INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

Huntington County.

The Huntington Observer, referring to the resolutions adopted by the late Democratic County Convention, says:

"The first paragraph of the second resolution cuts us loose at once, and we trust forever, from all union or communion with the Free Soil party, and those who fawn upon them. The only thing that we regret about the matter is, that it was not done long ago. We are now in a Congressional district particularly blessed with these disorganizers; and the only safe policy is to treat them as enemies—let them unite with the whigs, and attack them as one common enemy—and not foster and flatter them, as some have been disposed to do, until they gain sufficient power to hold us in check. By so doing we shall have a hard battle to fight—we may possibly be placed in the minority for a short time—but democratic principles must and will eventually triumph.

Side by side with the Free Soilers, in the second paragraph of the same resolution, are placed those who attempt the "interpolation of the old creed.' Huntington county now stands committed against the endorsement of the Compromises by the democratic party, and we are glad of it. It is not necessary for us to go into a review of the arguments against this endorsement at the present time, having already discussed the question sufficiently."

Fully endorsing and approving every word in the above so far as the Editor proposes to dissolve all connexion with the Free Soil party, and in future to treat them as enemies, we should be gratified to know why the Editor desires to make opposition to the compromise measures a part of the Democratic platform, what he very properly repudiates all connexion with this political organization, he unites with them in their opposition to the compromise measures, the very foundation stone of their political structure.

Abolitionism in Ohio.

The broken fragments of the late Free Soil party assembled at Columbus a few days since, and nominated a full State ticket, and recommended John P. Hale, for President, and Samuel Lewis, of Ohio, for Vice President. It was a slim affair. Indeed, since neither money nor office is to be obtained by this Abolition organization, sympathy for the poor negro has become "small by degrees and beautifully less." "Human Freedom" is below par, and liberty, without office, a stale and tasteless thing. One member of the Convention said things looked gloomy and discouraging—he had bled and was willing to bleed on; whilst another declared he was unwilling to spend his money without the hope of doing any good. And the finality of the Convention was the unanimous adoption of a resolution offered by a big "buck nigger" in favor of negro suffrage to the fullest extent. This is the last plank in the Free Soil platform.

☞We publish a communication in another column in favor of increasing the salaries of judges to twelve hundred dollars a year, without intending to endorse it. The Whig party, six or eight years ago, fixed the salaries of judges and others at something like a fair remuneration. For doing so, they were denounced by the Democracy. The Democrats came into power and reduced them; and now, we repeat what we said on a former occasion, if the Democrats wish the salaries increased, let them do it. They have the power—let them take the responsibility of its exercise.

We clip the above specious piece of demagogueism from the Indiana Journal. The salary of the judges and State officers was increased, not by Whig votes alone, but the measure was supported by Whigs and Democrats. It was at a time when the currency was inflated; when produce of every description and labor was high, and the people never murmured, until the change came, when the Banks suspended payments, and produce and labor fell to the lowest point. Then the people demanded that the salaries should be graduated to suit the times and Whigs and Democrats joined in reducing them. This is the truth. Neither the increase or the reduction was a party question. Now the Journal publishes a communication in favor of increasing the salary of the judges, but advises Whigs to vote against any increase. "*Throw the responsibility on the Democrats, and then we will raise the cry of extravagance in the next election. It would be just to increase these salaries, but let the Democrats take the responsibility.*" This is a specimen of the political honesty of the Whig party. God save the country.

☞We are pleased to learn that all the necessary preparations have been made to complete the Bellefontaine Railroad, this season, and that the President and Board, at the recent session, resolved that it should be done. The completion of the unfinished part of the grade has already commenced, and the gravel train had been some days in operation. The balance of the track laying has been let to Messrs. Daniel Yandes and Alfred Harrison, of our city, payable in the stock of the company, who will commence laying down the iron at Chesterfield early next month, and push it forward as fast as possible. The Ohio roads, we learn, will be completed to the eastern terminus of the Bellefontaine road by the first of December next, giving us an eastern outlet by railroad from the capital of our State. The road now in use from Indianapolis to Chesterfield—42 miles—is doing a fine local business in both freight and passengers, which will be greatly increased when the road shall be completed, independently of its through business, which must be very large. We now have the Madison road to the Ohio, the Terre Haute road to the Wabash; and it is very gratifying to learn that we shall have an eastern outlet by railway over the Bellefontaine road before the season closes.

The way they expect to elect Gen. Scott

Is fully illustrated in the following extract from the New York Tribune (Whig:)

"Let us make a few suppositions by way of illustration.

"Suppose the Opposition Baltimore Convention exhibits, as it probably will, a decided Southern leaning, (as it may do either with or without indorsing the 'Compromise,') in their general proceedings, resolutions, nominations, &c.; and suppose that after this, and quickly following, the Whig Convention at Baltimore should meet and nominate General Scott, as he stands, without pledges, without protestations, without allusion to the 'Compromise' in any form whatever; and suppose that, as a consequence of this, the Delegates of the Southern States, headed by Mr. Cabell, of Florida, whom we understand to demand a special *pledge* of Gen. Scott to support the Fugitive Slave Law, should bolt the nomination, and leave the Convention, declaring their determination not to support the nominee.

"We modestly ask to be told, what would be *likely* to follow such a demonstration? Would not the *unreasonableness* of the thing impetuously rouse the whole North to an unshaken determination to elect Gen. Scott upon the very grounds chosen by the South to defeat him? We suggest the inquiry as being one of no small significance, both in regard to the next election of President and the future organization of parties. We maintain that it is easy, in the present condition of things, to start a powerful sectional party, and that the prospect would be good for its success even at the first campaign."

We have repeatedly said that should Gen. Scott be the Whig nominee, he will not receive the vote of a single Southern State, and such it seems, by the above extract, is the plan marked out for the coming canvass by the Northern Whigs, who are determined to defeat Mr. Fillmore because he has sustained the Compromise measures.

☞Parson Brownlow makes the following reply to a remark of one of his exchanges that the parson is so prone to discontent and so much desires to have things his own way, that he would quarrel with the angels in heaven:

"I expect to go to heaven when I die, but whether I create any "discord" there or not, depends upon affirmative answers to the following questions—

"Will there be any Senatorial elections there? Will the nominations of candidates take place in caucus? And if so, will any faction attempt to cast any more votes than it is entitled to? In either case I will raise a row. But those with whom I am at war in this world, need have no fear of being involved, as they are not likely to get there!

☞The principal coin in circulation in California is fifty dollar gold pieces, which they call *slugs*.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

This eloquent divine, who is so well known to most of our readers, since he has found a wider field for his genius, in New York, seems to be talking of everything, at everything, and about everything. His head is a great store-house, where all sorts of things seem to be piled up for use when needed. The following is an extract from a recent lecture:

"Man must be measured, not by what he is capable of doing, but by what he does; and those who would plow society smooth will find that they can easier plow the great earth to a common level. The word infidel means dissent—and there have been times when I should have considered it an honor to be called an infidel. There has been no law of nature that has not been abused all that men could abuse it—and hence I will not say that the law of gradation has been most abused. There is no feeling in the human mind that is not right, if correctly attuned and guided. There is nothing in the human mind that is superfluous, and there is nothing on the earth that is not wanting. I would rather be an eagle than a musquito, but God never made a musquito without some good purpose. A man may have one faculty that is more necessary than the other—he may better lose an arm than a lobe of his lung; better an ear than an eye, and better for most men (though not all) to lose a leg than head.

"No man can measure faculty—you may measure hay, grain, and structures, but how shall we measure a man, if we do not judge by the pursuits which he follows? Pursuits are of different rank, and those that are not sufficiently high, may, if they have the talent, soon re-rank themselves. In all professions, those who profess the highest regard for the laws of nature and truth, rank much higher than those who pander to the animal passions. Though we may hear of the sanctity and integrity of the pulpit, yet it is not there more necessary than in your banks and your counting-houses, and when you find in the latter less honesty, less principle than in the former, you may bid farewell to all prosperity.

"The lecturer examined at length the different grades of society, ranking labor lowest and dividing labor into three classes—the inventor who designs, the mechanic who constructs, and the tinker who repairs and keeps in order; and there is an infinite variety in these divisions—all tinkers are not alike, for the traveling tinker who mends your tin pans ranks lower than the aristocratic tinker, who has his shop and tinkers your watch. At first sight you must judge a man by his appearance, and not until you have admission to his intellect and his character, may you change your first impression. Fools are sometimes sphered in places of honor, but they soon find their level like unripe figs. The good ship may sink into the trough of the sea, but she will rise again—and so a good man cast down is not destroyed—he will come up again. Names convey entirely different meanings. A washerwoman at one tub will always be a washerwoman, but let her have three or four tubs, with as many women to superintend, and she is a laundress—a butcher serving out meat pound by pound through a village, and he is a plain butcher, but let him butcher for an army or navy, and he is a butcher no longer, but a contractor—a worthless wretch turns the crank of a hurdy-gurdy, and you dismiss him with a copper, but let Barnum turn the crank, and forthwith one-half of our people are dancing like puppets in the hurdy-gurdy. The acquisition of wealth is not always dishonorable, and is never debasing, unless a man takes for his maxim 'clutch what you can, and retain what you clutch.' Men do not always write with the pen, but some with the plow, some with the ship, and some with the iron rail and the engineer's scale—and so man may accumulate wealth by honorable means, that some may not see and others would not adopt. Wealth does not necessarily give its possessor great power, if he has not an ability to wield it, but in the hands of those that are capable, its power is immense."

☞We copy the following article from the Madisonian at the request of several worthy citizens of Madison:

As long as there was even a likelihood of the affray of the 23th ult., between Mr. Ham. Hibbs and M. C. Garber, editor of the Courier, undergoing a judicial investigation, we were careful to abstain from any expression that might even be tortured into an attempt to mislead or direct public opinion, although our cotemporaries have not evinced the same forbearance. They have endeavored to give a certain coloring and direction to the affair.

Now, however, that it is rendered certain that this affair will not undergo judicial investigation, none of the witnesses to the occurrence being found willing to make the necessary affidavit against Mr. Hibbs, who is attending to his usual duties, and Mr. Garber having been pronounced "out of danger from the effect of his wounds," and having also partially resumed his editorial duties, we essay to give details of this transaction, as related by the spectators, the leaving the public at a distance to form their own opinions. Here, public sentiment runs all one way.

On the evening of the 23th ult., Mr. Hibbs was returning from the house of one of our citizens, where he had been putting on some locks, with his arms encumbered with carpenter's tools. At the corner of one of the streets, he stopped to converse with three or four of our citizens, and while so engaged, Mr. Garber came out of the Courier office, and advanced in the direction where Mr. Hibbs was standing. Mr. Hibbs' back was turned towards him and he knew nothing of the intended assault, until Garber walked up to him, and, without passing a word, deliberately spit in his face, and then struck him with a large stick he generally carries. Taken altogether by surprise, and assailed in this rude manner, Mr. Hibbs dropped all his tools, except an inch and a half paring chisel, and prepared to defend himself. In the scuffle that ensued, Mr. Hibbs stabbed him severely in three places. One of the cuts penetrated the chest and lung some two or three inches.

These are the *facts* of the case, as detailed to us by the spectators, and they cannot be controverted. The only reason assigned for Garber's attack is an occurrence that took place some four or five days previous, at a Kossuth meeting at the Court House. Being both placed on the committee of reception, Mr. Hibbs declined associating himself with Garber, and gave his reasons therefor.

Mr. Garber is physically a very large, stout man, weighing, we should think, one hundred and ninety or two hundred pounds, young, and in the vigor of life, and invariably carries a large stick. Mr. Hibbs, on the contrary, is a small, slender man, has been very sickly for the last two or three years, and during several years of his life, was almost entirely blind. He has been a citizen of Madison for nearly thirty years, is an honest, hard-working, industrious mechanic, a member of church, and a quiet, inoffensive gentleman, universally esteemed and respected, and fast verging into the "sere and yellow leaf of life."

We ask the Cincinnati Enquirer, the State Sentinel, the New Albany Ledger, the Louisville Democrat, and all other papers that have given currency to a different version, to publish this statement in justice to the parties themselves and to another gentleman, whose name has been most grossly and most unwarrantably *dragged* into this affair by the telegraph operator or some other person in this city.

America and Europe.

A writer in the *Southern Press*, at Washington, presents the following important considerations on the growing influence of America in the affairs of nations:

That America and Europe are destined to be rivals in future, as Europe and Asia have been in the past, and that a great contest for the ascendency is gradually maturing between them, is extremely probable, not to say certain. It is in accordance with all past experience, and the uniform course of mankind. The occupation of a new world on the opposite side of the globe, by a race of enlightened men, carrying with them all the intelligence, and more than all, the hardihood and enterprise of the old, it is sufficiently obvious must eventually, by inevitable influences, which cannot be counteracted by all the arts of the most profound statesman, produce a radical and permanent change in the political and commercial relations of the other quarters of the world, and establish a balance of power on a far more magnificent scale than the petty rivalry of European States. These have for ages been accustomed to divide the world between them; and the only difficulty was in adjusting their pretentions. But a new firm has come into the market, with vast resources and facilities for enterprise; a geographical position between Europe, Asia, and Africa, presenting unparalleled advantages for commerce, and increasing in capital with a rapidity far beyond all former examples. A vast additional weight has been thrown into the scale, all on one side, and the great balance of the universe is about to undergo a revolution like that which wrested the diadem from the brow of Asia, and placed it on that of Europe.

The United States are the legitimate representatives of the New World, which at no distant period will be greatly influenced, if not directed, by their policy, that will become that of all the States on this Continent, whenever they are governed by enlightened statesmen.

The period is probably not far distant, when the commerce of the Uated States, with those of South America and Asia, will equal, and finally exceed, that of Europe, and their manufactures supersede those of England, France, and Germany, in the markets of both continents.

An Anomaly.

Texas not only boasts of a rich soil, adapted to the growth of every variety of productions—a mild and salubrious climate, and great commercial advantages, but she proudly points to the fact that her people will have no State taxes to pay for the next two years. Her Legislature having just passed a bill giving to the different counties the State tax for 1852 and 1853, amounting to from $300,000 to $400,000. Besides, her circulating medium will be increased a million more, by the passage of a bill for the payment of the domestic debt.—*Cin. Enq.*

From California.

Our San Francisco papers by the steamer Daniel Webster are to the 17th instant, seventeen days later.

The steamer Seabird, from San Diego, arrived at San Francisco on the 16th of January from San Diego. Among her passengers was Dr. Wozencraft, Indian Commissioner. The Indian disturbances in that region appear to be entirely at an end, and affairs were settling into their accustomed channels. The volunteers who left San Francisco for the southern country had returned.

Antonio Garra, the principal in the late insurrectionary movement, was shot on the 10th of January at San Diego, by order of court-martial. When the word was given to fire, he fell completely riddled with balls, and died instantly.

Previous to the 10th of January, but the date not mentioned, Major Heintzleman had a successful engagement with the Indians. The loss of the latter amounts to eight. No American was injured. Several Indians afterwards came in, and gave themselves up

An engagement took place on the 4th of January between the government forces of Lower California and the insurgents. The fight occurred at Santa Tomas.—The loss on either side was slight.

The advance guard of the boundary survey arrived at San Diego on the 7th of January. They reported that the Indians along the Gila required the strong arm of the military law to keep them in check.

An express from Mr. Taylor's party for the survey of the Gila arrived at San Diego on the 9th of January.

The State capital has been removed by vote of the Legislature from San Jose to San Francisco. The vote in the senate was—yeas 13, nays 10. That of the house we cannot give for want of a complete file.

The Sacramento Union of January 16 announces the arrival on the previous day of Governor Bigler, Lieutenant Governor Purdy, and a majority of the members of the two branches of the legislature.

Governor Bigler has issued an order to General Raines, commanding him to proceed immediately to San Diego and disband the volunteer forces called into requisition by Gen. Bean.

As Vallejo, on the 8th of January, the votes for the candidates for the office of governor of California were counted. They stood thus:

For Bigler.....15,614
For Reading.....15,244

giving Bigler, the democratic candidate, a majority of 370. If the votes of the disputed counties had been counted, the majority would have been 451. The majority for Purdy, the democratic candidate for lieutenant governor, was 2.733.

Governor Bigler delivered his inaugural address on the same day. It contains nothing of special moment; much of it is taken up with eulogy on the glorious Union of the States. Governer Bigler is zealous for the maintenance of the compromise measures.

A list of the members of the California legislature is published. It makes the number of democrats in the senate 24, the whigs 2, with one vacancy and one doubtful election.

In the assembly, the democrats have 37 members, the whigs 20, and there are six doubtful elections.

Governor McDougal sent in his message to the legislature of California on the 5th of January. He complains of the arrival of foreign convicts sent out from Europe; animadverts upon the heavy postage paid on communications between California and the Atlantic States, and the neglect of the federal government to provide houses, buoys, &c., for the coast.

Governor McDougal fought a duel on the the 10th of January with Mr. A. C. Russell, one of the editors of the San Francisco Picayune. It was occasioned by an article reflecting on the ex-governor. The parties met in Santa Clara county, and fought at the distance of ten paces with pistols, Russell was wounded—a flesh-wound on the breast.

A day for the election of United States senator has not yet been assigned by the legislature. Colonel Weller, Governor Smith, and D. C. Broderick, of San Franciso; Colonel Henley and Judge Ralsten, of Sacramento; and General Anderson, of Tuolumne, are mentioned as the prominent democratic candidates.

The San Francisco American of January 15 says:

"Our winter-spring and spring-winter have thus far been delightful—plenty of rain, and but one or two nights only thermometer falling to freezing point."

"At present the weather is clear, bright, and beautiful, and good promise given to both miner and tiller of the soil of a bountiful harvest in the future. Indeed, the gardens around the city are even now filled with almost every description of growing vegetables, which, ripening during every month in the year, will soon furnish abundantly and continuously our market with such supplies."

"During a walk last Sunday in the suburbs of the city, we saw rows of green peas four feet high, and in full bloom, a few wild flowers on the hill-sides, and various kinds of cultivated ones in the gardens.

The late rains and high waters have caused a cessation of mining on the rivers, and increased operations in the high dry-land diggings, from which immense amount of gold are being washed much of the dirt having been dug and piled up during the past summer and fall.

Quartz workings are progressing, notwithsanding the lack of sufficient capital among those engaging in it, unstable tenure of titles to their claims, and difficulty in obtaining the best kind of machinery.

A Perjured Villian and Deluded Mistress.

Madame Howard, the discarded mistress of Louis Napoleon, and the mother of his children, is said to be an American, born in Baltimore. The New York *Tribune*, in commenting upon the heartless manner in which Louis Napoleon discarded and drove away from him this lady whom he had betrayed, says:

"He has just run another parallel by discarding the woman who has hitherto shared his prosperous, as she had previously done his adverse fortunes, prepartory a the espousal of a Royal Princess from one of the reigning houses of Europe."

"Napoleon heartlessly divorced the partner of his humbler and rising fortunes, after reaching the summit of power; but not till after she had for years shared with him the exaltation and splendor of Imperial sway; he put her away basely, if you please, but royally; with renderness, reluctance, and every manifestation of regret; he rendered a reason for his infidelity which had something of grandeur and loftiness in it—in putting away an old wife for a young one, a child of the people for the daugther of the Cæsars, he seemed to sacrifice his personal happiness to scure that of France. Josephine had still a palace, with queenly state and consideration; though deserted by him who had sworn to love and cherish her through life, she was honored and esteemed both by himself and by the world. But the woman who had listened credulously to the vows and clung to the stormy fortunes of "Napoleon the Little," is turned off in the first flush of his triumph, as if she were a camp follower—banished from France like a felon—expelled from Paris by force, with the children of the Usurper in her arms, and compelled to seek an asylum in England from the ingrate and villain whose vows she had been weak enough to believe."

Sugar Making.

"The time is approaching for tapping the sugar trees. All should be prepared early to take advantage of the earliest sugar weather. Troughs should be prepared—spiles ready made to insert and fit in the sugar holes—a half or three-fourth inch auger ready—kettles set or hung ready for use—a large trough or vat to receive the sap, large casks or hogsheads may answer the same purpose. The utmost cleanliness should be observed in all the vessels used, and in all the operations connected with the same manufacture.

"Good sugar can be made as easily as that which is dirty, and is far more pleasant to use, and is more saleable in the market.

"Crocks are better to receive the sugar water than troughs, and many farmers are provided with a considerable number of them. These are easily kept. Shallow boilers of sheet iron are preferable to kettles; and where one makes much sugar, it is desirable to make them. Each farmer can make them himself; by taking two planks 1½ inches thick round off one corner at each end of each plank, one side, like a boy's sled—take a large sheet of iron, such as you can get at the tinmen's—have the planks of such length that the iron will reach along its length and up the ends—then lay the planks on their edges at a distance apart parallel and opposite each other, equal to the width of the iron—then lay flag leaves, or strips of slippery elm bark, on the edges of the planks, nail the iron on. This kind of boiler, something like a skiff boat in form, may be set like a kettle, only the wooden sides must not be exposed to the fire; but rest on the walls of the flue. The swelling of the flag leaves, or slippery elm bark, if properly done, will make it tight. A greater surface for a given quantity of sugar water is exposed both to the fire and for evaporation—and the boiling can be more rapidly accomplished."—*Agricultuaralist.*

☞A. Hamilton, Esq., a son of Alexander Hamilton, has written a letter to Gov. Kossuth, in which he asserts that Alex. Hamilt on was the author of the celebrated Proclamation and Farewell address of Gen. Washington. The country will hardly credit Mr. Hamilton, and he should feel grateful that it does not, in his effort to disturb the judgment of mankind concerning the authorship of the Farwell Address. It is certainly not very creditable, this effort of Mr. Hamilton even if it bore more probabilities of truth than can be awarded to it. The fame of Washington, like a statue which reflects the life, the form, and the spirit of Patriotism can not be changed without doing violence to completeness of heroism which belongs to his name and his deeds. His is one of those names in history—nay, he is that man in history whose life exhibits a noble whole which even prejudice and passion have never dared to question, and which ambition itself concedes to have been of unquestioned perfection.—*Detroit Free Press.*

OXYGENATED BITTERS.—Having suffered for several years with a confirmed dyspepsia, the junior proprietor of this paper has been led to make a trial of the Oxygenated Bitters, with results so satisfactory to himself that he is induced to commend them to the public as a palliative and cure of indigestion and its thousand concomitant evils. Several gentlemen of our acquaintanse in this vicinity have also made successful use of this medicine, and join us in its cordial recommendation. The numerous encomiums it has received from persons in all sections of the country, among who the proprietor refers to many gentlemen of political, literary and commercial distinction, who have approbated it in terms of high praise, at once stamp it with merit, and place it before the public as a standard and genuine preparation.—*New Hampshire Patriot.*

QUESTION FOR A WESTERN DEBATING SOCIETY.—If a man has a tiger by the tail, which would be the best course for his personal safety—to hold on or to let go?

LAWS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT
To Establish Public Libraries.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That the inhabitants of any city, town, village, or neighborhood, in this State, or any part of them, whenever they have subscribed the sum of fifty dollars or upwards towards the establishment of a Public Library, may assemble themselves for the purpose of holding an election for Directors

SEC. 2. If two-thirds of the subscribers are present, they may proceed to choose, by voice, a chairman, who shall preside at that meeting, and a clerk, who shall keep a record of the same.

SEC. 3. After a chairman and clerk are chosen, the shareholders may proceed to choose, by ballot, seven directors, and to agree upon a name by which their Library shall be known. The directors shall appoint one of their number to be president at their meetings, who shall have no other than a casting vote.

SEC. 4. A true statement of the proceedings of such meeting, including the amount subscribed and the number of subscribers present at the meeting, shall be sworn or affirmed to before some justice of the peace of the county, by the chairman or clerk provided for by the second section of this act, and filed in the recorder's office; and it shall be the duty of such justice to certify on such statement that it was sworn or affirmed to before him.

SEC. 5. The recorder of the county shall record the said statement on his book of record when required.

SEC. 6. After such statement shall be duly recorded, the president and directors, and their successors forever, shall be a body corporate and politic, to be known by such name as is registered in the recorder's office; they shall be capable in law and equity to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in any court or courts, or before any judge or judges, justice or justices, person or persons whatsoever, in all manner of suits, actions, complaints, pleas, causes, and demands whatsoever, in as effectual a manner as any other person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic, may or can do.

SEC 7. Nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to authorize any library company incorporated in this State to issue notes or bills of credit payable to any person or persons on his or their order, or to bearer; nor to deal in any kind of bills of exchange, notes, or due bills whatever.

SEC. 8. Except the first election of directors, the annual election forever thereafter shall be held on the first Monday in January; but if any annual election should be omitted, the directors shall remain in power until the next annual election, and until successors shall be chosen.

SEC 9. Such library or libraries shall be governed and regulated by such by-laws as may, from time to time, be made by the president and directors of the same, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this State; and shall have power to alter, amend, abolish, and renew, any such by-law or by-laws at pleasure.

SEC. 10. The president and directors shall have power to make a common seal, and the same to alter, break, change, or renew at pleasure; they shall have power to levy a tax on the shareholders, provided such tax do not exceed one dollar on each share in any one year, nothing, however, in this act shall be so construed as to prevent a majority of two-thirds of the shareholders, attending at their annual meeting, from increasing such tax to any sum not exceeding five dollars on each share in any one year, they shall have power to appoint a treasurer and librarian, and the same to remove at pleasure.

SEC. 11. A majority of the directors shall be necessary to form a quorum, they shall have power to fill vacancies that may happen in their own body; and the director or directors by them elected, shall serve until the next annual election thereafter, and until others are elected in their stead.

SEC. 12. They shall have power to receive, by donation, any books, moneys, papers, lands, or any other thing or things, and such donation, or the income or the interest thereof, shall be applied to no other purpose than the true interest and objects of the library on which it was bestowed, according to the true intent and meaning of this act.

SEC. 13. They shall not keep for a longer time than six months after receiving the same, more than the real value of five hundred dollars, in land or any other property, except books and those things appertaining to a library.

JNO. W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. S. MICKLE,
President of the Senate *pro tem.*

Approved February 16, 1852:
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

AN ACT
To Exempt Property from Sale in certain cases.

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the State declares that "the privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale, for the payment of any debt or liability hereafter contracted:" Therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That an amount of property not exceeding in value three hundred dollars, owned by any resident of this State, shall not be liable to sale on execution, or any other final process from a court, for any debt growing out of or found upon contract, express or implied, after the fourth of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

SEC. 2. The said property may be real or personal, or both, as the debtor may elect.

SEC. 3. No mortgage or sale of any real estate exempted under the provisions of this act, shall be valid, if executed by a married man, unless the deed be acknowledged by the wife in due form of law.

SEC. 4. Such exemption shall not affect any laborer's or mechanic's lien, nor lien for purchase money of real estate exempted under this act.

SEC. 5. For the appraisement of any property to be exempted under the provisions of this act, two disinterested householders of the neighborhood shall be chosen, one by the plaintiff, his agent, or attorney, and one by the execution debtor, and these two in case of disagreement, shall select a third; and in case either party fails to select an appraiser, the same shall be selected by the officer holding the execution.

SEC 6. Such appraisers shall proceed forthwith to make a schedule of the real and personal property selected by the debtor, describing the real estate by metes and bounds, and the personal property by separate items, affixing to each the value thereof; any agree upon; and they, or a majority of them, shall affix to the schedule so made, an affidavit in substance as follows: "We, the undersigned, swear that, in our opinion, the above is a just cash valuation of the property therein described."

SEC. 7. Such schedule shall be delivered to the officer holding the execution or other process, and shall be by him returned with such execution, or other process, and made part of such return.

SEC. 8. Each appraiser, for his services, shall be allowed the sum of fifty cents, to be paid by the execution debtor.

SEC 9. If any execution debtor shall claim property as exempted by virtue of this act, he shall elect whether he will claim personal or real property, or both, and shall designate the property so claimed.

SEC. 10. If such claim include personal property only, the officer holding such execution shall cause the same to be appraised and set apart to the debtor, and shall proceed to sell such other property, if any, as may be liable to said writ, according to law.

SEC. 11. If any such claim include both personal and real property, the officer shall proceed to have such personal property valued, and shall set the same apart to the debtor; he shall then cause the real property claimed as aforesaid to be valued; and if the same, together with the personal property set apart, shall exceed three hundred dollars, the debtor shall, within sixty days thereafter, pay such excess, or enough to satisfy the execution; and if he fail to do so, the officer shall proceed to sell the same as other lands are sold on execution, if his writ shall authorize the sale of real property; but in making such sale, he shall receive no bid therefor, unless it exceed the difference between three hundred dollars and the personal property so valued and set apart; and if he shall sell said property, he shall pay over to the debtor the amount of said difference, and apply so much of the remainder on the execution as shall satisfy the same, and the overplus, if any, shall be paid to the debtor or other party having the next right.

SEC. 12. If the claim include real property only, the same shall be valued, and if it exceed three hundred dollars, it shall be dealt with as is specified in respect to real property in the last preceding section.

SEC. 13. In all cases in which real property is sought to be exempted from sale on execution, if such real property is susceptible of division by metes and bounds, without material injury thereto, it shall be so divided as to exempt the principal dwelling house or homestead of the debtor.

SEC 14. Nothing in this act shall be considered as exempting any property from taxation or from sale for taxes.

JNO. W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. S. MICKLE,
President of the Senate *pro tem.*

Approved February 17, 1852:
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

An ACT
Authorizing Recorders to make out complete or general Indexes to Records of Deeds and Mortgages, and to procure and use Seals.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That each Recorder in this State is hereby authorized and required, within a reasonable time after the passage of this act, to make out, where the same has not previously been done, a complete or general index to all the records of deeds for real estate in his office. Such index shall be a double index, giving the name of each grantor alphabetically, and also of each grantee in the same order; together with the number or letter of the book, and the page in which each deed is recorded.

SEC. 2. Each Recorder is further authorized and required, as aforesaid, to make out a complete or general index to all the records of mortgages upon real estate, in his office, in manner and form as prescribed in the foregoing section for deeds, excepting that the headings therein prescribed shall be so changed as to suit mortgages.

SEC. 3. After the completion of the indexes contemplated by the preceding sections of this act, each Recorder shall, from time to time, upon filling a record of deeds or mortgages, include the same in the complete or general indexes, as aforesaid.

SEC. 4. The board doing county business shall allow the Recorder, out of the county treasury, such compensation for making such complete or general indexes as shall be deemed reasonable and just; and it shall be the duty of such Recorder to keep up and continue such index, in the manner aforesaid, as deeds and mortgages shall, from time to time, be recorded.

SEC. 5. The several Recorders in this State are hereby required to furnish themselves, at the expense of their respective counties, with seals, to be by them officially used in attesting certificates and other instruments necessary and proper to be sealed; and full faith and credit shall be given to such seals within this State without further attestation; but before any such seal shall be used as aforesaid, an accurate description of the impression thereof, attested by the proper Recorder, and the impression of such seal, shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the circuit court, and by said Clerk recorded in the order book of said court.

JNO W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. S. MICKLE,
President of the Senate *pro tem.*

Approved February 16, 1852:
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

THE STATE OF INDIANA.
Office of Secretary of State.

I, Charles H. Test, Secretary of State for the State aforesaid, certify that the foregoing are true, full, and complete copies of the enrolled Acts, now on file in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of State, at Indianapolis, this 16th day of February, A. D. 1852.
[L. S.]

CHARLES H. TEST,
Secretary of State.

$100 REWARD!—Runaway from the subscriber, living five miles west of Cotton Gin Port, Monroe county, Mississippi, on the 13th day of July, 1851, a negro boy, named Billy, twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, dark copper colored, about five feet ten inches high, weighs about 165 or 170 pounds, has on his right cheek, near the corner of his mouth, a scar occasioned by a burn, about the size of a quarter of a dollar, and when excited has a considerable stoppage in his speech, and his voice rather femmine. I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars to any person confining said Boy in any jail, so that I can get him.
THOMAS K. WILLIAMS.
November 24, 1851.—dec5-1dcw3m

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The undersigned has on hand and is making to order any quality of Boots and Shoes, made of the very best materials, and in workman-like manner. As all his work is made under his immediate inspection, you may depend on getting justice done to your "understanding." He warrants his work in every particular.
☞His shop is on Washington street, opposite the Court House.
dec9-3mw W. L. BATES.

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA!
ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!
DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S

The true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice.

PREPARED from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Consumption, and Debility. Curing after nature's own method, by nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice.

Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin, infused in water, will digest or dissolve. Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours, out of the stomach.

Pepsin is the chief element, or great digesting principle of the Gastric Juice, the solvent of the Food, the purifying, preserving, and stimulating agent of the stomach and intestines. It is extracted from the digestive stomach of the Ox, thus forming an Artificial Digestive Fluid, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a complete and perfect substitute for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of indigestion and dyspepsia are removed, just as they would be by a healthy stomach. It is doing wonders for Dyspeptics, curing cases of Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The scientific evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree curious and remarkable.

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE.

Baron Liebig in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meet and eggs, will be softened, changed, and digested, just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach."

Dr Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the due quantity of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding everything else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomachs of living animals, which proved completely successful."

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in physiology, that the stomachs of animals, macerated in water, impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, and of effecting a kind of artificial digestion of them in nowise different from the natural digestive process."

Dr Simon's great work, the "Chemistry of Man," (Lee & Blanchard, Philadelphia, 1846, pp 321-2) says: "The discovery of PEPSIN forms a new era in the chemical history of Digestion. From recent experiments, we know that food is dissolved as rapidly in an artificial digestive fluid, prepared from Pepsin, as it is in the natural Gastric Juice itself."

All modern works on Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Physiology, and all good Medical Dictionaries, describe the character and properties of Pepsin, and state many interesting details respecting it.

The fact that an Artificial Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, perfectly resembling the natural fluid, may be readily prepared, does not admit of question. The only wonder is, that it has not before been applied to the cure of Indigestion and Dyspepsia—so naturally does such a use suggest itself to the mind.

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER.

Dr. Houghton's Pepsin has produced the most marvellous effects, in curing cases of Debility, Emaciation Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement but authenticated certificates have been given of more than two hundred remarkable cures, in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful for tendency to Bilious Disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, or badly treated Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the Digestive Organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and the too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles health with intemperance.

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints which it does not seem to reach and move at once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant relief. A single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms; and it only needs to be repeated for a short time to make these good effects permanent. Purity of blood, and vigor of body follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the Blood, Heaviness, Lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Dr. Houghton's Pepsin is sold by nearly all the dealers in fine drugs and popular medicines, throughout the United States. It is prepared in Powder and the Fluid form—and in Prescription vials for the use of Physicians.

Private Circulars for the use of Physicians, may be obtained of Dr. Houghton or his Agents, describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authorities upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is not a secret remedy, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in respectable standing and reg