

The bill for the relief of Israel Bayless; also, The bill authorizing Revised Statutes to be distributed to Miami and Adams.

The bill to amend the execution laws so as to make executions returnable in six months and that property shall sell for one-half its appraised value was read a second time; when

Mr. May moved to amend so that property shall sell to the highest bidder, where such property is designated by the defendant.

Mr. Sherrod moved that the bill and amendment be laid upon the table; which motion prevailed.

The bill to provide for the taxation of all lands sold since the 26th of January, 1847, was read a second time; when

Mr. Cole moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Haney moved that the bill be laid upon the table; which did not prevail.

The question was taken on an indefinite postponement and decided in the affirmative, yeas 79, nays 12.

Mr. Wilson moved to reconsider the vote, which motion did not prevail.

Mr. Murray offered a resolution, in relation to the refunding of money by the General Government, for transportation of convicts to the place of rendezvous, and that a committee of five be appointed on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Cotton the resolution was referred to the military committee.

The bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Franklin was read a second time and passed; also,

The bill to change the name of Mary Bell Lane to Mary Bell Noble; also,

The bill defining the duties of justices of the peace in Adams and Boone counties, &c., also,

The bill to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to money found on persons over whose bodies inquests may have been held; also,

The bill to vacate a street in West Harrisonville, &c.

On motion, the House adjourned.

SENATE. FRIDAY, JANUARY 11.

The Senate met.

Mr. Miliken presented three petitions, which were laid on the table or referred.

Reports of Committees.

By Mr. Berry, that it is inexpedient to pass a joint resolution on the subject of a Congress of Nations to arbitrate international disputes; report concurred in.

By Mr. Lyon, that it is inexpedient to pass a joint resolution on the subject of postage; report concurred in.

By Mr. Graham, that the joint resolution on the subject of the franking privilege be laid on the table; report concurred in.

By Mr. Hubbard, a bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and St. Louis telegraph company; read a second time, rules suspended, and the bill read a third time and passed.

By Mr. Miliken, to incorporate the Ohio river and Princeton plank road company; read a second time, rules suspended, and the bill read a third time and passed.

By Mr. Sherrod, a bill to amend the act extending the jurisdiction of justices in several counties named to Wayne county; passed.

By Mr. Sherrod, a bill relative to jurisdiction of justices of the peace in Tippecanoe;

By Mr. Johnson, relative to extra pay of clerk and auditor in Parke; passed.

By Mr. Ross, a bill to amend the school law of 1849, in relation to school districts regulated by county lines; passed.

By Mr. Reed, a bill to regulate the ex-officio fees of clerk and Sheriff of Warrick; passed.

By Mr. Brown, of R. a bill to change the name of Anderson township, Adams county, to Anderson; also,

On motion, the House adjourned.

HOUSE. FRIDAY, JANUARY 11.

The House met.

Mr. Miliken presented three petitions, which were laid on the table or referred.

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By Mr. Berry, that it is inexpedient to pass a joint resolution on the subject of a Congress of Nations to arbitrate international disputes; report concurred in.

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On motion, the House adjourned.

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY 17, 1850.

Our Terms.

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

One copy, one year, \$2.00
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One copy during the session, .50

Semi-Weekly.

(Published three times a week during the session.)
One copy, \$4.00
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A NEW ERA!

TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIANA.

The political year which will commence with the passage of the Constitutional Convention Bill by the present Legislature, will be the most important one to all the people of the State, since the adoption of the present Constitution in the year Eighteen Hundred and Sixteen.

The People, through their delegates, will exercise the sovereign power of revising, amending, and, at their pleasure, of changing, the present FUNDAMENTAL LAW. Nothing, certainly, of a political nature, can be of more importance; for not only all political, but all civil rights, (excepting that we must adhere to some sort of republicanism, as prescribed by the U. S. Constitution,) will come under review,—will be topics of discussion, and, more or less, be subjected to amendment or change.

That there will be some alterations of the present Supreme Law, is universally admitted; and some of them will no doubt be of a radical character. Whatever they may be, they will over-rule and set aside all statutory enactments, and all common law principles, which conflict with them.

The Constitutional Convention is but a Great Committee, appointed by the People, to carry out their wishes in regard to this all-important matter.

It is true that the people will have to pass judgment upon the charter which will be the result of the labors of the Convention, before it can take the place of the present Constitution, but that does not do away with the necessity,—to ensure a successful issue,—of the preliminary discussion of every proposed change, by candidates for the convention, and especially by the public press.

The most vital and important measures which will be proposed, have hardly been mentioned, much less discussed. While on the other hand, propositions of no consequence comparatively, and possibly of injurious tendency, have apparently obtained general consent, without regard to any great principle involved, or to any collateral considerations.

Among the principal questions, which have hardly been mentioned, is the very important one of *Law reform*: we mean, a *radical reform of our judicial system*. We have borrowed nearly all our ideas and practices on this subject from Great Britain,—entirely disregarding any provisions which might be profitably derived from the continent of Europe. Our judicial system as it is, is thought by many, to be radically wrong, and continually working the greatest injury to litigants of all sorts. It is so wrong, that good men avoid courts of justice, as they would a pestilence. Such a system need not exist, and should not be tolerated. A radical reform should take place, and it depends on the people to see that it shall be done.

Another topic of great interest, is the enactment of some specific rules under which may be erected business corporations, especially banks. The bank question will hardly be presented before we shall have three distinct parties, at least—one for the State Bank, one for a General System, and one for no banks at all. All these will have much to say to the people.

There are several other topics of comparative less moment, perhaps, but still of great consequence, and which will elicit more or less discussion. In the discussion of these questions, all the newspapers of the State will take part, editorially and by "correspondence." In addition to what may be felt called upon to say ourselves, and what may be furnished originally to us from able men who have reformatory propositions to make,—it is our intention to copy into the State Sentinel every article which may appear in any other paper, and which we think will in any degree enlighten and rightfully guide the people generally.

This purpose being conceived in honesty of intention, and without the least disposition to accomplish any sinister design whatever, whether of a partisan or personal character, we call upon all citizens who feel that interest which every good citizen should feel on such an occasion, to give his aid and countenance in the accomplishment of the task, by subscribing themselves, and by inducing others to do so.

The discussion of these great questions will, from their paramount importance, necessarily occupy much of the time and space of our command; but it is the design of the editors that the Sentinel shall as usual furnish its readers with the earliest and most authentic News of the day, both Foreign and Domestic. Its Scientific, Literary, and Miscellaneous departments will also receive such attention as our limits will permit us to bestow.

Therefore we hope that all into whose hands this prospectus may fall, and all who may read it, will exert themselves to extend our circulation; and to that end, so far as we are concerned, we propose to issue the weekly on the following

by one person, at one time, we will furnish that person one copy for the year gratis. Payment to be made in advance in all cases. This certainly is a liberal offer, and we hope our friends will be active.

Editors of other papers in this State, who will copy the above prospectus, shall receive our Semi-Weekly paper in exchange for the year, and any other favors "in kind," which we may be able to return to them. Those complying with this request, will please send us their papers containing our prospectus, marked, so that the favor may not be overlooked by us.

CHAPMANS & SPANN.
INDIANAPOLIS, JAN. 12, 1850.

Our Brethren.

It is possible that we have sometimes betrayed a lack of courtesy in regard to our "brethren of the quill" who have occasionally visited our city, and, also, our sanctum. Perhaps it is not only possible, but true! In these matters, however, there must be, as in all others, differences of opinion. If we have betrayed ourselves, numerous reasons might be given by us for so doing; but we trust our brethren, co-laborers, co-hard-workers, and co-states to their profession, will take our words for it, that none such was ever intended. That they can find hundreds of reasons why we should not go into detail, we verily believe; nay, many might give more than ourselves. But why all this you ask. It is not because one is charged with being too aristocratic to speak, wears gold spectacles, carries a cane, and dresses well. It is not because another wears his "old clo", small shoes, or that he cannot walk a square without being intercepted and "talked to" by "Dutchmen" and "other farmers." It is not because we are always at "somesuch", but, because we, at this hour of midnight, sleepy and dull, while waiting for our poor employees to finish their day's work, that we thought we would, just to keep our peepers open to commence to-morrow's task, cudgel our brain for something to "just that effect," by noting some of these same fast gentry who have met our eye and ear within a few weeks. But who to begin with is the question? Aye, and a veritable one! But if we do not get them in order, we have the skill of (r). them.

D. P. HOLLOWAY, Esq.—Friend Holloway is the able whig Senator from Wayne. We are not aware that he has darkened our sanctum often, but we have taken him by the hand, and are free to say, that as a friend and gentleman, he is much esteemed. He is not in a mood to spin a long article, we will only say, he improves "mightily" on acquaintance." He is a little straight-laced in politics; but our opinion of him is greatly altered from what it was formerly, not believing he writes "some such" paragraphs as occasionally appear in his "Richmond Palladium."

Dr. G. BERRY, whom an editor, and now of the Senate. The Doctor is too well known to need much from us, for he is "one of 'em," whether in his profession at home or abroad, or in his familiar seat in the Senate. He is "himself" "anywhar,"—a first rate man, who wears well, and thinks more than he speaks.

THOMAS DOWLING, Esq.—"Tom Dowling!" Who don't know him! He is better and more profitable business now, having nothing to do! No cod.

JOHN DOWLING,—do, do, except we believe he has quit the business, and is making money at the South.

Dr. E. W. H. ELLIS.—He always calls, when he comes. The doctor will not disappoint his friends, though he may some of his enemies. He is now the servant of the people, and well he deserves the office, as all editors deserve one, except whig editors! They deserve two, judging—stopped there!

JAMES ELDER, Esq.—We should, judging from some of our contemporaries' remarks,—indeed we had, the writer fixed, in imagination, a four feet high, tank, half-stuffed in appearance sort of a looking-biped, made so by incessant toil, fighting whigery in the county of Wayne! Not to be equalled by a hungry squaw endeavoring to light a fire with canal grass on a river bank in a night restaurant! Indeed we expected to meet somewhat of a spectre, and we did! We met brother Elder, with a smile that Momus himself might have envied,—with a size proportionate to the county he represents, (and that ably and faithfully)—with a richness of good humor and intellect comparable with the richness of that same old Wayne county, (the richest in the State, but alas! wedded formerly to her idol of whigery!) There, stop again. How apt a pen is to travel "out of the record" at such an hour! Again: My Wayne county always have such representatives— and a few trials, just to give them the "hang of the School House," she will never send any others. Can't help saying that we shall not backward them, as some do, even, if like friend Evans, the "cut of the coat" does not suit us "modest, retiring" editors!

WM. C. GARDNER, Esq.—our talented friend of the Madison Courier has been with us, and he is some and no mistake! He can't be a single man, we vouch! Among the crowd, he shines conspicuously for size, good looks and gentlemanly deportment. Like most of our neighbors from the city of the Deep Diggins, he is sociable and pleasant. We hope again to take him by the hand in a less busy season.

ISAAC STEVENS, Jr. Esq.—Who has not heard of him? We have! We did! But what were our impressions! I read only of his sprightly and excellent paper! Why, they were something like what our lamented friend, AENEAS DAVIS, formerly a Senator from Daviess and Martin counties, said he had formed of us—yes—US!

Said the Senator when entering our sanctum one morning—(he had been a subscriber of ours over two years when we published the "Enquirer" in Terre Haute.) "Ye Mr. Chapman in!" "That's our name," said the biggest of us. "But, boy, I want to see Mr. Chapman, himself, the Editor of the Sentinel." "We are the persons," we meekly responded, for he was a "big 'un," and we didn't know but he came to give us Jesse. "You! you, sir, the editors!" "We are, sir, will you be pleased to be seated," looking at his big cane, and handing a chair. "Ha! ha! ha! Well I am joked this time, boys. I thought to see fellows as big again as John, (alluding to our minister to China, who is no bad specimen for size), and something of the 'wolf order' in appearance. Are you joking, boys?" On being answered in the negative, we soon transacted our business, and he departed with "boys in size, but some"—the door closed. Well; we were not more astonished at our friend STEVENS; but since Aeneas's time, gold dollars have been coined, and he shines as one of them among firms and bits, he does. We are proud of his better acquaintance.

J. B. HALL, Esq. of Lawrenceburg, gave us a call. Mr. H. is well known as the editor of an able Democratic paper at L. He made his visit short, and had hardly time to "see all that was to be seen." We don't know whether he is married or not; but we do know that the ladies like a gentleman of his fair proportions, and we don't blame them for it.

Bro. HALL of Loganport, Editor of the "Pharos," was also along; but he haunted himself off so quick that really we shall lay an embargo on him when he comes again.

THOMAS TRASK, Esq., of the Fort Wayne Sentinel, "deposited his card" on our table one evening of this

week, but he scarcely remained long enough to take his 'at. He didn't look near as ferocious as his name would indicate, but is on the contrary a very sociable and entertaining gentleman. Nor does he seem much the worse for having had his official head taken off recently. He has a "good head" of his own on his shoulders, which old Zack can no more touch than he can "the rest of mankind!"

Then there is Brothers COLFAX, LILLIKIAN, DEERES, (not ours) WOODS and BAKER, all of whom, and perhaps a dozen others we ought to mention, and will, when his spirit moves us again.

Proof—yes—proof. Good morning on this.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 7.

SENATE.—Sundry petitions and memorials were presented.

Mr. Clay presented a petition numerous signed, asking the recognition of the Republic of Liberia. Referred.

Mr. Dickinson presented a petition signed by citizens of New York, irrespective of party, asking that no appropriation be made for an embassy to Austria.

Mr. Cooper presented sundry memorials, asking a modification of the tariff.

Mr. Cass's resolution to suspend diplomatic intercourse with Austria was then taken up—and nearly the entire session was consumed with two speeches on the resolution, from Messrs. Clay and Hale. Ad. Journal.

HOUSE.—Mr. Kaufman, from the committee on Rules, reported an amendment to the same, which was made the order of the day for Thursday.

The House then proceeded to ballot for clerk.

Fourth ballot, Forney 107, Campbell 95, scattering 17.

Fifth ballot, Forney 106, Campbell 102, scattering 12.

After three more unsuccessful ballotings, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 9th.

On this day but little business of importance was done, and unsuccessful ballotings were had for clerk, Forney ahead.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolutions, which lie over:

Resolved, That the conduct of Austria and Russia, in the war in which these powers have subjugated the nationality and liberty of Hungary, has been marked by injustice, oppression, and barbarity, which justly deserves the condemnation of mankind, while we commend the Hungarian people to the sympathies of other nations, and especially of republican states.

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be directed to inquire into, and report upon, the propriety of setting apart a portion of the public domain, to be granted, free of all charges, to the Hungarian exiles, already arrived, and hereafter to arrive, in the United States, as well as to exiles fleeing from oppression in other European countries.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of a chaplain, when Mr. Butler was chosen, by the casting vote of the Vice President.

PITTSBURGH, JAN. 9, 1850.

Joseph Barker, convicted of street preaching, and now in prison, but pardoned, was elected Mayor of Pittsburgh yesterday, by 270 majority.

Clerk Elected.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 11th.

Campbell, whig, was re-elected Clerk to-day, on the 20th ballot, eight democrats having voted for him.

THE LAW OF DIVORCE.—It has been decided in the Supreme Court of Louisiana, that a party applying for divorce must show that the conduct of the applicant has been unexceptionable, or a divorce will not be granted. In a case before it, where a wife sued for a divorce from bed and board, the applicant was refused, because the conduct of the plaintiff had been marked by continued exasperation, and, at times, by violence towards her husband, for which, according to the evidence, his acts and deportment afforded no ground of provocation. The Court said:—

If the conduct of the party complaining has been outrageous, the remedy must be first sought in a reformation of conduct and deportment. The evils complained of may cease with the behavior, which has produced them. If they do not, the interference of the law may be justly invoked. Waring vs. Waring, 2 Phillimore Rep. 132.

JUDGE FOR THE 13TH CIRCUIT.—By reference to our Legislative reports in another column, it will be seen that Col. Wm. McCARTY, of Brookville, was on yesterday elected President Judge of the 13th Circuit, in place of Hon. G. H. DUNN, resigned. We are requested in this connection to say that the votes given to A. DAVISON, Esq., were so given without his knowledge, and contrary to his wishes. Col. McCarty being the nominee of the democratic party.

JOHN GIVEN of this city was, at the same time, elected Superintendent of the Northern Division of the Central Canal.

The *Bloomington Herald*, whig, has the following keen hit:

South Carolina and Indiana.—It is said that when Mr. Calhoun takes snuff the State of South Carolina sneezes. It seems that when James Collins gets dry, the State of Indiana calls for punch!

On the subject of the mails, (bitterly complained of lately by the Cincinnati Gazette and other papers,) it says: "The irregularities of the mail is a nuisance that will not be abated. If the present administration will not do more than the past one for the relief of the people for such impositions, then the quicker it is changed the better."

OUR MADISON MAILS arrive here at the post office, generally about 2 o'clock, P. M. We manage to get the Cincinnati and Louisville delivery in from one to three hours afterwards. Is there no way that these matters can be corrected?

While speaking here on this subject let us ask why the Madison P. M. sends way matter here to be distributed, and then delivered from the return cars the next day? We shall have a word or two more to say on this "mail subject" shortly, and we mean to be heard by Congress if not by Taylor's minions.

LEGISLATIVE BONFIRE.—The Legislature had a glorious bonfire in the State House yard on Thursday last. Piles of cancelled scrips were burned; but none would take away the ashes, as they having been faithfully redeemed, it was supposed they would not make fit, in the "honor and credit of the State" lost, as predicted by the federal whigs in the year 1841—2, should the people elect a Democratic State administration!

THE HON. REUBEN WOOD was nominated as a candidate for Governor of Ohio by the Democratic Convention which was held at Columbus on the 8th inst. Col. Medory of the Statesman presided over the deliberations of the Convention.

WE understand that there were no Cincinnati or Louisville letter bags received yesterday at our post-office, while the paper sacks came through as usual. Is any thing wrong at Madison P. O. or on the Ohio?

ANOTHER RAT.—W. J. BURNS, of the Wabash Atlas, writes in favor of cutting down the price of printing. How much has he made at the business in the last ten years at full and fair prices?

AT a meeting of the Democratic members of the Legislature, on Thursday evening last, a committee of thirteen gentlemen, with Hon. R. D. OWEN as chairman, was appointed to draft a letter to be addressed to Gen. JOSEPH LANE, on the subject of the Presidency. This committee will report to another meeting to be held to-night at the same place. We did not attend the meeting on Thursday, but understand that eloquent speeches were made by Messrs. Reid, Owen, and others. We shall go to-night, certainly.

SENATE.—A person named Valentine Best, a member of the last Pennsylvania Senate, committed political suicide at Harrisburg on the 1st inst., by throwing himself, body and breeches, into the embraces of the whig party. His *quid pro quo* was the Speakership of the Senate. It will be remembered that there was a tie in the Senate, counting Best as a democrat. As this modern imitator of Judas Iscariot no doubt desires notoriety, we will help him to it by letting the Harrisburg Union of the 2d instant tell how he became Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania.

When Mr. Best first came to Harrisburg he was very reserved in his intercourse with the Democratic Senators, and declined attending the Democratic caucus on Monday evening. This led every one to suppose that some arrangements had been made with the Whigs, and when the Senate assembled at three o'clock, P. M. on yesterday, it was crowded to excess to witness the development of the disgraceful plot which had been concerted with the enemy. On the roll being called for the election of Speaker, Mr. Best invariably declined voting until all the other Senators had voted, and then threw his vote away on some one who was not a candidate. He continued playing this game until all the Whig Senators had united upon him; and then sustained his former reputation for disorganization and treachery to the party by voting for himself. Upon taking the chair, he drew from his pocket his speech ready written and read it with down-cast looks, having more the appearance of a criminal about being brought to judgment, than a Senator who had been elevated to the position of presiding officer of the body.

RIOT AND MURDER AT EVANSVILLE.—The *Evansville Journal* of the 3d inst., gives the following account of a riot and murder at a German Ball in that city on New Year's night:—

"A supper had been prepared in the lower story with much care. A party of men, principally from steamboats lying at the landing, wished to enter the ball, and partake of the supper, and were refused. A row took place, in which the tables were demolished, and much injury done to the property of the house. The rioters withdrew, and commenced shooting the house. A number of pistol shots were fired in the melee, young man named Lundy Burns, son of Dr. Burns of this place, received several wounds, from which he died the same night. A deck hand from the steamer Alex Scott, was also shot and stabbed, and died yesterday morning. A German had his arm almost shot off, and another otherwise wounded. A number of others on both sides received serious injuries. Yesterday morning the ground below the house in a certain place was sprinkled with blood, and tracks led to the river bank as if a body had been dragged to the edge and thrown in. The body of young Burns was clothed in a number of garments, as if he had anticipated a row.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Jan. 3d about 12 o'clock M. the Eastern and Western Railroad trains came in collision between Weyersburg and Philadelphia, with terrible force. The first accident occurred in the conductor were all very severely, if not fatally, injured. The second engineer is so badly wounded that it is apprehended he cannot survive.

LAW OF INDIANA.

AN ACT to amend section eighth of chapter six, of the Revised Statutes of 1843, extending the use of the State Library to Professors and Teachers.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the use of the State Library be extended to the professors and teachers of all institutions of learning in the State, while any of them may be at the seat of government.

Sec. 2. 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 Jan. 2, 1850. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

AN ACT to amend the 18th section, of article 3, chapter 5, of the Revised Statutes of 1843.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the following words in section 18 of chapter 5, of the Revised Statutes, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. This act to be in force from and after its publication.

G. W. CARR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES H. LANE,
President of the Senate.

Approved January 3, 1850. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

AN ACT extending the time of holding the sessions of the Board of County Commissioners, of the county of Fountain.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the board of commissioners doing county business in and for the county of Fountain, shall sit nine days at each regular term thereof, should the business thereof require it.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts coming within the purview of this act, be and the same 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 January 3, 1850. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

AN ACT extending the time of holding the sessions of Board of County Commissioners, of the county of Montgomery.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the board of commissioners doing county business in and for the county of Montgomery, shall sit ten days at each regular term thereof, should the business so require.

Sec. 2. That all acts and parts of acts coming within the purview of this act, be and the same 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 January 3, 1850. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

AN ACT to extend the provisions of an act therein named to the counties of Huntington and Whitley.

Section 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 16, 1849, be and the same are hereby extended to the counties of Huntington and Whitley.

Sec. 2. The provisions of this act shall not apply to causes and indictments now pending in the circuit courts of said counties of Huntington and Whitley.

Sec. 3. 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 January 3, 1850. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

AN ACT amending an act therein named.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That section one hundred and thirty of an act entitled "an act to revise and consolidate the several acts of the General Assembly, relative to laying out, opening, repairing, changing, and vacating public highways, and to the erection and repair of bridges, and to amend the same," approved January 16, 1849, be and the same are hereby amended so as to include the county of Tippecanoe in said section.

Sec. 2. 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 January 3, 1850. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

AN ACT to extend the time of holding Commissioners' Court in Marion County.

WHEREAS, the business of the county board of the county of Marion, has so accumulated that the time now allowed by law is wholly insufficient, and thereby the public interest suffers to a great extent; therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the said board be, and is hereby authorized to sit ten days, at the March and June sessions thereof, if the business of the county require it.

Sec. 2. 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 January 3, 1850. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

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