A White Girl Nearly sold into Slavery.

One of the most revolting, and at the same time, touching scenes, it has ever been our lot to witness occurred yesterday in the Auction Store of Mr. N Vignie, on St. Louis street. The estate of Mr. Benvenuto Duran, lately deceased, consisting chiefly of slaves, was to be sold, for the benefit of a creditor. The negroes were brought up, as is usually the case, one by one, and exhibited to the bystanders, before being put to the hammer. On the presentation of the third, advertised as "Madeline, an orphan quarteroon, aged about nine years," every one present was horrified to behold paraded before them a lovely girl, delicately formed, white as the purest of the Circassian race, her face buried in her hands, and her slender frame convulsed with sobs. There was a pause of some minutes. The crowd could not realize that one of their own race could be thus led up among negroes to be passed into a life long bondage. Amazement was succeeded by indignation, as several gentleman set about inquiring as to the manner in which the child had been thrust into such degrading associations.

Mr. Duran, it seems, was a Spaniard by birth; was some years since in affluence, in this city; but latterly, his circumstances declining; he moved from the First to the Third Municipality, where he kept a small grocery store, and struggled through comparative poverty. None of the negroes knew anything of the early history of the girl, except one old man, who said her mother was a white woman, who dying, when her child was yet but an infant, Mr. Duran took the orphan in charge to rear as an adopted child. This was when he was in prosperity. For some years after the death of the mother, a lady was in the habit of visiting Mr. Duran's house regularly, to see the child, and continued her visits until about the time he moved into the Third Municipality, since when, four or five years ago, she has never been seen. Whether this lady was a relative or friend of the mother, interested in the fate of her offspring, the old man knew not; nor did he know who the lady was or whence she came.

Upon this information, the sale was stopped, and Madeline was taken possession of by Mr. Charles Lovenskiold, to whose humane exertions in her behalf, she is perhaps indebted for her liberty. Mr. L. has kindly installed her in his own family, and will bring her up as a member of it, if the law does not defeat his benevolent intentions. The girl, though of late years mingling almost exclusively with the negroes of Mr. Duran's household, is intelligent beyond her years, speaks both French and Spanish fluently, and understands English.

The affair speedily obtained public notoriety in the lower part of the city, and created an intense excitement. Several free persons of color interested themselves in the case, and in a few hours collected among their own class nearly two hundred dollars, to buy the girl out of the estate, and bestow upon her her freedom. This was not permitted, however, and from present appearances, there is little probability of her subjection to the degradation of being included in the chattels of the succession. Mr. Duran has left no heirs, and dying intestate, his property escheats to the State, after satisfaction of the creditors. There is but one creditor, and his feelings were as deeply affected yesterday as those of any person present. Mr. Lovenskiold and others, who have taken the girl's cause in hand, however, have determined upon an entire purification of the girl, and if it be practicable, will bring the case before the courts in such manner that a jury shall pass upon her blood.—*N. O. Delta.*

MRS. MILLER.—The N. Y. Herald correspondent, writing from Washington, says:

The Hon. J. C. Norvell, of Michigan, is now in this city, the father of the Mrs. Miller whose romantic and singular disappearance and alleged elopement from Niagara Falls are so notorious, mysterious and suspicious. Judge Norvell desires some information respecting this unfortunate woman. He is naturally in great distress concerning her, being even doubtful whether she is dead or alive, in the country or out of it.

We suspect that Mr. Norvell, however, is on the right track for information. A gentleman from Winchester, Va., says that Mrs. Miller for a year past has been residing at that place, (her husband being absent in the army in Florida.) During this time she received particular attentions from a young man named Baker, of a highly respectable family. He left Winchester about the same time that Mrs. Miller left; and shortly after the publication of the affair at Niagara, he returned to Winchester, sold off his property for what it would bring for cash, and again disappeared. It is supposed that he has since joined Mis. Miller at Boston, and that they have gone to Europe for the safer enjoyment of their unlawful union.

Mrs. Miller is said to be a most accomplished and charming person. She became a popular favorite in Winchester, and had credit with the merchants of the town to almost any extent. The young man Baker, with whom she is supposed to have made an escape, is said to be not over twenty-one years of age; and his description answers to that of the Mr. Blackmer who was seen with Mrs. Miller at Buffalo. They will probably yet be detected in this country or in Europe.

THE WIFE OF BULWER, THE NOVELIST.—The Washington gossip of the Charleston News, in a recent letter, gives the following particulars in relation to the lady who, in consequence of domestic dissensions, thought proper to lampoon her husband in a novel:

The wife of the novelist was a Miss Wheeler. She was the daughter of a most respectable widow, who lived in Park Mewes, a small lane, running in the rear of Seymour Place, May Fair. Mrs. Wheeler was early left a widow, with one daughter, a pale, handsome, slender girl, who chanced to attract the attention of Edward Bulwer, then fresh from college. The attachment was a romantic one, and soon discovered, and strenuously opposed by Mr. Bulwer's mother. But the lovers found a sympathizing friend, who occupied a room up three pair of stairs, where they frequently drank tea. This female friend ultimately succeeded in marrying the young couple, neither of whom, she then thought, were "long for this world." But to her great surprise, Miss Wheeler afterwards turned out to be the fattest of women, and Mr. Bulwer the most immortal of men. The aristocratic mother was soon reconciled to the match, but the daughter was soon at swords' points with every member of the family, her husband included. Bulwer bore her "incompatibility" as long as he could, in form, and finally bought a beautiful house, in the country, not far from London, furnished it exquisitely, and, supplying her every earthly want, except his own society, left her to expend her eccentricities on her dogs, which, to the number of a dozen, were her companions. In point of physical strength, Mr. Bulwer was much the weaker of the two, and, it was whispered, was "often made to feel it."

A CALIFORNIA INCIDENT.—A letter in the Boston Times furnishes the following narrative:

"The only white woman that I have seen in the mines is the wife of a Frenchman, who came here from Calcutta. She dresses in trowsers, and wears a thin hat and red shirt, as most of the miners do, and, her hair being cut short, is not suspected of being a woman, by one-tenth of the persons who see her. The first time I saw her I was digging in a hole on the Mokelamy, where she and her husband were working a rocker. I noticed her feminine look and thoughtful expression of countenance, and mentioned it to a man who was working near me. He informed me that what I supposed to be a remarkably handsome young man was a woman; that she was the wife of the man who worked with her; that her husband was formerly a wealthy merchant in Calcutta, and that the wife had been accustomed to ease and luxury. Failing in business and becoming poor, he determined to dig a fortune out of the earth in California; and the wife true to her companion, only consented when he promised she should accompany him. I have seen her at work with the pick and the spade, early and late; there is ever a thoughtful expression on her countenance, but she never seems discouraged; and yet the unfortunate pair have had the worst of luck, not having dug gold enough to pay their living. This is one of the many romantic incidents that a life in the gold diggings of California, from time to time, develops."

THERE ARE VARIOUS WAYS OF MAKING MONEY.—One of the latest was exhibited in a Parisian, who advertised lost money—reasoning on the fact, that one third of the bank notes lost annually fall into honest hands, which return them when the owner is known. He made use of this honesty for his own advantage, and pocketed the notes, realizing an income of 3000 francs a year.

Heads of the Message.

"Heroic Age," an irregular correspondent of the Washington Union, who seems to be high in the confidence of General Taylor, gives that journal the following list of the heads from which the General made up his last Message. As an epitome of that important document, it will serve to give our readers, "and the rest of mankind," a good introduction to the gist of our internal condition, and our relations with "*foreign nations*" and "*other quarters*" of the civilized world:

THE MESSAGE CONDENSED BY LIGHTNING.

Fellow citizens, &c.:

1. Our eagle is sixty years old, and, in spite of evil prophets, stouter than the stoutest.
2. Congress is responsible for every thing from Plymouth Rock to Posterity.
3. At peace with all the world, and anxious to be so with *the rest of mankind.* Query: Who are the rest?
4. Blessed with abundance—cursed with the cholera—better for punishment—and thankful that it's over.
5. Not insensible to wars in Europe; but, thank God, we have had no hand in them.
6. Friendly with Great Britain; ready for reciprocity and exchange of bilge-water; slightly indisposed towards France, though convalescing, and anxious to get somebody in exchange for Billy Rives.
7. Knocked the German steamer in the head with the Constitution, and black-balled our predecessor.
8. Hunted after the German Empire for 5 months, not finding it, abolished the mission, and sent the furniture to Prussia.
9. Nipped the Round Islanders in the bud; brought back Rey; found nobody guilty, but think somebody should be punished.
10. Gave the continental wars a wide berth, and would have acknowledged Hungary, if there had been any Hungary left by the Russian bear, to acknowledge. [Mem.—Every Hungarian soldier is a major.]
11. Squared accounts with Portugal, and hope to get the balance.
12. Exceedingly amiable with eight particular Governments—of course, not included in the world or the rest of mankind.
13. Have not spoken to the Pope yet—Government not stable enough for our money.
14. Policy requires us to humor Mexico—keep our faith with her—but plague take the Protocol.
15. Began the boundary of California, but the money gave out.
16. Wanted, a United States lawyer to keep American claimants from cheating the Mexican Commission.
17. New Grenada, failing contractor for the great Pacific mail—reported her to herself for punishment.
18. Venezuela *rowdyish*, but quiet enough now to be made to pay for the American crockery she has smashed.
19. California being ours, it makes *Chili* a neighbor to be *warmly* cherished.
20. Same to all the other South American States in *posse* or *esse*.
21. Brazil will fork over what she owes us, if we will smuggle no more negroes into her ports.
22. Central America has gone to nonentity, and we have treated with the surviving partners of the old firm.
23. Made a contract with Nicaragua for a canal, and invited the world to help us build it.
24. Tehuantepec and Panama important places. The Sandwich Islands some, for a stopping-place.
25. Treasury broke by the Mexican war a year after it was finished; deficit sixteen millions; a loan and economy recommended to pay it.
26. New Tariff wanted; old one not specific.
27. If Sub-Treasury is *continued* it must be *changed*.
28. Nothing done for agriculture; a bureau required for it in the Department of the interior; book-case insufficient.
29. California and New Mexico to be welcomed when they come, how they come, and as they come, and no questions asked.
30. Revenue of California to be spent there, and the balance to be expended in rivers and harbors.
31. Light-houses wanted in the Pacific, and *buoys* to attend them.
32. Indian agencies sent after the Indians.
33. Wanted, an honest man to look after Mexican land titles and United States gold mines.
34. The great central rail-road from the Atlantic to the Pacific, trunks and all, the panacea for every evil.
35. The army too rank.
36. The navy too rusty.
37. War-steamers nice things for poor people.
38. Post-offices in California too expensive, postage too high, and franking privilege intolerable.
39. Census to be taken genteelly; more soap required.
40. Congress, daddy of the District of Columbia, and bound to support its child in a handsome manner.
41. Veto, a constitutional medicine, seldom required, yet sometimes necessary to preserve the system.
42. In conclusion, preserve the Union, be happy, and, come what will, we'll stand by you to the *bitter end.* Z. T.

☞The Washington correspondent of the Pa. Ledger says:

"An amusing feature is the extreme opposition to which the animosity of a portion of the Whigs is carried towards the other portion of the same party. The quarrel is literally between the *ins* and *outs*. Crowds of gentlemen, opposing nominations now before the Senate, are now quartered in the hotels of this city, and a committee of twenty-five has this evening arrived from Philadelphia to oppose Mr. Wm. D. Lewis, the present Collector at that port.

If Democratic Senators were to listen to the accusations of Whigs against Whigs, few confirmations indeed would take place, for the mails, every day, are crowded with charges against present incumbents. Meanwhile, I can assure you that not much weight is attached to these charges by Democratic Senators; especially where it is ascertained that they are prompted merely by party rancor and disappointment. Thus the appointment of William D. Lewis as Collector at Philadelphia will be confirmed, notwithstanding the strong opposition of the outsiders; the success of the Whig party since his appointment to office being not so much as to bring down upon him the vengeance of a Democratic Senate. I believe *all* Philadelphia appointments will be confirmed; but it is not much to say that, if an appointment in the Custom House were not already confirmed, it would meet insuperable obstacles from the present Senate.

The New York and Baltimore appointments labor under greater disadvantages than those of Philadelphia, and will not be so easily confirmed. Hugh Maxwell, the Collector of New York (a Seward appointment) will, it is believed, for certainty go by the board. The friends of Mr. Seward, in general, are marked men, and will hardly be spared. The ex-Governor, it is resolved upon, must be broken down through his friends.

One Hundred Guns for Gov. Wright's VETO!

Hallelujah and hurrah! The country's safe and the people's rights protected! Long live the Governor, to receive the plaudits of his grateful countrymen! He is always *right*, and we wish he may live a thousand years, his shadow never grow less, and he never swerve from his fealty to the interests of the people.

We will refer the reader to the veto itself in this paper. The news was received here on Saturday last, and caused one universal burst, not of mere acquiescence, but of gratification and joy. Whigs and democrats greeted each other over the glad tidings, and awarded the Governor much praise. The old cannon was rolled out, and its thunder tones were heard booming up and down the Valley, telling the gladness of the people.

The veto was sustained in the House of Representatives by a vote of 69 to 20. Thanks for that expression of the "sober second thought."—*Brookville Dem., 18th.*

A doctor wants to know what all this excitement about Dr. Webster killing Parkman means. He says doctors are licensed to kill, and practice it to a good extent, and there is usually no fuss made about it. The practice was only a little more heroic than usual, to make the most of it.

The Land recently purchased from the Sioux Half-Breeds by the Government embraces about 3,200,000 acres. The price paid, $200,000, about six cents per acre—unusually high for Indian lands. The purchase lies bordering upon Lake Pepin, west of the Upper Mississippi.

The Cherokee Indians intend soon to apply for admission into the Union, and are endeavoring to attain an equality with the whites in every kind of improvement.

New York Cheap Postage Association.

At a meeting of the Directors, held on the 5th Jan. 1850, the following resolutions were adopted.

Whereas, The resolutions inadvertantly published in some of the newspapers, and purporting to have been adopted by the Directors on the 12th Dec. 1849, were offered, but not definitely acted upon by the Board; and whereas, it has been ascertained that they are strictly in accordance with the objects of the Association, as set forth in the 2d article of its Constitution—

Resolved, That as one of the original and fundamental objects of the Association is to effect a postal reform, by which prepaid letters, under half an ounce, shall be carried for TWO CENTS to all distances in the United States, it be recommended to the friends of cheap postage throughout the Union to petition Congress to establish this rate!

Resolved, That the draft of a Circular and Petition, presented at this meeting, be approved and adopted, and that the Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer be authorized to have the above resolution and the circular printed and circulated throughout the country.

SILAS WOOD, Chairman, *pro tem.*

ISAAC WINSLOW, JR., *Rec. Sec.*

CIRCULAR.

To each Friend of Cheap Postage in the United States.

SIR—The New York Cheap Postage Association request your immediate attention to these few hints, in relation to a public object of great moment, which is in a situation to require your individual and earnest attention.

The Report of the Postmaster General has disappointed the friends of Cheap Postage. With a most prosperous condition of the Department; with a rapid increase of business; with an income of $3,882,762 from letters alone, and $819,016 from newspapers; with a clear surplus in hand of $691,682, which will be increased by the 30th of June to $1,033,710; and with the people expecting the adoption of a proper system of Cheap Postage, he only recommends a reduction to a uniform rate of five cents per ounce!

On the great mass of letters this is no reduction at all. On a calculation, which is certainly large, he supposes it may reduce the revenue $775,000, which will not nearly absorb the surplus. But if it should have the effect, which all other reductions of rate have had, THE INCREASE OF LETTERS WILL MORE THAN COMPENSATE FOR THE LOWER PRICE, AND KEEP UP THE REVENUE TO ITS PRESENT MARK.

The expenses of transportation of the mail to this country is $2,577,407, and in Great Britain it is $2,229,768 which shows that we can carry letters as cheap as England. The whole cost of our Post office is $4,479,049, of the British $7,016,250, which is ALL PAID BY THE PENNY POSTAGE. Our 21 millions of people, with the same privileges, would write as many letters in proportion as their 27 millions, which would give us 270 millions to their 346 millions. At the lowest calculation Cheap Postage would more than double the number of letters the very first year. It did so in England, where the weekly number of letters which in 1840 was 2,102,281, became 4,355,237 in 1841. This would give 128 millions, yielding $2,560,000 the very first year. The postage of Congress, if charged at present rates, the Postmaster General says would amount to $792,700, besides what is paid to Postmasters for delivering free letters at two cents each, amounting to nearly $100,000 more, all of which Congress ought to pay out of its contingent fund. To this add $850,000 for newspaper postage, and you have $4,222,700. Then let the expenses of the Ocean Steamers be transferred, as it ought, to the Navy account. There can be no doubt that by the time the surplus now on hand is exhausted, the vigorous increase of postage would enable the Department to support itself out of its current receipts.

Five cents is not "Cheap Postage." This is a technical term well understood, and is applied to the philosophical system invented by Rowland Hill, and which has been in use in England for ten years. Penny postage, or two cents is what all mean by Cheap Postage—carrying letters for what it is worth, and not taxing letters to pay for other objects. The experiment in Great Britain proves that the service can be afforded for two cents, and therefore that is the only just measure of its value—money's worth for the service performed. To charge a tax of five cents is to impose a tax of 150 per cent. for other purposes. To charge three cents is to impose a tax of ONLY 50 per cent!

WHAT IS TO BE DONE ABOUT IT?—It is very evident that something must be done, or we shall not have it. Providence never intended that a free people should obtain so great a boon without an effort. Cheap Postage is "for the people," and if the people wish for it, they must say so.

What then shall be done about it? If something is to be done, somebody must do it. Whose business is it? Everybody's! In one sense it is everybody's business, because every body is to be benefitted by it, impartially, as they would by sweetening the air in time of pestilence. But "what is every body's business is nobody's business," and if left there, it will not be done. You must do it—it is YOUR business.

"What shall I do?" What is wanted is an expression of the people's wish, so that Congress cannot mistake, and will not disregard it. This is done in three ways, some or all of which are within the power of each and every reader of these lines, and therefore YOU are justly responsible for so much. These measures are:

1. Publishing articles in the newspapers and magazines. Let every Press speak.
2. Writing letters to members of Congress. If not personally acquainted you are represented by some one, and have a right to address him on matters of public concern.
3. PETITIONS.—The multiplication of petitions is the main reliance now. If a million petitions can be sent to Congress before the first of February, we shall have Cheap Postage. Multiply them.

PETITIONING.

Its efficacy depends more on the number of petitions than on the number of names to each—provided each one is signed by responsible persons.

Petitions should not only be numerous, but should represent the wishes of all the various interests, classes and divisions that are found in society—trade, learning, humanity, education, religion, agriculture, &c. &c. Let us, by way of example, enumerate some classes or divisions from which petitions may come:

1. The President and Faculty of a college. 2. The Students of a College. 3. The Professors and Students of a Medical College 4. Ditto, of a Theological Seminary. 5. The Principal and Scholars of an Academy.—6. The inhabitants of a School District. 7. The Superintendent and Teachers of a Sabbath School. 8. The Minister, Office-bearers, and Members of a church or congregation. 9. The Proprietor and Employers of a workshop or manufactory. 10. The President and Directors of a Bank. 11. Ditto, of an Insurance Company. 12. Ditto, of any other business corporation. 13. The Officers and Members of a Chamber of Commerce. 14. The Officers and Managers of a Benevolent Society, formed for any purpose or any name whatever. 15. The members of any private club, society, or re-union. 15. The Officer, Managers and Members of any Agricultural Society. 17. Do., of any Society for the advancement of art, science, literature, or discovery. 18. Every Library Company and Lyceum. 19. The Publishers, Editors, and Printers of every newspaper. 20. Any other collection of persons, organized or casual, in dwelling, hotel, public place or elsewhere.

There is no incongruity or impropriety in an individual signing more than one of these petitions, as representing various relations and interests, where it is done in good faith.

We do not doubt that you, sir, to whom this circular is addressed, or whose eye now traces these lines, belong or have access to some one or more of these classes or associations,—within which you may, by a little effort, with propriety and effect, introduce a Petition for Cheap Postage, and procure a sufficient number of signatures to carry weight with Congress. You will find a blank form on this sheet, which may be used, unless you prefer a written form of your own, which on some accounts may be better.

As soon as the Petition is signed by as many of the proper persons as may be willing to give their names for the object, please forward it directly to your Representative, or some other member of Congress, for presentation.

As it is quite desirable that the bill should be passed as early in the session as possible, to give time for preparation for the new system to go into effect the first of July, which is the beginning of the next fiscal year, we trust you will lose no time in doing whatever is in your power in aid of so great a public benefit.

SILAS WOOD, Chairman pro tem.

ISAAC WINSLOW, Jr., Rec. Sec.

PETITION FOR CHEAP POSTAGE.

To the Congress of the United States, the petition of the undersigned,

_____, respectfully represents—

That the subject of CHEAP POSTAGE has been so widely considered among the people, and its results in Great Britain, for ten years, have been so successful, that we earnestly ask our National Legislature to grant us the same benefit, by establishing the rate of postage on pre-paid letters at TWO CENTS PER HALF OUNCE.

☞All Editors throughout the Union favorable to the cause, are requested to publish the foregoing resolutions, circular, and petition.

THE UNION OF THE STATES.—A Pennsylvania paper speaking of the Union, says it is like one of those wondrous rocking stones reared by the old Druids, which the finger of a child might cause to vibrate to its centre, yet the might of an army could not move it from its place; our constitution is so nicely poised and balanced, that it seems to sway with every breath of opinion, yet so firmly rooted in the hearts of the people, that the wildest storms of treason and fanaticism will break over it in vain.

MARRIED,

By Rev. John C. Steele, on Tuesday evening, the 22d, Mr. JOHN CARLISLE, of this city, to Miss AGNES GRAY, of Cedar Grove, Fayette county.

This was one of the most pleasant weddings of the season, so far as we are able to judge; and we devoutly hope that the blossoming and the harvest will be as rich in happy products, as we have a right to anticipate from the delightful budding of its beginning.

On the 22d inst., by Thomas Morrow, Esq., Mr MARTIN ADAMS to Miss REBECCA JONES, both of this county.

On Monday morning last, by Rev. Mr. Mills, WILLIAMSON WRIGHT, of Logansport, to Miss MARY A. STARLING, recently of Columbus, Ohio.

DIED,

[*Communicated.*]

On board the U. S. Steamer Col. Clay, off Pensacola, Monday, Dec 17, 1849, Miss MARY JANE AXTELL, of Indianapolis, of consumption.

Miss Axtell was on her way to Tampa, the residence of her brother, Rev. Henry Axtell, in very feeble health, under the care of a kind and faithful friend; but declined rapidly after leaving N. Orleans, and was called away, soon after reaching the genial clime of the south, to a better portion, a even heavenly.

Under the sudden affliction, Capt. Duke of the Steamer, very kindly landed at Pensacola, when the funeral of Miss Axtell took place on Tuesday the 19th at the Presbyterian Church, the services being conducted by Rev. Mr. Donan the Pastor, by whom and the members of his Church the most kind and considerate attentions were bestowed; for which the relations of the deceased and of her accompanying friend, thus thrown among strangers under such trying circumstances, feel deeply and gratefully indebted. Miss A. was a daughter of the Rev. Henry Axtell, D D., formerly Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Geneva, N Y. She removed to Indianapolis about thirteen years since, and took charge of the Female Institute, of which she remained Principal until the year of her death.

The distinguishing traits of her character were energy, perseverance, conscientiousness, refinement, adhesive affection, and devoted piety.

As a teacher of youth, she was devoted to their highest improvement; superior to all mercenary or selfish motives, she spent her vital energies by day and night, in behalf of her beloved young ladies. But she was especially distinguished in one respect, viz: in ever giving the decided and marked preference to *moral* excellence, and placing the Bible at the head of all text books. She considered that their intellectual cultivation and lady-like deportment were not hindered but rather advanced by educating them not for *time* only but for *eternity*.

As a Christian, Miss A. was a living example, a zealous and efficient instrument. Every good work found in her a friend and supporter and those operations of divine grace which especially adorn the female character were marked in her. The bedside of the sick and the abode of poverty were familiar places to her; and the gloomy dwelling which the destroyer had at last entered was made more cheerful by her sympathizing and consoling visits. Of all benevolent operations, she engaged with deepest interest in the cause of the American Bible Society. As the inculcation of the principles of the Word of God was her absorbing theme in instruction in her Institute and her Bible class, so the supply of the destitute with that word was her favorite field of labor.

Acting for some years as secretary of the Female Bible Society of Indianapolis, she spared no toil to promote its efficiency, and her devotion to its prosperity endeared her warmly to the Ladies of the different denominations united with the Society. In the first Presbyterian church, of this city, of which she was a member, and with the Sabbath school connected with it, Miss A. was ever regarded with deep interest and affection, as a most efficient, spiritual and devoted member—and many from her Bible class have preceded her, (and it is trusted many more will follow,) to the mansions of the heavenly rest on high. As a member of Society she was refined and social; as a friend, affectionate and confiding. She was heavily pressed with affliction and sickness during the last year of her life. So that death was indeed to her a happy release, and the rest of Heaven, no doubt a most welcome change.

Who are so greatly blest?
From whom hath sorrow fled?
Who find such deep unbroken rest,
While all things toil? The dead—
The *holy* dead.

A Card.

Understanding that a report is in circulation that one of our clerks has the Small Pox, and is sick over our store, and as such a report uncontradicted is calculated to do us great injury, we deem it proper to state thus publicly that it is not true. Mr. Ashbridge, the gentleman now sick with the Small Pox, at the Palmer House, did occasionally assist us in selling goods when he happened to be in the Store, but was never employed by us as a clerk, and was not at the Store for one or two weeks previous to his sickness.

H. J. & B. C. HOLN.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 25, 1850.

Report of the Board of Health.

The Board of Health, would respectfully report that a case of Small Pox has occurred in the city recently. The Patient is convalescent.

W. C. THOMPSON.
J. S. HARRISON.
D. FUNKHOUSER.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 23, 1850.

LAWS OF INDIANA.

AN ACT to provide for the call of a Convention of the people of the State of Indiana, to revise, amend or alter the Constitution of said State.

WHEREAS, An act was passed by the General Assembly of this State, at its last session, to provide for taking the sense of the qualified voters of the State, on the propriety of calling a convention to alter, amend or revise the constitution of this State, approved January 15th, 1849: AND WHEREAS, A large majority of all the votes given at said election was in favor of holding said convention: AND WHEREAS, It is the duty of the representatives of the people, promptly and without delay, to provide for carrying the public will, thus expressed, into immediate effect: Therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That the citizens of this State qualified by law to vote for members of the General Assembly, shall meet at their respective places of holding elections in the several counties of this State, on the first Monday in August next, and to proceed to elect delegates to constitute a convention for the purpose of considering the constitution of this State, and making such amendments to, alterations of, and changes in the same, as they may deem proper, which amendments shall afterwards be submitted to a vote of the people of this State, to be by them ratified or rejected.

SEC. 2. The said convention shall consist of a number of delegates equal to the whole number of the members composing the Senate and House of representative of this State, who shall be apportioned in the same manner that members of the General Assembly shall then be by law apportioned, and they shall be chosen in the same method, at the same places, and by the same electors that choose the General Assembly, and all persons entitled to vote by this act for delegates, shall be eligible to be elected to a seat in said convention: *Provided, however*, That the legal voters of Hamilton county alone, shall elect the senatorial delegate in the senatorial district composed of the counties of Hamilton, Boone and Tipton: *And provided further*, That the counties of Daviess and Martin shall elect one delegate each separately, instead of two delegates jointly, as above contemplated in this section.

SEC. 3. That said election, when not otherwise provided for by this act, shall in all respects be conducted, and the poll books kept in the manner prescribed by law for the election of members of the General Assembly of this State; and the several provisions of the fifth chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes, and the acts amendatory thereof regulating the hours and places of holding elections, the qualifications and disabilities of voters, the duties of inspectors, judges and clerks of elections, the keeping of the ballot boxes, the opening of elections, voting and challenges, the closing of the polls, the counting the votes, returning and canvassing the same, declaring and certifying who are elected, or who have received the highest number of votes, and all other laws regulating general elections in this State, as far as the same are applicable, shall be in force and govern in the said election of delegates; and all inspectors, judges, clerks, sheriffs and other officers, shall perform the same duties at said election, and shall receive the same compensation therefor, and be paid in like manner as they are now directed to be paid by law for similar services at elections for members of the General Assembly of this State.

SEC. 4. The board of county canvassers in each county shall meet on the Wednesday succeeding the said first Monday in August next, and proceed to canvass the votes received in each township for delegates to said convention, in the same method that is now required of them by the laws regulating the election of members of the General Assembly of this State, and when any county shall alone constitute a senatorial or representative district, said board of canvassers shall in the same manner as now provided by law in regard to the election of senator or representative for said county, declare who are duly elected senatorial or representative delegates to said convention from said county, and the clerk of the circuit court of said county shall, on the same or succeeding day, make out under his hand and official seal, certificates of election for each of said delegates so declared elected as aforesaid, and hand them to the sheriff of said county, who shall without delay deliver, or cause them to be delivered to said delegates elect, and said clerk shall also forthwith transmit to the Secretary of State by mail the names of the persons so declared elected, duly certified under his seal of office.

SEC. 5. When two or more counties shall compose a district for the purpose of electing a senator or representative, the clerks of the circuit courts in the respective counties constituting said district shall, on the day next succeeding the return day of said election, make out a certificate of all the votes received by each individual for senatorial or representative delegates to said convention in said county, and deliver the same to the sheriff of his county.

SEC. 6. The sheriffs (or their deputies duly appointed) of the several counties constituting said senatorial or representative district, shall meet on the Wednesday next following the return day of such election, at the same hour and place, and in the same county now required by the law for them to meet to canvass the vote for senator or representative (as the case may be) in said district, and proceed to compare the several certificates so delivered to them by said clerks, of their respective counties as aforesaid, and after having ascertained who are duly elected senatorial or representative delegates to said convention in said district, they shall jointly make out and forward by the hand of one or more of their number to the person or persons by them so declared elected as delegates to said convention, certificates of their election, and said sheriffs shall also deliver to the clerk of the circuit court in the county where said certificates are compared, a statement in writing of the names of the person or persons by them declared duly elected delegates as aforesaid, who shall file the same in his office and immediately transmit by mail a certified copy thereof attested under his seal of office, to the Secretary of this State.

SEC. 7. That all willful, corrupt and false swearing in taking any of the oaths or affirmations rendered necessary by virtue of this act, at or in relation to said election of delegates, shall be deemed perjury, and shall be punished in the same manner now prescribed by law for the punishment of perjury, and all laws prohibiting and providing penalties for illegal voting at the general elections in this State, and also providing penalties for betting on, and misconduct at elections, and all laws requiring the performance of any duty from any officer in regard to the election of members of the General Assembly of this State, shall be, and are hereby declared in full force, and said officers shall be liable for any neglect of duty, to the same penalties now prescribed by law for the neglect of similar duties in respect to the election of members of the General Assembly of this State.

SEC. 8. In case of a contested or disputed election of delegates to said convention, the contesting candidate, or other person contesting said election, shall pursue the same course, and be governed in all things by the same rules and regulations as are now provided by law in cases of contested or disputed elections of senators or representatives to the General Assembly of this State.

SEC. 9. The delegates who shall be elected as aforesaid, shall assemble in convention at the capitol, in the city of Indianapolis, on the first Monday in October next, and organise by electing a president and all other officers necessary. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the State to attend the said convention on the opening thereof, to call over the list of districts and counties, receive the credentials of the delegates, and generally to perform the like duties in the organization of the same, that are usually discharged by the officer whose duty it is by law to attend to the organization of the House of Representatives of this State at the commencement of its session. And should the Secretary of the State fail to attend in person or by deputy by 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day, then it shall be the duty of the Auditor of this State to attend for such purpose. And it shall be the duty of the State Librarian, immediately after the General Assembly shall adjourn, to prepare the Hall of the House of Representatives for the reception of, and sittings of said convention.

SEC. 10. The said delegates, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, shall each be duly sworn or affirmed, to support the constitution of the United States, and also faithfully and to the best of their respective abilities, perform the duties of their office, which oath or affirmation may be administered to them by any judge of the supreme, or president judge of the circuit courts of this State, and should no such judge be in attendance at the opening of the sitting of said convention, then by any officer of the county of Marion duly authorized by the laws of this State to administer oaths and affirmations.

SEC. 11. The members of said convention shall enjoy the same privileges in going to, attending upon, and returning from said convention, that members elected to and attending on the General Assembly are entitled by law. Said convention shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; it shall possess the same power to adopt rules, expel a member for disorderly conduct, and punish contempt, that are now exercised by either House of the General Assembly in similar cases. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and take measures to compel attendance of absent members. And the president, members and secretaries of the convention shall be allowed the use of the books in the State Library, in the same manner and upon the same condition that the members of the General Assembly are allowed the use thereof.

SEC. 12. In case of the death or resignation of any member of said convention, the Governor of this State shall issue a writ of election, directed to the sheriff or sheriffs of the proper counties, directing a special election to be held to fill such vacancy, in the same manner now prescribed by law for supplying vacancies in the General Assembly of this State. The members of said convention shall receive three dollars per day while actually attending upon the sittings of said convention, and shall be allowed the like compensation for their travel as members of the General Assembly are allowed by law, and their secretaries, officers and attendants shall be paid the same compensation as the officers of the General Assembly of this State are paid for similar services; which pay, together with the pay of a competent stenographer to report their debates, which stenographer shall be appointed by the Governor for that purpose, with the other expenses of the convention, shall be certified by the president of the convention, and shall be paid by the Treasurer of this State on the warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts.

SEC. 13. The Secretary of State, and all other officers in this State, shall furnish said convention with all such papers, statements, statistical information, copies of records or public documents in their possession, as the said convention may order or require, and it shall be the duty of the proper officer or officers to furnish the members with all such stationery as is usual for the General Assembly while in session, which shall be paid for on the certificate of the president, in like manner as the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives are now paid by law.

SEC. 14. The roll containing the draft of the amended constitution adopted by said convention, and the proceedings of said convention shall be deposited by the president and secretaries thereof in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall file the same, and cause said constitution to be entered of record in his office; and said convention may submit one or more of the amendments, which they may propose to the constitution, as distinct propositions to be voted upon separately or together, as to them may seem expedient.

SEC. 15. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, so soon as the same is recorded in his office, to deliver to the Governor of this State a certified copy of said amended constitution, who shall, on the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, at its next session, lay the same before them, and it shall be the duty of the said General Assembly to pass all laws necessary and proper for submitting the same to the qualified voters for their approval or rejection, and also for organizing the government under the amended constitution, in case it should be adopted and ratified by such voters.

SEC. 16. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to immediately cause three thousand copies of this act, and the appendix hereinafter provided for, to be printed and forthwith forwarded by mail not less than twenty nor more than thirty copies thereof to the clerk of each of the counties in this State, who shall cause the sheriff of the county to deliver one or more of said copies to each inspector of elections, in said county, and said clerk shall certify to the sheriff that the delegates are to be elected, and the said sheriff shall give notice of the said election in the same manner now provided by law in regard to the election of members of the General Assembly of this State.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to prepare and have printed blank forms of the caption of the poll books, and the returns required of the inspectors and judges of elections, the certificates required of the county canvassers, clerks and sheriffs, and all other forms required by this act, and which may be necessary and proper to carry the same into full effect, which shall be added by way of appendix to this act. And it shall be the duty of the clerk in each county to cause a suitable number of blank forms of poll books with proper captions, and forms of the returns required to be made by the inspectors and judges of the election to be made out, conforming them to those prescribed by the Secretary of State, and deliver them to the sheriff of the county, and said sheriff shall, at least twenty days previous to the election, deliver one or more copies thereof to each inspector of elections in the several townships in the county.

SEC. 18. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

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

Approved January 11, 1850.
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

AN ACT for the relief of purchasers of school lands and those persons indebted to the common school funds belonging to the State of Indiana.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That in all cases where any purchaser of school lands has failed to pay the instalments now due thereon, but where the security for the payment of the same is amply sufficient, the several school commissioners, county auditors and treasurers, and all persons having charge of said funds, are hereby authorized to extend the time of payment of said instalments for the period of five years from this date, provided the said purchaser, or his assignee punctually pays up annually, the interest accrued or accruing thereon, with all costs and charges caused by such delinquency.

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

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

Approved January 12, 1850.
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

SPICED OYSTERS.

I AM supplied this winter with fresh Spiced Oysters from Baltimore, sent to me every two days, in large and small Cans,—equal in quality to any put up in Baltimore or elsewhere, and will be sold by the case or in any quantity desired by purchasers at low prices, and warranted to keep good all Winter. I have now on hand 1,000 Cans.

Also—1200 Cans Hermetically Sealed Cove Oysters;
800 do Pickled Oysters.

ALLISON OWEN.
Cincinnati Dec. 29, 1849. 18 East Third street.

AXES! AXES!

A FEW dozen of Hunt's Superior Axes; just received and for sale low at GRAYDON'S,
January 26, 1850. 74-y Sign of the Saw.

SUGAR KETTLES,

OF all sizes and best quality just received and for sale cheap at GRAYDON'S.
January 26, 1850. 73-y Sign of the Saw.

MAHOGANY VENEERS.

A COMPLETE assortment of Beautiful Veneers, just received and for sale at reduced prices at GRAYDON'S.
January 26, 1850. 73y Sign of the Saw