf.

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52,000.

$18,000! $11,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

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To be drawn in Alexandria, Va, on Saturday, Jan. 12, 1850.

78 *No. Lottery*—16 *Drawn Ballots.*

More prizes than Blanks!

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $52,000, 1 do of 18,000, 1 do of 11,000, 1 prize of 8,000, 1 do of 6,000, 6 do of 4,000, 1 do of 2,000, 1 do of 2,656, 10 prizes of 1,000, 10 do of 1,100, 10 do of 500, &c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7.50—Quarters $3.75—Eighths $1.87½.

Certificates of packages of 26 Whole Tickets				$170 00
Do	do	26 Half	do	85 00
Do	do	26 Quarter	do	42 50
Do	do	26 Eighth	do	21 25

$35,000!

10 *PRIZES OF* $1,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,

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To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, 19th of Jan. 1850.

66 *NUMBER LOTTERY!*

And 12 Drawn Numbers in each Package!

GRAND SCHEME.

1 prize of $35,000, 1 do of 10,000, 1 do of 6,000, 1 do of 3,000, 1 do of 2,400, 10 prizes of 1,000, 10 do of 500, &c.

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Tickets $10—Halve $5—Quarters $2.50.

Certificates of packages of 22 Whole Tickets				$110 00
Do	do	22 Half	do	55 00
Do	do	22 Quarter	do	27 50

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100 Prizes of $1,500!

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