

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL

WILLIAM J. BROWN, Editor.

INDIANAPOLIS.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1852.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR, JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, of Parke County.
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, ASHBEL P. WILLARD, of Floyd County.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, NEHEMIAH HAYDEN, of Rush County.
FOR ADDITOR OF STATE, JOHN P. DUNN, of Perry County.
FOR TREASURER OF STATE, ELIJAH NEWLAND, of Washington County.
FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT, WILLIAM Z. STUART, of Cass County, ANDREW DAVISON, of Delaware County, SAMUEL E. PERKINS, of Marion County, ADDISON L. ROACHE, of Parke County.
FOR REPORTER OF THE SUPREME COURT, HORACE E. CARTER, of Montgomery County.
FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT, WILLIAM B. BEACH, of Boone County.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, WM. C. LARABEE, of Putnam County.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

STATE AT LARGE, JOHN PETTIT, of Tippecanoe County, JAMES H. LANE, of Dearborn County.
DISTRICT ELECTORS.
First—BENJ. R. EDMONSTON, of Dubois County.
Second—JAMES S. ATION, of Clark County.
Third—JOHN A. HENDERICKS, of Jefferson County.
Fourth—EZEKIEL WILSON, of Dearborn Co.
Fifth—WILLIAM GROSE, of Henry County.
Sixth—WILLIAM J. BROWN, of Marion County.
Seventh—OLIVER P. DAVIS, of Vermillion County.
Eighth—LORENZO C. DOUGHERTY, of Boone County.
Ninth—NORMAN EDDY, of St. Joseph County.
Tenth—REUBEN J. DAWSON, of DeKalb County.
Eleventh—JAMES F. McDOWELL, of Grant County.
William Williams and Ashbel P. Willard, Candidates for Lieutenant-Governor, will address their fellow citizens at the following places, viz: Noblesville, May 17th, at 10 o'clock, P. M. Anderson, May 18th, at 10 o'clock, P. M. Muncie, May 19th, at 10 o'clock, P. M. Winchester, May 20th, at 10 o'clock, P. M. Portland, May 21st, at 10 o'clock, P. M. Deaton, May 22nd, at 10 o'clock, P. M. Bluffton, May 23rd, at 10 o'clock, P. M. Huntington, May 24th, at 10 o'clock, P. M. Fort Wayne, May 25th, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

DEMOCRATIC RALLY!

A Democratic Meeting will be held at the State House, on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, to complete the organization of the Democratic Club. The meeting will be addressed by A. P. WILLARD and others.

CAMPAIGN OF 1852! WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL.

Only Forty Cents for the Campaign, to Clubs of Twenty-Five!!

"NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME."

The Presidential Campaign of 1852 is about commencing, and it is the duty of Democrats to give the papers advocating their principles the widest possible circulation.

In the ensuing political contest the enemies of the principles of Democracy, who now misgovern the nation, will put forth their utmost energies to continue their power. Every appliance known to partisan warfare will be used to retain a corrupt dynasty in the administration of the General Government. Democrats should meet these efforts with prompt, energetic, determined resistance, by every honorable means; and among these, none so effective is offered to them as the circulation among the people of Democratic journals, the columns of which are devoted to the dissemination of those great political truths which are the basis of the party's organization, and for which it has battled since the foundation of the Government.

The Weekly Indiana State Sentinel, being a much larger paper, contains nearly twice the amount of reading matter usually published in Campaign papers; embracing political and miscellaneous articles; and the news of the day, by telegraph and other sources of early intelligence. The terms of the State Sentinel are placed at the lowest possible living figures, and our Democratic friends will be enabled, at a cheap rate, by the formation of Clubs, to give it a wide circulation among the people.

TERMS FOR THE CANVASS.

From June 1, until Election Returns are Received.
For Six Copies, to one address, \$ 3 00
For Twelve Copies, to one address, 5 00
For Twenty-five Copies, to one address, 10 00
For Forty Copies, to one address, 15 00
The Money, in all cases, must accompany the Subscription.

Let every man who desires the light of Democratic truth, and the exposure of the sophistry of Whiggery to be spread before the people, get up a Club in his neighborhood.

AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher, Indianapolis, Indiana.

WE call the attention of Country Merchants in Central Indiana and the White River Valley, to the advertisement of Messrs. Pugh, Newland, & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Louisville, Ky. We are assured by gentlemen who know that this house is the most extensive, has large capital invested, and more deserving of patronage than any similar house in the West. This establishment has supplied a large portion of the Indiana trade, and with the railroad facilities, connecting the Falls City with the heart of Indiana, (and which is being extended still further,) Messrs. Pugh, Newland & Co., will continue to command the patronage of all who desire bargains.

It certainly required a great deal of nerve and boldness, (of which Governor WRIGHT boasts so much in his stump speeches,) to sell the State stock in the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, now bringing 15 per cent, and to purchase stocks that will pay 24 per cent, after next January! If any body can refer us to a bolder act than that, we will please inform us.—Indiana Journal.

Gov. Wright is in favor of paying the State debt and reducing the people's taxes. Hence he favored this sale, by which he liquidated and paid fifty-nine thousand dollars of our indebtedness. Instead of increasing the State debt, he goes for reducing it. This is the Democratic policy. The Whigs brought us into debt and they now complain that the Democrats are trying to get the State out of her embarrassments. Hard to please.

Temperance Movement.

At a recent Temperance celebration at Mount Vernon, Ohio, the following resolutions were adopted.
1. Resolved, That we want the "Maine law."
2. Resolved, That we will have it.
3. Resolved, That we will enforce it when it is adopted.

The Free Soil National Convention is to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 4th of August next.

Legislative Summary.

SENATE—Yesterday morning the President laid before the Senate a communication from the Governor announcing that the auditor of State had sold the State's stock in the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, amounting to \$31,450 for 24 per cent. State stocks to the amount of \$59,000. Petitions were presented by Messrs. Holloway, Deffrees, and James. Reports were received from the committee on military affairs, and the committee on revision. The following bills were passed: to change the time of holding the Probate Court in Dearborn county—ayes 37; to provide for the election and compensation of prosecuting attorneys—ayes 33, nos 1; to authorize proceedings to try the right of property—ayes 37; concerning promissory notes and bills of exchange—ayes 34, nos 3; regulating the granting of divorces—ayes 28, nos 6. Bill to provide for the government and support of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, on its third reading, was, on motion of Mr. Berry, referred to a select committee with instructions to limit the salary of the superintendent to \$1000 per annum.

In the afternoon bills on the second reading and messages of the House were under consideration. Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Scooby on account of sickness in his family.

HOUSE—Petitions in favor of the Maine law were presented by Messrs. Huffstetter, Cowgill and Buskirk. Reports were made from committees by Messrs. Holman, Dobson and Buskirk. The general election law was passed—ayes 75, nos 4. A bill for the unlawful detention of lands and the recovery thereof; passed without opposition. A bill to surrender the public works of the State, was lost for want of a constitutional majority—ayes 42, nos 36. A bill regulating the duties of State Librarians; passed—ayes 65, nos 28. A bill concerning the general fund expenditures chargeable thereon; passed—ayes 71, nos 6. A bill providing for and regulating the relation of masters and apprentices; passed—ayes 69, nos 10. Mr. Buskirk introduced a bill providing for taxing railroads, plank roads, &c. A bill concerning the assignment of judgments and decrees; passed without opposition. A bill for the incorporation of mechanical and mining companies, &c., was read a third time and laid on the table.

The afternoon was occupied in reading bills.

We publish below from the "Indiana Farmer," the correspondence of Governor Wright with the State Agricultural Societies of New York Michigan and Ohio. It will be seen from the course pursued by the Governor, the President of the State Board of Agriculture of Indiana, that our farmers and mechanics, will have an opportunity by the distribution of these reports at the State fair, of receiving the information, knowledge, and experiments of our sister States, in the various departments of labor.

While on this subject, we will say that our neighbor of the Journal, has heretofore manifested a great zeal for the cause of Agriculture. Will he publish this correspondence? How does it happen that the Journal as yet, has not published the report of Gov. Wright accompanying the report of the State Board, to the Legislature. We gave it a place in our columns, weeks ago. Come neighbor publish the report.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 16, 1852.
MESSRS. HOLLOWAY, & DENNIS, GENTLEMEN: I enclose you two letters received from New York and Michigan on the subject of exchanging Agricultural Reports. As you publish the only paper in the State, devoted exclusively to the cause of Agriculture, I have concluded to refer them to you, supposing you might wish to furnish your readers with the objects of these exchanges, and to show the spirit that actuates the friends of agriculture in the other States. I have not yet received an answer to my communication to the Board of Agriculture of Indiana, direct you may direct. I should be glad to see them, and if possible, to calculate to stimulate our friends to compete for the prizes, in many cases, more desirable than money or silver cups.

Yours most Respectfully,
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

ALBANY, April 2, 1852.
HON. J. A. WRIGHT, DEAR SIR: Yours of the 19th March informing me of the proceedings of the State Board of Agriculture of Indiana, directed to the State Board of Agriculture of Indiana, is received and I am directed by my Board to inform the State of Indiana, that they highly appreciate the liberality that has induced them to set apart this number of their Report for our use, and also the kindness which has induced the request for our Report to be forwarded to us until the 6th inst. I will please to facilitate in every manner in my power, the interchange of their works with other societies, and to contribute so far as the results of their labors may do it to the advancement of this great work of agricultural improvement.

The demands which are made for our transactions from Foreign countries, as well as our own, will not allow us to make as large an appropriation of our transactions as your wishes would have us to give. The Exchange of our Reports, in any manner you may direct, for the year 1850—or if preferred the same number of our Report for 1851 which is now in the printer's hands, and which we expect will be printed in all the month of June. The volumes for 1850 will be forwarded you at once, in any manner you may direct.

Trying that an exchange may be continued between our societies, and that the results will be mutually advantageous.

I am most respectfully yours,
B. P. JOHNSON, Cor. Sec'y.

PONTIAC, MICHIGAN, April 8, 1852.
HON. J. A. WRIGHT, DEAR SIR: Yours of the 19th inst., directed to the President of the State Board of Agriculture of Indiana, was not received by me until the 6th inst. I think the members of both societies would be benefited by an exchange of the transactions of the society. I do not know how many extra numbers we have published and therefore can not state to what extent we could make exchange. I will lay the subject before the Executive committee whose province it is to determine both on the exchange and the number of copies; I shall put a vote on the question and that will be in favor of the proposition.

I will enclose your letter to our secretary and he will inform me of the number of copies which we can spare, and as soon as the question is settled, you shall be informed.

At our last meeting a resolution was passed distributing a certain number of copies of the Report of the State Society, to each county society and a number to each of the committees, besides copies of such to other State Societies.

With respect I remain Yours,
JAMES B. HUNT.

We do not believe that any advantage is secured to that political party whose organs deal in misrepresentations and falsehood.—State Sentinel.

Then why did you falsify the journals in regard to the Calf bill, Gov. Wright, and classification? Answer that, Mr. Brown.—New Albany Tribune.

We have never falsified the journals, and if Milton Gregg makes such a charge, we pronounce it a willful slander. But we can have no controversy with a man who charged the State \$105 for services he never rendered, besides the five dollars for railroad fare, when his bill was cancelled, and five dollars for expenses when none was incurred. Other Democratic editors can pursue their own course, for our part, we decline any controversy with such a man.

He digged a ditch, he digged it deep, He digged it for another, He dug a ditch in the ditch which he dug for his brother.

The Richmond Palladium wishes to know what has become of the \$729,885 realized out of the suspended debt. If the editor will examine the report of Messrs. Bright and Collins, the State Agents, he will find that every cent was properly accounted for. The property was sold for the highest price it would bring in the market, and the proceeds legally applied. We invite the student scrutiny to the conduct of Mr. Bright, the agent. Because this property did not sell for as much as six years ago it would now the Palladium talks about it being sacrificed. This is a far fetched argument.

Pennsylvania has appropriated two thousand dollars to aid the cause of colonization.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1852.

Legislative Summary.

SENATE—Yesterday in the forenoon petitions were presented by Messrs. Walker and Logan. Reports were made from select committees. The following bills passed: to prevent the destruction of human life by railroads—ayes 33, nos 1; for the government and support of the Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb—ayes 27, nos 10; regulating descents and the appointment of estates—ayes 27, nos 10; to encourage the growth of silk—ayes 37; touching easements—ayes 36, nos 2; for the encouragement of fire companies—ayes 37; in relation to special elections—ayes 37; Bills on the second reading and messages of the House were under consideration.

The afternoon was occupied in the consideration of reports from select committees, bills on second reading, messages of the House, &c.

HOUSE—Temperance petitions were presented by Messrs. Lindsay of H., and McConnell, Mr. Holman referred back from the Judiciary committee the bill relative to fugitives from justice, which was laid on the table. A number of bills were read in committee of the whole and ordered to be engrossed. A bill for the subscription and preservation of the public newspapers printed in this State; passed—ayes 62, nos 11. A bill prescribing the powers and duties of Justices of the Peace in State prosecutions; passed—ayes 76, nos 3. A bill concerning the partition of lands; passed—ayes 72, nos 5. A bill regarding landlords and tenants, lessors and lessees; passed—ayes 58, nos 23. A bill declaring what documents shall be published along with the revised statutes; passed—ayes 67, nos 10.

In the afternoon the House passed a bill concerning commissions, certificates, and resignations of officers—ayes 70 nos none. A bill to authorize the voters of Spencer and Perry counties to create a new county out of said counties, passed—ayes 71, nos 3. A bill to organize a supreme court, and provide the jurisdiction of the judges thereof, passed—ayes 71, nos 7. A bill providing for an organization of circuit courts, &c., passed—ayes 74, nos 3. A bill touching official bonds and oaths, passed—ayes 71, nos 1. A bill concerning liens of mechanics and others, passed without opposition. A bill concerning the three per cent fund and the management thereof, passed—ayes 72, nos 1. A bill regulating county prisons, passed—ayes 72, nos 4. A bill for the incorporation of high schools, academies, colleges, &c., passed—ayes 86, nos 8. A joint resolution relative to donating the Government lands in the State of Indiana to the State, passed—ayes 75, nos 1. A joint resolution in relation to the practice and pleadings in the United States Court, passed—ayes 75, nos 1. The bill providing for the sale of the Governor's House was lost—ayes 13, nos 67. A bill to authorize the formation of voluntary associations, passed—ayes 76, nos 2. A large number of bills were read a second time. This has been the working day of the session in the House.

Our friend Hughes, of the Bloomington Gazette, labors under the impression that we wish to make a personal issue with him on the question of selecting Judges of the Supreme Court. In this he is entirely mistaken. We desire personal controversy with no one. As a member of the Democratic State Convention, we were in favor of nominating Democratic candidates for Judges and as the editor of the State Sentinel, we have and shall continue to advocate the election of the nominees for the Supreme Bench, for two reasons. First: Because in point of qualifications, in every respect, they are the equals of their competitors, and in the second place, because they are Democrats; and in maintaining this position in opposition to Mr. Hughes, we have referred to the history of the past to show that at the Democratic Convention in 1844, he very properly, we think, introduced a resolution favoring the very principle which he now opposes. Out of his mouth is come condemnation. His call "offensive insinuations and imputations." We take a very different view of the case.

In a legal argument it is, no doubt, the custom of Mr. Hughes to refer to authorities, and in making a selection of the authorities, he no doubt, selects with judgment such as sustains his case. Just so with us, we quote Mr. Hughes as very good authority, to prove that party politics should have something to do with election of Supreme Judges, and in doing so we mean nothing personal. If Mr. Hughes has changed his opinions these, his former sets, would be of no landing effect and one of our authorities and the argument founded thereon, will fall to the ground. We think Mr. Hughes position there is right and his present one wrong. His article has been extensively copied into the Whig press as the evidence that one Democrat intends to throw off party shackles and vote against part of the ticket nominated by a Democratic Convention of which he was a member. No Democratic paper in the State has yet endorsed the views of Mr. Hughes, and we trust none will. His new position will necessarily bring him into conflict with the Democratic press of the State, and into close alliance with the Whigs in making war on the candidate of his own party a position which we should not court. But as he makes his bed so let him lie.

Independent Treasury.

We clip the following from the Indiana Journal. It is part of Mr. Deffrees' masterly review of the Greenback speeches:

"Gov. Wright glorified the sub-treasury system, and said the Whigs, although they denounced it in 1840, had not dared to repeal it. The most objectionable feature in the sub-treasury bill is the one requiring all the revenues of the country to be collected and disbursed in gold or silver. That feature is not, nor ever has been enforced. From the very day of the passage of that act, to the present time, customs have been paid in bank paper, and disbursements have been made in a great measure, in bank paper. The very provision that the Whigs warned most against, has never been enforced."

During Mr. Polk's administration the law was strictly complied with. The revenues of the country were collected and disbursed in specie; so the Journal is wrong in saying it has never been in force. Under this Whig administration it may now be carried out; but if it is not strictly enforced every officer that neglects his duty in this particular, violates a plain provision of law. Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Corwin, and the Whig collectors may, and probably do, violate the law. They being Whigs the presumption is against them, which is fully sustained by the charge of the Journal, and which we shall not controvert. The Democrats, however, will soon be in power, when the laws will be strictly enforced, so that this objectionable feature to the sub-treasury, which the Whig administration, according to the evidence of Mr. Deffrees, disregards, will be again in full force. We should, however, like to see some evidence that Mr. Corwin authorizes the customs to be paid in bank paper. Such a palpable violation of law would subject him to impeachment and removal from office. We can hardly believe that he has authorized or recommended any such thing. But Mr. Deffrees, who professes to speak from the book, ought to know.

Salary of the Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

We regret to see that there is an effort to reduce the Salary of this officer. Competent teachers of the Deaf and Dumb, are very scarce and their services are in great demand. Our worthy and competent superintendent, could any where receive a higher salary than the one he now obtains. We are for economy, but not that kind of economy.

The Terre Haute cars made their first trip under the new arrangement, yesterday. The running time to this city, including stoppages, was four and a half hours. A number of citizens of the Prairie city came over on a pleasure trip. Among them we noticed W. E. McLean, editor of the Journal, and Judge Conrad, editor of Courier.

"Democratic Prudence" and Economy."

Under this caption the Vincennes Gazette has an article which demands some attention at our hands. The editor first charges that we have "sought to make the people believe that the Whigs alone are responsible for the State Debt," and that we have prevented the history of the Internal improvement system." It adds:

"Mr. Brown seems not to have been aware of this fact, or if so, he did not care. But in his last weekly issue he declares—'We have never asserted that the passage of the internal improvement bill, in 1836, was a party measure.' He adds, 'men of all parties voted for it, and after its adoption sustained it.' Again—'but we do maintain that the protraction and management of the system from its beginning to its disastrous downfall, was under the control and direction of Whigs.' There, reader, is about as flat a contradiction as can be crowded into two sentences. Democrats voted for the measure, advised its passage, and sustained it throughout, but the Whigs alone are responsible for its disastrous downfall! Cretan perfidy was not more despicable than such a mode of warfare; and when such means must be brought into requisition, it is precisely 'facie evidence' that something is rotten in their party."

Facts are facts, and epithets strung together in handsome sentences, and well rounded periods, will not change them. Many Democrats, influenced by local considerations, voted for the original internal improvement bill, and voted for the appropriations to carry on that system. When the bill became a law, and received the official sanction of Gov. Noble, if no further steps had been taken, it would have passed harmless in the office of the Secretary of State, and remained a dead letter on the statute book. But Gov. Noble, in pursuance of his duty, appointed a board of Internal Improvements and board of Fund Commissioners. The duty of the first was to superintend the prosecution of the works, and the latter, by the sale of State bonds, to procure the means. The board of Internal Improvements consisted of nine members—seven of these were Whigs and two Democrats. The Fund Commissioners, three in number, were all Whigs, and never, during any period of the progress of the system, was there ever a Democrat on that board.

Now, in the first place, the truth of history sustains us in the assertion that the decisions of the board of Internal Improvements, putting under contract the enormous and unprecedented amount of work, was controlled by the Whig majority on that board—seven to two. Again, our State bonds, without any authority of law, were sold by Whig Fund Commissioners, on credit. By this system Whig financiers the State lost nearly four millions of dollars. These are facts, which the Gazette call "throwing dust in the people's eyes," "flat contradictions," &c. If they are not true, the records will convict us of falsehood. Let them be consulted. "Perfidy," and such like epithets, will never convince an honest people. The editor again says:

"The cool, cunning perpetration of frauds in the disposition of State property and management of State concerns, is unrivalled and without parallel. Here is the true cause why so much smoke has been blown in the people's eyes about the mismanagement of State affairs several years ago."

Now, if the editor desires any evidence of the cool, cunning perpetration of fraud, in the management of our financial affairs, we refer him to the report of Gov. Noble, in relation to the conduct of certain Fund Commissioners. We shall not give names, unless they are called for, but it is sufficient for the public to know that they were Whigs. We assert that no Democrat was ever a Fund Commissioner, or sold a single State bond.

One further quotation from this article:

"Within the last few years, there have been FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS, absolutely squandered by 'Democratic Prudence and Economy,' to say nothing of the unwarranted extravagance of the Constitutional Convention, since the organization of the administration of Lieut. Gov. Dunning. Now, their organs, with execrable tears in their eyes, charge upon the Whigs an extravagance their leading men counselled and sustained!"

This is a round and sweeping charge, but is wholly unsubstantiated by any evidence, and we respectfully ask for the bill of particulars. Give us the items. The meaneast culprit cannot be convicted without evidence, nor can he be made to answer vague, uncertain and general charges. The case must be set forth with precision and certainty. Let this editor give the people the items which compose this enormous sum, and if the Democratic officers of State cannot satisfactorily account, let them be convicted. We ask that no Democrat be screened.—If he cannot stand the scrutiny of the most rigid investigation, let him fall.

Gov. Wright was the first to suggest a system of classification which, if it had been adopted, would have saved millions to the State. Failing in this, he next attempted to limit the amount annually to be expended, and voted against the extravagant appropriations. In the contest, in 1837, between David Wallace and John Dumont, for Governor, he voted for Dumont, solely on the ground that Dumont was in favor of classification and Wallace opposed to it. And any attempt, now, to show that Governor Wright was ever a system man will prove an utter failure.

WRIGHT HOWE, May 10, 1852.
(For the Daily State Sentinel.)

HON. WM. J. BROWN,
Editor State Sentinel:
Six.—In your paper of May 5, I find the following allusion to myself, which I am not disposed to pass by in silence:

"GREGG IN A TIGHT PLACE."
"Gregg endeavors to worm out his swindling transaction in relation to the following manner. After giving the history of his visit to Madison, and the result of that visit, he says:

"Some time after this, Mr. Wheeler, one of this Madison Committee, (and by the way, the chairman of the Committee on Accounts, a Democrat and a gentleman,) came to us, at our seat, and remarked that inasmuch as the Convention had treated our report rather cavalierly, he thought it nothing more than right that the Committee should charge something to cover ourselves. We told him that we should leave the matter altogether to the balance of the Committee, inasmuch as we were clearly entitled to mileage, and if they saw proper to make a reasonable charge, we were perfectly content. The matter passed out of our mind, until Mr. W. either handed us the Auditor's warrant on the Treasury for \$10, or our account certified by the President, or by himself as chairman of the Committee on accounts— which, we do not now remember, nor is it a matter of any consequence."

To show that this excuse is utterly frivolous, we need only refer to the Auditor's office, where the original account is to be found in the hand writing of Milton Gregg, and received by him in full. Scratch your head again, Milton. Hunt up some other excuse.

It becomes my duty to denounce the above statement of the Sentinel as wholly untrue. The account referred to is not in any hand-writing. It is in the hand-writing of AMEL L. WHEELER, Esq. It was made out and certified by him as chairman of the committee on accounts, and approved by the President before I ever saw it. If Mr. Brown desires any further information in regard to this matter, he can call on Mr. Wheeler, who is now in the city.

As an act of sheer justice to myself, I desire Mr. Brown to publish this note in his paper of to-morrow morning.

Very Respectfully,
MILTON GREGG.

We publish the above as an act of justice to Mr. Gregg. We never saw the original account, but from the information of others, who had assured us that the account was in the hand-writing of Mr. Gregg, we made the statement. In this, it seems, we were mistaken. But this is an immaterial point in the issue. The account charged the State of Indiana with money laid out and expended by Milton Gregg, when in the service of the State, when, in truth and in fact, no such expenses were incurred.

It is wholly immaterial who wrote the account. Milton Gregg in his own proper person carried it to the Auditor of State, demanded a warrant and with his own hand received the same. He uttered and published as true this account and obtained the money thereon. This is the issue. The man who passes a counterfeit note knowing it to be a counterfeit, cannot screen himself under the plea that he did not make it.

It is said that Kossuth will receive material aid to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, in Massachusetts.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1852.

Legislative Summary.

SENATE—Yesterday in the forenoon the following bills were passed: concerning the unlawful detention of lands and the recovery thereof—ayes 31, nos 5; to regulate electric telegraph companies—ayes 35, nos 1; touching vacancies in office and filling the same by appointment—ayes 36; regulating the election and duties of State Librarians—ayes 35; concerning the general fund and the expenditures chargeable thereon—ayes 28; providing for and regulating the relation of master and apprentice—ayes 32, nos 4; concerning the assignment of judgments and decrees—ayes 36, nos 1; for the organization of Insurance Companies, &c.—ayes 27, nos 7. The President laid before the Senate a report from the Law Reform commissioners, being the civil code. Bills on the second reading and messages of the House were under consideration.

In the afternoon the consideration of messages from the House, and bills on the second reading was resumed. The report of the Law Reform Commissioners was taken up and occupied the time till adjournment.

HOUSE—Petitions were presented by Messrs. Porter, Brady and Carpenter. Reports were made from committees by Messrs. Huffstetter, Sumner, Levison and Owen. Bills were introduced by Messrs. Smith of S., and Crim. A bill for the regulation of the Penitentiary; passed—ayes 73, nos 4. A bill concerning saline lands; passed without opposition. A bill fixing the per diem and mileage of the members of the General Assembly; passed—ayes 71, nos 9. A bill prescribing the duties of Treasurer of State; passed without opposition. The Speaker laid before the House a report from the law commissioners, transmitting to the House the civil code. A bill providing for the election of Justices of the peace and defining their powers and duties in civil cases; passed—ayes 71, nos 9. A bill to prohibit negroes and mulattoes from coming into the State of Indiana, and for the registering of such as are entitled to reside therein and to prevent contracts with negroes and mulattoes not entitled to such residence; passed—ayes 61, nos 27.

In the afternoon reports were made from committees by Messrs. Bryant, Dobson, Owen, and Holman. A bill providing for the election and presenting the duties of the Clerk of the Supreme Court; passed—ayes 85, nos none. A bill providing for the appointment and prescribing the duties and liabilities of deputies of certain officers; passed—ayes 83, nos none. A bill prescribing the manner of compelling officers to give new bonds and additional sureties; passed—ayes 80, nos 1. A bill providing for the appointment of a sheriff of the Supreme Court and prescribing some of his duties and fees; passed—ayes 77, nos 1. A bill to regulate the toll of grist mills and prescribing certain duties of millers; passed—ayes 67, nos 11. A bill regarding the surrender of the public works of the State; passed—ayes 51, nos 26. A bill transferring the duties of county agents to county auditors; passed—ayes 67, nos 13. Mr. Ray introduced a bill to give validity to certain contracts. Several bills were read a second time in committee of the whole and ordered to be engrossed.

Lieut. Gov. Lane.

The crank crazed Editor of the Rising Sun Republican, has an unprovoked attack on Col. Lane, the President of the Senate; charging him with absencing himself from his duties, and attributing improper motives for that absence. Col. Lane has been called home on several occasions, since the commencement of the session, it is true, but it will be remembered that his presence is not so necessary as a Senator. He has no vote except when the Senate is tied and cannot originate any business or even make a motion. Judge Hall, who, when he was Lieutenant Governor absented himself during one whole session, and indeed during his whole term of office, he was present but a small portion of time. He was a Whig and no one complained. Joseph G. Marshall, the Senator from Jefferson county, and the idol of the Whig party in Indiana, has been absent near half the session, yet there has been no complaint. We make none. The pay allowed a Senator would not justify Mr. Marshall, in abandoning his courts and neglecting his business. But because Col. Lane has found it necessary to be absent for a few days, the whole pack starts in full cry at his heels. The Rising Sun man sounds the horn, and the Ripley county whig curtails his Pilgrims Progress to give place to the echo.

The adoption or rejection of the 13th Article of the Constitution is not now a question before the people. It is a matter of no consequence how Mr. McCarty voted. There were thousands of the very best men, Democrats and Whigs, that voted against the 13th article. They regarded it as too severe in its provisions, and contrary to what they deemed the true spirit of civilization and Christianity.—Indiana Journal.

Not a question now before the people. This sounds well coming from a man who insists that Gov. Wright should be defeated because he voted for the "calf bill" in 1837. Oh! no Mr. Deffrees. There is no statute of limitations in politics. Mr. McCarty thinks this provision too severe and contrary to the true spirit of civilization and christianity. Then it would be in accordance with the true spirit of christianity and civilization for Mr. McCarty, should be Governor, to remit every fine imposed for the violation of this law. He will certainly not enforce a law which he believes is in violation of christianity and the first principles of civilization. Perhaps Mr. McCarty honestly thinks that civilization and christianity cannot be perfected without a large admixture of free negroes; but the people think differently and will vote differently. Mark that.

Johnston & Co's Circus.

Which performed in this place on the 1st inst., will exhibit at the following places:—Lebanon, Wednesday, May 26th; Eagle Village, Thursday, May 27th; Noblesville, Friday, May 28th; Andersontown, Saturday, May 29th; and Muncie, Monday, May 31st.

This Company is one among the best that ever visited Indiana.

A printing office sent out to the Mormon country by Senator Douglas, has been delivered up to Governor Young, and is sounding the trumpet of the Latter Day Saints.—Indiana Journal.

So far as Judge Douglas is concerned it is untrue. A. W. Babbitt, the delegate from Utah, purchased and sent out the press to Gov. Young.

Words come up from every quarter that one term will do for Joseph, and that Nicholas McCarty is the people's choice.—Noblesville Whig.

All vanity—Deffrees sent up the word on his new telegraph, and there is no confidence to be placed in it. Whigs don't bet on any such information.

Hon. R. Barnwell Rhett of South Carolina, has resigned his seat in the United States Senate. Mr. Rhett is a practical disunionist. His State having decided against his views, he resigned. His place will be filled by a Union Democrat.

We are requested to say that Messrs. Wright and McCarty, candidates for Governor, will address the people of Delaware county, at Muncie, on Wednesday, the 19th inst.

Six patients have been admitted into the Indiana Insane Hospital, within the past month, whose insanity has been produced by the spirit rappings.—State Sentinel.

Pray, Mr. Sentinel, was MILTON GREGG among the number?—N. W. Gazette.

He was not. Under the rules of the institution he cannot be admitted as his madness is incurable.

The Tea business is rapidly increasing, and it is important that Wholesale and Retail Dealers should know where to make the most advantageous purchases.

Moore & Chester, corner of Seventh and Walnut