Indiana State Sentinel.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY 24, 1850.

Our Terms.

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

☞Payments to be made always in advance.

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

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To Correspondents.

J. V. S., Columbus, O. Your favor has been referred to the proper quarter, and due consideration will be given it. No decision will probably be made prior to August next.

☞This number of the Weekly is the last to our *session subscribers*. They will find a prospectus accompanying it, which we hope will induce them not only to become regular subscribers, but to obtain others, whereby they may obtain the paper at its reduced price. We will take this occasion also, to say to them particularly, that now the Legislature has adjourned, the large space occupied by the proceedings, thereof, will be filled by interesting matter, such as news, foreign and domestic, markets, general notices, and matters and things in general. Law Reports and interesting cases in the court will be given as full as possible. Discussions of our State matters are set forth in the prospectus, and shall be fully realized.

We say then, that at no former period in the history of the State, has it been in the power of the editors, nor by combinations of circumstances, to make the *State Sentinel* more interesting than during the coming years. If our friends will but sustain us in increasing our list, (and we are gratified to state that it is increasing handsomely,) we shall be enabled to make such improvements as will present it in a form not surpassed, nor to be surpassed, by any paper in the west, either for beauty of execution or cheapness. It needs but a small effort on your part, gentlemen; and for all you make, we pledge corresponding ones on ours. What is done, let it be done promptly.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1850.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE.—Mr. Clingman moved to postpone the election of door-keeper and postmaster until March, 1851, which was decided in the affirmative by two majority.

Mr. Ashmun moved a reconsideration of the vote and to lay the resolution upon the table.

Mr. Savage raised a point that the Constitution required the House to appoint officers. He denied the right of the door-keeper of the last House to act as door-keeper of this.

The Speaker decided that according to usage, old officers continued to serve until the appointment of their successors. It was for the House to settle the question.

Mr. Hibberd inquired whether a motion to proceed to the election of door-keeper would now be in order.

The Speaker replied, not until the day fixed by the House expired.

Shortly afterwards, a rough, crazy looking man, took his stand at the Clerk's desk, and in a stentorian voice, (urged on by members) began to make a terrific speech, saying that for five long weeks he had been waiting for Congress to do something for his people. He was one of the b'hoys, and had suffered everything but death. The members urging him on, he spread himself for a big speech, and continued—I want all Canada annexed, Victoria off the throne, and all creation in this Union. This was followed by a boisterous laughing and cheering, during which he was led out by Mr. Holmes. When he reached the door, he said his name was Harmerson, the Lion of the West.

☞We have employed a new carrier for the Sentinel, whom we hope will give better satisfaction than the last one. Our friends will please notify us of any omissions or delinquencies as soon as they occur, with a view to their prompt correction.

☞The Speaker of the Ohio Senate, who was charged with having obtained the Chair by corrupt means, has been compelled to resign it, and Mr. Converse was elected in the place of Blake. The Legislature will now proceed in its busines, and among other things will investigate Blake's conduct.

☞Will some one of our friends in Terre Haute be so kind as to furnish the *young* gent, of the Courier with a gill of *milk?* The poor thing needs it, if we are a judge of the wants of calves by their bleating. We will pay the expenses out of the "sinews of war," should any be inclined to bestow the necessary relief.

☞The Title of "Free Territory Sentinel" at Centreville, has been changed to that of the "Indiana True Democrat," and the paper has been enlarged and improved in appearance. Its editor, Mr. R. Vaile, is a gentleman of talents and sound judgment, and we hope will be liberally supported.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—We publish to-day the appointments made by the Governor up to this date. Our readers will hereafter have every appointment made by his Excellency,—at least all which affect the public interest and welfare,—promptly published in the State Sentinel. We cannot doubt that the people will highly approve of this determination of Gov. Wright.

Appointments by the Governor.

SAMUEL BECK, of Marion county, to be Quarter-Master General.

DAVID REYNOLDS, of Marion county, to be Adjutant General.

JACOB OLDSHUE, of Parke county, and JOHN P. WIDNEY, of DeKalb county, to be aids-de-camp.

ANDREW J. CARR, of Clark county, to be Private Secretary.

FRANK EMERSON, of Jackson county, to be attorney to defend the suit pending in the Marion Circuit Court, concerning the estate of John Fischli, late of Jackson county, Indiana, in pursuance of the act of the Legislature, approved January 16, 1849.

HORN & JOHNSON.—This firm, wholesale and retail dealers in West India Goods and Groceries, though young, is doing a very fair business; and we learn that those who deal with them are very well satisfied with their method of doing business. They have a large stock of goods on hand, and intend, as we learn, shortly to notify the public of the same, especially those who are ignorant of their place of business, by *advertising*. We doubt not but *they* will be the most astonished when they do so, by noting their increase of custom.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of New Jersey assembled at Trenton on Thursday. Among the most prominent questions to be acted upon will be a general banking law, a general railroad law, a law repealing the exclusive privileges of the united canal and railroad companies, a general plank road law, allowing seven per cent. interest when specially contracted for, the establishing of a free school system throughout the State, general laws authorizing associations for insurance, for mining, and for voting by ballot in townships, and a houshold exemption law.

The following was one of the regular toasts given at a late German supper in Baltimore:

HATNAU—Abhorred by *all the world*, and held in utter contempt by *the rest of mankind.*

P. K. *o. Express*, Terre Haute. rae eht yb gip gnorw. uoy refcrp. ! ekaT—

Indiana Legislature.

SESSION 1849-50.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, January 19.

A large number of bills on their second reading of a local nature, were reported and read a second and third times and passed.

House bill making general appropriations for the year 1850; read a first time, rules suspended, and the bill read a second and third times and passed.

Mr Morrison, on leave, introduced a resolution requesting the Treasurer of State to withhold the payment of the warrants issued by the Auditor of State to Patrick McGinley, until directed by the Governor or by the next General Assembly.

Several votes were taken on the adoption of the resolution; but no quorum voting on the question, and several calls of the Senate having been ordered,

Mr Ellis moved that the Senate pass over the Resolution informally; carried—ayes 19, noes 18.

House bill making specific appropiations for the year 1850; read a first and second times, and,

On motion of Mr Miller, made the special order of the day for to-day at 2 o'clock, P. M.

One hundred and one House bills of a local nature were taken up, read a first time, rules suspended, and the bills read a second and third times and passed.

On motion, the Senate adjourned

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A bill to change the mode of electing United States Senators; read a third time and passed.

A joint resolution on the subject of slavery; passed.

The Senate went into committee of the whole on the specific appropriation bill, Mr Holloway in the chair; several amendments were offered and adopted, when

The committee rose and reported the action of the committee on the bill, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration thereof; report concurred in.

The amendments of the committee were adopted by the Senate, the bill read a second time, rules suspended, and the bill read a third time and passed.

Several bills of a local character were read a second and third times and passed.

A resolution was adopted that when the Senate adjourns, it will adjourn to meet at half past six o'clock this evening.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

EVENING SESSION

The Senate met.

The specific appropriation bill was taken up, amended and read a second and third times and passed.

Mr Conduit, on leave, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of the Senate are hereby tendered to the Hon. James H. Lane, for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of the Senate during the present session; adopted.

On motion of Mr Morrison, the resolution introduced by him, instructing the Treasurer of State to withhold payment on the warrants issued by the Auditor of State to Patrick McGinley, until authorised to pay the same by the Governor or the next General Assembly, was taken up; and the question being on the passage of the resolution,

The ayes and noes were demanded by Messrs Rousseau and Winstandley.

Those who voted in the affirmative are,

Messrs Allen, Berry, Brugh, Bocktes, Conduit, Cornett, Dawson, English, Graham, Hardin, Hoffstetter, Kinnaird, Lyon, Malott, Miller, Montgomery, Morrison, Odell, Read of C., Sleeth, Walker and Walpole—22.

Those who voted in the negative are,

Messrs Eddy, Ellis, Harvey, Hendricks, Herod, Holloway, Houghton, and James—8.

There being no quorum voting, the resolution was passed over informally.

Mr Morrison, on leave, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are due, and are hereby tendered to the reporters of the Indiana State Sentinel and Indiana State Journal, for the able and impartial manner in which they have reported the proceedings of this Senate; adopted.

Mr Montgomery, on leave, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are hereby unanimously tendered the Secretaries and other officers of the Senate for the able and faithful manner they have respectively discharged their duties during the session; adopted.

A resolution was adopted that when the Senate adjourns, it will adjourn to meet on Monday morning at half past four o'clock.

A large number of House bills of a local nature were taken up, read a first time, rules suspended, and the bills read a second and third times and passed.

At half past eleven o'clock, on motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Jan. 19, 1849.

Mr Hicks, from the judiciary committee, to whom the subject of the Constitutionality of the law authorizing voters to vote for, or against licenses to vend spirituous liquors, reported, that owing to the multiplicity of other business, they had not fully investigated the subject. The committee were aware, that the decisions of Courts, in other States, had declared such laws unconstitutional, and a portion of the committee are of that opinion; but as a full investigation could not take place, ask to be discharged. The committee was discharged.

Mr Spencer reported a bill to legalize the act of R. A. Chandler, master in chancery; passed.

Mr Brown of S., to whom the petition of 152 ladies of Shelbyville was referred, reported, that as a general bill on the subject of retailing ardent spirits had been defeated, a local law would most likely meet the same fate; therefore they deemed it inexpedient. The report concludes with the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the House of Representatives of the State of Indiana, the ladies of Shelbyville are worthy the highest consideration of the patriot and philanthropist for the deep anxiety they have manifested in the welfare of the people; unanimously adopted.

Resolutions adopted.

By Mr Cravens, that the thanks of the House be tendered to the Principal and Assistant clerks of this House, for the prompt and efficient manner in which they have discharged their several duties; unanimously adopted.

By Mr Cravens, that the thanks of this House are due, and are hereby tendered to Messrs. N. Bolton and L. Wallace, Reporters for the Sentinel and Journal, for the impartial manner in which they have reported the proceedings of this House; unanimously adopted.

By Mr Whinery, (Mr Brown of S. in the chair) that the thanks of this House are hereby tendered to the Hon. George W. Carr, for the correct, faithful and impartial manner in which he has discharged his duties as Speaker of the House of Representatives, at its present session; unanimously adopted.

Mr Dougherty of B. reported back the resolution in relation to a room for holding the Convention, with an amendment, providing that the officers of State may either fit up the Representative Hall or obtain the Masonic Hall or other building, provided the rent for the same does not exceed one hundred dollars per month; read a third time and passed.

The bill concerning free negroes, mulattoes, servants and slaves was read a second time.

Mr Butler moved to indefinitely postpone; carried, ayes 41, noes 38.

Bills Passed.

To incorporate the Crawfordsville and Terre Haute plank road company; to incorporate the Point Commerce bridge company; to change the time of holding probate court of Randolph county; to amend the 8th section of the school law of 1849 in the county of Tippecanoe; to incorporate the town of Winchester; to collect and reprint all the school laws; joint resolution in relation to the erection of a city hall; making appropriation for repairing State House; directing a patent to be made to James Hensley; to amend act compelling speculators to pay a road tax in Tipton; providing for relocation of Warren's addition to Evansville; to incorporate Logansport Insurance company; to incorporate the Cincinnati and St. Louis telegraph company; for the relief of Paul Egbart and others; in relation to erection of School Houses in Cambridge; defining duties of treasurer of Madison county as to road tax; to provide for the election of prosecuting attorney in Wabash county; to increase the pay of probate judge of Harrison; authorizing the election of additional justice for North Madison; for relief of Crawford Bird; to vacate alley in Spencerville; to amend act to incorporate Wilmington and Aurora Insurance company; to authorize Michael F. Burk to obtain license to practice law; to amend the act granting citizens of Lawrenceburgh a city charter; to amend the act relative to Courts in 8th Circuit; to authorize sheriff of Lawrence to serve process issued by justices; to locate a road in Cass; conferring power on voters of Henry and Wayne to vote for license or no license; to change the time of holding Probate Courts of Dearborn; to vacate a State road in De Kalb; to extend the March and June sessions of county board of Cass; to extend the act relative to retailing spirituous liquors in certain counties; to authorize Governor to appoint private secretary; to declare meaning of Revised Statutes sec. 11, article 4; to amend the act relative to township assessors in Monroe.

Bills &c. of the Senate Passed.

Joint resolution relative to appropriation for a harbor at Michigan city and for the Ohio river.

Mr Alley moved to take up the joint resolution, offered by Mr Sherrod, and laid on the table, on his motion, for the preservation of republican government and justice to public servants; which motion prevailed.

Mr. Sherrod said, Sir it is well known that I have not trespassed upon the time of the House. I have participated but very little in the debates that have taken place. For the reason that I was well satisfied that much time had been unnecessarily consumed in the discussion of questions of minor importance to the great mass of the people.

But sir to suffer the question now before the House to pass, without expressing his opinion would be doing injustice to his county, as well as his own conscience.

The Resolution under discussion was not introduced into this House prematurely; the sentiments it contains have been endorsed by the leading men of the State, with few exceptions, and yet more effectually at the ballot box, on the first Monday in last August, neither was it introduced without a precedent; other States have passed resolutions of a similar character. The Senate of the United States has passed one with the same purport. Sir if there is a State in this Union, that should endorse the sentiments embraced in the Resolution, which I had the honor of introducing in this House, it is Indiana, a State sir that has had insult heaped upon injury, and shall it be said that she refuses to speak through her Legislative body! For one, I say let her voice be heard in tones that cannot be mistaken.

Sir that resolution embraces a volume of truth that cannot be successfully contradicted, and I rejoice to know that it carries with it the sentiments of my constituents, and not only their sentiments but the sentiments of the people of Indiana, also the sentiments of a majority of the people of this great confederecy. I had hoped that it would pass without opposition, or at least it would have met with a manly and honorable opposition. But sir what are the facts? when the resolution came up on its second reading it met with two amendments emanating from an individual that dare not farther them, but must be passed off upon one who elicits the sypathies of this House, from the fact that nature has been unkind to him.

Sir I would like to see Honorable gentlemen shoulder their own responsibility, [pointing to the member from Harrison,] and not attempt to skuffle it off upon an individual who is not accountable for his own acts.

As to the editorials that have appeared in the last five numbers of the whig organ of this city, they are alike disgraceful to the press from which they issue and the party to which they belong. With this single remark I pass them by, leaving them to the oblivion and contempt they merit.

Sir as the question is now placed in a position that calls for an answer from me, I can tell the gentleman from Harrison, that I will give him an answer, and holding myself to be one of the humblest members of this House, I know nothing in his power either alone or when aided by any of his friends, that need deter me from a defence of the rights and interests of my country, and the honor of her gallant defenders.

Sir I can assure the gentleman, if he expects to drive me from my position, by denunciation and harsh epithets, or by his puny insults offered to this House, he is mistaken in the man; I can only be driven form them by the powers of reason, and I am well sati-fied that the Honorable gentleman is greatly deficient in that faculty; if not, he would not have resorted to so dishonorable a cause.

Sir I stand upon this floor to reflect the will of those who sent me here, if I cannot reflect that will in a high-toned and elevated manner, I assure you it will be an error of the head and not of the heart.

They are only interested in the prosperity, happiness and glory of our common country. Then sir how weighty the responsibility, what diligent enquiry, what serious consideration; what high and stern principles, what moral heroism, what entire consecration to truth and justice, to patriotism and liberty, it demands of those who would discharge it aright.

Sir I feel that my only, allegiance is due to my country, as such I would now address the House. All I ask is that I may be heard without prejudice; that you will open your ears and hearts to the voice of truth and justice, with that fearless independence that becomes you as American Representatives.

Sir when I speak of the present administration, in the following connection, I wish to be distinctly understood as referring to the party leaders, to the prominent men of the administration, who direct and control its political action, and when I shall charge the administration with a wanton violation of fevery principle upon which it came into power, with a most reckless disregard of all its solemn pledges to the country, sir I make no charge against the great mass of the whig party, unless by approving, in so far as they have, and sustaining the conduct of the present administration, deliberately and with a full knowledge of the facts of the case, standing like a ghost of Banquo staring them in the face from every wall, they voluntarily make themselves, as the law would term them, particeps criminis.

Sir you must excuse me if I speak plainly. Unfortunately I am altogether unused to courtley phrases, I have been taught to speak my mind out plainly and independently, upon all questions involving principle, even at the risk of offending my best loved friends; and while I wantonly offended no honorable gentleman, I claim and intend to exercise freely and frankly my right as an American freeman to speak of the principles and conduct of the present administration in its true character, to hold up its deformities and exhibit them in their just light, that all may be prepared to judge of the correctness of my position, and when I speak of treason I shall call it treason.

My first proposition then is as embraced in the resolution, that the present administration is unworthy the confidence of the American people, because it has violated every pledge upon which it came into power; and also because having obtained power, professing one set of principles, it has fraudulently attempted to fasten upon the country a radically different set of principles, which Z. Taylor, the present incumbent of the Presidential chair, disavowed and repudiated most scornfully and indignantly while courting the suffrages of the people.

Sir, before I proceed to adduce facts, stubborn, irresistible facts in proof of my position, allow me for a moment to advert to the probabilities of the case. Sir, if you recollect, it was the celebrated remark of a Roman Consul, that "parties flushed with success and puffed up with power, rarely fulfilled the pledges they poured forth with such lavish prodigality whilst courting the suffrages of the people."

The remark unfortunately is true in all ages and all countries; it is as true now after the lapse of centuries, as it was when the Roman Eagle flapped his victorious wings over the then known world; it was as true in classic Athens as in imperial Rome—and it is equally true at this day, in this great Republic, for Sir, it is founded upon the essential and unchangeable principles of human nature. What will not men promise and do to gratify the master passion of their hearts,—a lover to win his sweet-heart to his fond arms—a miser to clutch his gold, and the demagogue power, office, spoils. And Sir, may I not ask what is it that the leaders of the opposite party did not resort to in order to possess themselves of the spoils of government. Forgetting every other consideration, losing sight of every great national principle, slavery men there, anti-slavery men here,—yea, Zachary Taylor held a hand for the North, and one for the South; he stooped to take advantage of sectional feeling, and made it a stepping-stone to the Presidential Chair, thereby endangering the peace and harmony of the Union.

In a word, sir, he and his friends pandered to every faction in the Union, and thereby so corrupting the political elements, that every breeze that floats under the Heavens is pregnant with political corruption. Revelling in the spoils of victory they have thrown all their solemn and straight-laced pledges to the winds, *and like the rich man in the parable, say to themselves, "Soul, take thine ease; eat, drink and be merry, for thou hast goods laid up for many years."*

Nor, sir, will the remark I have just quoted cease to be true until the people rising superior to party considerations, shall hold parties to a rigid fulfilment of their solemn pledges, made while courting their suffrages, as the essential condition of their tenure of office. Sir, turn out every party, whether it be whig or democrat, that fails to redeem its solemn pledges to the country, and then, and not till then, will you have a pure and honest administration of your government. This is the American doctrine; the doctrine I hold most dear, and one that I shall ever hold myself in readiness to defend.

Sir, the first specification I shall adduce in proof of the infidelity of the present Administration to its pledges, relates to the nomination of Zachary Taylor by the Philadelphia Convention, and his position while courting the suffrages of the American people.

I say, sir, that Zachary Taylor received the nomination of the Philadelphia Convention *in the name of the people*, and was presented to them without any other platform than his independence from the spirit and trammels of party; and I say more, that he never could have been elected the President of these United States, but for this assumed position. It is well known to every man who knows anything about the late Presidential canvass, that the whig party of itself, or by its own issues, could never have secured the election of Zachary Taylor. Hence the great effort to mislead the honest and unsuspecting voters, by solemn pledges and declarations which they have proven were made in bad faith. And, Sir, it was by votes thus won, that Zachary Taylor was elected; they were not given to him with the hope of office, but from the purest and best of motives—they were won to him by his solemn pledges. They believed him to be a man of his word.

Sir, you cannot have forgotten his repeated declarations that he was not a party candidate, that he would not be the exponent of any party doctrines, if elected he would be the President of the whole people, and not of a party. Gen. Taylor not only proclaimed this action in his various letters, but the whig orators shouted at the top of their lungs, from one end of this Union to the other; we were told sir, that the election of Zachary Taylor would bring about the *moral era*, of good feeling, and clog that infernal spirit of party, which we were told, was destracting and cursing our country.

I appeal to this House, and ask how this solemn pledge has been fulfilled! By a prosecution of the highest toned party measures, thereby exciting an embittered state of party feeling almost without a parallel in the history of our country. We were told that proscription should be proscribed. Heaven itself was invoked to witness that this practice should cease, on their accession to power, and that the only test that would be put to any office holder, is he capable, is he honest. Sir, I appeal to Hon. gentlemen upon this floor, and ask how this pledge has been redeemed; like all other whig pledges. No sooner had the present administration came into power than the uplifted axe of the political guillotine gleamed through the land. The best men in the nation have been hurled from office by thousands. Men sir, whose official integrity, even the rancorous spirit of party dare not impeach. Sir, I cannot find language or an expression of indignation too strong for the course of that Executive officer, I care not whether he be whig or democrat, who, disavowing in the most solemn form all partizan ties, declaring if elected he would be the President of the whole people, and not of a party, pledging himself personally and officially before the country not to make removals from office for differences of political opinion, uses the highest office within the gift of the people, to break and falsify all the pledges thus solemnly made, to promote the very party measures he has denounced, to brand as dishonest (so far as an act of his can do) thousands of public servants of the highest character for ability and integrity, and thus to bring discredit upon our country, by such a flagrant exhibition of betrayed confidence and violated faith.

Sir, I do not complain, because of the removals. I care not if you turn out every Democratic office holder in the land. What I complain of, and what every American has a right to complain of, is that, the opposite party preach one doctrine and practice another. It is true sir, when we look over the list of removals and see no distinction made between the partisan and the widow, the fatherless, the maimed, the gallant, the chivalrous, and the brave, but all hurled from office because they saw fit to state their own sentiments. Sir I feel like offering a protest, when I turn my eyes to some of the removals, that have been made, by the no-party administration, as it has been claimed; for instance, the old man in Pennsylvania the faithful and unexceptionable officer is in vain sought to be continued from the fact that his only son the prop of his old age, fell in defence of his country and whose bones now lie bleaching on the sunny nights of Mexico. The gallant Col. who fought so bravely at the gates of the city of Mexico and received the praise of the whole army, is removed in disgrace, after having gone with his family to assume his duties in distant California. The gallant Haler of New York, who fought so bravely in the late war. But why should I continue the catalogue of whig offences; the whole history of that party is a history of betrayed confidence and violated pledges.

And so far as removals are concerned, we have evidence enough without going beyond the borders of our own State, and I here wish to call the attention of the House to one other removal.

Our own favorite son, the gallant and chivalrous Lane, the Marion of the Mexican war, he whose praise is on every tongue, save a few base partizans, he whose blood was poured out like water, on the sanguine field of Buena Vista, he whose prowess of the Vera Cruz line was the terror of the enemy, and safe guard of the band of freemen stationed over that extended line, he whose frank and generous nature has secured for him the esteem and love of all who served under him or with him. The appointment of Gen. Lane as Governor of Oregon, by Mr. Polk, was hailed throughout the length and breadth of the country, as a tribute due exalted merit, and chivalrous bravery, and as a compliment, to the gallant State that had sent over six thousand troops to fight the battles of our country. The removal of such a man, from an office which he has proven himself so well qualified to fill with honor to himself and his country, is alike disgraceful to Zachary Taylor and his cabinet. This act alone is sufficient to condemn him and his cabinet in the eyes of every Indianian, *Yea*, in the eyes of every American, in whose veins there courses one drop of patriotic blood. The name of Gen. Lane is the property of the nation, his fame a portion of her glory. And she will stand by him as devotedly as he has stood by her flag, and the honor of its brave defenders.

Sir, as I have already remarked, I do not enumerate these disgraceful acts to complain of them. They furnish, it is true a painful commentary upon Gen. Taylor's boasted moderation. They show him to be a mere man of straw in his cabinet or a deceiver of his countrymen. They show that his pledges were made in bad faith. They show that his administration, has already become one of the most virulent and party lead, in the history of our country. But sir the poison carries the antidote along with it. It has already aroused a just feeling of indignation among the people, and especially those who took Zachary Taylor at his word.

Sir, the Democratic party asks no favors of the existing administration. It will stand boldly by its colors defying the worst powers that be, and scorning to complain, if every democrat in the land is offered a victim to the vindictive spirit of our moderate rulers. It has abundantly proved in its recent elections how mighty it is when contending against its old foe for its time honored principles. But I would say to my whig friends that they must not expect that this magnanimity of the Democracy extends to an endorsement of acts affecting the honor of our best citizens and calumniating the official purity of some of its chosen advocates.

Sir, there is a firm resolve in the ranks of the Democratic party of the nation, never to allow the infamous system to prevail of permitting its opponents to break their pledges and to justify their conduct by the damning falsehood, that the dishonesty of the Democratic office-holders requires it. It is this, sir, that called forth the resolution now under discussion, and it is this which has caused the people of this great Empire to rise in their might and place a democratic Congress around Zachary Taylor. It is this that has caused the universal demand that looks to the United States Senate for vindication and justice, and that has called forth a resolution from that body calling on Gen. Taylor to define the causes of each removal, and it is this, sir, that will cause the people of this great Republic, at the ballot box in fifty-two, to speak in tones of thunder, yea, in a voice of indignation that will burst upon the heads of the offending like a mighty avalanche, leaving nothing but their name, that it may stand as a tall political beacon to warn the American statesman from the abyss that awaits those who attempt to deceive a nation of freemen, by proclaiming one doctrine while courting their suffrages, and practising a radically different one when in power. Sir, you may deceive the people once by false declarations and pledges, but when they speak the second time, they are very apt to deceive the deceivers.

And if I were to give an opinion, I would say that when the people of this great Republic make a selection of a Chief Magistrate in fifty-two, sir, it would be a man that would boldly proclaim his principles, and as fearlessly carry them out. It would be a man that would not stoop to take advantage of sectional feeling upon a great national question, and make it a stepping stone to the Presidential chair, thereby endangering the bonds of the Union. It would be a man that would look to the interests of the whole country and stand by her colors as well as the honor of her gallant defenders—a man who had proven himself worthy of public confidence in every station in which he has been placed, whether as a commander upon the battle-field, or as a representative in the councils of his country. In a word, a man that was as fearless as a thunderbolt, and as magnanimous and statesmanlike as he had proven himself to to be brave. That man would be Gen. Joseph Lane, the Marion of the Mexican war.

He would make another remark. It had been charged upon him as introducing the resolution for the purpose of getting up a political excitement. He had only to say that the charge was false—he was actuated by the purest and best of motives.

[Mr. Prather interrupted the gentleman. He remarked that the session was drawing to a close, and there was yet a great deal of important business to transact.]

Mr. Sherrod continued. He said gentlemen might talk of important business, but he looked upon the question now under discussion of more vital importance to the State than every bill before the House. Other gentlemen may do and act as they please relative to this question, but he was determined to know who were the friends of Indiana—who were willing to stand by her honor and defend the character of those who were not here to speak for themselves. For one, he would stand by the doctrines embraced in the resolution. He would rather perish with it, than live to enjoy the sordid and venal honors of a party that had ever placed itself in a position of at least apparent opposition to the country, and had even gone so far as to take sides with the traducers of our own soldiers and fellow-citizens, thereby fixing a stigma upon the bright escutcheon of our beloved State. For one, he would boldly stand by the character and honor of his adopted State, that had been so basely and wilfully slandered, and his voice should only cease to be heard in her behalf when his tongue refused to articulate, and the clods of the valley had covered his remains.

Mr Lane said, he had no agency in getting up the amendments to the resolution; but he hoped some friend of Zachary Taylor would be heard. Was it because General Taylor had defended Fort Harrison that he was attacked?—because he had defended his country in Florida, at Palo Alto, Monterey and Buena Vista? So far as removals from office are concerned, he believed that one half of the offices in the country were in the hands of Democrats. [Here he was called on to prove it.] So far as General Lane is concerned, he believed he had defended his country bravely. General Taylor might have erred in his removal; and he might have been actuated by a feeling, in opposition to General Lane, in consequence of the attacks made against him; but if he has erred in this instance, we should not condem him indiscriminately—and he would here remark, in reference to the Presidency, that old Zack might again be in the field in 1852, and he for one would cheerfully support him.

Mr Wilson offered the following amendment:

"That we have implicit confidence in the public honesty of Z. Taylor, who, during a long period of public service in the camp and field, was never charged or proved guilty of selling government rations and appropriating the price thereof to his own personal benefit, nor has he ever, in a single instance been charged with speculation in any of its various forms.

Resolved, That we have also entire confidence in the personal courage of Z. Taylor, and believe he would never provoke a private quarrel with a neighbor, and, at the first demonstration of resistance, ingloriously run, vociferating murder, murder!"

Mr Elder moved that the amendment be laid upon the table; which motion prevailed, ayes 44, noes 31.

Mr Spencer now moved the previous question, and the question being taken, on seconding the call for the previous question, it was decided in the negative, ayes 32, noes 43.

Mr Wilson had hoped the session would end in good feeling. He had hoped that the resolutions had been laid on the table to take a long and sweet repose. He had understood that allusion was made to himself in his absence. In the resolutions, General Lane was lauded and General Taylor abused. Gen. Taylor had lived long; no man had dared to impugn his moral honesty—he was like Cæsar's wife pure and unsuspected. He read a portion of General Lane's report—where he said, "that disgrace should hang around those who fled from Buena Vista and refused to return." He believed the gentleman from Orange (Mr Sherrod) was one of that number.

Mr Reed said, things were going on here without feeling or excitement, until Joe Lane's shoe-black threw in this fire-brand. He came from a Democratic county, in which the family of General Lane resided, and he believed he was an honorable man. He had been personally alluded to in his absence. He said that General Lane on his return from Mexico had said, in a speech, that no man but General Taylor could have gained the battle of Buena Vista. But his mind had undergone a change, which he attributed to the hope of office.

Mr Prather after some remarks, moved that the further consideration of the question be postponed until this evening.

Mr Cravens did not wish to make many remarks. He was opposed to the introduction of the resolutions; not, that he did not believe they reflected the will of the people of Indiana, but that he was opposed to interrupting the harmony of an arduous session. They were laid on the table, and there might have remained; but for an article in this morning's Journal, exhibiting Dr. Sherrod as a used up man! Mr Cravens here paid a high compliment to the gallantry of Dr. Sherrod, on the battle field of Buena Vista. He had seen him there, and the slanders of Doctor Bowles, repeated here, by insinuation, in amendments, were totally untrue, and were unknown in the army. He stated that important services were performed by Dr. Sherrod, that no others would perform. He took up General Lane's report, where he states that the 2d Indiana regiment were opposed by ten times their number, and twenty rounds were fired, before it retired; and to General Taylor's report, where charges were made against the same regiment; and he challenged any man to show, that General Taylor, in his report had ever said that the sons of Indiana even snapped a gun on the battle field of Buena Vista!

Mr C. said, he would never forget his first meeting with the gentleman from Orange (Mr. Sherrod.) During the campaign, in which he served in Mexico, and previous to the battle of Buena Vista; at a time of great danger, and when it was supposed the enemy were advancing, himself and a number of his companions had wandered out to enjoy the calm and quiet of a friendly intercourse, and their minds were wandering back to their far off distant homes, with the reflection that, perhaps, they might never see them again, when these melancholy musings were suddenly interrupted by the arrival of a horseman, with spattered garments, who, in company with a few others, was wending his way to the American camp. It was Dr. Sherrod, who, amidst the perils of shipwreck and the dangers of the road, had at last succeeded in his wishes. His only object seemed to be, to join the American army and serve his country; and he was willing to perform any duty assigned him. He was engaged in the quarter-master's department, where his services were not required upon the field of battle. But at the battle of Buena Vista he shouldered his musket and went into the ranks as a soldier. Afterwards he was found in the hospital administering, as a surgeon, to the wants of the suffering soldiers. It pained him to think that one who had performed services like these, should have the insinuations of a man, whom every Indianian despised, retailed out here, by way of amendments, to affect his character and fame. The people of Orange county, where Dr. Bowles resided, knew Dr. Sherrod. They had sent him here as their representative, and he had no doubt he truly reflected their opinions in the resolution he had offered.

Mr Sherrod said, he did not rise to inflict a speech upon the House. He wished to make a few remarks. He had but little to say, and he should say that little quickly. He had hoped to hear some arguments offered from the opposite side of the House. He expected at least, the question would have met with a manly and elivated opposition, instead of sickly personalities, that are as harmless as they are contemptible. They were a trespass upon the rules of the House and a direct insult to that honorable body. But he supposed, that the House felt towards them as he did; that was, to treat them with contempt. As to the insinuation that he had been guilty of dishonorable conduct in Mexico, he had only to refer to those who served with him in that campaign; and he was happy to remark, that there were gentlemen upon that floor that had served with him in the camp, the march, the battle and the victory, that could testify to his conduct while in Mexico, (Maj. Cravens and Dr. Athon.) There was living evidence all over this country. It was well known, that he was an amateur fighter in the field of Buena Vista; he went into that engagement as a private, and was by the side of the gallant Kinder when he was wounded. He had also served in other capacities dilligently and faithfully. He had done nothing more than any true American would have done, under the same circumstances. He had received nothing for services thus rendered. He asked nothing but a response from the hearts of his countrymen; that he was satisfied he had, except the gentleman from Harrison, and his particular associate from Warrick, whose sympathies he did not desire, as they had taken sides with the traducers of his country.

Mr Wilson here interrupted, and said, he had not charged the gentleman with dishonorable conduct in Mexico.

Mr Sherrod continued. He said if the gentleman had not said so, he had insinuated as much, and now wished to shrink from his position; but he intended to hold him to it, as disgraceful, and anti-American as it was. He disregarded the attack of individuals who had not the firmness nor magnanimity, to do justice to the memory of those, whose resting place, had been consecrated by patriot tears and a nation's blessing. He regarded such as traitors to their country; cowards that would not defend their own firesides.

He would ask the gentleman from Harrison, if it was not degrading to fall back upon such a source as he had, in order to sustain himself and his party? catching the slanderous breath of one, who stands before the world a perjured liar, whose heart was as black as the walls of Pandemonium—the slanderer of the living and the dead, who only deserved to be named, that he might be the more despised. If he belonged to a party that could make no more honorable and elevated defence, than had been made, by the opposite side of the House, upon this question, he would hang his head in shame, and blush for his own servitude; in a word, he would turn his back upon it with contempt and disgust. He had also been accused of throwing a fire brand into that House. He was aware that great truths, emanating from the Democratic party, had ever acted as fire brands with whiggery. For one, he counted an honorable opposition. However, he expected to be abused, as it had ever been the course of the opposite party, when run ashore for principle. He would rather have their puny attacks heaped upon him mountain high, than forsake the great fundamental truths of Democracy, storm-tossed and tempest-tried as they had been—the pillars upon which this great Republic had risen up to its present prosperous, and envious position among the nations of the world; and understanding those great fundamental truths as he believed he did, sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, he would boldly stand by his colors, defying the worst vengeance of those who had taken sides with the enemies of his country; the traducers of the living and the dead; and if the doctrine embraced in the resolution had to fall, he wished to fall with it.

Mr Athon defended the conduct of Dr. Sherrod on the field of battle. He (Dr. S.) was a quarter-master and not obliged to go into line; but he was on the field, and in the hospital, attending to the sufferings of the wounded soldier; and no man was base enough to make insinuations against him in the army,—and the insinuations in the amendments he believed to be barely false. He said, he endorsed the sentiments of the resolutions. He admired General Taylor as an individual, in his private intercourse with him in the army; but he had refused to do justice to Indiana, and that too, after having promised to do so. He had made Colonel Bowles a gallant man in his first report, and in defiance of his pledges, had continued to do so; but these were not the only pledges he had violated. He had violated other pledges, in the appointment of an ultra whig cabinet, in the face of his written word, that he would not be a partisan President. He said he endorsed the sentiments of the resolutions; but was sorry they were offered, inasmuch as they had disturbed the harmony of the House. But amendments had been first thrown in here by an individual who had grown up in a night, like "Jonah's gourd," and he now hoped the resolutions would pass.

Mr O'Haver moved to amend by adding the following resolution:

Resolved, That the gratitude of every Indianian is especially due to General Joseph Lane for his noble defence of the character and fame of the Indiana volunteers, at the battle of Buena Vista, against the charge of cowardice and disgrace, as held forth in the official report of the Commander-in-Chief on that memorable day.

Mr Edwards moved to amend, by inserting, "also to General Taylor, for his many services in the field of various battles, in defence of the honor of his country;" which amendment was adopted.

The amendment of Mr. O'Haver as amended, was then adopted.

Mr Withers moved the previous question, which being sustained, the resolutions were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, ayes 45, nees 34.

Mr Spencer moved that the rule be dispensed with and the joint resolution read a third time.

Mr Reed moved that the House adjourn; not carried, ayes 31, noes 48.

Mr Orr moved that the House adjourn; not carried.

The question was then taken on suspending the rule; which was decided in the negative, ayes 44, noes 33—it requiring two thirds to susdend the rule.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House proceeded to the orders of the day.

Bills of the Senate Passed.

To repeal the act on the subject of retailing spirituous liquors therein named; to incorporate the Washington manufactoring company; to incorporate the Brookville literary and Scientific Lyceum; to amend the charter of the White water canal company; for a plank road from New Castle to Dubl