The Wabash Express

ROBERT N. HUDSON, Editor.

Terre-Haute:

WEDNESDAY.. November, 23, 1858

Editorial Correspondence.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 20, 1850.

This morning at 9 o'clock the members of the Legislature met in their separate halls, and proceeded to an organization of both Houses. In the Representatives' Hall, Jonathan W. Gordon, the Opposition caucus nominee, was elected Speaker, he receiving 50 votes, while his opponent, David Turpie, a Lecomptonite, received 43 votes. Dick Ryan was then put in nomination by the opposition, for Principal Clerk, and received 54 votes, while McFarlan, the Lecompton candidate, received only 44. G. A. Chapman, Opposition, received 50 votes for Assistant Clerk, and E. A. Campbell, Lecomptonite, 45 The Opposition Door Keeper was also elected; thus securing an Opposition triumph of from three to ten majority in the House.

In the Senate, James H. Vawter, anti-Lecompton Democrat, was elected Principal Secretary, and J. M. Tyner, Republican, Assistant. A. F. Shortridge, Republican, was elected Door Keeper, and John Osborn, A. L. D., Assistant. The opposition in this body voting all the time 25 votes, and the Lecomptonites 22.

Thus are the two Houses organized, and thus does it indicate a controling majority in joint convention.

It will be seen that the offices are divided between A. L. Democrats and Republicans, showing that the best feeling prevails between them, and that they will under reasonable circumstances remain united, and fight the Administration party until it is exterminated.

The selection of Mr. Gordon for Speaker is one proper to be made. He is a highly intellectual man, one of profound reading and extensive learning. He is a bold, independent, and self-reliant man, who by his own indomitable will and unconquerable determination, has made himself what he is. He is self-made and therefore not superficial—ambitious, and therefore not indolent—a gentleman, and hence universally popular. There is a bright future beckoning on J. W. Gordon.

All the other officers selected are peculiarly suited for the different positions, and in our opinion the Legislature is well officered and well *manned*.

The members are a fine looking body of men—rather superior in this respect to many of the Legislatures that have preceded this one, and among them, both in looks and position, I am glad to say our members have already taken an enviable stand.

If the organization to-day, is any indication of what the Opposition members will do, it will be but a short time until the Legislature will meet in Joint Convention and complete the elections from U. S. Senators down. Two or three of the anti-Lecompton Democrats have voted steadily with the Republicans, and it is generally thought they will continue to do so, and in the election of U. S. Senators, I have no doubt but they will—the start to-day is propitious of much good.

The opinion seems to be common that this session will last forty days, its full constitutional limit, and it will then only get the business in a proper shape to be completed by the regular session that will immediately convene. There is an immense amount of legislation to be done, and it must be done, and done well, and done constitutionally. The fate of the Opposition party in this State, hangs in a great measure suspended, on the action of the General Assembly, and it should have an eye to the responsibility that rests upon it. "Do right," is the best motto to govern human actions.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 22, 1858.

It is very difficult to tell thus early in the session, what will be the important business transacted by the Legislature. The members seem to be waiting to hear the recommendations of the Governor, and I suppose he will direct attention to a few necessary laws, and then suggest an adjournment until the regular session. The business necessary to be done now, I am satisfied can be accomplished in ten days of efficient legislative work, but the number of laws that ought to be passed by the Legislature this winter, will require the active effort of one hundred days. Were the elections disposed of, the legitimate business before the Legislature would be dispatched at once, or was the time fixed, in the future, when they would come off, then the wheels whose revolutions make us laws, would roll smoothly on.

In the organization of the two Houses care was intended to be taken to so divide all the offices, that each wing of the Opposition ranks should be accommodated. This has been done, with the exception, that the American wing has as yet received nothing. There is cause of complaint here, and the gentlemen who represent that portion of the Opposition party, intend to make their demands for a proper recognition of their claims. It is but right and just their claims should be recognized.

If the Legislature should deem it proper to go into the election of U. S. Senators this session, it is a question, exciting much interest, who shall be the men. Every one is agreed that individuals should be selected who can go to the Senate of the United States, and there, with all the evidence in their hands, so present the *facts*, that, that august body will drive the pretenders Bright and Fitch from among them, with more withering scorn and contempt, than was the traitor Cataline hissed from the Roman Senate. We want men who have both the ability and the courage—the manhood and the brains. The united sovereignty of this State, speaking through her representatives in their Legislative capacity must be heard, and felt, and respected, and considered. It is all a mistaken notion to say that the national Senate will turn a deaf ear to the opinion and the wish of this people when expressed by their representatives. The Senate of the United States has no power to say who shall be Senators from Indiana. It has only the power to determine, when a seat is contested which of the two has the legal right to it. If it could do more than this, it might give a seat to whomsoever it pleased, and thus virtually elect Senators for the different States. The truth is, when there are two sets of United States Senators, claiming seats from the same State, it is more especially the duty of the Legislature of the particular State, to decide *heroic*, who has the legal right to the seat, and this should determine the matter. This is legitimately deduced from the doctrines of State Sovereignty. The people of the State should be the Jury in such cases, and the Legislature should report the decision of that Jury to the National Senate, and it should act accordingly. If the present Legislature, by joint resolution declare, that Messrs Bright and Fitch are *not* U. S. Senators and have no legal right to represent this people in the U. S. Senate, but on the contrary their pretended election was illegal, unconstitutional, and therefore void, how can it be, that the National Senate will, or can suffer them to occupy seats in that body? I think such an outrage upon State rights and popular sovereignty will not be—permitted.

The Speaker, in all probability, will not report the committees until Tuesday, and I expect they will be selected with much care and discretion. Mr. Hunter, of Monroe, it is thought, will be Chairman of the Committe on Ways and Means. This is Mr. Hunter's first session, but every one concedes that he is peculiarly suited for this most important position. He is an able lawyer, an industrious, clear headed man and not afraid to undertake the almost Herculean task that will devolve on him as Chairman of this Committee. Who will be the head of the Judiciary, it is not yet determined, but Mr. Colgrove is favorably spoken of.

In a few days the mass of legislative material will assume shape and consistency—the business for which the members were convened will be before them and the servants of the people will be at work

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 23, 1858.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE—DEMOCRATIC RETRENCHMANT AND REFORM—BANK OF THE STATE AND BANKS.

The prevailing impression seems to be that this session of the Legislature will continue its Constitutional limit, though I would not be surprised if it would adjourn sooner. There is some business that must be done, and the remainder can be postponed until the regular session.

Yesterday at 2½ o'clock, P. M., the Senate repaired to the Hall of the House and the Governor delivered his Message. It is a document that does not reach the dignity of a State paper, and will be distinguished only, that it recommends nothing specifically, but much in general. It was thought as the Governor had so singularly convened the Legislature, he would certainly tell that Legislature in positive and precise words, the object for which it was assembled. This however he does not do, and without laying before the members a full and complete history of the financial condition of the State, and pointing out in a statesman-like manner, the remedy necessary to cure the existing evils, he but refers in general to our depleted Treasury, and recommends that it be filled and kept full.

But aside from the merits of the Message, the *manner* of it, was ridiculous in the extreme. No silly Sophmore ever read an essay so badly, or attempted in unimpassioned prose, to be so exceedingly pathetic. His first words, "Senators and Representatives," were pronounced in such a sepulchral tone, that the first impression was, he intended to deliver an obituary over the dead carcass of that party of which he is a member. He commenced every period on an elevated key, and ended it in the one unvaried monotone. He rose and fell in the most approved school-boy style, without impressing one thought more than another—without emphasizing one word more than another and without seeming to feel anything he was saying, he finished every period alike, and dragged through his Message as a parrot gets through the long sentences it has been taught to repeat. Indeed it was the worst specimen of public reading I have ever heard—unworthy of the dullest school boy and certainly not doing much credit to a Governor of a great State.

Yesterday a revelation was made in the Senate which will give the people a *faint* idea how, and why it is, the public treasury is so often empty. Mr. Wallace, a Democrat, offered a resolution, that hereafter no stationery be procured by the Door Keeper for the use of the Senate, unless upon the written order of the Secretary. In order to secure the adoption of this resolution he was compelled to make public the fact, that upon an examination of the particular items that went to make up the specific appropriation bill of last session, he found a large amount for hair pins, tooth brushes, looking glasses, gold pens, gold headed canes, &c., &c. Four of the pens cost sixty dollars, and the canes from fifteen to twenty dollars each.

All these things were paid for by the State, and it was a matter of some curiosity to know how such things became a part of the legitimate expenses of the last Legislature. It was said they were all procured by the Door Keeper of the House during that session, and were allowed in the passage of the Specific Appropriation bill. Who this Door Keeper was it is not necessary now to say, but suffice it, he was a Democrat—that House was largely Democratic, and this is a fair specimen of Democratic *retrenchment and reform*.

There will be an effort, I understand, during the winter to repeal the Charter of the Bank of the State. How far they will succeed it is impossible now to tell, but the leading position that will be taken by those who will favor the measure, will be, that the passage of the Charter was procured by fraud, and is therefore *per se* void. How far this position can be sustained by the facts, I will let the report of the committee on Frauds and Corruption answer.

Another matter that is coming before the public eye will also demand the attention of our Law Makers. I allude to the unlawful practice of all our Banks (particularly those of our City) refusing to discount ordinary Bank paper, and thus charge the borrower only the legal rates of interest, but forcing him to purchase a foreign bill of Exchange, and thus making his accommodation cost him from 10 to 12 per cent. This is in violation of the law—is an imposition upon the individual who asks for a loan from a Bank, and should, and I have no doubt will, command the prompt attention of the Legislature.

A resolution was introduced in the House by our Representative Mr. Edwards on yesterday declaring that the State was unalterably opposed to taking back the W. & E Canal, and what is perhaps unprecedented, it received a unanimous vote in its favor. This settles this question, and it is well that it was determined at so early a day.

☞ A Thanksgiving sermon will be preached in the First Presbyterian Church to-morrow, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Legislative.

Both Houses of the General Assembly met in their respective halls, on Saturday at 9 o'clock, A. M., and proceeded to organize. In the Senate, after calling the roll and administering the usual oath to the newly elected members, they proceeded to the election principal officers of the Senate, which resulted in the election of James H. Vawter, of Jennings, as Principal Clerk. James N. Tyner, Assistant Clerk. A. F. Shortridge, Door Keeper.—John Osborn, Assistant Door-Keeper.

A resolution, by Mr. Weir, of Laporte, was adopted, informing the House that the Senate was organized and ready for business.

Mr. Tarkington, of Monroe, offered a resolution that the Senate adopt for their government the rules of 1855.

Mr. Gooding, of Shelby, suggested an amendment, which he wished to make; to the effect that it should be a contempt of the Senate for any Senator to bolt, during the discussion of which, on motion, the Senate adjourned till 9 o'clock Monday morning.

In the House, after credentials had been presented, and the members had taken the oath of the Constitution, they proceeded to the election of Speaker.

Mr. Edwards, of Vigo, nominated J. W. Gordon, of Marion, who received 50 votes.—Whereupon the House Clerk declared Mr. Gordon duly elected Speaker of this branch of the General Assembly, and called upon Messrs. Turpie and Stanfield to conduct the Speaker to the Chair.

After a few very eloquent and appropriate remarks, the Speaker announced the order of nominations and election of Principal Clerk, to which election the House proceeded, and which resulted in the election of Richard J. Ryan, Esq., of Marion county.

Geo. H. Chapman was then elected 1st Assistant Clerk. Robert O. Jennings, of Floyd, was elected Door-Keeper.

A resolution was then adopted informing the Senate that the House was organized.

The Doorkeeper was authorized to appoint two boys to act as pages to the House during the present session.

The Rules of the last House of Representatives were adopted as the temporary rules of this session.

A resolution was adopted allowing the reporters of the city papers seats on the floor within the bar of the House.

A committee of two was appointed to act with a similar committee of the Senate, to wait on the Governor, and inform him that the General Assembly was organized.

A motion was made allowing the doorkeeper six assistants. Mr. Hunter of Monroe offered an amendment, substituting *four* instead of six which amendment prevailed.

A motion to allow the clerk and assistant clerk to appoint each two assistants, was laid on the table.

A long discussion ensued upon proposition to subscribe for the city papers, three copies for each member, of the Journal and Sentinel daily and three of the weekly Locomotive, and without arriving at any conclusion, on motion the whole subject was laid on the table.

Rules were adopted prohibiting smoking in the Hall, and prohibiting gentlemen wearing their hats to the lobbies.

The House then adjourned until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

MONDAY, Nov 22d.

But little was done in either branch of the State Legislature, except to determine what papers should be furnished, to the members. In the Senate, the subject was referred to a select committee of five. The subject of supplies was also referred to a similar committee.

The Senate by a vote of 41 to 9 tabled a series of resolutions, endorsing the Dred Scott decision, offered by Mr. Hefren.

Mr. Hefren introduced a bill to provide for the re-appraisement of tReal Estate, which was read twice and ordered to be printed.

After appointing a committee to act in connection with a similar committee from the House, on the subject of the finances of the State, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Messrs. Dobbins and Edwards were appointed a committee to act in connection with a similar committee of the Senate, to wait on the Governor and inform him that the Legislature was ready to receive his Message.

The discussion on the subject of subscribing for newspapers was continued.

Messrs. Lawhead, Fordyce, *Baird*, Murray and others desired the *Volksblatt* to be included for the benefit of their German constituents, and after a long discussion an amendment by *Mr. Baird* to include three copies of the Volksblatt was adopted.

A resolution allowing the Assistant Clerk to employ assistants, not to exceed three, was adopted.

After the Message had been read and referred, Mr. Edwards offered the following:

Resolved, That it is hereby declared that this House is unalterably opposed to the re purchasing of the Wabash & Erie Canal by the State.

By Gifford, to amend "or receive it as a gift."

By Edwards, to add "unless the State is paid for it." Amendment adopted.

Admendment as amended, adopted. Ayes 74, nays 17.

Thompson, of Madison, moved a reconsideration.

Murray opposed taking the canal back, even as a free gift, and moved to lay the motion for reconsideration on the table. Ayes 56, nays 49—carried.

Question on adoption.

Whetzel asked to amend, to add the words "thus receiving it as a gift."

Snyder moved to strike out all after the word "resolved" and insert the following substitute:

Resolved, That it would be unwise to take back, upon any terms, the Wabash & Erie Canal, and to re assume in any form the debt to satisfy which it was transferred to the bondholders. Substitute adopted.

Resolution as amended adopted—Ayes 99; nays none. Clark absent.

After offering a resolution to print the Message and adopting resolutions in relation to the death of Gen. Robert Hanna. The House adjourned.

☞ Those *two* editors have had the milk, and now the *calf* begins to bleat.—*Union.*

Yes, the calf in the Rutledge Buildings, 1st door north of Corinthian Hall, *bleats* every morning.

☞ There will be a Thanksgiving sermon delivered to-morrow at 11 o'clock, at Asbury Chapel.

State Legislature.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

House met.

Murray, from joint committee on prayer, reported that the Rev. Aaron Wood would officiate at the opening of the joint session this afternoon.

The Senate came in and were seated on the right of the Speaker.

Prayer, by Rev A. Wood.

His Excellency, Gov. Ashbel P. Willard, then read his message to the General Assembly, which is as follows:

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Senators and Representatives:

Previous to the year 1852 provision was made in this State for annual sessions of the Legislature, but the members of the convention who framed our existing constitution believed that biennial sessions, after that period, would, in ordinary times, be sufficient. They provided, however, that when in the opinion of the Governor the public welfare should demand it, he might call a special session of the General Assembly.

The thirty ninth session of the General Assembly, which adjourned on the 9th day of March, 1857, did not pass any law for the purpose of raising a revenue for the years 1857 and 1858. Until that time it was confidently hoped by the people of the State that their Representatives would at all times be willing to provide the necessary means to sustain every department of the government established by their Constitution. They also expected that provision would be made to support every Benevolent Institution they had approved. They felt that although improvident legislatures had in former days impaired the credit of their State, as similar legislation had injured the reputation of others, yet, that for many years, the credit of Indiana, maintained in every particular, was to them a matter of just pride and congratulation. They felt that although Indiana, in the days of her improvidence, had been unable to maintain the high character of a sovereign State in responding to all her pecuniary obligations, yet she had now attained to that position of wealth and influence among her sister States, that any failure to redeem every undertaking would be injurious to her credit and her honor.

Notwitl standing these and other considerations, the members of the last Legislature, for reasons into which it is not my duty to inquire, failed to enact the laws necessary to sustain the various interests to which I have alluded. Shortly after such adjournment I informed the people of the State that there was necessity for legislation, and expressed a readyness, whenever the laws could be passed to call the members together. Believing that there was such a want of harmony among them that necessary legislation could not be secured, I declined to exercise the power entrusted to the Governor to call a special session of the General Assembly. But a new Legislature having been elected, I have, at the earliest practicable day exercised the power to which I have before alluded.

Although that Legislature failed to appropriate the means which were then in the treasury to sustain the interests for which they had been raised, the Administrative and Executive officers of the State believed that such was the regard the people of Indiana had for the government they had established—such their anixety for the maintenance of their constitution, and the support of their laws, that it was their imperative duty to apply the money in their possession to the purpose for which it was collected. From that adjournment of the Legislature, those officers have endeavored to sustain every interest of Indiana, as provided for by her constitution and laws. They found that the laws of the State provided that the Auditor, Treasurer, and Governor, were authorized to procure money to pay the interest upon the public debt. Believing that the welfare of the State would be promoted by paying such interest, a loan was negotiated on the 22d of June, 1858, with the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for one hundred and sixty five thousand dollars, which was applied to the payment of such interest. After the State has undertaken to pay all the interest and principle of her debt, her sovereign integrity demands that her obligations should be redemeed. Sec. 1 of art. 9 of the constitution declares that "It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide by law for the support of Institutions for the education of the Deaf and Dumb and of the Blind, and also for the treatment of the Insane."

No appropriation was made by the Legislature to sustain those Institutions, but the money was in the treasury—the clear provision of the constitution that those Institutions should be supported, the officers of the State though should be maintained and executed, and accordingly they applied the funds in their possession to that purpose.

The officers of the State have been enabled, by an economical administration of the public funds, to thus far sustain every department of the government, and pay the interest on our indebtedness, leaving a balance in the treasury of $131 342.28, without making any loan except the one to which I have before alluded.

No tax having been levied for the years 1857 and 1858, all the resources for sustaining the government, or maintaining its credit, will, at an early day, be exhausted, unless the Legislature shall provide a remedy. I recommend to you, therefore, that at as early a day as possible, you take into consideration of the treasury and that a tax be levied for the year 1858.

The report of the Auditor of State will exhibit to you the amount which it is estimated will be necessary to raise. If the tax is levied at once, it can be collected in time to meet the ordinary expenditures of the government. It will be necessary to negotiate a loan to meet the interest which will be due upon the public debt upon the first day of January, 1859. No difficulty will be found in negotiating such loan, provided the levy is made for the year 1859.

Justice to the residents and owners of the property of the State demands that the expenses of the government should be paid by them equally, according to the value of their property. To secure so desirable a result, it has long been the policy in Indiana to have frequent valuations of all the real property within the State. Accordingly, on the 13th of February 1851, an act was passed to appraise the real estate, and to make the value of the same equal and uniform. Since that time no act of the Legislature has been passed ordering a new appraisement. In the meantime the increase in the value of that kind of property has been very large. If that increase had been uniform, a necessity for a new appraisement would not exist. But since the passage of that law, a great difference has arisen in reference to the relative value of real estate.—When the last assessment was made there was but one railroad completed to Indianapolis, from any point in the State, nor were any other of the existing works finished. You cannot but appreciate the effect that those roads have had upon the value of the property of the State. Indeed, it has so increased the value of such property, that it is confidently believed that a new assessment would show that the taxables of the State now amount to four hundred million dollars. If this view of the subject is correct, it is manifestly unjust that the revenues paid for the support of the government should be levied upon the appraisement of 1851.

At my request the Directors, of the State Prison have made a partial report as to the condition of that Institution.—You will observe by an examination of that report that the new cell house has been finished, but even now, after the same has been completed, such is the limited capacity of that institution that it is impossible to retain with safety, or employ with profit, more than three hundred and fifty convicts. The number which will be confined there by the first of January, 1859, will, in all probability, amount to five hundred. You will therefore see the absolute necessity of either greatly enlarging the existing prison, or of erecting an additional one in some other part of the State. In view of the prison being located upon the southern boundary of the State, thereby causing a heavy expense in transporting the convicts from the various counties, and believing that a portion of the labor of the inmates could be more profitably employed in some other locality, and relying upon the advice and opinion of those most experienced in managing such institutions, that three hundred to three hundred and fifty convicts are as many as should be confined in one locality, I accordingly join with the Directors and Warden of the Prison in recommending to you that a law be passed at an early day, providing for the erection of another State Prison, and that the same be located somewhere in the northern portion of the State. Little can be done towards the erection of said prison until the spring of 1859. If it should be regarded by you as desirable to use the labor of a portion of the convicts in the erection of said prison, one hundred and fifty to two hundred of them could be employed for that purpose. If you should decide to pass such a law, provision should be made for the purchasing of more land for the use of the new, than belongs to the State adjoining the present prison. There are generally confined in the prison many who could be profitably employed in raising necessaries for the support of the Institution.

I have thus briefly called to your attention those interests of the State which demand, in my opinion, your immediate action. I have done this in the hope that a few days only of your time will be required, deferring to make any other recommendation until you assemble at the regular session, which will be on the 6th day of January, 1859. In conclusion, I hope that harmony may prevail in your councils, and that wisdom and patriotism may guide your actions.

ASHBEL P. WILLARD.

THE FESTIVAL.—There was a large crowd at National Hall last night, and everything passed off very pleasantly. The table presented a most magnificent display of good things, surpassing anything we have ever seen in the city. The preparations were superabundant and did great credit to the good tastes of the ladies of St. Stephens.

The pleasures of the evening were enhanced by the presence of the "Terre Haute Cornet Band," discoursing most exquisite music, and enlivening the gaieties of the evening. This Band is destined, at no distant day, to be one of the best, if not the very best in the Wabash Valley. They make a fine appearance, and most delightful music. Long may they wave.

THANKSGIVING.—To-morrow is Thanksgiving day, when all the people of this State, and in fact the people of almost every State in the Union are called upon to render praise and thanksgiving to the Giver of all Good, for the manifold blessings of the year that is about to close.

Services will be held in most of our Churches, and it is to be hoped that all business will be suspended during a part of the day at least, that all may join in this thanksgiving.

HOGS.—Nov. 23.—The hog market took a new impulse to-day, and prices have advanced. For hogs weighing over 200, $6,00 could be readily obtained. But a large proportion of the hogs arriving fall below that weight, and $5,50 may be quoted as the ruling price.—Weather moderate, with a light fall of snow during the day. Mercury 36° above 0.

Cincinnati, Nov. 22.—The market has advanced and is bouyant. 809 head sold at $6,25 for light, $6 50 for those averaging 200, $6,75 for heavy, with more buyers than sellers at the close

OYSTERS FOR THANKSGIVING.—We wish it to be distinctly understood, that oysters are essential to a proper observance of Thanksgiving. It is a day set apart for feasting and good times. Now, who can enjoy themselves without a feast of oysters. Lupton, the smiling, good-natured Lup., of the Adams Express Co., is well acquainted with this fact, and he has made the proper preparation. His oysters are of the very best quality, and his Thanksgiving oysters are better than the best. Go and see for yourselves.

☞ The rumor of the death of Hon. T. L. Harris, of Illinois, has been confirmed. This will be a great loss to the friends of right—and of the people in the House of Representatives. We all remember how gallantly Mr. Harris stood up in the last session of Congress defending the rights of the people to self government and rebuking the minions and hirelings of a corrupt and corrupting Administration. May his memory ever remain green.

Peoples' Pyramid.

OHIO
IOWA
MAINE
KANSAS
ILLINOIS
NEW YORK
MICHIGAN
INDIANA
VERMONT
MINNESOTA
NEW JERSEY
WISCONSIN
CONNECTICUT
RHODE ISLAND
MASSACHUSEITS
NEW HAMPSHIRE
PENNSYLVANIA

Democratic Pyramid.

D
EL
AW
ARE

Buchanan's Pyramid.

IKE
COOK

☞ The following sensible remarks we find in the Evansville Journal. It would require the decision of a host of Judges, to stop the people of the Wabash Valley from taking Watson & Shannon's Checks. They are sustained by the strong law of popular sovereignty—public opinion. The Journal says:—

We are of the opinion that a misapprehension prevails in regard to the scope of Judge Perkins' decision against bills issued by illegal banks. It does not effect the legality nor the validity of notes issued by individual bankers, signed with their own names as promisors, these are obligations which every man has a right to create in his business to the extent he can use them. The decision of the Judge—if we understand it—embraces only the issues of ficticious Banks, under an unauthorized name, and signed by persons in the pretended official capacity of President and Cashier—offices that are not only unknown to the law but are assumed in violation of the law. Every man has a natural right to make his note of any demonstration he thinks proper, and another man has a right to give a consideration for it, and to take it and use it if he has confidence in its payment. The law forbids men to assume the title and style of a Bank, and create ficticious officers to delude and defraud the public, and obtain property under false pretenses.

☞ A young man named B. B. Hall, of Cypress, Miss., was ordered by his father to leave home, under the penalty of being cowhided. The father attempted to fulfil his threat, when the young man's mother interceded in his behalf, and was struck upon the head several times by the father, which the son seeing, he resolved to die by self destruction rather than live and see his mother and himself imposed upon. He then took his gun, receded a few steps from the house, pulled off his shoes, and looked at his watch, giving himself half an hour for repentance. On the expiration of the half hour, he blew his brains out by pulling the trigger with his toe. The young man's untimely fate is deeply mourned by his surviving friends.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune writes, that the President and the Cabinet are overwhelmed with confusion at the disastrous issue of their Kansas policy. They were totally unprepared for such a manifestation of the public sentiment. Mr. Buchanan, though facile and wandering on any subject under consideration, is singularly inflexible when his position is taken, his natural obstinacy is now augmented by the usual obstinacy of old age, for Mr. Buchanan is a very old man—older by several years than he commonly has credit for.

☞ The Opposition in Tennessee are moving as well as their brethren in Kentucky.—The Nashville Patriot suggests that a Convention be held at that place, on the 22d of February, to which "the Americans and Whigs of Tennessee, and all others who are opposed to the radical tendencies and impolitic measures of the Democracy," shall be invited. The currency question is becoming a prominent element in the local politics of that State.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Messrs. Logan & Sherburn, on the east side of the Public Square, are loaning money on goods, or, in other words, have opened a regular Pawnbroker's office where persons in need of small sums of money can obtain them, by pledging watches, jewelry, or other articles of value, on most favorable terms. This will be a great convenience for persons temporarily embarassed. The strictest confidence will be preserved, and any person in need of a short loan will be accomodated by calling at the sign of the three balls, at the Auction Rooms opposite the Court House.

☞ We find the following in the Evansville Enquirer of Thursday last, but as we have not seen it confirmed by any of our Illinois exchanges, we hope it is a mistake.

Hon. T. L. Harris, of Illinois, and the recently elected Representative from the fifth Congressional District, died at his residence in Petersburg, on last Friday night.

☞ The Prairie Beacon charges our neighbor of the Union with the following improvement on Murray. For ourselves, we have not been able to bear the sight of the Union since Brown looked into a glass and wrote "*Mullet Head*"!

"The Terre Haute Union of the 11th inst says—"The attention of our city Fathers *are* especially directed to the condition of 4th street, between Main and Walnut.' Are it, ISAAC?"

☞ John Sperrin, who was committed to jail in Lafayette, on Monday, in default of $500 bail, on a charge of maltreating his wife, attempted to commit suicide on Wednesday, by cutting his throat with a razor. Medical aid was immediately obtained, and it is thought he will recover.

☞ There is a hermit hunter who has lived entirely alone among the mountains of Virginia for more than twenty years.

During that time he has killed 86 bears, 36 wolves, upwards of 300 deer, and a countless number of wild turkeys, &c. Though living within thirty miles of Abingdon, he has visited that place but twice during the twenty years.

☞ Thomas A. Marshall, just elected to the Illinois State Senate from the Coles County District, is a son of the late Chief Justice Marshall of Ky. Mr. Marshall is a noble man and will reflect honor on his constistuency.

☞ Hon. John G. Davis was one of the speakers at the Indianapolis Douglas Jubilee, on Thursday night. Mr. Davis thinks Bright & Fitch ought to be ousted.

INDIGESTION.

DARNESTOWN, MONTGOMERY Co. MARYLAND.
January 31st. 1857.

I never felt the benefit of any medicine so much as from the bottle of BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS I purchased last fall. I wish to know where I can get it, without fear of imposition.

Signed.
JOSEPH C. DELLETT.

FROM A DRUGGIST.

APOLLO, ARMSTRONG Co., PA. Dec. 15.
MESSRS. B. PAGE, Jr. & Co.

Dear Sir—I purchased 1 doz. of your BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS, from your traveling agent which has given great satisfaction in this section. Send me another dozen; for which I enclose the money.

W. C. BOVARD.

☞ Ex-President Tyler has been lecturing at Richmond, Va

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 22.

Flour is unchanged, with a moderate local demand; 18,000 bbls sold at $4 65a4 90.

Whisky is firm and active demand, with sales at 30c.

Hogs buoyant, with a large demand; 3,000 head sold at $6 25 for light, $6 50 for those averaging 200 lbs, $6 75 for heavy, with more buyers than seller at the close. Receipts since Saturday, 16,000; all the pens are full.

There is an active demand for Mess Pork; 4,000 bbls sold at $16 75a17, and at the close holders asked higher rates.

Green meats sold to the extent of 20,000 pieces, the market closing at 5¼a7¼ and 8¼c; 100,000 lbs of bulk shoulders sould at 6½c for January delivery, the buyers pay half the price now; the market closed rather unsettled.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

Flour—The demand for flour is limited, and market 5a10c lower.

Wheat dull and heavy for common and inferior parcels. Prime is very scarce, and commands full prices.

Corn is a shade better—sales of 24,000 bush at 76½a77c for mixed Western; 85a86 for Jersey and Southern yellow.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22.

Flour is firmer; sales of 1000 bbls at $5a5 25 for superfine, which is the general asking rate.

Wheat is in good demand at $1 35 for red and $1 40a1 45 for white.

Rye is selling at 76a79c.

Old corn is scarce, and yellow has advanced to 88c, and white to 83c, sales of 5000 bush mixed at 78c.

No change in groceries or provisions.

Whisky firm at 52a25c.

Terre Haute Produce Market.

(CORRECTED DAILY.)

APPLES—		Dry do	10@14
Dried per bushel	2 00	LARD ℔ ℔	10@12½
Green " "	1 20@1 50	LEATHER—	
BACON—		Sole ℔ ℔	25@30
Hams ℔ ℔	10@12½	Harness do	25@30
Shoulders, ℔ ℔	7@ 8	LIME, bush.	25
Sides	8@09	MOLASSES—	
BEEF—		S. H. gall	60@75
Fresh	6@07	N. O. do	45@50
Dried	0@15	ONIONS, bush	1,00@1,20
BEANS, white	1 50	PEACHES—	
BEESWAX, ℔ ℔	1@ 2	Dried, bush	4 00
BUTTER ℔ ℔	15@25	POTATOES—	
CANDLES—		Irish, bush	1 00
Tallow, ℔ ℔	12½@15	Sweet do	1 25
Star	25	RICE ℔ ℔	7
CHEESE—		SALT—	
W. Reserve ℔ ℔	12½	Ohio River, bbl	2 00
E. Dairy	15	Lake, bbl	2 25
Country	8½	Sack, 14 lbs	20
COFFEE—		SOAP—	
Rio, ℔ ℔	14@15	Bar	5@10
Laguyra	16½	Soft, gall	12½
Java, ℔ ℔	22@25	SUGAR—	
CRANBERRIES	4 50	Brown ℔ ℔	10@12½
EGGS, dozen	15	Crushed, ℔ ℔	14@15
FEATHERS, ℔ ℔	40@45	SEEDS—	
FISH—		Flax, bush	1 10
Mackerel No. 1, bbl		Clover, do	4 50
" No. 2, kit.	2 75	Timothy do	1 50
" No. 3, bbl		TALLOW ℔ ℔	11
Salmon ℔ ℔	15	TEA—	
Pickled Herring pr'n ℔		Y. H. ℔ ℔	80@1 10
Cod	7	Imperial ℔ ℔	80@1 10
FLOUR, bbl	4 50@4 75	Gun Powder do	80@1 10
GRAIN—		Black ℔ ℔	80@1 10
Wheat, bush	70 75	TURNIPS, bush	25@30
Oats, bush	40	TAR, gall	40
Rye, bush	40	VINEGAR, gall	20@25
Corn, bush	35 40	WHISKY, gall	18½@25
HIDES—		WOOD, cord	2 00@2 75
Green ℔ ℔	6	WOOL	

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

Dr. J. Dupanco's Golden Periodical Pills, for Females.

Infallible in correcting irregularities and removing obstructions of the monthly turns, from whatever cause.

These pills are nothing new, but have been used by the Doctor for many years, both in France and America, with unparelleled success in every case; and he is urged by many thousand ladies, who have used them, to make the pills public for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularity whatever, as well as to prevent pregnancy to those ladies whose health will not permit of an increase of family.—Pregnant females, and those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these pills while pregnant, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above admonition, although their mildness will prevent any mischief to health; otherwise these pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompany each box.

Their ingredients are known to all Agents selling them, and they will tell you, they are the best Pills ever introduced for all diseases peculiar to females.

Price $1 per box.

Sold wholesale and retail by

T. H. BARR & CO., Druggists,
Terre-Haute, Ind.,

Sole agents for Vigo county, to whom all orders must be addressed, they will supply dealers, at the proprietor's prices, and send the pills (confidentially) by mail to any part of the country, sending them $1.00 through the Terre-Haute Post Office.

Oct. 13, 1858-dw-1y

ADVERTISEMENT.

Ohio State and Union Law College.

This Institution has been removed to Cleveland, Ohio. Degrees are legally conferred, and Students upon Graduating may be admitted to practice. For Circulars address, at Cleveland,

Jan. 4, 1858-dw1y. M. A. KING, SECRETARY.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Among all preparations for the hair that have been introduced as infallible, none has ever given the satisfaction or gained the popularity that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative now has. His Restorative has passed the ordeal of innumerable fashionable toilets, and the ladies, wherever they have tested it, pronounce it a peerless article. They find, where the hair is thinned, that it creates a fresh growth—that it fully restores the vegetative power of the roots on the denuded places, and causes the fibres to shoot forth anew—that it dissolves and removes dandruff, prevents grayness, restores the hair to its original color when grayness has actually supervened, gives a rich lustre, imparts the softness and flexibility of silk to the hair, and keeps it always luxuriant, healthy and in full vigor.—[N. Y. Tribune.

Sold by all Druggists. [Nov. 17, dw1w