

WILLIAM J. BROWN, Editor. AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher.

WEEKLY, Per Annum, \$4.00 DAILY, 5-CENTS.

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL; A GAZETTE OF THE PEOPLE.

Office in THE SENTINEL BUILDINGS, North Side Washington, near Meridian St., OPPOSITE ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher.

The Weekly Indiana State Sentinel, TO SINGLE SUBSCRIBERS, IS ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

Northern Indiana Railroad. The attorney for this road, who is a whig, is out with another communication in the whig "Journal" for the purpose of assailing our motives and the motives of the unapproachable democracy, who oppose their exclusive monopoly, and by way of alarming somebody, he says, "We have several more shots in our locker." This reserver fire, we presume, is not only to annihilate the New Albany and Salem road, but the State Sentinel and the whole democratic party of Indiana; for his ire seems to be directed against all. He admits that he pays for his communications. A foolish expenditure, which will never yield a large dividend, and the more money spent in that way the poorer the company will be. We now say, that we have not received any compensation for publishing anything which has appeared in the State Sentinel, nor do we expect to receive anything, nor shall we ever receive anything. We hope this is broad enough. This "Sentinel" shall be free and independent, so long as we reside over its columns. We have declared that we are not opposed to this road. We hope it may be constructed, and that it may yield a profit to the enterprising company. But we do oppose the claim which this road now sets up to the "exclusive right to construct a railroad from Michigan City around the head of Lake Michigan towards Chicago," and when the Company demand of the legislative and judicial tribunals to be protected "from encroachment upon or interference with rights sacredly conferred on this Company," by which they mean the exclusive right of monopoly, we shall claim the privilege, both editorially and personally, of using our pen and types, and raising our voice in opposition to a principle which is at war with the well known and well defined doctrines of the democratic party. This is our platform, and we will not be driven from it by the "shots" from the agents of this Company, or be bought by their gold. By way of alarming us, he says: "There are thousands of democrats, Mr. Brown, along through Northern Indiana who won't stand this; who deny your position, and its necessity, and who will neither support you in it, nor anything branching out of it."

This, we presume, is one of the many plans by which Indiana is next year to be carried for the whigs. The influence of this great railroad is to be used for that purpose, and those who oppose the doctrine of "exclusive monopolies" are to receive no support from that quarter.

Again this agent says: "Why, don't you know that it is already talked of currently out of doors—that one old Judge has been laid aside, and another Judge accepted for a high court on this question? Don't you know that a certain State officer, is to be beaten for nomination by our foes on this question? Don't you know some other arrangements made to operate politically in your party on this Railroad question?"

We answer, that we know of no such arrangements, nor do we believe that any such exists, except in the profane imagination of "Northern Indiana."

"Gulliness will speak, Though tongues were out of use." Says the bard of Avon.

We desire no controversy with this road or their agents, but we will not stand their shots without returning them, and if we must have a war, let it come— "I will fight with him upon this theme, 'Till my eye-balls will no longer wax."

The Whig Convention at Madison, the Courier says, "was neither very large nor very enthusiastic." The Gregg branch of the party, who are in favor of the compromise measures, triumphed, and the "finality" resolution was adopted. Poor Cravens is terribly mad, and is now ready to exclaim in the agony of his spirit, "Roaring in its power and howling in its fierceness, we feel the earth rock beneath us, and the atmosphere above us lashed into a terrible conflict with the elements."

We hope our dear friend Cravens will preserve his temper, and remember that "Anomalous plants bestow No spicy fragrance while they grow, But, crush'd or trodden to the ground, Diffuse their balmy sweets around."

Good. At the Banquet given by the Democratic Association of Washington City, Philip Barton Key, Esq. gave the following sentiments: "Intervention—That just exercise of right which belongs to the powerful to help the oppressed. Non-intervention—That selfish policy which would prompt us to pray, 'God bless me and my wife, my son John and his wife, us four and no more.'"

The author of this sentiment is the son of the late Francis Key, the author of the National song "Star Spangled Banner."

We are requested to say that, in pursuance of a resolution passed by the State Board of Agriculture, there will be a meeting held in the Hall of the House of Representatives every Saturday evening during the session of the Legislature, at half past 6 o'clock, for the purpose of discussing subjects connected with Agriculture and Mechanics. The public is invited to attend and participate in the discussions. These meetings may be made very interesting, and we hope to see a full attendance.

We are requested by a friend of A. P. Richardson, Esq., Terre Haute, Indiana, to say that the statement made by Auditor Ellis, that he was a Whig in 1840, is unfounded. Our informant has known Mr. Richardson for twenty years, and during that whole period he has been a consistent, active, and uniform Democrat. Disagreeing with Ellis in his freecoin notions, the straight-laced Auditor now sets him down as a whig.

From the Plains. An arrival at St. Louis from Santa Fe, reports the arrival of Captain Skelman at the latter place, who on his way out met 40 Comanches, not far from the Rio Grande. These fellows had just come from a marauding expedition in Durango. They had with them 600 head of horses and several captive children. This land was from the northern Comanche border, who live in the south eastern part of New Mexico. Four Americans have recently been murdered near the place where Capt. S. met these Comanches. They had been caught and killed while sleeping.—Ch. Engineer.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, 1852.

Senate met. Petitions Presented.

By Mr. Holloway, on the subject of temperance; referred to temperance committee.

By Mr. Tarnan, in relation to printing delinquent list; referred to committee on printing.

Reports from Committees. By Mr. Athon, from committee on education, returning the bill to extend the time of payment for University lands, &c. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

By Mr. Hicks, from the committee on pleading and criminal law, returning the bill providing rates for conducting criminal prosecutions, &c., with amendments, recommending its passage.

Mr. Emerson moved an amendment to the report of the committee. The President decided it to be out of order unless it was submitted as an amendment to the amendments proposed by the committee, in which case the question would be, "Will the Senate concur in the amendments proposed by the committee?"

From this decision, Messrs. Secrest and Emerson took an appeal, upon which a long discussion ensued in support of and against the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Secrest, at last, moved to lay the whole matter on the table to give voters time for the consideration of the subject, carried.

Resolutions Introduced. By Mr. Athon, that the Senate will adjourn from day to day at 12 o'clock, M., until 9 o'clock the next morning; adopted.

By Mr. Emerson, that the judiciary committee inquire into and report upon the following interrogatories: 1. Is the State Printer an officer in contemplation of the Constitution?

By Mr. Athon, that the printer is an officer, when will the term of the present incumbent expire?

3. Also inquire and report upon the same interrogatories in relation to the State Librarian.

The order of business was suspended, and Mr. Hester presented a report of the Trustees of the Indiana State University; referred to committee on printing.

Mr. Eddy offered a resolution that the committee on swamp lands be instructed to report a bill establishing district land offices for the sale of swamp lands, and for such other purposes as said committee may deem just and proper.

Mr. Eddy said he did not wish to have the vote taken on the resolution until Senators should have time to examine the subject. He therefore moved to lay it on the table for the consideration of Senators; agreed to.

Bills on Third Reading. To provide for the election of township assessors, &c. The bill, among other things, provides—

Sec. 7. The assessors elected or appointed as provided in this act, shall on the first Monday and Tuesday in April in each year, and on every Saturday between the said first Monday in April and the fourth Monday of said month, meet the tax payers of their respective townships at the usual places of holding elections in such townships, and the assessor shall there receive a list of the personal property liable to taxation, to each person subject to taxation in said township. Provided, however, That any tax-payer may at any time between the first day of January and the fourth Monday in April in each year, deliver to the assessor a list of his taxable property.

Sec. 8. Should any tax-payer neglect or refuse to deliver to the proper assessor a list of his taxable property, as provided in the seventh section of this act, the assessor shall, on the fourth Monday in April, then the assessor shall visit the house of the said tax-payer or tax-payers, and there take a list of his, her, or their taxable property, charging each one so having neglected to deliver a list, with the sum of \$20,000, to be collected by the county treasurer for the use of said assessor in the mode prescribed by law for the collection of taxes.

Mr. Dawson moved to recommit to a select committee, with instructions to strike out the words "charging each one so having neglected to deliver a list," and to insert "to be collected by the assessor a list of his taxable property" (twenty-five cents, which shall be collected by the county treasurer, for the use of said assessor, in the mode prescribed by law for collection of taxes).

After some discussion, a division of the question being called for, the motion to recommit prevailed.

Mr. Hanna moved to lay the instructions on the table; carried.

Senate adjourned. EDITOR OF SENTINEL.—In your paper of this morning you report that the effect of the amendment which I offered to the bill authorizing railroad companies to borrow money, was to increase the rate of interest generally from six to eight per cent. Such was not the effect of the amendment. It was to increase the rate of interest only in those cases where companies, corporations, or individuals wished to borrow for the purpose of constructing railroads, and the amendment was offered for the purpose of obtaining the constitutional objections which some Senators entertained.

Jan. 14, 1852. JAS. R. SLACK. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13, 1852.

House met. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Auditor of State, relative to the 3 per cent. fund. Laid on the table to be printed.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Holliday of Blackford, Hicks, Lindsay of Hamilton, and Wilson.

Reports from Committees. By Mr. Gibson, from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred a bill to prevent the destruction of stock by the running of cars on railroads, reporting the same back with amendments.

Mr. Beach moved to strike out the proviso, which limits the damages to be assessed to \$3,000. Mr. Beach thought that the amount of damages to be assessed, should be left to the jury to whom the case is submitted. He thought they would be more competent to judge the amount of damages to be assessed, than the Legislature. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Gibson said he was not very particular about this amendment, yet he thought there should be some limit to the amount of damages to be assessed. In New York juries have given damages to the amount of \$20,000 when the man killed was not worth 25 cents to his family.

By Mr. Lindsay of Howard, that the committee on the Judiciary are hereby requested that hereafter in reporting to this House upon constitutional questions, they give in brief the points by them decided with reference to the particular section or sections of said constitution upon which said decision is based; adopted.

By Mr. Behm, that the President of State Bank report to this House the amount of money loaned during the past year to stockholders, and the amount loaned to other persons; adopted.

By Mr. Smit, that this House will, the Senate concurring, adjourn without day on Monday the 23d day of February next.

Mr. Beeson moved to strike out the "23d of February" and insert "when we get through with our business;" carried.

The resolution as amended was then agreed to. By Mr. Clark, that the committee on the rights and privileges of the inhabitants of the State, be instructed to enquire whether the Legislature has any power to exempt property from taxation owned by societies, unless it is owned solely for the purpose of clarity as is provided in the first section, Art. 10, of the constitution; adopted.

By Mr. Hay of Clark, that the judiciary committee be instructed to provide in the criminal code for the punishment by proper penalties of those who carry off or destroy growing grain or fruit; adopted.

By Mr. Wilcox, that the judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the 36th sec. of chap. 7, Statutes of 1843, to make the fee imposed on county commissioners a sum not to exceed \$100; adopted.

By Mr. Helme, that the select committee on Danks be instructed to incorporate in their bill establishing fire laws, a provision enjoining on the sixth section of article 11 of the amended Constitution; adopted.

By Mr. Nelson, introduced a joint resolution relative to the post office department. Read the first time.

Bills on their Third Reading. A bill for making out a catalogue of the books in the State Library; lost—ayes 46, noes 36.

A bill to change the time for holding the Circuit Court in the 8th Judicial District; passed—ayes 82, noes none.

A bill to provide for the uniform annexation of the sub-division of sections and quarter sections in the township of lands in Monroe county, reserved for a State Seminary and for making out plats, &c.; passed—ayes 73, noes 11.

A bill (Senate) for the relief of purchasers of school lands, where no record has been made, &c.; passed—ayes 73, noes 11.

Several bills were read the second time and appropriately referred among others the bill to divide the State into Congressional Districts.

Mr. Stuart moved to strike out the original bill and insert the following, and that both be laid on the table to be printed:

1. Posey, Vanderburg, Gibson, Pike, Dubois, Warren, Clark, Washington, Jackson, Scott, Jefferson, Jennings, and Floyd.

2. Clark, Washington, Jackson, Scott, Jefferson, Jennings, and Floyd.

3. Switzerland, Ohio, Ripley, Dearborn, Decatur, Franklin, and Union.

4. Fayette, Rush, Hancock, Henry, Wayne, and Randolph.

5. Allen, Whitley, Huntington, Wells, Adams, Jay, Blackford, Delaware, Madison, and Grant.

6. De Kalb, Steuben, Lagrange, Noble, Kosciusko, Elkhart, St. Joseph, Marshall, and Laporte.

7. Lake, Porter, Starke, Fulton, Pulaski, Jasper, Benton, White, Cass, Miami, Wabash and Carroll.

8. Tippecanoe, Clinton, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton, Boone and Montgomery.

9. Marion, Hendricks, Morgan, Johnson, Shelby, and Bartholomew.

10. Brown, Monroe, Lawrence, Martin, Davis, Knox, Sullivan, Green, and Owen.

11. Fountain, Vermillion, Parke, Putnam, Vigo, Clay, and Warren.

A division of the question was demanded and ordered, and the question recurred on laying the bills on the table; which was decided in the negative.

Mr. English moved to amend so as to throw Scott and Clark in the 2d district, and Switzerland into the 4th district, and Monroe and Lawrence into the 2d district.

Mr. Lindsay of Howard, moved to lay the amendment on the table, which he afterwards withdrew.

of \$1,305,436.88, and which are designated as proper to be destroyed, in the report of said committee on the subject, this day submitted to the House.

By Mr. McAllister, from the committee on agriculture, a bill for taking up animals going astray, and boats afloat. Read the first time.

By Mr. Lindsay of Howard, for the meeting of the House at 8 o'clock; lost.

By Mr. Gibson, that the committee on rules be requested to report an additional rule making some disposition of bills that have a majority of the members present, yet have not a majority of the members elected; adopted.

By Mr. Owen, that the committee on public buildings inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing for the sale of the Treasurer's Office, and the lot on which it stands; adopted.

By Mr. Behm, that the committee on the organization of courts of justice inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill containing the following provisions:

1. The jurisdiction of justices of the peace shall be co-extensive with the limits of the county in which they reside.

2. They shall have jurisdiction and cognizance in all civil cases in which the amount claimed does not exceed \$200.

3. They shall have jurisdiction in all cases of tort, where the damages, or the value of the damages claimed, does not exceed \$100.

4. All executions issued by any justice of the peace shall be made returnable within sixty days.

5. Whenever any constable, to whom any execution has been issued, shall fail or neglect to return the same within the time required, it shall be the duty of the justice to issue a *scire facias* against such constable, requiring him to show cause why he has not returned such execution as required by law; adopted.

Orders of the Day. The bill to divide the State into Congressional Districts, coming up.

Mr. Buskirk offered an amendment to the original bill, detaching Switzerland county from the 3d district and attaching the same to the 4th district.

Mr. Buskirk said that striking out Switzerland county, the 3d district would have upwards of 85,000, and that the members from the 4th district were in favor of taking Switzerland into that district.

Mr. Stewart said that a petition was presented to the committee, signed by the members of the 4th district, asking to have Rush retained in that district and Switzerland struck off.

Mr. King hoped the House would not adopt the amendment. He said he was not like some gentlemen; he was willing to acknowledge that he had a democratic friend in Switzerland county he wished to see go to Congress, and that man was Daniel Kelo.

Mr. Spencer was in favor of the amendment. He wished Switzerland attached to the 4th district, and Rush attached to the 5th; but if that could not be accomplished, he wanted the old district as it now stands.

Mr. Davis advocated the bill of the committee at some length.

Mr. Torbet was opposed both to the bill and the amendment. He would favor a motion to refer the bill to a select committee of the House, to act with a similar committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. McDonald moved to lay the amendment on the table, and after some discussion withdrew it.

Mr. Standfield renewed the motion to lay the amendment on the table; carried.

Mr. English offered an amendment, detaching Scott and Clark from the 2d district, and attaching Monroe and Lawrence to it, and detaching Monroe and Lawrence from the 3d and attaching Scott and Clark to it.

Mr. Beach would favor a postponement of this subject one week or two. He would, therefore, move to postpone.

After some considerable debate, the motion to postpone was lost.

Mr. Donaldson moved to reconsider the vote, which was not agreed to.

Mr. Donaldson moved to postpone the subject until this day week; lost.

Mr. English moved to refer the bill to the committee on the merits and privileges of the inhabitants of the State; lost.

House adjourned.

recommending the printing of 1,000 copies of the report of the Trustees of the Indiana University; concurred in.

By Mr. Hicks, from the committee on pleading and criminal law, returning the bill to provide rules for conducting criminal prosecutions in this State, with amendments, recommending its passage.

Mr. Reid moved to lay the bill and the amendments on the table and print 250 copies. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Ripley, the House ordered the engrossment of the bill to appoint a Reporter to the Supreme Court, was re-considered.

Mr. Athon then moved to re-consider the vote on the report of Mr. Dunn, to strike out all in relation to retaining the copyright in the Reporter.

Mr. Reid moved to re-commit the bill to a select committee. Carried. The committee was ordered to consist of Messrs. Reid, Sleath, Dunn, Secrest and Mickle.

Mr. Emerson moved to take up the Homestead exemption bill. Lost.

Mr. Miliken moved to take up the bill (of the House) to give county treasurers further time to settle with county auditors. Carried.

Referred to a select committee of Messrs. Emerson, Miliken and Marshall.

Resolutions Offered. By Mr. Teegarden, instructing the committee on swamp lands to report a law to protect those who purchase swamp lands in carrying out the object of the grant, thereby adding value to the adjacent lands.

By Mr. Alexander, instructing the committee on military affairs to report a bill making an appropriation for the erection of a State Arsenal.

Mr. Knowlton moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

By Mr. Emerson, to rescind the resolution adjourning over each afternoon. Laid on the table.

By Mr. Delavan, that the committee on the Judiciary inquire whether it would be constitutional for the boards of county business to levy a specific road tax in their respective counties. Adopted.

By Mr. Furman, introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the statute regulating liens upon boats so as to require any person seizing and detaining a Canal Boat for debt, to give security for costs and the damages incurred by the owner of such boat, to be levied by such seizures and detention in the event the suit is not sustained.

Bills &c. Introduced. By Mr. Holloway, a joint resolution to transfer a painting taken from the Cathedral in Mexico to the Catholic Priest in charge of the Catholic church in this city.

Mr. Athon said that as he knew no picture or other trophies were taken from the Cathedral in Mexico, he moved to reject the resolution. That resolution, in the assertion that trophies were taken from the Cathedral was a falsehood. The resolution, he had no doubt, was introduced for the purpose of causing delay upon the part of the members of the House, and he was engaged in the war with Mexico—a war which was denounced by the Senator from Wayne and his friends, but which had now become popular. He believed the object of the resolution was to make political capital.

Mr. Holloway had no idea that any person would deny that these things were taken from the Cathedral. It is understood by the Catholics in this country, and by the country generally, that they were taken from the Cathedral. He introduced the resolution at the request of some Catholic Democrats in his county, and he hoped it would pass.

Mr. Hanna spoke in favor of rejecting the resolution, and contended that the statement that the Cathedral in Mexico was robbed by the American soldiers in that country was false.

Mr. Cravens said he expected nothing better from the source from which this resolution originated, looking at the course ever since the commencement of the war with Mexico. That Senator did not dare to come here and say upon his own responsibility that the statement in the resolution was true, and that the picture was taken from the Cathedral. Mr. Cravens said he believed it to be an infamous falsehood. He believed the resolution was introduced for the purpose of insulting the citizens of Indiana engaged in the Mexican war, and should be treated with the contempt which is due to such a resolution.

Mr. Marshall wished to know the truth in regard to this matter. If it was taken from the Cathedral, he, of course, wished to return it, and if it was taken from a grocery, he would not care to return it. He hoped the resolution would be passed to a second reading and referred to a committee to investigate the truth of the statements contained in the resolution.

Mr. Athon said he was not opposed to transferring the picture to the Catholic Church, if the members of the Church wished to have it; and if the Senator from Wayne would change that portion of the resolution charging the American soldiers with theft, he would be glad to have the picture returned to the Cathedral, if the Catholics in Mexico desired it.

Mr. Davis thought as Mr. Holloway had said he did not know where the picture came from, and knew of no man who did not have and made the statement in the bill in the resolution, that it was taken from the Cathedral.

Mr. Logan defended the Americans from the charge of robbing churches, and spoke against rejecting the resolution. He preferred to let it take its regular course.

Mr. Knowlton did not believe that any American soldiers who went to Mexico would be guilty of robbing churches. He could answer for the soldiers of Gen. Ripley, that they would not be guilty of any such thing. He hoped the resolution would take its regular course, and that the charge of taking from the Cathedral should be investigated.

Mr. Emerson spoke in favor of the motion to reject the resolution, because it contained the charge of robbing the Cathedral. He said that the picture was not brought to this country as a trophy, but merely as a matter of curiosity. Such pictures were found every where in that country, and could be bought for a dime; and if any Catholic in this city or in the State wished to have this worthless picture, he would give it to him; but he protested against asserting that because a picture from Mexico was found in this country, it was therefore stolen from the Cathedral or some other church.

Mr. Holloway, at some length, defended the resolution, and denounced the war with Mexico. Mr. Athon withdrew his motion to reject.

Mr. Dunn was glad the subject had been introduced, as it gave an opportunity to Senators to deny that which was generally understood to be true, viz: that this picture, as well as other things, was taken from the churches in Mexico. He hoped the matter would be settled by an investigation by a select committee.

Mr. Stuart moved to lay the bill on the table; lost—ayes 23, noes 67.

Mr. Owen moved to refer the bill to a select committee of five; which was concurred in by consent.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Owen, English, Chalmers, Street and Doty said committee.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of State, relative to the amount of salary received by him, in answer to a resolution of the House.

One. Motion of Mr. Buskirk, the communication was referred to the committee on fees and salaries.

By Mr. Gibson, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom was recommended House bill No. 41, reporting the committee with entire assent, to be supported by the entire bill, and insert another in its stead. Report concurred in.

By Mr. Schooner, from the committee on military affairs, a bill in relation to the officers and soldiers who served in the Mexican war.

[This bill requires the Governor to obtain the description of every man, from the State of Indiana, who served in the Mexican war.]

By Mr. Sumner, from the committee on corporations, to whom was referred a petition from citizens of Evansville, a bill to repeal an act amendatory to an act incorporating the city of Evansville. Read the first time.

By Mr. Hunt, from the committee on benevolent and scientific institutions, a communication reporting in relation to the manner in which the Indiana Insane Asylum.

By Mr. Martin, from a select committee, a bill for the repeal of an act organizing a school district in Marshall county. Read the first time.

Resolved Introduced. By Mr. McDonald, for printing 100 copies of the report of the Auditor of State relative to the expenses of the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Hudson moved to print 500; lost.

Mr. Buskirk moved to print 100; lost.

The resolution was adopted—ayes 38, noes 27.

By Mr. Taggart, that hereafter this House will hold afternoon sessions.

Mr. Buskirk moved to amend by inserting after Monday next, which was accepted by Mr. Taggart, and before the question was taken.

House adjourned.

Washington Correspondence. "Exactly so," says I, after reading your editorial remarks in your published number of Dec. 31st, 1851, in reply to a Washington letter, dated Dec. 16th, published in the same number. No man that values his reputation for veracity or common sense will charge Gen. Wm. O. Butler with being bought or with selling himself to the Van Buren faction. But the Presidency is a high stake to play for, and the assistance of old friends is not always declined by those who differ from us in our opinion. I have certainly never charged Gen. Butler with Freesoilism; but has not Benton nominated him? I have never charged him with Wilcox-Provisionism; but has not Wilcox's paper, the *Times Eagle*, boasted his flag? I have certainly never charged Gen. Butler with valuing the friendship of Francis P. Blair above that of any other good, substantial Democrat; but is there a *Treat facit collegium*, and when three such great men meet, a great many small men like myself will be led to believe that they had some business together, especially if they afterwards two of these three men come out boldly in favor of the third for the Presidency. To reason thus needs no literary, not even a Five Dollar Bill, as hinted at by your correspondent. Besides Five Dollar Bills are not so plenty here in Washington after all; members require them for other purposes.

You say very well that the position in which Gen. Butler is placed before the people of the United States is a misfortune, not his fault. It is a vulgar error, perhaps, to infer man by his company, but it is a very bad one in our opinion. The very fact that Martin Van Buren, Benton, Blair, &c. prefer him to any other candidate, must make people look with suspicion on the consequences of such an intervention in one of the national elections as to have a decisive vote.

To-morrow a Congressional dinner for 240 persons—all the National Hotel can accommodate—will be given to Kossuth and the 800 (delegates only) mentioned by a great supper by the Jackson Association. To the latter ladies will be admitted, by way of ornament. This is most decidedly an improvement.

The affairs of France occupy the attention; but not so much as they did a single moment, when Louis Napoleon, now that the election under martial laws has been got through with, showing a majority of some two millions of votes in his favor. The delectable nature of the subject, as stated by the Vice President of the Union, seems to be supported by the "drunken soldiery, is apparent, but if all the power of France acknowledge him as the rightful ruler of France, why should we interfere? As long as Louis Napoleon commands the funds of the Bank of France, he will have soldiers to obey his will; but the raising of revenue to meet the expenditures, is not always the most facile part of an administration, whether monarchical or Republican, and is ultimately the touch stone of every government.