☞ We find the following in a late Cincinnati Gazette. The writer is to said be one of the oldest and most substantial merchants of that city. It would seem from his statement, that Gov. Wright was not very wrong in vetoing the bill which passed the Assembly this winter, giving away the interest of the State in the work.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

White Water Valley Canal.

Messrs. Editors:—As many of our citizens are interested in the White Water Valley canal, either as stockholders or creditors, a few remarks may not be uninteresting. And first I will premise by stating that after the State of Indiana had expended over a million of dollars, she was by the condition of her *finances* obliged to suspend operations on it. A charter was granted to a company in Indiana, and all that had been done was given, on condition the Canal was finished from Lawrenceburgh to Cambridge City, reserving the privilege of redemption at cost of construction at any time after fifteen years from date of completion—Stock was subscribed payable in annual instalments of from one to seven years—not wishing to delay the work, the Company contracted with a gentleman of this city to finish it, paying him in Bonds at ten years, collecting in the meantime the instalments of the stock, with the intention of paying off the Bonds as they matured. The arrangement was a good one, and all would have done well but for the unprecedented rise of White Water River and the inability of the wrok to withstand its current. One breach after another followed, until the funds and credit of the Company was exhausted—no alternative was left, but to abandon the Canal or to tax the stock sufficiently to make a thorough repair. The latter was done, and it is said by the Engineer (Mr. Moore) and all who know anything about it, that it is now in a much better condition than it ever was. The dams have been widened, Banks heightened, Locks, Aquaducts and Culverts strengthened and repaired, and everything looks now as if it would last. But in doing all this, the company has had to incur a considerable debt, besides arrears for former repairs and interest on the Bonds referred to, the whole however is so inconsiderable in comparison to the real value of the Canal, that the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it can be managed with perfect ease and convenience—*provided* the creditors will aid them in carrying out their plans. Various ways have been devised to get rid of the vexation and embarrassment of managing so many *small* debts—one was of *again* taxing the stock sufficiently to absorb them. But as stockholders have no relish for that system of taxation, it has been abandoned for one that will be presented for their consideration and which I trust will be met with approbation—namely, funding the debt in bonds running a few years, with interest payable semi-annually.

Notwithstanding the misfortunes of the Canal (not the least of which was the failure of the wheat crop,) the tolls and water rents amounted to *more* than $38,-000 in 1849. It is believed they will reach $50,000, in 1850. The whole debt, not including the Bonds for completion, does not quite reach $300,000. The assets it is supposed will amount to $50,000—leaving $250,000 of a *deficit*. Near one-half of the debt is funded. If $100,000, or 125,000 more can be arranged, no difficulty is apprehended in its future prosperity and credit. In these remarks I do not wish to be understood as giving the *precise* amount of liabilities and receipts, my object is merely a sketch of how matters stand. The President (Mr. Newman) will in a short time make a more satisfactory report. The directors have had no wish to conceal the condition of the Company; their only motive in not publishing a statement for some time has been from considerations of economy, and a desire to make known such facts in regard to its entire liabilities as can be obtained only when all the repairs should have been done, and the Engineer's reports fully and finally made. I have been a Director only since the first of January, was at their last meeting in Connersville on the 7th instant, and can testify to the efforts of my associates, to manage the concern wisely and honorably. I have known a majority of them for over twenty years, and can assure the friends of the Company that whatever plans they may recommend for their consideration is entitled to respect.

In conclusion, I must say that the country through which this canal runs, is not surpassed by any in the known world, for fertility of soil, and energy of its people. Large towns are scattered along its banks, and new farms daily opening, pouring upon its shores the abundance of their productions. In time it will be one of the richest portions of the West.

JOHN. D. JONES.

HON. E. A. HANNEGAN.—The Covington People's Friend has the following:

"A scurrilous article concerning Mr. Hannegan's conduct as Minister to Berlin, appeared recently in a Boston paper, and has since been copied into one or two papers in the West. Those who know Mr. Hannegan best will require no refutation in print of such base charges of inebriety, licentiousness and incapacity, to condemn them at once; and these who do not know him so well, will act charitably and wisely, in suspending condemnation until he has had an opportunity to refute the accusations—accusations concocted by some shameless scamp, who for ungentlemanly conduct has merited Mr. Hannegan's displeasure, and perhaps received his public contempt."

We have also the following from the N. Y. Globe:

"We perceive that our late Minister to Berlin, Hon. Edward A. Hannegan, has returned in the Europa; and a personal friend of ours, who knew him intimately abroad, authorises us to say that the letter defamatory of Mr. Hannegan, published in the whig papers of Boston, and copied elsewhere, makes nothing but statements utterly without foundation. Mr. Hannegan never tasted a drop of ardent spirits during his whole residence in Europe, and his conduct was of the most amiable and exemplary character under all circumstances. The stories, therefore, of the letter writer in question are most cruel as well as unjust, and were no doubt the manufacture of some personal ill feeling and malignity. We trust that the journals which gave unintentional circulation to these malicious charges against Mr. Hannegan, will copy this correction."

We may add, that we have indirectly the testimony of two ladies, passengers in the same ship home with Mr. Hannegan, that there was not the slightest impropriety in his conduct during all the passage, and that if he drank intoxicating liquor, they had no evidences of it whatever.

☞ The National Era recently said something censorious towards the Hon. Mr. Fitch, one of the Indiana members in Congress. The Era misapprehended his position, as will be seen by the following card to the editor, which he admits is satisfactory. We copy the card, so that Mr. F. may be placed right, before our readers:

A CARD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *Thursday, Feb. 7, 1850.*

DR. BAILEY:—You have done me great injustice in your editorial in the *National Era* of to-day, though doubtless unintentionally. You say that I "voted with the Slavery Extensionists to lay the principles of the Declaration of Independence upon the table." But you neglect to inform your readers that I voted to *sustain* Mr. Root's *practical* resolution, instructing the Committee on Territories to report Territorial bills excluding slavery. When Mr. Giddings's resolution was introduced, being immediately after Mr. Root's had been voted down, it was readily anticipated that a similar fate awaited the former. I voted therefore with the majority to lay Mr. G.'s resolution on the table, mainly *for the purpose of reserving to myself the right to move, the next day, a reconsideration of the vote.* Accordingly, the next morning I endeavored, *as is well known to many members and the Speaker*, to obtain the floor for that purpose, and was prepared to offer the following additional resolution as an amendment:

Resolved, That the Committee on Territories be instructed to report a bill or bills for the Government of the territory obtained by treaty with Mexico, California excepted, recognising and securing the rights aforesaid.

But, as the Journal will show, the floor was given to a member from Virginia, (by previous arrangement between himself and the Speaker,) to permit him to announce the death of his predecessor; and, as is usual in such cases, the House immediately adjourned. I therefore wait some other opportunity to ask of the House renewed action on the matters involved in the resolutions, if such action is not asked by older members.

GRAHAM N. FITCH.

☞ The land system at the Salt Lake City is based on the free soil system. The land is not allowed to be sold. Every man can have as much as he can occupy by paying for the survey and recording. That is the country for cheap homes.

NEW AND DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—T. S. Goodman & Co., of this city, yesterday detected one of the best executed and most dangerous counterfeits that has yet appeared. It is a $10 on the State Bank of Ohio—Guernsey Branch at Washington—Letter A—vignette, male and female seated, farming tools, &c., with a locomotive in the back-ground—on the left end, head of General Harrison; on the right, female figure with sword and scales. G. Swan, President; Wm. Skinner, Cashier.

The Messrs. Goodman, who have been many years in the broker's business, pronounce this the most dangerous counterfeit they have ever seen. It will deceive all but the most experienced judges of money. —*Cin. Gaz.*

Counterfeit $50 notes on the Bank of the State of North Carolina, are in circulation at Richmond, Va.

☞ The New Bedford Mercury is the first and only Taylor paper in Massachusetts that dissents from the doctrine of the California message. It says—

"We respect Gen. Taylor, but we should not respect ourselves if we did not protest against his non-intervention, let-alone-scheme." * * "Let every whig stand firm upon this doctrine (the Wilmot proviso), whatever may be the views of the President and his cabinet."

☞ Governor Wright and lady, who had been at New Albany and Jeffersonville since Friday last, left yesterday morning for Indianapolis, via Madison, on the steamer Ben Franklin. He was surrounded "with crowds of friends" as his well-earned popularity deserves, at both places during his stay.—*Louisville Dem. Feb.* 20.

☞ The Governor is now at home, actively engaged in the duties of his office.

☞ Resolutions against Disunion have been introduced into the Pennsylvania Senate.

☞ The Democrats of Bradford county, Pa., have nominated James Buchanan for President in 1852.

THE ADAMS MURDER.—BOSTON, Feb. 16.—Dr. M. Clark, of Lawrence, who was arrested for the murder of Miss Adams, yesterday, upon the finding of the Coroner's Jury, has been taken to Salem jail. His wife, who is charged with being an accomplice, is very sick, and was left at home, with two constables to look after her. It is now supposed deceased, while undergoing the operation, made outcries; and that fearing a discovery, a fold of cloth was put over her mouth; and that, finally, they were obliged to kill her.

The young man, Taylor, the lover of the deceased, testified for the State, before the Coroner's Jury. Dr. Clark is 60 years old, and has heretofore been a physician at Georgetown, Mass.

THE CASE OF MRS. GAINES—A NEW CLAIMANT.—The case of Mrs. Gaines is now on trial at New Orleans. A new claimant has appeared for the immense property involved in the suit. The Delta says:

This new claimant is Mrs. Caroline Barnes, who claims to be the daughter of Daniel Clark by Zulime Carriere, an elder sister of Mrs. Gaines. Mrs. Barnes rests her pretensions upon the allegation that Daniel Clark acknowledged in his life time that said Caroline was his daughter—that such acknowledgment is contained in letters to Daniel Cox, of Philadelphia, in which Clark states that Zulime Carriere was then *enciente* by him, and begs that Cox will make the necessary provision for her. The child born is alleged to be the present claimant. Some years after her birth, it is averred that Daniel Clark married Zulime, and thereby legitimated the petitioner as his lawful daughter and forced heir. Myra (Mrs. Gaines) was not born for six years after. The present claimant avails herself of all the proofs collected by Mrs. Gaines, to establish the marriage of Daniel Clark and Zulime Carriere, and she relies upon Clark's own letters to prove that she is his issue.

☞ The Whigs of Kentucky, before the election of members to the State Convention, were loud in their advocacy of all the reforms contended for by the Democracy. Like the Whigs of this State, they "out-Heroded" the Democrats, and were as loud in their profession of attachment to the rights of the "dear people." Lately, it has been announced in the Louisville papers that, "contrary to former expectations, it is believed that a very strong and determined effort will be made to defeat the new constitution of Kentucky. The old hunkers and officeholders are against it."—*Madison Courier.*

EVANSVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD.—The Evansville and Illinois Railroad Company have accepted the amendment to their charter, giving them a right to continue the road from Princeton to Vincennes.—The citizens of Evansville seem highly gratified at the prospect of a railroad connection with our city. If such a prospect is gratifying to them, how much more pleasing it should be to our own citizens, who will share so largely in the benefits to be derived from such a thoroughfare.—*Vincennes Gazette, 7th.*

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.—The bill exempting goods from execution to the amount of $250 was passed in the House on second reading on Thursday, amended so as to exempt all tradesmen's tools. The Senate has yet to act upon it. The bill to extend the charter for twenty years of the State Bank at Newark was ordered to a third reading. An attempt to introduce the personal liability clause failed.

☞ The Postmaster at Wheeling is to meet with strenuous opposition to his confirmation. He calls himself James E. Wharton, but it is said his real name is Jonathan Whitcomb, and that he left Fitchburg, Mass., some few years ago between two days, and is besides not very reputable in his doings. The whig party ought not to object to a man for a change of name. They have often seen the necessity for it. —*N. A. Ledger.*

☞ The editor of the New York Tribune says, in relation to slavery: "We are not yet ready for a compromise." So we supposed; but it's time enough for him to get ready. He gets ready at the last hour, but he is always sure to get ready, if he can serve his party. He came into the support of Taylor at the eleventh hour, but he came in. So don't be uneasy about Horace. He will follow the sop.—*Louisville Dem.*

THE "ODIOUS TARIFF OF '46."—The Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, which does business at Salem, Mass., during the year 1849 divided a profit of eight per cent. on its capital, laid aside $48,500 for what is called a "reserved fund," and paid $28,000 for new machinery, &c. This is pretty well, says the Buffalo Courier, when we consider that the manufacturing business has been "ruined" past redemption for more than three years.

SORE AFFLICTION.—We learn that a family by the name of Brooks, living in Milton township, is sorely afflicted with small-pox. The head of the family first took the disease, which soon resulted fatally; then the wife, six children, and father and mother of the deceased caught it, and he at present in a helpless and extremely critical situation. This case certainly calls loudly for the aid and sympathy of all who live in that neighborhood.—*Madison Banner.*

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY.—This company is again endeavoring to sell out its possessions in Oregon to our Government. The price, in our opinion, is too much. The possessions are, in part, old and growing valueless. The trade is falling off, and being absorbed by settlers there from the United States. In a few years the whole business of that quarter will be our own, and the property of the Company scarcely worth purchasing. We suspect that the Company wants to impose upon us.—*N. Y. Globe.*

NORTHERN WHIGGERY IN 1848.—We go for the Wilmot proviso and nothing short. The proviso and freedom forever! Suppose it isn't necessary, there's a great *principle* involved! The proviso, let the consequence be what it may.

NORTHEN WHIGERY ON THE RECEIPT OF TAYLOR'S SPECIAL MESSAGE.—On the whole, we r-a-l-l-e-r g-u-e-s-s we might as well let the p-p-peo-*people* of the territories do as they like about holding niggarso At any rate, let's keep clear of that d——d provis..

SHOT BY A FEMALE.—The Newbern (N. C.) Spectator states that a slave named Lewis, belonging to Mrs. Vail, was shot dead by Mrs. Alpha Riggs, of Newbern, a few days since. Lewis was discovered in Mrs. Riggs's yard, near her smoke-house, and on being ordered off refused to go, when Mrs. Riggs sent for her pistol and shot him. It is asserted that he approached her in a threatening manner.

For the State Sentinel.

"Indiana Knows no North, no South—Nothing but the Union."

The above appropriate motto is to be inscribed upon the block of marble from Indiana for the Washington Monument; by order of Gov. Wright.

BY MRS A. L. RUTER DUFOUR

Unfettered as the winds, and free—fair Indiana stands,
A wreath of valor on her brow, entwin'd by patriot hands:
And in the glory of her right, a right sustain'd by heaven;
With steady hand, and fearless eye, her motto thus hath giv'n.
Talk not about the stately North, we envy not her power,
We throw no gauntlet as a foe, or as a friend claim dower;
And if her rigid soil bears not, the chains of thraldom now,
'Tis well—if in her heart she feels—it will be always so.
She hath a beauty, and a power, which, if but wielded well
'Twill link her to the distant South—as by some potent spell:—
We look upon the "Sunny South," so very bright and fair;
And from her luscious, fragrant fruits, rich perfumes freight the air,
And yet with all her wealth, and pride, her heart is warm and true.
But *if* she doth in judgment err, the *finale* will ensue,
Or right, or wrong, we counsel not, the future to reveal,
It is not ours to probe a wound, or feverish fancies quell.
Rein que l'Union, toujours—aid for it we will stand,
We know not either North or South—unless in friendship joined:
And till their hearts in "*unison*," shall throb for aye as one,
To neither will we lend a hand—but all their contests spurn!
Foes to the Union shall be ours, her wrongs we make our own,
And hearken only to her voice, unheeding other's tone:
In weal or wo, in joy or grief, we'll stand by her forsooth;
Our motto is of valiant men, of wisdom, strength, and truth
It has been thundered on the plains, where camped a hostile foe,
It has been felt where clashed the steel that made the life-blood flow:
Our Union—where bold hearts and hands are powerful and free,
Our Union—that with arms outspread—grasps either side a sea!
Aye, carve these characters of truth deep on the marble's brow,
Let *Indiana's* voice be heard—her wire men speaketh now.
Rear, rear the column—let it stand, for 'tis a glorious name
It bears upon its noble front,—one well baptised with *fame!*
Haste—bring the sculptur'd tablets all, with mottos true and wise,
Uprear this tribute to that name, first graved on freedom's skies;
And when among the rest, *our gift*, shall take its honored place,
Know, Indiana claims a (*W*)hight, with wisdom, strength and grace.

NEW ALBANY, Feb., 1850.

MARRIED,

On the 20th inst., by Rev. Mr. Babb, Mr. WILLIAM L. MORRIS to Miss ANN E. MORRISON, daughter of Maj. A. F. Morrison, all of this city.

Accompanying the above, we received the compliments of the wedded couple, with other *tangible demonstrations*, to which full justice was done by those concerned. The Craft were especially joyful on the occasion, and offered many wishes for the happiness of *both*, the lady especially, she being a lovely daughter of a veteran of the order. May this union prove all that their brilliant prospects promise.

DIED,

On the evening of Thursday, the 14th of February, 1850, at the residence of Samuel Bryan, in Greensburg, Indiana, Miss SARAH BOSWELL, daughter of George G. F. and Mary Boswell, of Marion county, Indiana, in the 18th year of her age.

☞ We are requested to announce the name of ASNER SMITH as a candidate for Constable of Centre township at the township election in April next, by

MANY CITIZENS AND VOTERS.

WHOLESALE HAT AND CAP WAREHOUSE.

HAYES & CRAIG,

Southwest Corner Main and Fourth Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE, during the winter months, refitted their Store in a style superior to any Hat establishment in the Union, and their STOCK for the Spring trade, of the new Spring Styles, now in store and in process of manufacture, is more than double that of any previous year. Their materials were all imported previous to the late *enormous advance* in the Eastern cities; they therefore will be able to sell at their usual LOW PRICES, which will be full twenty per cent. lower than the Eastern market. Their stock embraces the following variety:

Fashionable black Beaver Hats; Fashionable black Nutria Hats; Fashionable black Saxony Hats; Fashionable black Muleskin Hats; fashionable black Silk hats; fashionable black Angola hats; fashionable and broad brim black Coney hats; fashionable and broad brim black Brush hats; fashionable and broad brim black Cassimere hats; fashionable and broad brim black Russia hats; fashionable and broad brim drab Beaver hats; fashionable and broad brim drab Otter hats; fashionable and broad brim drab Brush hats; fashionable and broad brim white Cassimere hats; white, drab and fawn Congress hats; white, drab and fawn Hungarian hats; white, drab and fawn Kossuth hats; black, brown and green Soft Wool hats; black, white and pearl Buena Vista hats; black, white and pearl Wool Sporting hats; black, white and pearl Wool Ashland hats; youths' and boys' Fur, Silk and Angola hats; fine Fur Sporting hats; men's and boys' Panama hats; single brim Leghorn hats; double brim Leghorn hats; Canada Straw hats; Rutland and Luton Straw hats; Pedal and Dunstable braid Straw hats; white and variegated Palm hats; childrens' fancy Leghorn and Straw hats; black, brown and pearl California hats; green and white California hats; Calcutta and Grenada hats; Hayes & Craig's National Beavers.

Men's and Boys' Cloth, Velvet, Silk, Glazed, and every variety of Summer CAPS.

LADIES' RIDING HATS AND CAPS.

6,600 *Dozen Men's and Boys' Palm Leaf Hats.*

To our customers we return our *cordial thanks* for the liberal patronage bestowed on our efforts hitherto, and are determined, by the superiority of our goods and *low prices*, to merit and greatly increase the same. Recollect our motto is "*Small Profits and Quick Sales.*"

N. B.—Particular attention paid to filling orders.

☞ Cash paid for Fur and Deer Skins. ☜ 82-3w

MAGNIFICENT LOTTERY.

One Grand Capital of

$100,000—also, $50,000—$30,000—20,000.

And 250 prizes of $20,000.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,

Class D, for 1850.

To be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, April 27, 1850, under the superintendence of Commissioners.

J. W. Maury & Co., Managers.

78 *No. Lottery*—13 *Drawn Ballots.*

SPLENDID SCHEME.

One magnificent capital of $100,000, 1 splendid prize of 50,000, 1 do of 30,000, 1 do of 20,000, 1 do of 15,000, 1 do of 11,936, 20 do of 3,000, 240 do of (lowest 3-number prizes) 2,000, 64 prizes of 500, 64 do of 300, 64 do of 200, 64 do of 160, 4,810 do of 80, 27,040 do of 40.

Tickets $40—Halves $20—Quarters $10—Eighths $5.

Price of certificates of packages, in the above Magnificent Scheme, as follows.

A Certificates of package of	26	Whole Tickets		$500 00
Do	do	26	Half do	250 00
Do	do	26	Quarter do	125 00
Do	do	26	Eighth do	62 50

A certificate of a package of whole will entitle the holder to all over $442 nett that may be drawn by the twenty-six tickets named therein. Certificates of halves, quarters, and eighths in proportion.

This splendid scheme is one of the most attractive ever drawn in the United States, and is well worthy of the attention of adventurers. The lowest prize that can be drawn by a ticket having on it three of the drawn numbers, is $2,000.

Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above magnificent scheme will be promptly attended to, and an account of the drawing will be sent immediately after it is over to all who may order tickets from us—Address

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. Maury & Co., Managers,
Alexandria, Virginia.

82-3w

G. M. BRIGHT. A. C. LANIER

BRIGHT & LANIER,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants.

RAIL ROAD WHARF,

MADISON, INDIANA.

THE undersigned having entered into business in this city for the purpose of doing a general Receiving, Forwarding and Commission business, have leased the Wharf at the Depot Landing, at which point the Cincinnati and Madison, and Louisville and Madison Packets will hereafter land. Goods sent by river for the interior, or Produce to be shipped to any point above or below, can be forwarded through us at a much less expense as to Drayage and Commission, than has ever before been charged at this point. We will also attend to the sale of Produce, and make liberal advances on Flour, or other articles consigned to us.

Madison Ind. Feb., 1850. 82-3mis BRIGHT & LANIER.

NOTICE.

STOCKHOLDERS in the *Central Plank Road Company* are hereby notified that payment of Two Dollars on each share of Stock will be required on the Stock subscribed in 1849, (in addition to the payment already ordered on the 1st of March and 1st April,) on the 1st of May, 1st of June, 1st of July, 1st of August, 1st of September, and 1st of October, next; and *all unpaid* assessments ordered in 1849, must be paid the 1st of April, 1850.

And on Stock subscribed in 1850, payment of Two Dollars per share, on the 1st of April, 1st of May, 1st of June, 1st of July, 1st of August, 1st of September, 1st of October, 1st of November, and 1st of December, in the present year, and 1st of January, 1st of February, and 1st of March, in the year 1851.

☞ Any failure to meet either of the payments as above ordered, within ten days after the same shall become payable, will subject such Stockholder to ten per cent. damages on the amount of such assessment or assessments. By order of the Board of Directors.

Feb. 23d, 1850. 82-4w W. ROBSON, President.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 15th of March next for the grading and laying down the Plank on from twenty to twenty five miles of the Central Plank Road, east and west at Indianapolis.

Portions of the Work to be finished 1st of June, 1st of August, 1st of September, and 1st of November.

The specifications can be seen prior to the letting at Morrison & Talbott's Bookstore. 82-4 March 13. W. ROBSON,
Journal please copy. Pres't.

NOTICE.

ON Wednesday the 3d day of April next, there will be an election held at Morrison & Talbott's Book-store in Indianapolis, between the hours of 12 M., and 4 P. M., of said day by the Stockholders of the Central Plank Road Co., for nine Directors for said Company. 82-4April 3. W. ROBSON, Prest.

PATENT DINING TABLE.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he has recently obtained a Patent for a *Self Waiting Dining Table*, by which there is a great saving in Table ware, servants, &c. He may be found at Little's Hotel for a few days, where he will sell State or County Rights, Cabinet Makers and Traders would do well to call and see it. 82-3w JOSIAH LAMB.

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.

LAWS OF INDIANA.

AN ACT providing for the election of township assessors in the counties of Greene and Hamilton.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That in each township in the counties of Greene and Hamilton, there shall be elected therefor, by the qualified voters thereof one assessor, on the first Monday of April immediately preceding the expiration of the term of service of the present assessors of said counties, and biennially thereafter. Such assessors shall hold their office for two years and until their successors in office shall be elected and qualified, and shall discharge all the duties that are now required or which may hereafter be required by law to be performed by assessors.

SEC. 2 The sheriffs of said counties, at least twenty days before the time for holding said first election, shall put up in three of the most public places in each of said townships, written notices containing the time, place and object of holding said election, and said election shall in all things be conducted as other township elections are conducted. The judges of said elections, shall certify the person receiving the highest number of votes to the clerk of the circuit court of said counties, whereupon a certificate of election shall be issued by said clerk to the persons elected, and said clerk shall furnish said assessors with the necessary stationery and blank books and forms to enable them to assess their respective townships.

SEC. 3. Each township assessor before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall give bond with good security to be accepted by the board doing county business for said counties, or if it should not be in session in proper time by the said clerk of the circuit court, in the penalty of three hundred dollars payable to the State of Indiana, conditioned that said assessors shall honestly and faithfully discharge the duties of his office according to law, and such assessor shall at the same time take an oath or affirmation, to be administered by said clerk and endorsed on said bond, that he will honestly and faithfully discharge the duties of his office to the best of his skill and ability, and the bond so endorsed shall be recorded by said clerk, in the order book of said board and the original be filed away and faithfully preserved by said clerk.

SEC. 4. If any assessor shall not give bond and take the oath or affirmation as required in this act, within ten days after he shall have received his certificate of election aforesaid, his office of assessor shall be considered vacant, and the said clerk shall fill the vacancy thus occasioned, by appointment, which appointment and the proceedings thereon he shall lay before the said boord doing county business, and in all cases in which any vacancy in said office of assessor, shall occur by death or otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled by said clerk by appointment, and he shall report such appointment as above required, and the assessors thus appointed shall in all things be governed by the provisions of this act in giving bond and in all other respects.

SEC. 5. If any township assessor shall be guilty of a neglect of any of the duties now prescribed, or which may be hereafter prescribed, by law, such assessor shall upon conviction thereof upon presentment, or indictment be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the jury trying the same, for the use of the county seminary of said county.

SEC. 6. Said assessors shall be allowed for each day necessarily employed as such in the discharge of their duties, one dollar and fifty cents, which amount shall be paid out of the county treasury of said county; said assessors shall make out their accounts in detail giving the date of each day which they shall have been employed, which account they shall verify under oath, and the board doing county business if they shall find such account to be correct, shall allow the same; but in no case shall the same be allowed until the assessor filing such claim, shall have filed with the said clerk of the circuit court the book or books in which the original assessments were entered.

SEC. 7. The said clerks, the treasurers of said counties, and the said township assessors shall in all respects, except as in this act provided, be governed by the several acts now in force containing rules and reglations prescribing their duties.

SEC. 8. Where the cleek of the circuit court of said counties is mentioned in this act, it is intended to mean the said clerk acting *ex officio* as auditor of Greene county, and in the county of Hamilton it shall mean auditor.

SEC. 9. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

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

Approved Jan. 16, 1850. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

AN ACT fixing the salaries of the auditor and treasurer of Allen county.

SEC. 1. Be *it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That from and after the first day of August next the auditor of the county of Allen, and his successors in office, shall receive the sum of eight hundred dollars for his services, as such auditor, for each and every year; which sum shall be in full compensation for all the services which he may perform as such officer.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the auditor of said county to continue to receive the fees and perquisites now provided for by law, for the use of said county; which fees shall be credited by said auditor upon his salary.

SEC. 3. That from and after the first day of August next the treasurer of the county of Allen, and his successors in office, shall receive the sum of seven hundred dollars for his services as such treasurer, for each and every year; which sum shall be in full compensation for all the services which he may perform as such officer.

SEC. 4. That the said treasurer shall receive the fees and perquisites now provided by law, for the use of said county; which fees and perquisites shall be by the said treasurer credited upon his salary, as provided in the third section of this act.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the auditor of said county, upon the first Mondays of March and September of each year, commencing on the first Monday of March, 1851, to make to the board of commissioners, in such form as said board may direct, a return in writing, embracing all the fees and emoluments of said office, and all compensation for labor in any manner which said auditor has received by virtue of his said office for the half year ending at that time; which said return shall in all cases be verified by the oath of said officer.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of said board of commissioners of the county of Allen to make half-yearly allowances to such auditor, of such sum as will make his half-yearly salary equal to four hundred dollars, after taking into the account the amounts which may have been received by said auditor as fees and perquisites; which shall be paid out of the treasury of said county.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the treasurer of said county, on the first Mondays of March in each year, commencing on the first Monday of March, 1851, to make to the said board of commissioners, in such form as said board may direct, a return in writing, embracing all the fees and emoluments of the said office, and all compensation for collecting the revenue or other tax, and from all other sources, which he has received by virtue of his said office; which statement shall at all times be verified by the oath of said officer.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of said board of commissioners to make an annual allowance to said treasurer, to be paid out of the treasury of said county, of such sum as will make his annual salary, including all the fees and perquisites which he may have received, equal to the sum of seven hundred dollars, as provided in the third section of this act.

SEC. 9. The overplus of the fund arising from the fees and perquisites received by said auditor and treasurer, if any exist after the payment of the salaries in the first and third sections of this act specified shall be and the same is hereby constituted a part of the revenue of said county of Allen, subject to the same laws and regulations that now govern the collecting and disbursement of the revenue of said county; and said auditor and treasurer shall pay said overplus into the county treasury, for the use of said county, as aforesaid.

SEC. 10. This act to be in force from and after its passage, and shall be deemed a public act.

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

Approved January 19, 1850. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

AN ACT defining the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in Marion, Boone and Perry counties, and amendatory of an act entitled "an act to define the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in the several counties therein named," approved January 16, 1849.

SEC. 1. Be *it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That under the fourth section of the act entitled "an act to define the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in the several counties therein named," approved January 16, 1849, the jurisdiction of each justice of the peace in criminal cases therein specified shall be co-extensive with his respective county.

SEC. 2. That in all cases of conviction by a justice of the peace, under the provisions of said act, if the prosecuting attorney shall have prosecuted such case, or procured the same to be done, there shall be taxed a fee of two dollars and fifty cents, for the use of the Prosecuting Attorney of the county.

SEC. 3. That when the prosecuting attorney shall have reason to believe by complaint made to him or otherwise, that any offence has been committed within the county, it shall be his duty to file an information, in writing, of the offence with a justice of the peace of the county; whereupon the justice shall issue the proper process to secure the attendance of witnesses, and shall have power to enforce the attendance and testimony of witnesses in the matter; and if it shall appear that such offence has been committed, such justice shall take the affidavit of one or more of said witnesses, and forthwith issue his warrant thereon for the immediate arrest of the offender or offenders, and to summon [and] on his discretion to recognize the witnesses to appear and testify at the time and place of trial; and upon such trial and examination the justice trying the same shall proceed to pronounce final judgment against, or acquit, or recognize, the defendant or defendants, according to the evidence and law in the case.

SEC. 4. This act shall extend to the counties of Marion, Boone and Perry only; and the act to which this is an amendment shall be and hereby is extended to the county of Boone, subject to the provisions, restrictions and modifications of this act: *Provided*, That nothing in this act, or the act to which this is an amendment, shall be so construed as to affect, or be applicable to, any indictment, suit, plea, or plaint, begun or pending in the Boone circuit court, or any other court of said county, at the time of the passage of this act, but the same shall be prosecuted to final judgment in the same manner and subject to the same rules, laws, and regulations in all respects as though this act had never been passed.

SEC. 5. This act shall 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 19, 1850 JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

AN ACT in relation to the auditor of Warrick county.

WHEREAS, According to the provisions of the thirteenth chapter of the revised laws of 1843, the several county auditors are entitled to a certain per centum as a compensation for their services: AND WHEREAS, by an act entitled "An act to abolish the office of county auditor in the county of Warrick," approved January 13, 1844, the clerk of Warrick county was required to do the duties of county auditor in said county, and receive for his services any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, at the discretion of the board doing county business: AND WHEREAS, it is represented to this general assembly that the said board doing county business during one year between the passage of the last named act and the 14th of January, 1847, ordered to be paid to Joel W. B. Moore, then clerk of said county, out of the county treasury the sum of two hundred dollars for his services as auditor, and that the said clerk demanded and received the two hundred dollars so ordered to be paid and also received the per centum allowed to the auditors—the said clerk and the said board doing county business, being at the same time of the opinion that the said two hundred dollars was intended by the legislature to be paid out of the county revenue, and in addition to the said per centum: AND WHEREAS, by an act entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled 'an act abolishing the office of county auditor in the county of Warrick,' approved January 13, 1844"—approved January 14, 1847, it is declared that the said act approved January 13, 1844, shall not be so construed as to deprive the clerk of said Warrick county from receiving said per centum in addition to said two hundred dollars, allowed by the last mentioned act: AND WHEREAS, it is further represented to this general assembly that the said Joel W. B. Moore, has been indicted in the Warrick circuit court for having received the said per centum as above in this preamble stated; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That the clerk of Warrick county, acting as auditor shall lay before the board of commissioners all books and papers relating to the fees and compensation received by said Moore, and for receiving which he is indicted as aforesaid, and the said board shall examine the same, and if in their opinion the said Moore was not entitled to said fees he shall refund the same with six per cent. interest from the time he received said fees, but if said board of commissioners are of the opinion that he was entitled to said fees, he shall not be required to refund the same, and upon his producing to said circuit court, the county treasurer's receipt for said fees and interest, or the order of said board declaring him to have been entitled to receive the same, said indictment shall be dismissed.

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

Approved Jan. 17, 1850. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the people of the several counties to prohibit the retailing of spirituous liquors," approved January 28, 1847, so far as relates to the counties of Monroe, Brown, Parke.

SEC. 1. Be *it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That the vote taken in the counties of Monroe, Brown, and Parke, in conformity with the second section of the act above mentioned, each voter may endorse on his ticket the words "License," or "No License;" and those votes cast which are not endersed with the words "License" or "No License," shall not be counted, but only a majority of votes cast on the subject of license and no license.

SEC. 2. If a majority of all the votes so endorsed given at any such election in any township in the counties of Monroe, Brown, or Parke, shall be endorsed with the words "No License," It shall be the duty of the of the officers of such election forthwith to certify that fact to the proper county auditor in writing under their hands whose duty it sha l be to lay the same before the board deing county business in the said county at their next succeeding term.

SEC. 3. It shall not be lawful for any person, board doing county business, body corporate or politic, to grant a permit or license to any person to retail spirituous liquors in any township in said counties, to extend beyond the next succeeding annual April election.

SEC. 4. The boards doing county business in said counties shall be governed by the act to which this is an amendment in carrying out the obvious intent and meaning thereof so far as the same does not conflict with this act.

SEC. 5. This act to be in force from and after its passage.

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

Approved Jan. 21, 1850. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

AN ACT to compel speculators to pay a road tax equal to that paid by actual settlers in the county of Noble.

SEC. 1. Be *it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That there shall be assessed and collected in the county of Noble, for the purpose of repairing, constructing, and making roads in said county, the sum of two cents on each and every acre of land lying and being within the limits of said county, subject to taxation, and on town lots with the improvements thereon, which are subject to taxation, the sum of fifteen cents on every one hundred dollars valuation thereof, except in the township of Perry, in said county, in which township there shall be assessed and collected, for the purpose aforesaid, the sum of one cent on each and every acre of land lying and being in said township, subject to taxation, and on town lots with the improvements thereon, in said township of Perry, which are subject to taxation, the sum of twenty cents on each and every one hundred dollars valuation thereof, which shall be in lieu of all taxes on both real and personal property, for road purposes, in said county, the same to be assessed and collected as the taxes are assessed and collected for state and county purposes; *Provided*, that the same may be worked out, under the direction of the supervisor of the road district in which the tax is laid, at the rate of eighty cents per day, previous to the first day of October in each year, and the supervisor's receipt or certificate therefor shall be received by the treasurer of said county in discharge of said tax, or so much thereof as shall have been worked out in the manner and time aforesaid, and the money arising from and under this act, when collected, shall be paid into the