INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

WILLIAM J. BROWN, Editor

INDIANAPOLIS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 11, 1852.

Democratic State Central Committee.

A. G. PORTER, C. G. WERBE,
DAVID REYNOLDS, N. BOLTON,
L. DUNLAP, FRANCIS KING,
WILLIAM H. MORRISON, J. P. DRAKE,
A. GALL, W. J. BROWN.

☞Mr. George Smith will please call at this office.

Legislative Summary.

SENATE.—*Monday Feb* 2.—The joint resolution of the House to provide for the publication of the Constitution of the State with the laws of the present session, was passed—ayes 38, noes 2.

The greater part of the day was taken up in discussing the Homestead bill.

Tuesday, Feb. 3.—The morning session was occupied in discussing the Grand Jury bill, and the afternoon in the consideration of the House districting bill.

Wednesday, Feb. 4.—After the files were gone through with, the balance of the morning was occupied in the consideration of the Grand Jury bill. There was no afternoon session.

Thursday, Feb. 5.—The forenoon was mostly occupied in the consideration of the Grand Jury bill. In the afternoon the House districting bill was taken up and after discussion passed—ayes 29, noes 19. Messrs. Miller and Dunn protesting.

Friday, Feb. 6.—Nearly the whole day was occupied in debating a motion to amend the journal of the previous day by striking out a portion of the protest against the districting bill presented by Messrs Miller and Dunn. The temperance bill occupied a portion of the afternoon.

Saturday, Feb. 7.—After the reception of reports, &c., the temperance bill was taken up and considered till the hour of adjournment. There was no afternoon session.

HOUSE.—*Monday, Feb.* 2.—This day was occupied in discussing Judge Holman's resolution declaring that the University fund should be applied to the general purposes of common schools throughout the State. The resolution passed—ayes 47, noes 34.

Tuesday, Feb. 3.—The greater portion of this day was occupied in discussing the propriety of making an annual appropriation for colonizing negroes and mulattoes.

Wednesday, Feb. 4.—The Judiciary committee reported back the bill authorizing railroad companies to borrow money and to mortgage their roads for the payment of the same, and after a protracted debate on the constitutionality of the bill, it was passed. Ayes 77, noes 10.

Thursday, Feb. 5.—After the usual morning business, the House took up the bill to sell the State's interest in the Madison and Indianapolis railroad, and a discussion arose which was continued until the hour of adjournment.

Friday, Feb. 6.—The House resumed the consideration of the bill to sell the State's interest in the Madison and Indianapolis railroad, and a discussion arose which continued until nearly 12 o'clock, when the bill was ordered to be engrossed—ayes 60, noes 28.

The afternoon was occupied in considering the swamp land bill.

Saturday, Feb. 7.—Horace E. Carter was elected Reporter for the Supreme Court, without opposition. The remaining portion of the day was occupied in discussing a bill to divide the State into Supreme Judicial Districts. The House settled down upon three, as the number of Supreme Judges, to be provided for.

The Compromise South.

The State Rights Party in the South, who have heretofore opposed the compromise measures, and which has caused an unfortunate division among our friends in some of the States, are now proposing a union of the party on such terms as we think cannot longer be rejected by the Union Democrats. We have read the speech of Mr. McRea, of Mississippi, in the Senate of the United States. It is marked, not only by much ability, but by its mild, forbearing, and catholic spirit. The only measures of the compromise to which the South objected, are the admission of California, and the Texas boundary bill. These measures are now beyond the reach of legislation; although they feel aggrieved, they do not recommend disunion or secession as a remedy. They now propose to acquiesce and unite with their Democratic brethren on the old National Platform, under the old flag which has so often floated over the fields of victory. They ask their brethren of the North to pledge themselves in council, that as a party they will not further agitate the slavery question; that they will not urge the repeal of the fugitive slave law; that they will faithfully observe and carry out this compromise feature in the bond of our national union, that their fugitive slaves may be delivered up. On this platform, it seems to us, that the national party can once more fully unite. Let by-gones be by-gones. Let us forget the past and look to the future. The motives which prompted members of Congress, both from the North and the South, to oppose these measures, were no doubt honest and patriotic; but when they became the laws of the land, the great error was in raising the cry for resistance in the South, and repeal in the North. This aggravated the controversy and produced no good results. Resistance and nullification in one quarter, and the absolute repeal of the fugitive slave law in another, could neither have been accomplished without the certain destruction of the Union. The secession of a single State would have destroyed the ligaments which bound together the whole, and the positive denial and disregard of the constitutional obligations of the free States to return fugitives from labor, must have been followed by fatal consequences. In this dangerous attitude of affairs, the Union League was formed. Such men as Clay, Foote, Cobb, Mangum and others, united in this league, and under the glorious banner of the Union, this party have everywhere triumphed. But now that all sections of the Union manifest a disposition to acquiesce, we see no necessity for the further continuance of this Union organization—an organization on the basis of one idea. We admit that the preservation of the Union is a question paramount to all others; but when all danger from that quarter is removed, the necessity ceases. The Democratic party, as it was in the days of Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, and Polk, is still the party of the Union, and the Constitution. There is no necessity for the National Convention to endorse either the wisdom or the policy of the compromise measures. These are questions which belong to the history of the past. Time, the great test which tries the wisdom of human laws, will determine this question. The South asks no indemity for the past, but security for the future. They ask their brethren to pledge themselves to maintain undisturbed the recent settlement of the slavery question as they find it. This can be done without censuring or giving offence to any one. The Whigs will perhaps adopt the same policy, and by this means the slavery question may be taken out of the political arena, where we trust in God it will ever remain.

☞From the following despatch, it will be perceived that it is uncertain whether Kossuth will be here.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Feb. 9.

TO GOV. WRIGHT: I am so sick and have so much private business that I cannot approximate to say what time I will be with you. I am not over sure if I can go. It depends on results at Cincinnati. If I go it will not be before a fortnight. I beg to be dispensed from all costly and fatiguein accommodations. Being very sick, will thank the Legislature, will thank the people. This is all. I beg leave to go privately.

Yours, KOSSUTH.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Expressly for the Daily Indiana State Sentinel.
BY THE O'REILLY LINE.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

SENATE.—Clark's joint resolution on intervention was postponed until Monday, on account of the sickness of the mover. Cass will speak on Tuesday.

Mr. Stockton presented petitions for an appropriation for steamer from Jersey city to Galway, Ireland. Also petitions from Charles Wilkes, for a Naval appropriation of $12,000,000 exploration to the Arctic ocean, for a search of Sir John Franklin.

Mr. Underwood presented a petition from the merchants and others, of Philadelphia, for the removal of obstructions &c., in rivers.

Bills for the settlement of certificates issued for supplies furnished and services rendered during the revolution. Referred to the committee on claims.

The bill to provide for an Indian superintendent in California, and the bill to regulate discipline in the Navy, passed after the executive session.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A communication was received from the Navy Department, reporting the result of the scientific commissioners to examine the inventions for the removal of the saline properties in salt water, in steam boilers, to prevent incrustation. Twenty-nine plans were proposed. Referred to committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Johnson's bill giving every head of families a quarter section of land under certain conditions. Referred to committee on the whole.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 8 P. M.

HOUSE.—A debate took place in which Messrs. Disney, Cabell, and others participated.

Mr. Cabell charged the Northern Whigs and Democrats with being tainted with Abolitionism and said the Union party of the South must take steps regarding the Presidential election. A warm debate is now going on.

Mr. Disney repelled the charge of abolitionism for himself and Northern Democrats generally.

Mr. Andrews presented a resolution from the Maine Legislature, favoring the Kossuth doctrine of interventions, which was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

The House then went into committee on the bill explanatory of the bounty land law of September, 1850.

SENATE.—The bill substituting confinement, ball and chain, bread and water, and other punishments, for flogging in the navy, was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill providing for holding United States courts in case of the sickness of district judges, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill granting land to Iowa for railroad purposes was taken up, when Mr. Felch addressed the Senate in support of it.

Mr. Cass gave notice that he would call up the joint resolution in reference to non-intervention to-morrow.

The report of the Adjutant General, with an abstract of the militia of the United States, was presented; also a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, enclosing instructions to the commissioners for the settlement of California land claims.

Various petitions were presented.

Mr. Cooper presented a remonstrance from the board of trade of Philadelphia against the establishment of a branch mint in New York.

The bill providing a superintendent of Indian affairs in California was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Broadhead offered a resolution directing inquiry into the expediency of appointing a charge do affaires to Switzerland.

The Senate then adjourned till to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 8 P. M.

SENATE.—A petition was presented for the establishment of an agricultural bureau.

A joint resolution was adopted appropriating $10,000 for continuing the work on the Capitol extension during the winter. Painted work not carried on in consequence of the unsuitable weather.

The private calendar was then taken up and considered until adjournment.

HOUSE.—A committee has been appointed to examine into the solidity of the foundation of the Capitol wings, and authorized to send for papers, and examine witnesses under oath.

Debate resumed in committee of the whole on bill making land warrants assignable.

Mr. Carter moved an amendment to the bill, by giving land to such persons as had performed valuable military services on frontier.

Mr. Stevens preferred to strike out all but the section relative to making land warrants assignable, and then afterwards consider the propriety of giving additional compensation to land officers.

Mr. Mason charged an existing conspiracy among certain Senators to defeat the bill making land warrants assignable.

On motion of Mr. Jones, after the first section was stricken out, the committee rose, and the amendment was concurred in by the House, and the bill, as amended, passed, only containing one section making land warrants assignable.

The Speaker submitted a report announcing that the President had appointed certain persons to purchase 200 acres of land, near Washington, for a site for an Asylum for disabled soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 8, P. M.

SENATE.—Mr. Seward presented a remonstrance against the extension of the patent of McCormick's reaper. Bill appropriating $72,500 for rebuilding library rooms, was engrossed.

Mr. Brodhead's resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of State to inform the Senate whether the board of Mexican commissioners to examine claims had favorably adjusted them.

The bill relinquishing to Iowa lands reserved for salt springs, was ordered to a third reading.

A resolution sympathising with Irish exiles was taken up, and Mr. Shields commenced speaking. He said his amendment was so framed as to make application for clemency in behalf of the exiles consistent with the dignity of the United States, and no indignity to Great Britain. He believed the resolution would effect the desired object.

Mr. Clemens offered a resolution calling for information in reference to contracts for conveying mails between New York and California.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 8 P. M.

SENATE.—The Chair submitted a communication from the War Department, enclosing estimates for fortifications at San Francisco Bay.

Mr. Wade presented petitions for allowing additional compensation to Marshals for taking the census.

The bill relinquishing lands to Iowa containing salt springs passed.

The bill making an appropriation to repair Congressional Library rooms passed.

The bill giving United States District Judges of Arkansas jurisdiction over permits and licenses granted to vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam was taken up.

Mr. Underwood presented an amendment, giving all United States District Judges power to appoint inspectors of machinery and boilers. Adopted.

The bill was debated, and ordered to be engrossed.

The Irish Exile resolution was postponed.

The intervention resolution was taken up.

Mr. Clark commenced a speech. He thought this the proper time, when the country seemed carried away by enthusiasm, for the distinguished Hungarian, for the Senate to re-affirm the prudent counsel which had so long governed the country. No motive but patriotism influenced him. He rebuked the course of demagogues who wished to make capital out of the excitement on this subject. His resolutions were founded on Washington's Farewell Address, and the precepts of Jefferson. He ridiculed the idea of protesting against intervention by despotic governments in the affairs of others, unless prepared to enforce the protest by arms. He thought a more healthful feeling pervaded the public mind.

Gen. Cass got the floor; and after executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Petitions from President and Cashier of Albany Bank, and 26 members of the New York Senate, for the establishing of a mint at New York, was referred.

Clingman presented a petition of Capt. Wilkes for permission to search for Sir John Franklin. Referred.

Mr. Gray made explanation exculpating Benjamin E. Green from charge made relative to the payment of instalments due in April and July, 1844, from Mexico to this Government, Mr. Green then being Secretary of Legation.

Mr. Benton was excused on account of sickness from serving as chairman of committee on naval affairs.

Mr. Peasley introduced a resolution calling for information relative to the naval steam service of the United States, and whether steamers could be converted into vessels of war.

Resolution amended so as to call for copies of contracts, and passed.

Mr. Weld asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the committee of ways and means to report a bill for altering the tariff so as to substitute specific for ad valorem duties, and discriminate in favor of American manufactures.

Objection being made, and suspension of the rules being moved, the motion was negatived—ayes 60, noes 108—about a party vote.

On motion of Mr. Howard, the committee on military affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of distributing arms and ammunition among the new States and Territories; and to inquire what steps have been taken to protect emigrants to Oregon from Indians.

House adjourned without acting on the resolution.

William Wells, convicted of murder, was sentenced to be hung on the 23d of April next. The prisoner was very composed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

After the Senate adjourned, a difficulty occurred between Borland and Kennedy, Superintendent of the census, in which the latter had his nose broken. Several Senators interfered and put a stop to the fight.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3, 8 P. M.

Kossuth, in a despatch to the committee of arrangements in this city, says he wishes no committee to escort him; and respectfully, but positively, declines a banquet and parade—owing to ill health. He cannot say positively the day he will be here. Extensive preparations had been made here for a parade, banquet and soiree. Weather spring like.

CINCINNATI, Feb 5, 8, P. M.

Kossuth leaves Columbus for this city on Saturday morning, and will reach here by eleven o'clock the same day. He declines going to Springfield or Dayton. Madame Kossuth will come down to-morrow evening. The full arrangements will be carried out, and the banquet given at the Burnet House, as originally intended, in the early part of the week. Kossuth will remain here about two weeks. Strangers are already coming in, and our hotels are filling up very rapidly.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9, 8 P. M.

Immediately after noon the citizens commenced moving towards the vicinity of the Dayton Railroad Depot; and about three o'clock there were fully 50,000 people on the streets, in the windows, and on the house-tops in the vicinity of the depot, all waiting to hail him welcome whose name and character had become as familiar to the nation as household words.

All the military companies, as well as the various societies, with their flags and bands of music, were in attendance, and such an exciting scene as our city has presented during the afternoon, is but seldom witnessed.

About six o'clock the roar of cannon announced the approach of the train, bearing to the Western Metropolis the Great Advocate of Human Liberty—L. Kossuth. As the cars entered the city, every voice was raised to hail the illustrious man.

As he passed, the procession formed at the depot, and moved through some of the principal streets. When it reached the Burnet House, Kossuth made his appearance on the balcony, and Mayor Taylor, on his behalf, stated that owing to the delicate state of Kossuth's health, he was not able to speak, but would to-morrow, if better.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3, 8 P. M.

The reform ticket, headed by Thompson, is elected by eight thousand four hundred majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 8 P. M.

Navigation re-opened. Steamship City of Manchester reached wharf, and about 30 other vessels, all classes.

Solomon Baer was arrested to-day suspected of being concerned in the murder of young Lehman, at Richmond. Suspicion strong.

Private letters by the Europa confirm the advance of breadstuffs. Holders here are asking 32½a37½ advance, believing English prices will go higher.

From Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 5, 8 P. M.

Early this morning crowds of people, from every portion of the adjacent counties, began to flock into the city. At the appointed hour for speaking, the Magyar, leaning upon the arm of Gov. Wood, accompanied by two of his suite, and the legislative committee, appeared on the platform. The cheering was tremendous. Quiet in a measure being restored, prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Hitchcock. About the time the orator of the day was to address Gov. Kossuth, a body of soldiers headed by a band of music, approached the stand. One of the committee desired that the music be stopped, and that some one of the crowd inform the captain that Kossuth requested that the assembly should not be interrupted.

Kossuth having been introduced to the vast throng by Hon. Mr. Dennison, Hon. Sam'l. Galloway welcomed him in an appropriate address.

Governor Kossuth arose amidst immense cheering. He stood calmly, bowing gracefully at each burst of enthusiasm; and, when all was quiet, commenced his reply in a firm and clear voice. He thanked the orator for his eloquent and generous sentiments; though he must disclaim any personal title to the compliments that he had been pleased to award him. When he stood upon the ruins of greatness in Asia he heard little of Ohio, because he could not obtain intelligence from this country. But as soon as he knew what a lively interest she had taken in his sufferings he loved her like a child. He was glad that the people of this State were so well acquainted with the story of Hungary's wrongs. It saved him much repetition, which, in his present ill state of his health, might be attended with injurious results. As he wandered along this young commonwealth, he could scarcely realize the speed of its growth. Though he was ever intent upon the sufferings of those far away, yet this was ever upon his mind and excited his deepest wonder.

Kossuth proceeded in a strain of most powerful eloquence for nearly an hour, alluding to our institutions and lauding the sympathies which were manifested in behalf of Hungary.

The Governor took his seat amid tremendous cheering.

This afternoon he took a ride about the environs of the capital with the citizen's committee.

To-morrow, at 11 o'clock, he meets the Legislature, and in the afternoon will visit the public institutions.

This morning the members of the Senate contributed five dollars each to the cause of Hungary. The members of the House will not be behind them.

The arrangement now is that Kossuth will go to Cincinnati on Saturday.

A State Hungarian association will be formed here this evening. A vigorous effort is being made to raise money to secure Hungarian Independence.

NINE O'CLOCK.—Kossuth's physician has just announced that the Governor is sick. He will be unable to meet the Legislature to-morrow, and cannot go to Cincinnati till Monday.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.

The steamer Empire City from New Orleans, via. Havana, coming up.

The Ohio, Capt. Schenck, arrived this morning. She left Chagres 22d and Havana 30th Jan. The Spanish steamer Ferdinand de Catolica from Cadez arrived at Havana the morning the Ohio left. The Philadelphia from San Juan was at Havana when the Ohio sailed. The Ohio brings 167 passengers and $220,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7, 8 P. M.

The Arctic sailed with $1,040,000 of specie and 61 passengers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7, 8 P. M.

The steamer Europa arrived at Halifax at midnight, having experienced heavy weather, with head winds.

The Canada arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 18th; the Pacific and the City of Glasgow on the 23d.

The cotton market for the last three days had been very buoyant—prices favoring sellers, on the 16th, especially in middling qualities; the sales of the week amounted to 41,230, of which 3,400 were for export. Corn unchanged since the sailing of the Niagara. Wheat in active demand at 4a6s. advance; red 5s. 6da 6s 2d. Beef inquired for, stock low, and more wanted. Bacon slightly improved; hams unsaleable; shoulders moved more freely. Pork—no American in market; trade supply themselves with Irish. Lard—stock very light; holders standing on 1a2s. advance. Sugar—more steadiness observed; no material change in value. London markets steady, at previous rates. Coffee very firm, holders keeping out of market. Tea—large arrivals have given buyers a slight advantage.

English funds depressed; consols closed at 96¼a96¾. Railway shares dull and drooping. Foreign stocks weaker. Bullion in Bank of England fast increasing; last returns exhibit near eighteen millions.

FRANCE.—Demorney and Fould have left the ministry and been replaced by Depersigny and Abbalucrea, and a new ministry formed. By decree, the Orleans family (except the Duchess of Orleans, whose dowry of 300,000 francs has been cotinued,) cannot hold property of any kind in France, and are bound to sell what they now possess within one year. Another decree cancels Louis Phillippe's donation to his children, and appropriates it to other purposes. The new decrees are countersigned by Cassabianca, the new Minister of State.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9, 8 P. M.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Ulman, Price, Peakham, Leupp, and Eastman, presented Mr. Clay today, at his rooms, in the presence of a few friends, with medals, testimonial of his services to the country and mankind.

Resolutions against intervention, declaring the duty of the Government to preserve amicable relations with all nations, unless compelled in our own defence, made the order of the day to-morrow in the Maryland Legislature.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.—The King of Greece is seriously ill.

The Dutch shareholders in the Bank of the United States held a meeting in Amsterdam to press the American Government to wind up the affairs of that institution.

Cotton, during the early part of the week ending the 23d ult., was quiet, but, on and after Wednesday, owing to favorable advices by the America, the market became animated and holders demanded a slight advance. Trade at Manchester dull.

Rumors were prevalent in Paris to the effect that a second, if not a third attempt had been made upon President Napoleon's life—that an officer had snapped a pistol at him as his carriage was coming out of the Carousal; also, that the wife of an ex-prefect had tried to poignard him.

There had been several executions of military officers in Madrid, and tranquility restored.

Stringent measures had been enforced to destroy the liberty of the Spanish press.

Efforts had been made by the court party of Prussia to abrogate the constitution, although the proposal to restore the high monarchial principle failed by a vote of 147 to 123.

Prince Schwartzenburg had been indisposed for some days, having been struck with apoplexy; serious consequences were apprehended.

A penal colony had been established in Hungary in spite of the remonstrance and resentment of the Hungarians.

Proposals were in active preparation for a new Austrian loan, to be effected in foreign markets. The urgent necessity of this measure, and the refusal of the Rothschilds, was the real cause of the retirement of Baron Cruze as Minister of Finance.

The note of the President of the French Republic to Prince Schwartzenburg contains the strongest assurance of pacific policy in the re-appointment of M. De Fladault as Minister of France to Austria, which seems to imply the best possible feeling between the two powers.

ENGLAND.—Complete lull in political news. A gloomy prospect of parties indicate that trial of strength must take place between Russell and Parliament. The near approach of the meeting of Parliament has given impetus to the demand for the new reform bill. Meetings had been held at Manchester and other places.

The American minister, with his daughter, left town Saturday, for Paris, to be absent for a few days. Mr. Davis remained in charge.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 4, 8 P. M.

The steamer Canada sailed at noon with $152,000, $700 of which was in American gold, and thirty-five passengers.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.

Henry Pitman, Master, Augustus Hutchins, Mate, of the ship Sterling, a small dickey, were brought here yesterday by the ship Missouri, charged with plundering the ship Sumatra in 1850 of 20,000 bags of specie, which at the time it was done, was charged upon the natives.

BOSTON, Feb. 5, 8 P. M.

Liberia dates to the 10th of December have been received. Affairs at Grand Bassa are distressing. In an attack upon Fishtown, Grandee was joined by Prince Boyer, when the place was sacked and burned, in which Grandee had many troops killed and horribly mutilated.

The Legislature of Liberia met on the 1st of December when President Roberts was inaugurated.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.

Jenny Lind was married to-day to Otto Goldschmidt in the presence of a few friends.

Christian Kæfer, whig, was elected Mayor of Lancaster to-day by 159 majority.

From Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 5.

Another thousand of the three thousand dollars stolen by three eastern thieves from a returned Californian, was recovered yesterday by high constable Hague. It was found by a lad, in an old pair of stockings in the snow, near Allegheny depot, where stolen. But eight hundred dollars remain to be recovered.

Weather clear and pleasant. The river is at a stand.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 9, 8 P. M.

River 9 feet 2 inches. Weather clear and cool.

There was a meeting this afternoon, relative to obstruction to navigation by the Falls of the Ohio, at Louisville. William Eichbaum Presided; Jno. Bushnell, Vice-President.

A letter was read by John Harper, Secretary of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, addressed to the Board by the Committee of the Citizens' Meeting, at Cincinnatti, accompanied by a memorial to Congress, urging necessary additional canal around the Falls, at Louisville, to meet the increasing demands of business.

It was stated that if the law proposed by the member of Congress from Louisville, providing for repairing the present canal and locks, without providing other means of transport, should pass, trade would be ruined for two years, by delays, portage through the city of Louisville, commission, extra charges, &c. It is therefore suggested that a new canal be constructed, with a lock at least 400 feet in length, before navigation be interrupted, which can be done on the other side of the river, with little additional cost.

A committee of ten prominent citizens was appointed to draft a memorial to Congress on the subject, and procure signatures.

A number of resolutions was passed. During the proceedings, Elwood Morris, Civil Engineer, addressed the meeting, giving some interesting details. In connection with the subject, he alluded to the magnificent scheme for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio by means of reservoirs at the sources of the Allegheny river of sufficient capacity to hold the surplus water during freshets, to be used in time of drought; thus procuring an adequate supply for the entire year.

This novel idea originated with Mr. Ellett, the eminent engineer, who had taken great pains in ascertaining facts relative to force of current, &c. It was estimated that it would cost about $1,500,000. The subject was once before a committee of Congress, every member of which counted it apparent absurdity, but soon becoming convinced of its feasibility an appropriation of several thousand dollars was made for the necessary survey. It was, however, lost, and has since been suffered to rest, but will be brought up this session. After some other business of minor importance, the meeting adjourned.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS Feb. 7, 8 P. M.

The Whirlwind, from Cairo, met the Oswego at Bainbridge, in a sinking condition. She ran along side and took off the passengers and some freight, when she settled down in fifteen feet water. She threw overboard several hundred sacks of salt, and has now in hold about three hundred tons of freight. The boat will probably be a total loss.

YOUNG KOSSUTH!—A first rate assortment of round crowned Kossuth Hats, for children's wear, trimmed with plume, and got up in first rate style, just received and for sale at McGINNIS' Hat Store, Second door from Post Office corner. feb11-d&wtw [Locomotive copy 4w]

GUITAR MUSIC.—I have just received a good assortment of over 600 pieces of Guitar Music, which amateurs are invited to call and inspect. feb11d&w ALBERT E. JONES.

GUITARS.—An assortment of Martin's and Rohe's superior Guitars on hand. Also, a general assortment of every thing in the Musical line. feb11d&w ALBERT E. JONES.

CHICKERING'S PIANO FORTES.—These unrivaled instruments always on hand, besides a good assortment of cheap Pianos, ranging in price from $225 to $300. Persons wishing these parlor instruments can always be supplied at Boston prices. ALBERT E. JONES, feb11d&w Music Store, under Masonic Hall.

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ADAM KNODLE BURNT OUT.

HAVING been entirely burnt out by the late fire, my old friends and customers, and all indebted, will confer a particular favor by calling and settling their accounts, so that I may be enabled to resume business as soon as possible.

I have removed to the store occupied by Dan. Yandes, as a Leather store, three doors east of my old stand, and will carry on the business as usual, where I will be happy to accommodate all my old customers, and as many new ones as choose to call.

jan17-3w ADAM KNODLE.

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CANDIDATES.

☞We are requested to announce the name of JOHN P. DUNN as a candidate for Auditor of State, subject to the decision of the Democratic State Convention.

☞STEPHEN G. DODGE is a candidate for nomination to the office of Secretary of State.

☞We are requested to announce that WILLIAM R. BOWES, of Laporte county, is a candidate for Secretary of State, subject to the decision of the Democratic State Convention, to be holden on the 24th inst.

☞We are requested to announce the name of E. ELLIS CAMPBELL of Porter county, as a candidate for Auditor of State, subject to the decision of the Democratic State Convention.

☞We are requested to announce the name of JAMES OSBORN, of Union county, as a candidate for Treasurer of State, subject to the decision of the Democratic State Convention.

☞We have been requested to say that MARK JONES, Esq., of Tippecanoe county, will be a candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court, subject to the decision of the Democratic State Convention.

☞We are requested to announce WILLIAM B. BEACH, Esq., of Boone county, as a candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court, subject to the decision of the Democratic State Convention.

☞We are requested to announce that MARK A. DUKAN, of Boone county, is a candidate for nomination for the office of Treasurer of State, by the Democratic State Convention. jan28

☞We are authorized to announce FRANCIS KING, of Marion county, as a candidate for the office of Secretary of State, subject to the decision of the Democratic State Convention.

☞We are requested to announce W. F. PIDGEON, of Bartholomew county, as a candidate for nomination for the office of Clerk of the Supreme Court by the Democratic State Convention.

☞We are requested to state that Dr. ELIJAH NEWLAND, of Washington county, will be a candidate before the Democratic State Convention for the office of Stat Treasurer. jan14

LAWS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT

To provide for the Election of a Reporter, and a speedy publication of the Decisions of the Supreme Court; and for the Compensation of such Reporter.

WHEREAS, By the sixth section of article seventh, of the amended Constitution, the General Assembly is required to provide by law for the speedy publication of the Decisions of the Supreme Court made under the said Constitution; and

AND WHEREAS, The interests of the State and the spirit of said section require that immediate steps be taken to secure a speedy publication of such Decisions, by reason whereof an emergency exists that the law providing therfor should be in full force from and after its passage: Therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That at the general election the electors of this State shall elect a Reporter to report the decisions of the Supreme Court, who shall hold his office for the term of four years from the time of his election, if he shall so long behave well. And the present General Assembly shall elect said Reporter, who shall hold his office until the next general election, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of said Reporter to cause to be printed and published all the Decisions of the Supreme Court which have been rendered since the close of the November Term, 1847, and now remain unpublished, within two years from the date of his election; and all the decisions of said court which may hereafter be made during his continuance in office, within six months from the end of the term at which they shall have been made.

SEC. 3. The reports of said Decisions shall be printed on good paper, and upon pages of as large size as those of the previous volumes of Reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of this State; and shall consist of the opinions of the Judges given in each case, such opinions to be published in full, and in manner and form as the said opinions were delivered by the Judges; a brief statement of the facts, when the facts are not sufficiently stated in said opinions; and an analysis or syllabus of the points decided, together with such notes and references as the Reporter may deem proper, after the manner of the first and second volumes of Blackford's Reports; and shall attach, as an appendix to each volume, immediately before the index thereof, a table of all cases decided in said court, the decisions in which may have been overruled by decisions contained in such volume.

SEC. 4. As soon as the decisions made at any term of the Supreme Court shall be printed, the Reporter shall cause the sheets of a sufficient number of copies to be stitched together, and shall deliver them to the Secretary of State, who shall immediately furnish one copy thereof to each Judge of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and cause to be deposited one copy in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of each county in the State.

SEC. 5. Whenever such printed report shall, without dividing the decisions made at any one term, make not less than six hundred pages, the Reporter shall add an index thereto, and cause the same to be bound in good law binding, into a volume, to be styled "Indiana Reports," and shall forthwith deliver to the Secretary of State, for the use of the State, five hundred volumes thereof, and the Secretary of State shall cause the same to be distributed and disposed of as follows, towit: Three copies to the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of each county within this State, two copies of which shall be for the use of the courts of such county, and the other copy for the use of the county library therein; and one copy to each college in this State; and the residue of such volumes he shall cause to be deposited in the State Library.

SEC. 6. The account of the Reporter shall be audited and paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, at the rate of three dollars for each bound volume, and for each stitched copy as provided for in the fourth section of this act, at the same rate per printed page, estimating a bound volume at six hundred pages.

SEC. 7. The Reporter shall be entitled to the use of the manuscript opinions writ en by the Judges, and of the records, briefs, and other papers filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of making out his reports; and he shall also be entitled to the exclusive copy-right of each volume of reports published by him, and he shall receive no other compensation from the State for his services: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any public newspaper of this State from publishing brief abstracts of the decisions of the Supreme Court, or the Legislature or Judges of said court from directing the publication of any particular decision thereof, if deemed of public importance. Said Reporter shall receive for each and every volume of the size and description herein before provided (except those for the use of the State) such price as may be agreed upon by purchasers, not exceeding three dollars; and it shall not be lawful for him, directly or indirectly, to receive, or any other person, any greater price than this per volume.

SEC. 8, This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

JNO. W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. H. LANE,
President of the Senate.

Approved February 5, 1852:
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

AN ACT

To fix the time at which County Treasurers shall make their Annual Settlements with County Auditors, and with the Auditor of State; and to authorize them to make deposits under the direction of the Treasurer of State, so far as the revenue of 1851 is concerned.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That the time at which county treasurers are now required by law to settle with the county auditor, so far as the revenue of 1851 is concerned, be and the same is hereby extended to the first Monday in Ap il, 1852; and that the time at which county treasurers are required to settle the State revenue account of 1851, be and the same is hereby extended to the third Monday in April, 1852: *Provided, however*, That the several county treasurers shall make distribution of the several funds applicable to school purposes, including the amount raised by taxation at the time now prescribed by law.

SEC 2. *Provided further*, That said county treasurers shall deposite in any one of the several Branch Banks of the State Bank of Indiana, to the credit of the Treasurer of State, the amount for State revenue which he may collect from time to time previous to his final settlement with the Treasurer of State, and he shall take a certificate therefor, for which, when presented on the day of final settlement, the Treasurer of State shall receipt as for money paid in.

SEC. 3. Owing to the fact that the county treasurers in many counties did not receive their duplicates for the present year in time to make settlement as now required, an emergency exists for the immediate passage and taking effect of this act, and it is hereby declared to be in force from and after its passage; and the Auditor of State is hereby directed to furnish each county auditor and treasurer with a copy of this act.

JNO. W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES H. LANE,
President of the Senate.

Approved January 26, 1852:
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

An ACT

Authorizing Railroad, Plankroad, Turnpike road, and McAdamized road Companies to borrow money, and to secure the re-payment thereof by mortgage.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That each and every Railroad, Plankroad, McAdamized, Road, and Turnpikeroad, companies, heretofore incorporated, or hereafter to be incorporated, within this State, shall have full power and authority from time to time to borrow money upon its own credit, at any rate of interest per annum not exceeding the legal rate of interest allowed by the law of the State where the loans may be negotiated or the money borrowed, to be agreed upon between the parties, for the sole purpose of constructing its road and furnishing materials therefor, with all necessary machinery and fixtures necessary to carry on the operations of such company; and as evidence of such loans, or for the purchase of materials and necessary machinery on time, may issue its corporate bonds or promissory notes; and to secure the payment thereof, with the interest which shall accrue, may mortgage its road, income, and other property, and may by its president, or other officer or agents, sell, dispose of, or negotiate such bonds, notes, or the stock of such company, at such time and at such places, either within or without this State, and at such rates and for such prices as in the opinion of such company shall best advance its interests.

SEC. 2. And if such bonds, notes, or stock are thus sold at a discount, such sale shall be as valid and binding in every respect as if sold at their par value; and every such company is hereby authorized to confer upon the holder of any bond or note, sold or issued as aforesaid, the right to convert the principal thereof at any time until paid into the stock of such company.

SEC. 3. All such contracts, bonds, notes, and mortgages made in pursuance of the foregoing provisions, shall be as