for the benefit of certain citizens of Seminary township, Gibson county; relative to the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in Tippecanoe; authorizing the Governor to take an appeal to the Supreme Court in the Patrick McGinley case; to attach a part of Delaware to Blackford—ayes 46, noes 28; to incorporate Bowling Green manufacturing and navigating company; to repeal part of Probate law in Harrison and Perry; requiring an enumeration of the white male inhabitants of State; to locate a road in Perry and Vanderburgh; to repeal an act vacating a road in Switzerland county; to establish an additional precinct in Posey; to incorporate Congressional townships No. 19 in Delaware and Henry; to regulate retailing of liquors in Tippecanoe; to provide for extension of time of holding Probate and Circuit Courts in Marion; to incorporate Noblesville; supplemental to act relative to justices of the peace in Vermillion; to incorporate Cloverdale seminary; to cede Northport feeder dam for school purposes; to incorporate Ohio river, Princeton and Petersburgh plank road company; to repeal section 101, of chapter 48 of Revised laws so far as Morgan and Tipton are concerned; changing the time of convening the Legislature in 1850; to preserve the interest of the State in the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad; to incorporate the town of Shelbyville; permanently fixing the location of Greenfield and Franklin State road in Hancock and Shelby; to incorporate the town of Troy; to amend the charter of Indianapolis.

The joint resolution relative to the preservation of Republican government and justice to public servants offered by Mr. Sherrod was read a second time; when

Mr. Read moved to amend, by inserting that "the foregoing resolutions are a direct insult to the people of this State; a libel upon the President of the United States and a disgrace to the Legislature."

Mr. Carnahan of P. moved that the amendment be laid upon the table; which motion prevailed, ayes 45, noes 38.

Mr. Read moved to amend by adding the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That Col. W. A. Bowles, a staunch Democrat, is a fit candidate for the Governor of his party; that though he may have exhibited some unfortunate symptoms of the want of moral and physical courage at Beuna Vista, he has redeemed his reputation on a recent occasion, by a glorious victory over a certain Doctor of Orange county.

Mr. Carnahan of P. moved to lay the amendment on the table; which motion prevailed.

Mr. Sherrod moved the previous question, which was not seconded.

Mr. Alley moved to lay the resolution on the table; which motion prevailed; ayes 40, noes 36.

The bill regulating the license of travelling merchants and pedlers in certain counties was taken up, the amendments of the Senate concurred in, which makes the bill a law.

On motion, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 18.

The Senate met.

Several bills of a local character were reported from committees, and read a second and third times and passed.

The Senate went into committee of the whole on the act to raise a revenue for State purposes, for 1850. After the reading of the bill, the committee rose and reported the bill back and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject; report concurred in.

The bill was read a second time.

Mr Holloway moved to strike out 25 cents wherever it occurs, and insert 30 cents.

A division being called for, the Senate refused to strike out—ayes 8, noes 28.

Mr Dawson moved to strike out 75 cents for a poll tax, and insert 50 cents; lost.

The rules were suspended, and the bill read a third time and passed.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met.

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

House bill to amend the charter of the Richmond railroad company; read a first time.

Mr Walpole moved to reject the bill, which gave rise to an animated discussion relative to the provisions of the bill, when,

Mr Read of Clark moved the previous question; which was seconded, and the Senate determined to have the main question put now.

Mr Graham being in the chair, decided that the main question was, shall the bill pass to a second reading? And the bill passed to a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr Read of Clark, on leave, introduced a resolution that when the Senate adjourns, it will adjourn to meet at half past six o'clock; adopted.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Jan. 18, 1850.

Petitions &c., were presented by Messrs. Carnahan of F., Ellis and Orr; which were appropriately disposed of.

The bill to collect and reprint 5000 copies of all laws now in force on the subject of common schools, in pamphlet form, was read a second time.

Mr Prather moved to strike out "5000" and insert "20,000;" not adopted.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to incorporate the Rising Sun and Allensville turnpike company was read a 3d time and passed.

Mr Elder, from the committee of Benevolent and Scientific Institutions, to whom the subject of a State orphan asylum was referred, reported, that owing to the late hour at which the petitions were referred, it is out of their power fully to investigate the subject at the present session; they are not insensible, however, to the high claims the orphan and destitute children of the State have upon public benevolence; and the wise framers of our present Constitution had the object in view by a declaration in that instrument; but in view of the extra claims on the treasury and the near approach of the Convention to amend the Constitution, recommend the postponement of the matter for the present; concurred in.

Mr Robinson of D. from the same committee, to whom the communication of L. Dunlap, making charges against the officers of the Insane Hospital, in reference to the management of its concerns, was referred, reported, that the committee are unanimously of opinion, that no cause for said charges exists, and ask leave to be discharged, &c.

The report was concurred in and the committee discharged.

The joint resolution, in reference to occupying the building on the Circle for the public offices of the State was read a 3d time and passed.

Mr Wilson reported a joint resolution in regard to the erection of city Hall for United States and State offices—providing for a memorial to Congress for an appropriation of $15,000, for an appropriation on the part of the State of $15,000, should Congress act on the subject, and $5,000 on the part of the city of Indianapolis; which was read twice and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr Robson introduced a bill to repeal a certain section of an act, so far as Marion county is concerned, in relation to the duties and jurisdiction of justices of the peace; read 3 times and passed.

By Mr Dougherty of B., a bill for the relief of Martha Alloway—for divorce; rejected.

By Mr Niblack, for the relief of Phebe O'Brian an insane person of Martin; passed.

By Mr Huey, to authorize school trustees in Jay to make additional districts; passed.

By Mr Shelby, to amend the act in relation to the execution of decrees in chancery; referred.

By Mr Chandler, a bill supplementary to the act in relation to township business, so far as Warren is concerned; passed.

Bills Passed.

To authorize auditor of Grant to loan money to trustees of Seminary; to improve Laughery creek; for the relief of Ann Blythestone; to authorize sale of school section in Carroll; to transfer dockets of justices in Grant; relative to Probate judge of Randolph; for the relief of John Mahony and others; to incorporate Kossuth bridge company; explanatory of act relative to independent companies; to amend Revised laws, 336th sec., 46th chapter; to amend Revised laws relative to incorporation of towns.

The bill of the Senate to incorporate the Shelbyville and Indianapolis Railroad Company, and for other purposes, read a third time; when

Mr. Hill moved to amend the bill so as to include the Knightstown and Shelbyville road.

Mr. Brown of S. would cheerfully vote for the amendment; but owing to the lateness of the hour of the session, he would be compelled to oppose it, because in adopting it the bill would have to go back to the Senate, and, in consequence of the want of a quorum, might be defeated. He would therefore be compelled to move the previous question; which he withdrew at the request of

Mr. Hill, who said that there was no danger of a want of a quorum in the Senate, and he hoped the bill would be recommitted with instructions.

Mr. Robinson of D. said, the recommitment of the bill, and the adoption of the instructions would be fatal to its passage, at this late period of the session.

Mr. Brown of S. renewed the previous question, which was put, to wit, on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative, ayes 41, noes 32.

The bill of the Senate to amend the State debt law, in reference to the re-appraisement of canal lands, &c. was read; when

Mr. Niblack moved to refer to the judiciary committee; which motion prevailed, ayes 45, noes 37.

On motion, the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Dodd, on leave, introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Lagro, Marion and Jonesborough plank road company; read three times and passed.

By Mr. Lane, a bill concerning free negroes, mulattoes, servants and slaves—providing that no colored person shall hereafter be permitted to make a residence in this State, unless he or she shall give bond and security, in the penalty of one thousand dollars, that he or she will not become a county charge, &c.,—and on failure to give bond, shall be hired out or removed beyond the limits of the county; and any person hiring or employing negroes or mulattoes who have not complied with the law, by giving security as aforesaid, shall be fined five dollars for every such offence. The bill was read a first time, and passed to a second reading.

Bills of the Senate passed.

The bill to distribute surplus road tax in Jefferson; to amend act authorizing county auditors to sell lands at private sale, that have been bid in for school funds in the counties of Daviess and Martin; to incorporate the trustees of the Indianapolis Collegiate Institute; relative to lands mortgaged and forfeited to the State of Indiana; to amend the school law in relation to a fractional township in Franklin county; to authorize justices in Posey township, Switzerland county, to act as coroners; to incorporate the Connersville and Baysville turnpike company; for the relief of Sylvester Morgan and Benjamin Fuller, of Clark; to locate a State road in Morgan and Owen; to incorporate Lafayette, Rossville and Michigan plank road company; to incorporate Eel River bridge company; to amend section 65, chapter 54, revised laws so far as Tippecone is concerned; to authorize superintendent of Vincennes road to pay attorneys in case of State vs. Clendenin; to vacate streets and alleys in Jeffersonville; to amend section 36, chapter 37, article 1st, of the Revised Statutes; for relief of certain persons in Warren; for the relief of Nancy C. Burroughs; to incorporate the Clinton and Illinois plank road company; to authorize county of Daviess to compromise certain actions now pending, &c.; making appropriations for the New Albany and Vincennes road; to incorporate the White River railroad company; to amend an act to compel speculators to pay a road tax in Tipton; for the relief of Mary Huffman; to legalize sale of lot in Wabash; to incorporate the Mickerville turnpike company; changing the time of holding probate court of Allen; regulating jurisdiction of justices in Henry; for the relief of the estate of Noah Noble, deceased; to correct a mistake in the act relative to plank roads—to repeal section 8, and not section 9; to provide for a general index of deeds in Marion; to amend the act incorporating Bluffton and Fort Wayne turnpike company; to amend the charter of New Albany; to incorporate Lagro and North Manchester plank road company; declaring a county road a State road in Miami; authorizing State Librarian to send surplus copies of public documents to Liberia; to vacate road in De Kalb; to amend charter of Fort Wayne; to change the name of Lawson Brenton, of Pike; relative to probate judge of Shelby; to incorporate West Union; to change the names of Belsora Barsheba Ingleright, and others; relative to printing additional copies of the local and general laws.

To authorise trustees of Mooresville School Society to convey real estate; fixing salary of auditor of Owen; for the temporary relief of the poor of Dearborn; joint resolution for a grant of land for a geographical survey of the State; imposing additional duties on the Warden and Superintendent of State Prison; to amend the act more effectually to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors; to authorise the construction of a railroad from Lewisville to Rushville; to encourage the investment of capital for manufacturing purposes; to incorporate the Richmond and Liberty turnpike company; to amend several acts incorporating turnpikeroads therein named; to incorporate the Jefferson county historical society; for the relief of George Donaldson of Lagrange; to authorise justices in certain cases to perform duties of coroner; to incorporate trustees of Indiana Female Normal school; to change name of Virginia Young; to amend act in relation to spirituous liquors in Monroe, Bowrn and Parke.

To incorporate the Rushville and Muncie railroad company, regulating relinquishment of damages on Wabash and Erie canal; for the relief of Hugh M. Stevenson and James Wilson; a joint resolution on the subject of a railroad from Rushville via Greenfield to Noblesville; to incorporate Firemen's and Mechanics insurance company; to amend the act fixing time of holding courts in 10th Circuit; to amend act to compel speculators to pay a tax equal to actual settlers in Noble; for relief of Charles Martin, Daniel Seward and John Bundy; to legalize the marriage between William Brazell and Sarah Bond of Daviess, ayes 54, noes 21.

Mr Edwards moved to reconsider the vote on the rejection of the bill, amending the charter of the Logansport, Lake Michigan and Ohio river railroad, providing, that unless the road is completed from Logansport to some point on the Bellefontaine road in ten years, then the whole amout expended on the road, together with the road itself, shall be forfeited.

Mr Murray was absent from sickness, when the bill was rejected. He hoped the vote would be reconsidered.

The question was taken, on reconsidering the vote and decided in the negative.

Mr Brown of R. reported back the bill incorporating the Ohio river, Princeton and Petersburgh plank road company.

Mr Greathouse moved to lay on the table; not carried.

The bill then passed.

On motion, the House adjourned.

TRAGIC AFFAIR.—A very deplorable affair occurred on the 20th inst. in Shrevport, between two highly respectable citizens of that place, Dr. Green, and Dr. D. Hester, late a representative in our Legislature, from the parish of Caddo. We cannot learn the origin of the difficulty, but the facts of the encounter are chiefly these: On Tuesday the 18th instant, Dr. Green, who had been for some time the practising physician in the family of Mr. Hester's father-in-law, approached Mr. Hester with a friendly recognition, tendering his hand which Mr. H. declined, and at the same time struck Dr. Green in the face. Dr. G. drew back, and asked what it meant, when Hester repeated the blow, and at the same time putting his hand in his breast, as if to take out a pistol. Dr. Green then remarked that he was not armed. "Then go and arm yourself," was the reply of Hester. Dr. Green retired. A correspondence passed between the two gentlemen with reference to the settlement of their difficulty, but no satisfactory terms for a meeting could be agreed upon. On the Thursday following, (the parties not having before met,) Mr. Hester walked into Dr. Green's office, and seeing him sitting at a table, with other persons in the room, fired a pistol at him the ball taking effect in the Doctor's side. Dr. Green then seized his pistol, which lay on the table near him, and shot Hester through the body—then threw the pistol at him, striking and fracturing his skull. Dr. Green then drew his bowie knife, rushed at Hester, and buried the weapon in his body, causing instant death—a result however, which would have been produced by the shot he had received.

Dr. Green died of his wound that night. We have received not the slightest hint of the cause of this savage affair.—*N. O. Delta, 25th.*

☞ We extract the following from the Green River Whig, published at Hopkinsville, Ky:

SELF MURDER.—A man by the name of Elias Knight, of this county, killed a man by the name of Scarlett, in Trigg county, in a rowdy scrape, in the month of October last. Process from Trigg was placed in the hands of the Sheriff of this county for the arrest of Knight. He kept out of the way by eluding the officer, and was lurking about as a fugitive from justice until Monday night last, when the sheriff summoned several men and proceeded to the house where his family still continued to remain, to arrest him. When they approached the house the doors were closed against them. They at length succeeded in obtaining an entrance. He was not to be found in the room below. It was, however, ascertained that he was up stairs; and when he saw he was discovered he said if they would give him a little time, he would come down and surrender himself; and as if preparatory to his coming down and surrendering himself up, he handed down a rifle gun. It appeared afterwards that he had another gun with him. Instead of coming down, as it was expected, he deliberately drew off one of his boots, put the muzzle of the gun to his head, his toe against the trigger, and literally blew out his brains. The shrieks of his wife and the scene that followed was horrifically appalling.

SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The editors of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser learn that a letter has been received in that city from Lady Jane Franklin, in which she asks advice and information from the party to whom it is addressed, as to the expediency of her coming over, with a view to the arrangement of an expedition, at her own expense, for the renewal next Spring, of the search for her lost husband. She meditates the purchase and equipment of two small vessels, with which she hopes a more successful result may be obtained than that which has so cruelly disappointed her, under the command of Sir James Ross.

A MAN BLOWN OFF THE CARS.—A breakman named Michael Quirk, on the 5 o'clock freight train, on the Worcester Railroad last evening, while going over the Back Bay, was blown off the cars, and landed on the ice, making a hole in the same, but saved himself, by crawling out, and after recovery from the effects of the fall, returned to the city. He was not missed until the train reached Brighton, when the engine returned, with a gang of hands who found his cap, and seeing a hole in the ice, supposed him drowned.—Certainly a miraculous escape.—*Transcript.*

☞ Intelligence from the Plains, says that Brown's train of twenty wagons on its way to Santa Fe, was overtaken by a snow storm forty miles beyond Arkansas, on the 17th November, and all the teams perished.

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:*

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(Published three times a week during the session.)

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☞ We have a few copies, for sale, of Gulzar,—the very beautiful poem, by the Hon. J. S. REID, which would make a pretty present to any young lady of taste. Call at the Counting Room. There are but few copies left.

"The Wire-Pullers at work."

Under the above caption the Daily State Journal of the 16th, in one of its *characteristic* articles, attempts to misrepresent and abuse the recent meeting of the Democratic friends of General Jo. LANE. We had almost determined to pass by the puerile assault without notice when a friend handed us the following, which we think is a sufficient antidote to the foolish assault of our neighbor.

THE JOURNAL'S NOTIONS OF WIRE WORKING AND DICTATION.—Because some of his fellow-citizens have written a letter to General Lane, expressing to him, what every body knows, that he is the choice of the State for President in 1852, and adding that they believe he will, in Convention, be the choice of the Democracy of the Union, the Journal, with its usual decency and good temper, gets up the eternal slang about wire working and dictation, and winds up with a touch of abuse against Mr. Owen, equally original and refined.

As to wire-pulling, somebody, we suppose, must set every movement, however important, in motion. And it might puzzle the small brains of the Journal, to explain to us what more fitting place or occasion than the present could be found, to move in a matter that we sincerely believe will result in placing a citizen of Indiana in the Chief Magistrate's Chair.

As to dictation, this was not even a nomination by the Legislature, like that of Gen. Jackson by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, it was a simple letter addressed to the General, to ascertain whether he would return among us. But if the Legislature had nominated him as their choice, what then? Has not Indiana as good a right as any other State to place before the Democracy of the Union, the claims of her favorite son? Or is she to ask leave of the Editor of the Journal before she ventures on so bold a step?

As to Mr. Owen, there never was a strong, original mind that did not find small minds to peck at and abuse it. We have nothing to do with Mr. Owen's opinions in matters disconnected with politics and his course as a public man. Neither has the Journal.

Mr. Owen, we suppose, is by this time, too much accustomed to such slang to heed those who go out of their way to have a hit at him. We remember that one John Milton, whom the Journal may possibly have heard of as the author of a certain poem called "Paradise Lost," was subjected by those who hated his Democracy, to similar abuse for some opinions of his, on the subject of divorce, which were considered by his cotemporaries very heretical and improper. And that he wrote on the occasion, a well known Ode, of which the first verse often occurs to us, on such occasions as this. We quote it for the gratification of the Journal, and hope he wont get angry. No one need ever wear a cap if it does not fit.

"I did but urge the age to quit their clogs,
By the known laws of ancient liberty,
When straight a barbarous noise environed me,
Of Owls, and Cuckoos, Asses, Apes and Dogs."

☞ The Richmond Palladium of Jan. 16, does great injustice to Mr. ELDER, the Representative from Wayne, in reference to the State Printing. If the cause of this originates in an honest mistake, we ask the Palladium, as a personal favor to *us*, to exonerate Mr. ELDER from the imputation which it makes against him. *The* Elder voted for by four of the Whig members, (who did not feel disposed to bestow any measures of grace or approbation upon Mr. Defrees,) was *not* Mr. Elder the Representative from Wayne, but a person of the same name who resides in this city. Mr. Elder of Wayne never had a thought of being a candidate for the contract. We ask Mr. Holloway, as a personal act of gentlemanly courtesy towards us, that a correction of this error may be made through the columns of the Palladium. Common candor demands it, in our opinion; and we cannot doubt it will be done.

RAILROADS IN ILLINOIS.—A friend writes to us, from Illinois, under the date of the 14th inst., as follows:

"I see by extracts from your papers, that considerable excitement has been gotten up, on railroad questions, in your Legislature, being somewhat akin to that which has transpired in the two last sessions of the Legislature of this State, and caused, no doubt as it has been, from the conflict of local feelings and interests. You can rest assured in your quarter, that the Legislature of Illinois will, at its next session, grant a liberal charter for the continuation of the great Eastern Railway, from opposite Terre Haute to Alton on the Mississippi, 20 miles above St. Louis—this being a continuation and completion of the work originally surveyed, and one third completed by the State. *No road can be chartered to cross this State, terminating opposite to St. Louis, maugre all the efforts that may be made to accomplish it.*"

The foregoing is written by a gentleman who is no doubt well certified of the disposition of the people of Illinois. A good many hard things have been said about our Sucker neighbors, on account of the disposition which they have manifested on this subject. If they are wrong we should take care how we confirm them in their errors by adopting their example.

☞ The Journal is very much troubled because Dr. SHERROD of the H. of Reps., can't approve of the dishonest course of Gen. Taylor. The time was when the Journal would not have jumped upon the Doctor so savagely,—we mean, about the period when the Journal said that "a regard for whig principles *forbade* the nomination of Taylor." "A change has been going on" in the Journal's mind, and it feels like abusing every body who will not be equally inconsistent. But we hope our neighbor will be a little merciful to those who can't dance to the music of his *hurdy-gurdy.*

MINTS.—Mr. Dickinson of the U. S. Senate, has introduced a bill appropriating $255,000, for the establishment of a Branch Mint at New York city, which on motion of Mr. Benton, was amended by appropriating $300,000 for a Branch Mint at San Francisco, California. The latter is needed; but it would be better, if it could be done, to remove the old Mint from Philadelphia to New York, instead of making a new Branch at the latter place. They don't work very promptly at the Philadelphia mint.

☞ The Legislature of Maryland, on the 19th inst., elected ex-Governor Pratt United States Senator, for the unexpired term of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, and for six years, commencing with the first session of the thirty-second Congress.

MASSACHUSETTS FINANCES.—The Governor's address shows the condition of the finances of the State to be as follows;

The receipts for the last year amounted to $540,658 and the expenditures to 601,603. Excess of expenditures over receipts, $60,945. The School fund amounts to $903,000:—that for Indians, to $2,500.

The draught upon the treasury the past year for the support of State paupers, exceeds $90,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—House still *amusing* itself by ballotting for Door Keeper, unsuccessfully of course.

Two Weeks Later from Europe.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE *STEAMSHIP CANADA.*

HALIFAX, Jan. 13, 1850.

The steamer has just arrived from Liverpool after a boisterous passage.

Col. Webb and suite had reached Liverpool, *en route* for Vienna.

The express from India had arrived, bringing cheering intelligence relative to manufactures. It was expected that after the new year a large speculative business would be done.

A rebellion had broke out in Servia, which greatly alarmed the Austrian Government. The insurgents numbered over 100,000, and their ranks were hourly swelled by desertions from the military in the districts of Peterwardin and Essey.

It is supposed Russia is at the bottom of the conspiracy, in order to compel Austria and Turkey to become dependant. The rebellion will probably lead to a rupture between Austria and Turkey.

A plot on a formidable scale, against the government has been discovered in St. Petersburgh. It was to have been brought to a focus on New Year's day. The Czar has ordered all troops to the Turkish frontier to prepare for an emergency.

The English Parliament will meet in February.

The London Press seem to think the cabinet will not object to the severence of the mother country from her possessions in Canada, as they cost the British government over three hundred thousand pounds per year.

From France there is no news of special interest. A Havre paper says, a private letter has been received from the U. States, stating that the cabinet at Washington had aknowledged the justice of the indemnity demanded by Poussin, which led to the rupture between that gentlemen and Secretary Clayton.

A Regiment of Austrian soldiers, stationed at Comorn, had rebelled and killed a large number of the principal officers.

There is no other news of sufficient interest to telegraph.

Liverpool Market.

DECEMBER 24, 1849.

There is an improved feeling in the Corn Market, and prices are rather higher than this day fortnight. Wheat advanced 2d per 70 lbs. Fine brands of American Flour bring 25s and ordinary do 23s 9d. Indian Corn, 29 to 30 for white, and 28 a 29 for yellow.

Money is abundant and American stocks are in good demand. There are seventeen million pounds bullion in the bank of England.

☞ The Postmaster General has selected the Fort Wayne Times, the South Bend Register, the Terre Haute Courier, and the Centreville Whig, as the papers in which to publish the advertisement of mail lettings in Indiana. With the exception of the South Bend paper, these are all wishy washy affairs, but perhaps stand more in need of government pap to keep soul and body together, than those conducted with more ability.—*N. Alb. Ledger.*

☞ If the above be true, it would seem to us a singular *slight* of the State Journal. Practiced towards us, we should consider it a most scandalous insult. The profit of the job of course is of no account whatever, compared with the implied want of confidence which such an act betrays. Perhaps, however, the Regency at Washington conceived that "*a regard for whig principles forbid*" such a manifestation, on their part, as friendship and confidence in the Whig State Organ should have made imperative. Perhaps this was the reason also, why the List of Letters, of our post office, was given to the little Bawdy Organ, instead of the State Journal or some other respectable newspaper. We certainly admire the philosophic patience of our neighbor under such provoking tribulations. But "*principle*, my dear fellow,—ah! *principle* is every thing!"

MR. LANE, one of the Representatives from Putnam, conceiving it to be his duty to his constituents and to the State, made an effort to procure the passage of a law, giving the public printing to the lowest bidder. For this reason, the last "Sentinel" contains an attack on that gentleman in its *usual* style.

Mr. LANE should congratulate himself that he has provoked the ire of that paper, as its abuse is far more valuable than its praise.—*State Journal.*

☞ All that we said relative to Mr. Lane was merely *incidental*, and was only said for the purpose of showing that he is a "very different person from Col. Lane the President of the Senate."

As to Mr. *Higgins* Lane's *efforts* about the printing, we care nothing. Even the Journal itself will admit his *greenness*, if not his political dishonesty in all that; at least, that he is as ignorant as a horse about that matter; and that he has foolishly used up as much time this winter, to no purpose, as a whole year's profits of the printing would amount to at fair prices.

If telling the truth is *abuse;* and if such abuse from us is better than praise; what is the Journal or Mr. Lane *growling* about! Are they *both* getting crazy!

The Convention Bill Passed.

The committee of conference, appointed to compromise the disagreement between the two houses, made a report yesterday afternoon, which was accepted, and the bill passed. The difficulty was, as to whether the same qualifications should be required for members of the Convention, as are now required for members of the General Assembly. The House adhered to the requirement tenaciously, while the Senate opposed it with equal determination. Fears were entertained by many members of both Houses, that too many present office-holders would be elected, and that their personal interests might influence their action in the Convention. But we think the people will be careful enough about this matter. They should certainly send no man office-holder or not, unless they feel confident in his ability and trust-worthiness.

HON. JOHN I. MORRISON.—In our "running commentary" upon the Editors and Ex-editors, who have been present at Indianapolis this winter, we omitted to mention Mr. JOHN I. MORRISON, the Washington county Senator. Had he been named at all in our former article, we should certainly have placed him at the *head* of the list. It would be well for the people, if we had many more such men in the General Assembly; for while in mental gifts and acquirements he is excelled by few or none of his colleagues, he adds to these qualities an extraordinary degree of industry, watchfulness and *fearlessness* in the discharge of duty. This winter we believe, concludes the term of service of Mr. M., but we hope if he desires to return, that his constituents will send him back again. Without knowing anything about his wishes on the subject, and without knowing whether any other gentleman of Washington county may aspire to his place, we take the liberty of speaking of him as we now do, simply as a measure of justice to him,—knowing, as we do, that he has been a most capable and faithful public servant.

☞ Somebody groans terribly, in the State Journal, because in filling *vacancies* in the Board of Trustees of the Insane Asylum, the Legislature elected democrats, instead of *re-electing* whigs. It seems to us that there is no bounds to the impudence or folly of some whigs. If there were, they would be *ashamed* to talk about such matters, in the face of the gross violation, by Taylor and his Regency, of their solemn pledges against proscription. That they are *not* ashamed, proves either their blind infatuation, or their utter dishonesty. How can, such men be trusted in any thing!

TAX REFORM is the subject of much discussion in the New York city journals. The city pays a much larger tax than the balance of the State, though it falls upon less than one fifth of the population of the State. The Sun proposes to assess the taxable property of citizens at its market value, instead of one half that sum, as is done, and the taxation of property of non-residents, invested in the city, at the same rates as imposed upon the property of citizens. This, it says, would raise the taxable property of the city from $275,000,000 to more than $600,000,000.

Later from California.

The following despatch dated New Orleans, Jan. 9th, is published by the Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1, 1849.

The steamer Oregon, due from Panama, has not yet reached San Francisco.

The canvass of votes cast at the State Election, shows that about 15,000 were given in all, a smaller number than that of the citizens entitled to a vote, and much smaller than was anticipated.

Peter H. Burnett is elected Governor and John McDougal Lieutenant Governor.

The Members elect to the U. S. House of Representatives, are George W. Wright and Edward Gilbert.

Public order throughout the whole country is complete.

Labor is becoming constantly cheaper at San Francisco, on account of the great number of persons coming down from the mines to spend the winter, and seeking occupation in every department of industry.

The prices of vegetables here are enormous, owing to their scarcity, and, in fact, the necessaries of life generally are much higher than they were at this time last year.

Heavy boots are now selling at San Francisco at the rate, almost unimaginable to any one but a Californian, of *ninety-six dollars a pair.*

The growth of this city is still without parallel, even in the records of magic. It now numbers *twenty thousand* regular inhabitants, to say nothing of the vast numbers of transient population.

Commerce with other ports is growing more and more active, and the Bay no longer presents the spectacle of a desert of inactive shipping. The departure of vessels during the month of November equalled the arrivals in number; and the trade with all parts of the Pacific is not only becoming active but regular, and is steadily undergoing a vast increase.

The last of the overland emigration that is to be expected this year, has crossed the Sierra Nevada.

The rainy season has set in, and has made the ground among the mines, as well as the roads thither, impassable in many places. A great number of the miners are without their usual supplies, and have no means of obtaining necessaries. There will be much suffering if the roads do not become better.

Freight From Stockton to the Diggings is seventy-five cents per pound.

Flour at Stockton is $1 per pound, and other articles in the same proportion.

The quantity of Gold dug still continues to increase. The yield of the River Bars is great; they are as rich as ever. Companies are now being formed to work the strata of quartz, which are very rich in gold. Tests which have been made in San Francisco, give from one dollar and a half to three dollars' worth of gold from every pound of quartz.

The steamer Senator, and McKim, are both now running on the Sacramento.

The carpenters at Sacramento City made a strike for higher wages, as they were only paid $12 a day, whereupon the contractors settled the difficulty by raising their wages to $16.

The weather here is delightful.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 3.

Mr. Benton made a judicious and temperate argument and statement against the resolution of the General Assembly of Missouri, on the subject of the probable passage of a law excluding slavery from the territories organized from New Mexico, and declaring that the State will, in that case, seek redress by co-operating with other Southern States in withdrawing from the Union. The Missouri resolutions also propose the adjustment of the territorial question, by the adoption of the compromise of 1820—i. e., taking the line of 36 deg. 30 min.

Mr. Benton declared that the resolution did not express the sentiments of the people of the State of Missouri; and he claims to know their sentiments from having been recently among them. Mr. Benton's remarks were directed against the nullification doctrine—that a State can secede from the Union, and he declared that the people of Missouri did not concur in that doctrine—they being a law-abiding people. The Assembly, he maintained, had made a mistake in undertaking to speak for the people of Missouri, and in pledging them to an unconstitutional course.

He argued that the Constitution had provided remedies for all grievances; and that the object of its framers was, to substitute a legal mode for the adjustment of difficulties, without a resort to the sword.

Mr. Atchison declared in reply, that the Senator's remark, that the Assembly had made a *mistake*, was incorrect and unfounded; that they had merely represented the sentiments of the State, as the result would prove, should the occasion arise.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 4.

Mr. Cass brought forward, to-day, his resolution proposing an inquiry into the expediency of suspending diplomatic intercourse with Austria. The personal fitness of Col. Webb he did not take into consideration; but his precipitate departure for his mission on the eve of the meeting of the Senate, presented an insurmountable obstacle to his confirmation. He did not understand this flight from the Senate. Mr. Letcher had left Kentucky on his Mexican mission on the 22d of Dec., and, said Mr. Cass, he shall never have my vote to remain there. The idea that, by incurring expenses, an obligation was imposed on the Senate to confirm appointments, he would rebuke: and he rejoiced that, while we had it in our power to express our sympathies with popular progress, we were also enabled to rebuke the greediness for office which was never so conspicuously displayed as now. Mr. Seward, while he complimented the liberal and finished speech of the Senator, regretted that the Senator had complicated with its animadversions on the distinguished gentleman who had been sent on foreign missions. Such an attack was more fit for the secret session, where it would be properly met; and he had it in his power, on a proper occasion, to vindicate one of them from the charge of a precipitate flight from the Senate. Domestic reasons, which it was not possible to state here at this time, and could only be stated in a confidential session, had hastened the departure of one of those gentlemen, to whom he professed the most warm and most devoted friendship, and unswerving personal attachment. Mr. Cass again declared, that on the score of fitness, there was no objection to Colonel Webb; but if he were a Franklin or a Jefferson, he would not continue the mission. Mr. Foote made some remarks on Mr. Seward's championship of the administration, and adverted, in terms of censure, upon Mr. Seward's consultation with the President and members of the House, on the last night of the late session on the territorial question. Without being a member of either house, Mr. Seward undertook to control both, and procured the rejection of Mr. Bright's proposition and the adoption of Mr. Webster's. If it should be found that Mr. Seward correctly represented the views of the President, in approving Mr. Webb's course, in pocketing his outfit and hurrying out of the reach of the Senate, then the President would be held in contempt by the whole people of the United States. In every print on the Continent, where Webb's nomination was mentioned, there was an expression of disapprobation. It was denounced from one part of the Continent to the other, by all parties. The President knew that the nomination was "one not fit to be made;" he knew that it would be offensive to the whole nation; and yet was he to approve of Mr. Webb's flying precipitately from the judgment of the Senate—flying almost before the very face of the Senate. He commented, too, on the admission of Mr. Seward, that his judgment, in this matter, was swayed by his feelings of fervent devotion to James Watson Webb, the editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer. The devotion was so great as to prevail over all considerations of public interest, in the immunities, the independence of the Senate. It might be so that the Senator from New York was influenced only by a feeling of friendship. But, if censorious, he might say that the Senator, if he felt friendship, owed gratitude too; and he was well informed that this friendship was of recent origin—a reciprocal attachment that had suddenly sprung up between two youthful hearts, that were never suspected of being influenced by cold political calculations. This infantile passion sprung up on the occasion of the appearance in the New York Courier and Enquirer, of an article commending Gov. Seward as the fittest man in the country for the Presidency in 1852. Prior to a recent day, nothing had ever appeared in that paper which manifested any particular regard for the Senator from New York.

But the Senator alluded to delicate domestic circumstances, which hastened Mr. Webb's departure, and which could not be stated. If they could not be stated, they ought not to have been mentioned. Unless the Senator can now state them, it must be considered by every one, that really Mr. Webb is the most unfortunate man in his domestic relations in the whole country.

Mr. Hale said, as a wide field of discussion was opened, embracing the concerns of Austria and of General Webb, and as the resolution might be smothered in the Committee of Foreign Affairs, he would move to postpone its consideration till Monday, when he would have a few words to say. This was agreed to.

For the Indiana State Sentinel.

A Dream.

A vision of former years, a tale of the times that are past.
—OSSIAN.

BY JOHN S. REID.

When sleep had sealed with leaden seal
The silent watches of the night,
Afar thro' realms of woe or weal,
My spirit took her ærial flight.
The *past*, with all its charms so bright,
The *future*, brighter still by far,
Rose on my fancy, and their light
Illum'd my dream like midnight's star.

Methought I played in joyous glee,
Beneath my old ancestral trees;
I heard the hum of mountain bee,
And felt the breath of Summer's breeze:
Like one who far at ocean sees
His long wished port, and home so dear;
So I entranced, on bended knees,
Breathed forth my warm and fervent prayer.

With joy I climbed the mountain's brow,
And roamed alone the silent glen.
The past—the past—was with me now,
That past which ne'er can be again.
Here lay my Grand-Sire's broad domain,
His castle grey, its frowning towers;
Once deemed the pride of warlike men,
When chieftains ruled with lawless powers.

Beside me stepp'd a gentle step,
A milk-white hand was locked in mine;
A lovely eye with fondness wept,
A lip that whispered—ever thine,—
A lily dipped in rosy wine,
Was her young, soft and blooming cheek;
Her form was straight as tender pine,
And oh, her eye was mild and meek.

With lip she welcom'd my return,
With eye she blamed my long delay;
Yet knew not why should *Moina* mourn,
Or why her heart was now so gay.
We talked and toyed till evening's ray
With crimson garnished all the west;
And only tore ourselves away,
When nature hushed the world to rest.

* * * * *

The scene had changed. I dreamed again—
Methought I stood midst church-yard stones;
Beneath me slept the forms of men,
My steps were on their crumbling bones;
The night bat flitted thro' the gloom,
The screech owl round me flapped her wing;
Beside me yawned a new made tomb,
Awaiting for some flower of Spring.

I heard the solemn dirge's swell,
The long, low wail of mourning friends,
The dull tolled sound of muffled bell,
The moaning of the midnight winds.
Dull thro' the clouds pale Luna beams,
Like funeral lamps the stars appear,
By fits and starts the lightning gleams,
As night assumed her mantle drear.

Lonely and lone I sought the path,
Which led me to the sacred fane;
To gaze upon the face of death,
And weep with mourning friends again.
'Tis sweet to soothe the breast of pain,
And mourn with those who silent weep;
The downcast heart with aid sustain,
And strew with flowers the bed of sleep.

'Twas she,—'twas her, my loved—my own,
Clad in the cerements of the tomb;
Cold were her lips as winter's stone,
Her cheek had lost its roseate bloom;
Her e