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INDIANA STATE SENTINEL:

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AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher.

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THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1852.

Legislative Summary.

SENATE.—Yesterday, in the forenoon, petitions were presented by Messrs. Niblack, Saffer, and Henton. The bill in relation to the inspectors of beef, salt, pork, flour, tobacco, and hay, failed on the question of its passage—ayes 22, noes 17. The bill supplementary to the general railroad law, (prohibiting the tapping or crossing of the Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis Railroad in the county of Dearborn, except within the corporate limits of Lawrenceburg,) also failed on its passage—ayes 18, noes 17. The bill providing for a State board of equalization was under discussion most of the time, the vote refusing to engross it having been reconsidered.

In the afternoon the consideration of the bill equalizing the assessment for taxation of the real property of the State was resumed, and occupied nearly all the afternoon. The bill was ordered to be engrossed—ayes 25, noes 15. A number of reports from select committees was received and considered.

HOUSE.—Temperance petitions were presented by Messrs. Carpenter and McDonald. Reports were made from committees by Messrs. Holman, Leviston, Stover, and Owen. Mr. Behm introduced a bill to increase the capital stock of railroad companies. A bill authorizing plank, coal and other roads to construct railroads, failed for want of a constitutional majority—ayes 33, noes 35. A bill defining the boundaries of the counties of this State, and a bill regulating the duties of the Secretary of State, passed without opposition. A bill regulating interest on money, passed—ayes 52, noes 33. This bill fixes the rate of interest at six per cent.

The Hall of the House, on the suggestion of the Speaker, was unanimously granted to Prof. Gardner, the New England soap man, in which to deliver an address on his favorite theme on to-morrow evening.

The principal portion of the afternoon was occupied in discussing the propriety of taxing the Wabash and Erie canal. A bill to establish and regulate ferries, passed—ayes 72, noes 5. A bill providing for the election of the clerks of the circuit courts, and prescribing some of their duties, passed—ayes 62, noes 6. A bill providing for the election of county sheriffs and prescribing some of their duties, passed—ayes 67, noes 3. Mr. Cockrum introduced a bill relative to navigable water courses and the enjoyment thereof.

Cowardly.

It seems that Milton Gregg, laboring under the burnings of a guilty conscience, in his recent visit to this place, was terribly alarmed for fear he might receive that personal chastisement which he so richly merited. Only hear what his brother Whig editor, Mr. Woollen of the Madison Banner, who came up as a sort of guard for his afflicted and terror stricken brother, says:

"Mr. Gregg, of the New Albany Tribune, came a passenger on the cars with me. He has so incensed Robert Dale Owen, George W. Carr, William H. English, William J. Brown, *et. al.*, by his expose of their delinquencies, that he thought it prudent to place himself under *my protection;* and accordingly, I took him to the *Wright House*, and bespoke quarters for him. So long as he remains in my keeping, he has nothing to fear from the two ex-members of Congress—the ex-speaker and present speaker of the House."

The wicked flee where no man pursueth.

☞We understand that Gov. WRIGHT is preparing himself to show that we favored the sale of the State's interest in the Madison railroad, alledging a future depreciation of its profits as a reason. So we did—but we did not say that such depreciation would take place until the completion of the road to Cincinnati by Lawrenceburg, which will be two years yet! We never favored the sale of the *stock* in that road, (the State's interest being a different matter,) especially at a time when it was dividing fifteen per cent.—*Indiana Journal.*

The Lawrenceburgh road will be finished next year: then, according to your own showing, the stock will be worthless. Hold on like Milton Stapp did to the Washington county bank paper till the bank failed. This would be Whig financiering.

How the Diggers do it.

The following paragraph, extracted from a letter from San Francisco to the Newport *News*, seems as incredible as anything in the Arabian Nights, or Gulliver:

"Two common looking persons entered the hotel this morning, just from the mines—a man and his wife. The male individual looked, for all the world, like a day-laborer, and the female bore the closest resemblance to an Irish scullion. She wore coarse, vulgar brogans, to her girdle was attached a gold watch and chain valued at least at two hundred dollars. The husband left the hotel for half an hour, and returned with a receipt for one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, the value of the dust which he had just consigned for transportation to New York. The sum had been gained by digging; the husband dug while the wife washed, assisted by her little son, aged ten years."

Gen. Houston.

The Philadelphia Ledger says:—"Since Gen. Houston's return to Washington, his friends have redoubled their exertions in his behalf, asserting that, if the Democratic Convention nominate him, the success of the party is certain. The friends of the Maine law in the Northern States, without distinction of party, being strongly in favor of such a nomination, while but few of the Democrats would fail to support him zealously. They now count him stronger than General Cass."

☞The Post Master General has established the following Post Offices in Indiana: Glenn's Valley, Johnson county, Franklin Hardin, P. M.; Salem Centre, Steuben county, David Wissel, P. M. The name of the Post Office at Herod, Bartholomew county, has been changed to Taylorsville; Taylorsville, Clinton county, changed to Annis.

☞Dillard C. Donnohue, Whig, is elected Representative from Putnam county, in the place of B. Glazebrook, deceased.

☞New Jersey Democratic Convention have expressed their preference for Gen. Cass.

☞Mr. Clay's health is no worse. He may live several weeks.

☞Bishop Hamlin of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has resigned, in consequence of ill health.

The 37th Chapter 2d Chronicles.

The following rather spicy "Chapter of Chronicles," we find in a late number of the Louisville Democrat. Our readers will recognize in the "Young Man" the present Speaker of the House of Representatives. The article will be more particularly appreciated, by those having a knowledge of the parties.

THE 37TH CHAPTER 2D CHRONICLES

The Civil Wars in the 8th Month of the Year 1851, in the County that is called Scott, Ia.

1. And it came to pass in those days that the people were divided in two great parties, and each party gave to themselves a name of distinction such as pleased them.

2. And the one party gave to themselves the name *whigs*, and the other party gave themselves the name *democrats*.

3. Now, it came to pass that the rulers were to be chosen from among the people, to assemble among the councils of the nation; and the democrats chose a young man of sprightly appearance, eloquent in speech and accomplished in manners—the only son of a distinguished man of his party.

4. And it came to pass the whigs were greatly troubled, and said one to another, what shall we do to defeat this young man? And the wise men of their party assembled together, and counselled one with another what they should do.

5. And Thomas rose up from among them and said, Ye whigs of Scott, hearken unto me; we know that this young man will be hard to defeat, and we have but one man in all our ranks that can withstand this young man, and I know that he is able to defeat him. And they all looked one upon another, saying, Who can this man be?

6. And Thomas said, It is Aaron, the preist; he is an eloquent man, and his priesthood will enable him to succeed; besides, he is a man of as many tricks as the other can be. And this saying pleased the whigs well.

7. And they called Aaron the priest unto them, and said unto him, Hail! thou highly favored of the whigs; and gave him his charge, saying, You are now chosen by this great multitude to a work that will fix your station high in life; honor and profit await you. Now, go you among the people, and say unto them that "I have been chosen and sent unto you in honor of the great whig party, to represent you in the councils of the nation;" and say unto them, "I know that you are a people greatly oppressed, and I feel your oppression; your taxes and others things are likely to oppress you more;" and, per-adventure, some democrat will hear you and give you his support.

8. So Aaron the priest took their counsel and journeyed forth among the people, stopping at every house, without distinction of party, and saying, I want to be one in the councils of this great nation; I have seen your afflictions; I have heard your groanings, and I want to go and deliver you.

9. But this all seemed an idle tale to the people, and they would say one to another, His priesthood would be better received at home. And he cared not for these sayings, but passed on, claiming the votes of the people.

10. And it came to pass, on the fourth day of the eighth month, (August,) that all the people assembled together, even the two great parties, and the young man and Aaron the priest were among the people, for the purpose of choosing one ruler for this great multitude; and they were divided, some for the young man and some for Aaron the priest.

11. So at noonday the whigs, seeing the young man getting votes to the end, the priest was neglected. The whigs then assembeled together in small parcels, saying one to another, I greatly fear our priest is lost; nevertheless, we will do all that we can.

12. And Thomas said, I know all the whigs have not assembled, and now I will leave James and William, John and Michael, Nelson and Thomas,* the less among the multitude, and I will depart into the country in quest of more voters. And so he rose and mounted his beast, journeying forth into the country, seeking to find more voters, for Aaron the priest was greatly in danger of loosing the station promised him by the whigs.

13. So as Thomas journeyed forth, he came near where Samuel was deeply deposited in the bowls of the earth,† and he cried with a loud voice, Samuel, come forth! and immediately he arose and followed him; and Thomas said unto Samuel, Our priest is in danger of being set at nought by the people; our craft is in danger; arise, I pray thee, mount one of my beasts, and come up to the help of the whigs against the mighty.

14. And Samuel immediately mounted the beast, and they went their way, journeying towards Vienna. And as they journeyed forth, Thomas said unto Samuel, Go straightway to Vienna; salute no man by the way; turn not to the right nor to the left, for there are many lying in wait to deceive, and you will many "to heres" and "to theres" go not after them, for they will surely turn away your heart, as they did in the days of Monroe, your kinsman. But go ye straightway into the city, and at a window you will see a man in light apparel standing, bearing in his hand a quantity of tickets; he will tell you in that hour what you shall do; hear you him.

15. And Samuel went forth as commanded, and as he came to the city, the multitude came running together greatly wondering, crying in every corner of the city, The Witch of Endor has raised Samuel; and fear fell on all that place, so that there was silence for the space of half an hour.

16. And as Samuel came up, the multitude supposed that he had been dead about four days; but he obtained his ticket and deposited it in the ticket box for the priest, and went his way.

17. So when the tickets were all counted, it was found that the young man was chosen ruler of the people by a large majority. So then the priest and his party assembled together and mourned, saying one to another, Vice is taken for virtue, and mirth for monkish sadness; so they all departed and went their way.

In '51 the Whigs of Scott
They threatened much, but did it not;
They said that Aaron Burr should beat
Our English boy and him defeat.

What was the word when it was tried,
Altho' the priest was cut and dried;
The polls were closed, the votes did say
About his home the priest should stay.

A mourning time among the whigs,
They sung no songs nor danced no jigs;
But took their beds in sad surprise,
And feared they never more would rise.

*A son-in-law of Aaron the priest.
†He was digging a well.

THE SPECIE MOVEMENT.—The amount of gold deposited in the United States Mint during the month of April has been $3,070,000. The official statement will vary but little from this amount. During this period the entire shipments of specie from this country to Europe have been only eight thousand dollars, while the receipts of coin from abroad have amounted to probably a couple of hundred thousand dollars. It will be remembered that on the 1st inst. we estimated the excess of our recent receipts of gold over our exports at about $6,800,000. If we add to this the result of the April movement of specie, we shall have a total excess of $10,070,000. The flow of specie from Europe is just setting in, and coming with the increased receipts anticipated after the close of the rainy season in California, we shall probably soon have a greater amount of the precious metals in the country than was ever before known.—*Phil. Bulletin, April* 30.

INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEFONTAINE RAILROAD.—The fourth annual report of the President of this road was laid before the Directors, now in session in this city, on yesterday.

This Report presents the affairs of the Company in a very prosperous condition.

The credit side of the account of the Company stands $1,306,054
The debtor side, ... 1,077,558
$228,496

From a table in the appendix, there will be, when completed, 1,222 miles of Railroad, connecting with this road at Indianapolis, and 987 miles at Union.

The President is confident that the road will be completed to Union, at the Ohio State line, by the first of next December.—*Indiana Journal.*

☞Hon. G. P. Richardson has been appointed Senator in Congress, from South Carolina, in the place of R. Barnwell Rhett, resigned.

☞Two million of gold dust was received at the U. S. Mint, for coinage, during last week.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1852.

Legislative Summary.

SENATE.—In the forenoon, yesterday, petitions were presented by Messrs. Slack and Holloway. Reports were received from select committees. The following bills passed: concerning the partition of lands—ayes 38, noes 2; declaring what documents shall be printed with the Revised Statutes—ayes 34, noes 4; in relation to commissions, certificates, and resignations of officers—ayes 40, noes 1; concerning the relation between landlord and tenant—ayes 39, noes 2; to create a new county out of the counties of Perry and Spencer—ayes 41. The bill equalizing the assessment for taxation of the real property of this State, failed on the question of its passage—ayes 18, noes 21. The joint resolution to authorize county auditors to purchase the right to use Stevens's tax rule, also failed—ayes 14, noes 24. The reading of the civil code occupied most of the time.

In the afternoon the reading of the revised civil code was resumed and occupied the greater part of the afternoon. Messages of the House and bills on the second reading were also under consideration.

HOUSE.—A petition was presented by Mr. Reynolds from the Auditor of Grant county, proposing numerous amendments to the school law. Reports were made from committees by Messrs. Dobson and Hicks. A bill defining the number and prescribing the powers and duties of constables, passed. The principal portion of the day was occupied in discussing the temperance law.

In the afternoon a bill to authorize and limit allowances by courts and boards; passed—ayes 77, noes 3. A bill concerning fugitives from justice; passed—ayes 76, noes none. A bill to provide for township elections; passed—ayes 75, noes 1. A bill providing for the assessment and taxation of railroads, turnpike, and coal roads, and canal and slack-water improvements, in the counties through which said improvements pass, was lost on its third reading—ayes 38, noes 44. A bill in relation to county auditors; passed—ayes 76, noes none.

How Very Kind.

We copy, with a very slight verbat alteration, the following extract from an article found in a late number of the State Sentinel. How must Mr. Brown's democratic friends on this committee appreciate his kindness:

"Now, I object to making out this committee as petty-larceny thieves. It was *ten dollars* they took out of the Treasury and not *five dollars*. Here is a copy of their account as now on file in the Auditor's office in their own hand writing. It will be remembered they were not charged any fare on the railroad.

The State of Indiana.

To Amzi L. Wheeler, Dr.
To Railroad fare to Madison and back, ... $5 00
To traveling expenses, besides fare, ... 5,00
$10,00
JUSTICE.

Indianapolis, May 4.

A similar account was filed by the balance of the committee—and it may not be amiss to remark that Mr. Wheeler was the *democratic* chairman of the committee on accounts.—*New Albany Tribune.*

This was the amount expended by Mr. Wheeler. He paid his fare on the Railroad and his bill at the Hotel, and the State refunded the money; but Gregg's case was different. He paid no fare, nor Hotel bill. He charged the State for money paid out when none was actually paid by him; and then was too lazy to write his own account, and had to get another to do it for him. Worse and worse—deeper and deeper.

A HARD HIT.—The New York *Express* (Whig) of Thursday last, said:

The high prices of beef, veal, mutton, butter, potatoes and other such necessaries of life, not only in this great metropolis, but in other cities on the Atlantic, indicate something wrong in the mode of providing for the markets, or the forwarding of things to market.

Be the cause of high prices, however, what they may, if the causes be good, more farmers are needed than we have. Agriculture, prices tell us, is underdone, and other things are overdone. There are not enough raisers of food properly to supply the devourers.

To that the *Sun* of Friday made the following pointed answer:

"Yet the *Express* is one of those papers that counsel Congress to increase the tariff so that a larger proportion of the people may be withdrawn from agriculture to be employed in manufacturing."

Salaries in Ohio.

The following salaries have been fixed by an act of the General Assembly of Ohio:

Governor per annum	$1,800
Lt. Governor per day during the session	5
Supreme Judges, each, per annum	1,700
Common Pleas Judges, each, per annum	1,500
Auditor of State, per annum	1,600
Secretary of State, per annum	1,400
Treasurer of State, per annum	1,500
State Librarian, per annum	600

Board of Public Works, each $1,500 per annum, and no other expenses.

Attorney General, $1.000 per annum, and 8 per cent. on all collections up to the sum of $1,400.

☞The Whigs are like a cowardly, timid boy, afraid of ghosts. He sings when he goes through the dark woods, of a night, to keep his spirits up. The Richmond Palladium does the same.

NIC. McCARTY'S prospects in this part of the State are very encouraging. We want to try an old farmer for Governor. It is thought he will make a good one—being capable and strictly honest.

"Old Farmer!" A man that never ploughed a furrow in Indiana. The old farmers can't be fooled with such slang.

☞The Richmond Palladium (Whig) referring to the election of Governor, says, "*Two terms in that office is enough for any man—so we have concluded to let Governor Wright return to private life.*" Two terms is all we claim. At the end of Governor Wright's second term let him retire. In this, for once, we agree with the Palladium.

Land Warrants.

Thompson's New York *Bank Note Reporter*, of the 1st, says:

Land Warrants have come in so rapidly within a few days that the market is overstocked, and I am obliged to lower the quotations. I am now paying $120 for the 160 acre warrants, $65 for the 80 acre warrants, $32 50 for the 40 acre warrants.

☞Parson Brownlow, of the Jonesboro, Tenn., Whig organ, keeps putting his apostolic blows and knocks into Gen. Scott. In a late number of his paper he says:

"We shall deem it a duty we owe to the country, to support—as a choice of evils—any two men who can defeat Scott and Jones, provided the Whig party are corrupt and reckless enough to thurst them forward as candidates."

☞Isaac Tousey, Democrat, has been nominated, and and was no doubt elected on yesterday, to the United States Senate from Connecticut. He was a member of Mr. Polk's cabinet.

TEHAUNTEPEC.—It is stated that Senor Lanasser, the new Minister to the United States, embarked at Vera Cruz for Mobile on the 15th of April, provided with full instructions for the final settlement of the Tehauntepec difficulty.

The Covington Affray.

We copy the following additional particulars of this unfortunate occurrence from the Lafayette Journal:

From private letters and a conversation with a citizen of Covington we have some additional particulars of interest. To all inquiries as to the cause of the difficulty, its origin, &c., Captain Duncan invariably replied "Nothing, it was nothing," and seemed determined not to reveal anything that would afford additional evidence against Mr. Hannegan. It is said that a short time before he died he observed that he, himself, was to blame. It is thought by some that he made private declarations as to the whole matter, but if so they have not yet been made public. He died, after suffering the most intense pain, calm and composed at 12 o'clock, on Saturday last, fully and freely forgiving Mr. Hannegan. Immediately after the occurrence, Captain Duncan requested the Masonic fraternity, of which both he and Mr. Hannegan were members, to take him in charge. They did so, and he was buried with the honors of that order on yesterday (Sabbath) afternoon. The funeral took place from Mr. Hannegan's residence, where Capt. Duncan died. The latter was the only living brother of Mrs. Hannegan, who still lives, the object of universal pity. The anguish of Mr. Hannegan's mind is said to be most intense and excruciating. The consequences of his rash act have driven him to a state closely bordering on insanity. Captain Duncan was a member of his family, highly esteemed by all who knew him. He had resided in Covington but about two years, as a merchant, and had gained the good-will and friendship of the entire community by his universal affability and gentlemanly demeanor. He formerly was a citizen of Newark, O., and commanded the only company of mounted riflemen from Ohio in the Mexican war. His bravery and courage were undoubted, and many of his old acquaintances will hear of his death with the most poignant grief, the deepest sorrow. He leaves no family, never having been married. His age was about forty. At the time of his death he seemed to be in the prime of life—was hearty, hale, and of fine commanding personal appearance.

But he is gone. Covington has lost one of its best citizens, and its most prominent family has been buried in a woe, the tide of which time can never roll back. No steps have been as yet taken for the arrest of Mr. Hannegan. The entire community, although highly excited, deeply sympathize with him in his loss, the consequence of his own act. Momentary passion and the influence of liquor are generally supposed, there, to be the cause of the whole calamity.

The Cuba of the Pacific.

The last mail from California brought intelligence from the Sandwich Islands as late as the 18th of February. The cession of the Islands to the United States, or, the establishment of a Republic, are taking strong hold upon the public mind. King Kamehama III. is very friendly to Americans, and has been frequently heard to express his desire to resign the crown and retire from the annoyances of public life; but unfortunately he is a mere puppet in the hands of his ministers, and though heartily disgusted with everything connected with his office, is wanting in moral courage to throw off their iron yoke. He is in fact, entirely dependent upon his servants for money to pay his expenses and support him in his opposition to the movements of the factions.

A letter from an intelligent gentleman living at the Capital, Honolulu, expresses the opinion that the project of a change of government will certainly and very soon take place. A number of American gentlemen among whom is Samuel Brennan, Esq., of San Francisco, have, within the last few months, made extensive purchases of land with a view to the anticipated change in the form of government, and the raising of tobacco, sugar, coffee, &c., for the supply of California, and the Pacific coast. The feeling seems to be quite general that the republic will be declared by the king himself, and that the ministers will be compelled to submit. In proof of this, Dr. Judd has recently—reversing the policy of the British Government—issued proposals to several planters to loan them the government funds at three per cent per month, and take mortgages on their estates as security; and in a note addressed to one of the most prominent planters, he expresses the conviction that the discontented condition of the people renders a change inevitable.

The island will support a population of several millions, and their climate and geographical position are of the first rank and importance. The industry, enterprise and refinement of the Anglo-Saxon race are alone wanted to render them the garden of the world, as they now are of the Pacific. A large emigration from California is looked for shortly, and we need not be surprised to hear, in a few months, that the republic of the Sandwich Islands is a "fixed fact."—*Cin. Enquirer.*

Gen. Scott and the Compromise.

The Whig press that favors the compromise assert that Gen. Scott is pledged to that measure, and to prove this, points to divers persons who are alleged to have heard Gen. Cass express himself upon this matter. Lately a member of Congress has written a long letter to the Republic, to show that the hero of Lundy's Lane is, and always has been, a firm supporter of the measures of adjustment.

Now, is seems to us, that this is the veriest piece of knavery ever perpetrated. Instead of Gen. Scott himself declaring his opinions upon this subject of the compromise, he leaves that matter to divers newspaper scribblers, who write to suit what they think is best, and after all leave the people in the dark as to the real opinions entertained by this most prominent Whig candidate for the Presidency. Why does not the General, if he be such a good compromise man, boldly come out upon this subject, and avow himself, over his own signature, a friend and supporter of those measures? Is there a man who doubts that Scott would swear if it become necessary, that he was never committed upon this subject? There is not an abolition or freesoil man who has any fears upon this subject, for they know that Scott has always been tinctured with their principles, and, like the south by Gen. Taylor, they are willing to trust him.

How is it with the prominent men of the Democratic party? Every one of them are known to to be committed upon the compromise measures. At the first intimation that Gen. Butler was hostile to them, that gallant General ever honest in political as well as military warfare, denied the imputation indignantly, and that over his own signature, and without the aid of newspaper letter-writers.

And yet, though this is the history of the two parties in regard to this matter, we are charged by certain Whig editors, with never being candid in our actions! No man makes such an assertion, believing in his heart at the same time that it is true. The history of the past, teeming with facts and figures that will not lie, is too plain for any person to be mistaken in this matter. That history proves that while the Whig party have never succeeded but by sacrificing principle at the shrine of interest—but by covering with the mask of deceit the non-committalism and ignorance of their candidates, for the sake of *availability*—the Democratic party has always had its principles well defined and its platform well laid down.—*Madisonian.*

Anno Domini 1852—Constitutions and the Maine Law.

The Constitution of the United States says that "No State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of a contract."

The Maine Law says that "All contracts made for the sale of wines, beer and cider, although the same may have been bargained for and imported under the authority of the United States, shall be null and void."

The Constitution of every State says that "All men shall be secure in their persons, houses, and papers, from unreasonable searches or seizures."

The Maine Law says that "On the private complaint of three 'voters'—however infamous in character—that any person, who is believed to have any 'spiritous liquors,' wine, beer, or cider, on his premises, intended for sale—no matter for what purpose—his house shall be searched from top to bottom, and if any such liquors are found there, they are to be seized and publicly destroyed."

The Constitution guarantees to all men the right of trial by jury.

The Maine law says that "such a jury shall not determine any case arising under its provisions"—and makes the mere fact of a juryman's having sold any kind of spiritous liquor—though he may have done so for the purpose of sickness or even the sacrament—positive evidence of his incapacity, and his willingness to perjure himself!"

ANNO DOMINO 1852—OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE 77! OF MAINE LAW 1!!—What a law for the high noon of the Nineteenth Century!—*Pennsylvanian.*

☞Ther prospect for apples is good.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1852.

Legislative Summary.

SENATE.—In the forenoon yesterday several reports were made from select committees. The following bills passed: to repeal an act for the relief of Michael Grannon—ayes 38; concerning the liens of mechanics and others—ayes 38; concerning the three per cent. fund—ayes 38; joint resolution on the subject of donating the public lands in the State to the State—ayes 38; in relation to the duties of treasurer of State—ayes 35, noes 2; concerning saline lands—ayes 36; for the regulation of the penitentiary—ayes 32, noes 4; concerning county prisons—ayes 29, noes 7; to organize the militia—ayes 28, noes 9. The following failed for want of a constitutional number of votes: joint resolution in relation to pleadings and practice in the U. S. courts—ayes 21, noes 17; fixing the per diem and mileage of the General Assembly—per diem, three dollars, mileage three dollars for every twenty-five miles on the most direct usually travelled route—ayes 23, noes 14. Bills on the second reading were under consideration.

In the afternoon, a number of bills were read the second time and disposed of.

HOUSE.—Petitions were presented by Messrs. Wilson, Hanna, Cowgill, and Behm. Reports were made from committees by Messrs. Holman, Dobson, Schoonover, and McConnell. The temperance bill, as reported by the committee, passed—ayes 56, noes 23. A bill providing for the appointment of notaries public; passed—ayes 63, noes 5. A bill defining who are persons of unsound mind, and providing for the appointment of guardians for such persons, &c., passed—ayes 78, noes none. A bill prescribing the duties of Governor, passed—ayes 72, noes 1. A bill fixing the rate of toll on the Wabash and Erie canal was indefinitely postponed on the motion of Mr. Nelson. On motion of Nr. Holman, the civil code reported to the House by the Law Commissioners was referred to a select committee of two from each judicial district. Senate joint resolution asking Congress for a grant of land for the endowment of a Normal school for the education of females, passed—ayes 65, noes 5. A bill to provide for the election of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, passed without opposition. A bill to amend the third section of an act to incorporate the White River Navigation Company, passed—ayes 57, noes 11. A bill prescribing certain misdemeanors punishable only by justices of the peace, passed—ayes 69, noes 1. A bill prescribing the powers and duties of coroners, passed—ayes 70, noes none.

The entire afternoon was occupied in discussing the propriety of consolidating the township library fund.

Sale of the Bonds Again.

The Journal tries to worm out of its inconsistent charges against Gov. Wright, for directing the Auditor of State to sell the stock of the State in the Madison road, by asserting that the dividend in the stock would be fifteen per cent.; and then with an air of triumph exclaims:

"Looking at this transaction in the most favorable light, and $3,561 was lost to the State by the Governor's act, and in no way can he twist out of it."

This loss is the amount of dividends which the State would have received if the sale had been postponed for two years. Yet, at the same time, the Journal admits "that when the direct road to Cincinnati, and the other rival roads are completed, the stock in the Madison road will be of '*very little value.*'" But he says "this event has not yet taken place, nor will it for at least two years to come. Until then, the Madison road will do a far greater business than it has ever before done, and will pay fifteen per cent. profit."

The whig policy would have been to hold on to this stock for two years, and receive, according to the Journal's calculations, $3,561, and then to dispose of the interest when it would be of "*very little value.*" Gov. Wright chose to sell the stock when the price was up in the markets, and received sixty thousand dollars for it in the out-standing bonds of the State. This is the difference in the two plans, and about the same difference which has marked the financial policy of the Whig and Democratic parties in managing the affairs of State. Freemen of Indiana, choose ye which system you will support.

☞The Madison and Indianapolis Railroad is now doing a heavy business. This has been greatly augmented by the completion of the Terre Haute and the rapid extension of the Bellefontaine roads. The heavy mail is daily brought up and despatched for the west—what a change! In 1822 there was no mail communication between this place and Madison. During the session of the Legislature the people employed a private mail to bring the news from Vernon where there was a mail communication with Corydon.

The Indianapolis Gazette of the 30th of November, contains the following notice:

"The citizens of Indianapolis, and vicinity, are requested to attend a meeting at Mr. Carter's tavern on Monday evening next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of having a weekly communication with Vernon, Indiana, during the session of the Legislature. The carrier from the above mentioned place, will deliver the mail weekly for a reasonable compensation."

A Mare's Nest.

Some Whig of great legal learning, and capable of drawing fine distinctions, has discovered that, if Gov. Wright should be elected, he cannot serve out his full term, because the Constitution restricts the service to four years. This discovery is paraded forth in the Journal. The present Constitution has reference, only, to officers elected under its provisions. Office held under the old Constitution is not taken into consideration. But should the Whigs, by the cry of no party and the aid of a few Democrats, elect their Whig Judges, they might, by some forced construction, oust the Governor. This they would try as the only hope of getting a Whig Governor. The people will never elect one.

☞The Editor of the Bloomington Gazette, instead of answering our article in relation to the election of Judges, changes the issue and indulges in a tirade of abuse. Now we propose a compromise. If he will just support the Democratic ticket, nominated by the February Convention, he may abuse us to his heart's content, and we shall not retaliate. We are ready to yield this much for the sake of harmony. His abuse of us will be harmless. His opposition to the ticket may not be. Come, Mr. Hughes, this is a fair proposition.

☞The following are the receipts of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad for the months of April, 1851 and 1852, respectively:

Receipts for April 1852	$43,451 92
Corresponding month in 1851	25.150 17
Excess	$18,301 75

☞"Doctor," said a man to a physician, "my daughter had a fit this morning, and continued for half an hour without knowledge or understanding."

"Oh," replied the doctor, "never mind that, many people continue so all their lives."

Biography of Gen. Lane.

We have received a pamphlet copy of this publication. It is a brief but well written history of the life of this distinguished man, who is the favorite of Indiana for the Presidency. The following is the dedication:

To the Delegates to the National Convention of the Democratic Party, About to assemble in Baltimore, June, 1852, and to the Democracy at large of the United States, the following brief Biography of Joseph Lane, Brevet Major-General in the late War with Mexico, Late Governor of Oregon Territory, and now Representing said Territory in Congress—is respectfully Dedicated. BY WESTERN.

This hastily-written publication is made not to urge Governor Lane as a candidate for nomination for the Presidency, in despite, and to the detriment, of the claims of other prominent men, but merely to furnish the party with some account of the man who has earned the enviable distinction of being the "first choice" of the Democracy of Indiana.

Should the Convention not be able to unite upon some other of the prominent candidates, possibly they may find in these memoirs enough to justify them in coming to the same conclusion to which Indiana has arrived, namely, "That he is eminently a man of the times, and *the* man for the times."

The State of Indiana stands foremost in the Union for her nationality—she is entitled at least to have the Democracy made acquainted with her favorite son. She endorses him, and she is a good judge of men and principles.

Governor Lane comes up fresh from the great and pure fountain—the PEOPLE. He is identified with every class—has risen by his own exertions through every grade of useful toil; and now stands pre-eminent among the highest in the land, as one who, soon as opportunity offered, showed the "ring of true metal." He is indeed a fitting and noble commentary on the freedom of our institutions.

The perusal of his memoirs may force upon the reader, as their compilation has upon the author, the conviction of a resemblance in character to General Jackson. The same intrepidity of soul, patriotism, and firm resolve, that actuated General Jackson, has been manifest throughout General Lane's career. He is such a man, Indiana thinks, as, placed where he may, will fill the measure of his countrymen's expectations. As far as she has tried him such has been the result.

His indomitable courage and energy in the field and best of practical common sense in civil life, are associated with a modesty which seeks to hide his merit, rather than, by doing himself justice, exhibit an appearance of proclaiming it. Hence he is not as well known as his services and worth should have made him.

Should the Convention nominate him, and he be elected to the Presidency, it will be found (as is confidently anticipated from his past life) that with him we shall have an honest, economical, and *American* administration, especially true to our own country in its *foreign policy.*

Mere diplomacy will be set aside—the tinsel and trickery of courts and courtiers will be at a discount—the Goverement will be brought back to economy—sinecures and favoritism will be abolished, and in the place of these THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE will restore our institutions to the paths from which we are fast departing, and make every official of the Government responsible for the faithful performance of his duties.

Those who know, say such may reasonably be expected from the CINCINNATUS OF INDIANA.

We have not room for this entire publication, but add the following:

MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH LANE, the subject of this memoir, is descended from revolutionary parents. His father, John Lane, and his mother, Elizabeth Street, were natives of North Carolina, and no two names of private and unpretending citizens will be found longer enrolled and doing better duty among the patriots of the Revolution than those of Lane and Street.

Joseph, the second child, was born in North Carolina in 1801. In 1804 the family emigrated to Kentucky, and settled in Henderson county, where General Lane was educated. At an early age he commenced life on his own account, in the employment of Nathaniel Hart, clerk of the county court, and of the subsequently celebrated John J. Audubon. He divided his attention between selling goods in the store and writing in the clerk's office.

He was advantageously situated in youth to imbibe lessons of patriotism, as many of his elders had participated in the struggles of the Revolution, and from them he heard many tales of British atrocity, well calculated to awaken that burning patriotism, which nerves his arm and steels his soul, whenever his country has wrongs to redress. In 1821 he married, and settled on the banks of the Ohio, in Vanderburg county, Indiana, where his family continue to reside. As a neighbor and man of enlarged hospitality, Joseph Lane has had no superior. His position on the Ohio put the last quality to trying tests. Near his dwelling the river has a bar, which never fails at low water to collect small fleet of boats detained by this obstruction. A general invitation was ever extended, to one and all, to come to his farm and help themselves to provisions or whatever else he had. Never would he consent to receive remuneration, though hundreds have partaken of his store. Any boatman on the river felt himself at liberty to take any of his boats, for temporary use, without asking. Such was Joseph Lane in his homestead. Acquaintance with river life made him a good pilot of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; as such he is acknowledged among the "River men," by whom he is universally respected.

As a citizen of Indiana, he divided his time in the discharge of his avocations of farmer and produce-dealer, and in representing his district in the State Legislature, until the Mexican war called him to the field of battle. In 1822, barely of legal age, he was elected to the State Legislature, in one or the other branch of which he continued, with slight intermission, to represent his district until called to more important trusts.

In politics General Lane is a Democrat of the Jefferson and Jackson school, and is thoroughly acquainted with the history and politics of his country. His retentive memory and quick, active intellect, enable him to turn to immediate and effective use the more important facts and incidents connected with our institutions.—Hence his argumentative illustrations are strong and forcible. He is, however, more a man of action than of words; more practical than theoretical; and presents himself to us with a mind formed rather by a study of things, than of their mere names. While some may be more elegant in diction, he is more eloquent in ratiocination, and eminently practical in life. He has written with his plough and sword, and spoken by his deeds.—Without the ornaments of rhetoric and literature, he is, nevertheless, a strong, nay, a powerful orator. His native powers of debate, and his intimate acquaintance with facts and records, have enabled him at all times, in political and presidential conflicts on the stump, to overwhelm the opponents of Democracy. He supported Jackson in 1824, '28 and 1832, Van Buren in 1836 and 1840, and Polk in 1844. In 1848 he had no opportunity to support General Cass, as he was on his route to Oregon, to assume the gubernatorial duties of that far-off and important Territory.

DO INDIANS SWEAR?—This is a curious question, and the answer by Mr. Schoolcraft should put the white man to the blush. This gentleman, who has for many years closely studied the characteristics of the race says:

"Many things the Indians may be accused of, but the practice of swearing they cannot, I have made many enquiries into the state of their vocabulary, and do not as yet find any word which is more bitter or reproachful than *match* and *ashemoosh*, which indicates simply bad dog. They have terms to indicate cheat, liar thief, murderer, coward, fool, lazyman, drunkard, babbler. But I have never heard of an imprecation or oath. The genius of the language does not seem to favor the formation of terms to be used in oaths or for purposes of profanity. It is the result of the observation of others as well as my own, to say that an Indian cannot curse."

QUICK TIME.—The steamer Eclipse made the quickest trip, from New Orleans on record. She left New Orleans on last Wednesday, the 5th and arrived at Louisville on Sunday night the 9th, making the run in *four days and eighteen hours!*

The steamer Reindeer left New Orleans on Tuesday evening, May 4th, and arrived at Louisville on Sunday morning. Her time out from port to port being four days, twenty hours forty five minutes.

☞Eleven boats were lost on the western rivers during the month of April, viz: Redstone, Glencoe, Col. King, Robert Rogers, Pocahontas, Chickasaw, Prairie City, Pontiac No. 2, Choctaw and Benson.