THE JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING
BY JAMES HARPER,
At the low price of $1 00, in advance

Office over the Book Store,
Public Square.

JAS. HARPER, and / S. A. NASH, } Editors.

GALLIPOLIS.

THURSDAY, - - - APRIL 22, 1852

THE TAX LAW.—This law, which reached us after the outside of this number had been worked off, is quite too lengthy to be inserted entire. We give such portions as are of more immediate interest while Assessors are listing the property. The balance of the law will appear in our next.

The law provides for the appointment of district Assessors as follows: the commissioners of each county at their June session, 1852, and every six years thereafter, shall divide their county into four districts; that notice shall immediately be given of the boundaries of each district; and at the following October election the electors of each district shall elect a citizen of the district as assessor of real property within such district.

The annual county board of equalization is composed of County Commissioners and Auditor, who meet at the Auditor's office on the second Wednesday of May, annually. Those having business before this board will notice the short time between the returns by the Assessors, and the meeting of the board—only two days.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE. Both Houses have agreed to adjourn on the 5th of May to meet again on the 15th of November. This question of an adjournment to meet again next winter, has called out quite a general expression of the press through the State.—We do not consider the matter of much consequence. There is of necessity more legislation to be gone through with this session than usual, and we presume it will need less than a year to show the necessity of amending or repealing much that has been enacted during the last winter. Yet could the required legislation be accomplished by remaining a few months longer we certainly think there should be no adjournment. And as one who advocated biennial sessions, we should strongly object to this step if it was in any way to be used as an argument that biennial sessions were not sufficient for all purposes of State Legislation. But as the matter was settled in a Locofoco caucus, that party must take the responsibility of the act.

☞Mr. Mangum, of N. C., in the course of a personal explanation in the Senate on the 15th, stated that General Scott was his first choice for President. Mr. Stanley, of the same State, and an able member of the House, lately published a letter giving at length his reasons for supporting Gen. Scott, if nominated. These, with some other late demonstrations at Washington, make the probability of Gen. Scott's nomination, by the Whig National Convention much stronger.

☞The Virginia Whig Convention assembled at Richmond on the 14th, Hon. J. J. Strother, President. It was decided to select delegates to the National Convention by the convention. The majority of the delegates are Fillmore men. So Virginia will probably go into the Convention unbroken for Fillmore.

OHIO STATE FAIR.—The third Ohio State Agricultural Fair is to take place at Cleveland, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th days of September. Preparations have already commenced.

The Congressional apportionment introduced into the House differs from that in the Senate as far as this district is concerned, only in including Vinton county in this district. Our Columbus correspondent gave the district as per Senate bill.

☞Louisiana voted on the question of calling a convention to amend her constitution, on the 12th. The vote in New Orleans stood five thousand in favor, and only 170 against. Only some five or six years have elapsed since that State held a similar convention.

The Maine liquor law has passed the lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature by a large majority.

Kossuth was in Washington on Saturday. His next public appearance will be at Boston on invitation of the Legislature.

☞In consequence probably of the difficulty in crossing the lake, Miss JOHNSON did not arrive to commence her school as advertised. She is, however, expected in time to open the school next Monday.

☞The State Journal says that of the eleven districts heard from eight have signified their choice of Hon. S. F. Vinton as one of the Senatorial delegates. He is undoubtedly elected.—Sherman has six out of the eleven and will probably be the other delegate.—S. E. Ely, Esq., of the Gazette, is the delegate for the Ross district. So far the delegates are all Scott men. Ohio will probably be united for Scott. We regret to state that through the negligence of the Whig committees of this and other counties in this district, no Convention was held, and delegate agreed upon.

☞R. Lloyd & Co, of Portsmouth, notify our readers of their ability and willingness to serve them. Read their advertisements.

The Presbyterian Society will soon put a new roof on their church, and remodel the *thing* thereon that points heavenward—an improvement greatly to be desired.

THE WEATHER.—The rain has been falling with little interruption for nearly a week. As a consequence the Ohio river is (Wednesday morning) some ten inches higher than during high water a few weeks since, and is still rising, and as the rain is still falling there is little hope that it will stop less than the high water mark of 1847.

The river at Pittsburgh is falling, and the Kanawha is at a stand.

☞Hon. JOHN WELCH is at home. Business connected with his profession called him from Washington. He will remain but a few days.

☞Among the Post Offices established for the week ending April 10th, is one in this county—called McDaniel's, Friend McDaniel, Post-Master.

The Chillicothe Advertiser is again on hand, as zealous as ever for Democratic men and principles.

Mr. English, Whig, was elected mayor of Columbus on the 13th.

☞For late Spring Goods see our advertising columns.

The Robert Rodgers going up, and the Republic coming down, in the Cumberland river, on Thursday last, came in collision, sinking the Rodgers within fifteen minutes. Mr. Merritt, a Californian, lost his trunk with $16,000 in gold dust, No lives lost.

Pork, it will be seen by our Cincinnati market, commands a good price. We omit our Prices Current, as there is no change made from the last.

☞We are under obligation to Mr. John Dages for a copy of the Cherokee Advocate, a paper printed by the Cherokee tribe of Indians.

Mr. John Morrison, who has just returned from Cincinnati with a stock of superior cloths, has our thanks for late papers.

Mr. James Fish, the gent'emanly clerk of the steamer Ohio, will accept of our thanks for late Cincinnati papers. The Ohio is a regular packet between Marietta and Cincinnati. She passes down Wednesday and up Sunday.

Our friend, J. A. Robinson, clerk of the Diadem, never fails to leave us a bundle.

The officers of the Packets have our thanks for the latest favors. This line in point of accommodation, cannot be surpassed on any waters.

Legislative.

COLUMBUS, April 12th, 1852.

We make up the proceedings from the State Journal:

The Senate passed the bill for reorganizing the benevolent institutions of the State; also, the bill to provide for organizing the Legislature. A bill to provide for the payment of the Kossuth committee, while at Cleveland, &c., in attendance upon the great Hungarian, also passed that body. These expenses are between two and three hundred dollars.

The School bill was considered in committee of the Whole for a time, without conclusion.

In the House, the most remarkable act was, the prompt and decided manner in which they laid on the table the Senate resolutions loaning, or rather giving all the State arms to Kossuth.

After dinner, a motion to take it up was made and *lost*. This was then *reconsidered*, and the House finally concluded to debate the matter. Mr. O'Neill led off in a very able speech against the resolution. Messrs. Means and Stone spoke in favor of its passage.

13*th.—Senate.*—The bill to refund taxes in certain cases, was read the third time and passed.

The bill to re-organize the benevolent institutions of the State, passed.

A resolution was adopted to have the date in the notary public bill corrected, so as to make it conform to the time of signing it.

[This will legalize the acts of notaries three weeks longer.]

The adjournment resolutions were taken up, discussed in full, and adopted; yeas 22, nays 6. They provide for adjourning on the 5th May, to meet again on the 15th November next.

House.—The resolution authorizing the loan of the State arms to Kossuth was debated all day. Profitable day's work for those who have the bill to foot.

15*th.—Senate.*—The bill for submitting to the popular vote the erection of public buildings, passed; also, the bill giving the proceeds of the sales of escheated lands to county agricultural societies.

The Temperance bill was reported back, and referred to the committee of the whole.

After a warm discussion the bill to regulate the sinking fund was passed.

A resolution was adopted declaring that the notary public bill was dated, and went into effect on the 2d day of April instant.

The ten-hour labor bill passed.

The school bill, after being discussed for some time in Committee of the Whole, was laid on the table.

House.—The resolution authorizing the loaning of arms to Kossuth was indefinately postponed; yeas 60, nays 25.

The Senate resolution to adjourn from the 5th of May to the 15th November was agreed to.

Mr. Brown introduced a bill to repeal the charter of the Ohio Life and Trust Company.

15*th.—Senate.*—The bill for the protection of sheep, passed.

A bill was introduced, making it a penitentiary offence for public officers to loan the public money.

House.—The bill amending the act authorizing the publication of the general laws in the county papers, was postponed till next November.

The Senate amendments to the bill making appropriations in part for 1852, being under consideration, and in discussing the one which, making an appropriation of $292 60 to pay the expenses of the committee appointed to receive and welcome Kossuth, an exciting scene occurred between Messrs. Beckel and Weller, in which they called each other liars, and exchanged sand boxes in rather a belligerant manner. The other members interfered, and the combatants apologized, &c.

The bill was laid on the table, and the sand boxes restored to their places.

The Senate amendments to the bill regulating the hours of labor, and also to the bill for the protection of sheep, was agreed to.

16*th.—Senate.*—The bill making Clerks of Courts County Recorders in certain cases, was postponed till next session.

The general town and city corporation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole until adjournment.

House.—The committee on medical colleges reported against making any change in the rules admitting medical students to the privileges of the Commercial Hospital, at Cincinnati.

Mr. Stone reported back the bill to regulate auctions with amendments, which completely altered the bill; it was ordered to be printed.

The bill providing for the appointment of officers for the Ohio Penitentiary, was lost; yeas 45, nays 25, not a constitutional vote.

17*th.—Senate.*—The Senate went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to regulate elections; an amendment was adopted that the polls be opened at from 6 to 10 o'clock, A. M., and closed at 6 o'clock P. M.

House.—The following bills passed, viz: one to authorize guardians to release the claims of their wards; one to tax titles to real estate; one further prescribing the powers of Courts of the State, and the Judges thereof; and one to repeal the 18th section of the Court bill, passed this session, amending the laws prescribing the duties of county recorders, and repealing a section of the old law.

The bill repealing the act passed in March, 1851, providing for the mode of taxing certain railroad companies, passed.

At a meeting of the Town Council, held on the 8th inst., the following persons were appointed to the several offices:

Board of Health—I. R. Calohan, L. P. Maguet, Moses Gates, A. Lasley, Wm. B. Sloan

Fire Wardens—Lewis Newsom, W. H. Langley, Franklin Carel, Joseph Vanden.

Police Officers—F. Mathers, James Brown, A. Curry, W. L. Gardner, Thos. Hill, C. D. Bailey.

Market Clerk—Thomas Hill.

E. T. SHEPARD, Rec'r.

THE WHOLE, OR NONE.—The U. S. Supreme Court, which recommenced its session in Washington last week, it is stated, has refused a rehearing to Mrs. Gaines, widow of Gen. Gaines, by a vote of 4 to 2.—This we suppose ends the chapter. Had her claims been sustained, she would have been probably the wealthiest person in the United States. There have been times during the progress of the suit, when, it is said, she might have compromised for half a million of dollars.

GREAT SLAUGHTER IN CHINA.—A late Canton paper records a great slaughter of Government troops near Yung-gun-chow, by the rebel army. About 10,000 soldiers and more than 60 officers were slaughtered.

LAWS OF OHIO.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

For the assessment and taxation of all property in this State, and for levying taxes thereon according to its true value in money.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That all property, whether real or personal, in this state, all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise, of persons residing therein; the property of corporations now existing or hereafter created, and the property of all banks, or banking companies, now existing, or hereafter created, and of all bankers, except such as is hereinafter expressly exempted, shall be subject to taxation; and such property, moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies or otherwise, or the value thereof, shall be entered on the list of taxable property, for that purpose, in the manner prescribed by this act.

DEFINITIONS.

SEC. 2. The terms "real property" and "land," wherever used in this act, shall be held to mean and include not only the land itself, whether laid out in town lots or otherwise, with all things contained therein, but also, all buildings, structures and improvements, trees and other fixtures of whatsoever kind thereon, and all rights and privileges belonging, or in anywise appertaining thereto. The term "investments in bonds," whenever used in this act, shall be held to mean and include all moneys invested in bonds, of whatsoever kind, whether issued by incorporated or unincorporated companies, towns, cities, townships, counties, states, or other corporations, or by the United States, held by persons residing in this state, whether for themselves or as guardians, trustees or agents, on which the holder thereof is receiving or entitled to receive interest. The term "investments in stocks," wherever used in this act, shall be held to mean and include all moneys invested in the public stocks of this or any other state, or of the United States, or in any association, corporation, joint stock company or otherwise, the stock or capital of which is or may be divided into shares, which are transferable by each owner, without the consent of the other partners or stockholders, for the taxation of which no special provision is made by this act, held by persons residing in this state, either for themselves, or as guardians, trustees or agents. The term "oath," wherever used in this act, shall be held to mean oath or affirmation. Every word in this act importing the masculine gender, may extend and be applied to females as well as males. The term "personal property," wherever used in this act, shall be held to mean and include,

1st. Every tangible thing being the subject of ownership, whether animate or inanimate, other than money, and not forming part of any parcel of real property, as hereinbefore defined.

2d. The capital stock, undivided profits, and all other means, not forming part of the capital stock of every company, whether incorporated or unincorporated, and every share, portion or interest in such stock, profits or means, by whatsoever name the same may be designated inclusive of every share or portion, right or interest, either legal or equitable, in and to every ship, vessel or boat, of whatsoever name or description, used or designed to be used either exclusively or partially, in navigating any of the waters within or bordering on this state, whether such ship, vessel or boat, shall be within the jurisdiction of this state or elsewhere, and whether the same shall have been enrolled, registered or licensed at any collector's office, or within any collection district in this state or not. The term "money," or "moneys," wherever used in this act, shall be held to mean and include gold and silver coin, and bank notes in actual possession, and every deposit which the person owning, holding in trust or having the beneficial interest therein is entitled to withdraw in money, on demand. The term "credits," wherever used in this act, shall be held to mean and include every claim or demand for money, labor or other valuable thing due or to become due, including book accounts, and every annuity or sum of money receivable at stated periods, and all money invested in property of any kind which is secured by deed, mortgage or otherwise, which the person holding such deed or mortgage or evidence of claim, is bound by any lease, contract or agreement to reconvey, release or assign, upon the payment of any specific sum or sums. Provided, that pensions receivable from the United States, or from any of them, salaries or payments expected to be received for labor or services to be performed or rendered, shall not be held to be annuities within the meaning of this act.

PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

Sec. 3. All property described in this section, to the extent herein limited, shall be exempt from taxation, that is to say:

1st. All public school houses, and houses used exclusively for public worship, the books and furniture therein, and the grounds attached to such building necessary for the proper occupancy, use and enjoyment of the same, and not leased, or otherwise used with a view to profit. All colleges, academies; all endowments made for their support; all buildings connected with the same, and all lands connected with institutions of learning, not used with a view to profit. This provision shall not extend to lease hold estates, or real property held under the authority of any college or university of learning of this state.

2d. All lands used exclusively as grave yards, or grounds for burying the dead, except such as are held by any person or persons, company or corporation, with a view to profit or for the purpose of speculation in the sale thereof.

3d. All property, whether real or personal, belonging exclusively to this state, or to the United States.

4th. All buildings belonging to counties, used for holding courts, for jails, or for county offices, with the ground, not exceeding in any county ten acres, on which such buildings are erected.

5th. All lands, houses and other buildings belonging to any county, township or town, used exclusively for the accommodation or support of the poor.

6th. All buildings belonging to institutions of purely public charity, together with the land actually occupied by such institution not leased or otherwise used with a view to profit; and all moneys and credits appropriating solely to sustaining and belonging exclusively to such institutions.

7th All fire engines and other implements used for the extinguishment of fires, with the buildings used exclusively for the safe keeping thereof, and for the meetings of fire companies whether belonging to any town, or to any fire company organized therein.

8th. All market houses, public squares, or other public grounds, town or township houses or halls, used exclusively for public purposes, and all works, machinery and fixtures belonging to any town, and used exclusively for conveying water to such town.

9th. Each individual in this state, shall be allowed to hold, exempt from taxation, personal property of any description, not exceeding in value two hundred dollars. No person shall be required to list a greater portion of any credits than he believes will be received, or can be collected; nor any greater portion of any obligation given to secure the payment of rent, than the amount of that shall have accrued on the lease, and shall remain unpaid at the time of such listing. No person shall be required to include in his statement as a part of the personal property, moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise, which he is required to list, any share or portion of the capital stock or property, of any company or corporation which is required to list or return its capital and property for taxation in this state. The taxes upon banks, banking companies, and all other joint stock companies or corporations of whatsoever kind, levied and collected in pursuance of the provisions of this act, shall be in lieu of any taxes which such bank or banking company, or other joint stock company or corporation, was by former laws required to pay.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF TOWNSHIP AS SESSORS.

Sec. 23. In each township, town and ward, in this state, forming an election district, there shall be elected on the first Monday of april, annually, by the qualified electors of such township, town or ward, forming an election district, one assessor for such township, town or ward, or part of a township, not included in any other election district.

Sec. 24. Each township assessor shall give bond, and take the prescribed oath of office, on or before the first Monday after his election and the township clerk shall notify the county auditor thereof, and if the county auditor shall receive no notice of the qualification of the assessor, in any township, ward or city in his county, on or before the third Monday of april in each year, after such election, he shall consider such office vacant; or if there shall be, at any time, or from any cause, a vacancy in the office of assessor, or if the assessor of any township or ward, shall not have proceeded to the discharge of the duties of his office before the third Monday of april in each year, the county auditor shall forthwith appoint one or more suitable persons, residents of the county, to discharge the duties of assessor in such township or ward, as required in the fourteenth section of the act to create the office of township assessor.

Sec. 25. The assessment of all personal property, moneys and credits, investment in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise, and the valuation of all lands and lots, and new structures which have not previously been valued and placed on the duplicate, shall be made between the second Monday of april and the second Monday of May, annually; and the assessor of each township, shall, on or before the first day of May, annually, leave with each person resident, in his township, of full age, not a married woman, or insane person, or at the office, usual place of residence or business of such person, a written or printed notice, requiring such person to make out for such assessor a statement of the property which by this act he is required to list, accompanied with printed forms, in blank, of the statements required of such persons; and the assessors shall, at the time he delivers such notice, and blank forms, receive from such person, the statement of his or her personal property, moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies or otherwise, verified by his oath, unless such person shall require further time to make out such statement, in which case he shall call for such statement before the second Monday of May.

Sec. 26. In every case where any person shall refuse to make out and deliver to the township assessor, a statement of personal property, moneys and credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise, as provided by this act, or shall refuse to take and subscribe an oath or affirmation as to the truth of such statement, or any part thereof, which he is by this act required to verify by his oath or affirmation, or in case of the sickness or absence of such person, the assessor shall, in every such case, proceed to ascertain the number of each description of the several articles of personal property, enumerated in the seventh section of this act, and the value thereof, the value of personal property subject to taxation, other than enumerated articles, and the value of the moneys and credits, investments in bonds, stocks, and joint stock companies, or otherwise, of which a statement shall not have been made to said assessor, as aforesaid, as the case may require; and to enable him so to do, he is hereby authorized to examine on oath, or affirmation, any person or persons whom he may suppose to have a knowledge of the articles or value of the personal property, moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise, which the person so refusing, or absent, or sick, was required to list.

Sec. 27. In all cases in which the township assessors are required in consequence of the sickness or absence of the person whose duty it is to make out a statement of personal property, moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise, or in consequence of his neglect, or refusal to make out or to be sworn to such statement, to ascertain the several items and value of such personal property, moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise, if the assessor shall be unable to obtain positive evidence of the items and the value of such property, moneys and credits, he shall return such articles and value as, from general reputation and his own knowledge of the facts and circumstances, he believes to be a correct list of the articles and value of such property, moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise, that such person would be by this act required to list.

Sec. 28. Each township assessor shall, on or before the second Monday of May, annually, make out and deliver to the auditor of his county, in tabular form and alphabetical order, a list or lists of the names of the several persons, companies, or corporations, in whose names any personal property, moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise, shall have been listed in his township; and he shall enter separately in appropriate columns, opposite each name, the aggregate value of the several species of personal property enumerated in the seventh section of this act, as attested by the person required to list" the same, or as determined by the assessor, making separate lists of persons residing out of any incorporated town, and of persons who are residents of an incorporated town; the columns shall be accurately added up; and in every case where any person whose duty it is to list any personal property, moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise, for taxation, shall have refused to list the same, when called on for that purpose by the assessor, or take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, in regard to the truth of his statement of personal property, moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies or otherwise, or any part thereof, when required by the assessor, the assessor shall enter opposite the name of such person, in an appropriate column, the words, "refused to list," or "refused to swear;" and in every case where any person required to list property for taxation, shall have been absent or unable from sickness to list the same, the assessor shall enter opposite the name of such person, in an appropriate column, the word, "absent," or "sick."

Sec. 29. Each township assessor shall, at the time he is required by this act to make his return of taxable property to the county auditor, also deliver to him all the statements of property, which he shall have received from persons required to list the same, arranged in alphabetical order, and the auditor shall carefully preserve the same in his office for one year.

Sec. 30. Each township assessor shall, annually, at the time of taking a list of personal property, also take a list of all real property situate in his township, that shall have become subject to taxation since the last previous listing of property therein, with the value thereof, estimated agreeably to the rules prescribed therefor by the ninth section of this act, and of all new buildings, or other structures of any kind of over one hundred dollars in value, the value of which shall not have been previously added to, or included in the valuation of the land on which such structures have been erected; and shall make return to the county auditor thereof, at the same time he is required by this act to make his return of personal property; in which return he shall set forth the tract or lot of real property on which each of such structures shall have been erected, the kind of structures so erected, and the true value added to such parcel of real property, by the erection thereof; and the additional sum which it is believed he land on which the structure is erected, would sell for at private sale, in consequence thereof, shall be considered the value of such new structure; and in case of the destruction by fire, flood, or otherwise, of any building or structure, of any kind, over one hundred dollars in value, which shall have been erected previous to the last valuation of the land on which the same shall have stood, or the value of which shall have been added to any former valuation of such land, the assessor shall determine, as nearly as practicable, how much less such land would sell for at private sale in consequence of such destruction, and make return thereof to the county auditor, as in this section provided.

Sec. 31. Each township assessor shall take and subscribe an oath, which shall be certified by the magistrate administering the same, and attached to the return which he is required to make to the county auditor, in the following form:

I ————, assessor for ——— township, in the county of ———, do solemnly swear, that the value of all personal property, moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise, of which a statement has been made to me by the person required by this act, for the assessment and taxation of all property in this State, according to true value, to list the same, is truly returned, as set forth in such statement; that in every case where, by law, I have been required to ascertain the items and value of the personal property, moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise of any person, company or corporation, I have diligently, and by the best means in my power, endeavored to ascertain the same; and that, as I verily believe, a full list, with the value thereof, estimated by the rules prescribed by said act, is set forth in the annexed return; that in no case have I, knowingly, omitted to demand of any person of whom, by said act, I was required to make such demand, a statement of the description and value of personal property, or of the amount of moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise, which he was required to list, or in any way connived at any violation or evasion of any of the requirements of said act, in relation to the listing or valuation of property, moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise, of any kind, for taxation.

Sec. 32. Township assessors shall be allowed one dollar and fifty cents per day, to be paid out of the county treasury, for the time which they shall be necessarily employed in the performance of their duties; and they shall make out their accounts in detail, giving the date of each day which they shall have been employed, which account they shall verify under oath; and the county auditor shall be competent to administer such oath, and if he should find such account to be correct, shall draw an order on the treasurer for the same; but in no case shall the county auditor give an assessor an order for his compensation, until he shall have filed his list of assessments, with the statements returned to him, and the books in which the original assessments were entered, with the auditor, which list shall be accurately made out and added up.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Gallia Co.

I hereby certify that the above portion of the Tax law is correctly copied from a certified copy furnished this office.

D. B. HEBARD, Auditor.

CONGRESS.—We find the following among the proceedings of the Senate on the 14th inst.

Mr. Chase said he would be compelled to leave the city for a few weeks, and asked as a favor, that the bill granting unsold and unappropriated lands to Ohio should now be taken up, which was agreed to, and the bill taken up.

Mr. Hunter asked how much land was granted by the bill.

Mr. Chase said, that on the 1st of last September there remained unsold of the public lands in Ohio 216,000 acres, chiefly refuse land, and that the United States had received into its treasury, from the sales of public lands in Ohio, during the last sixty-five years, over twenty millions dollars, and that had paid in addition to Connecticut and other granters of the United States for public lands in Ohio, over three millions dollars, so that Ohio, in the aggregate, paid over thirty millions dollars for the public lands in her limits, and, he said, it would require a grant of more than two millions of acres to Ohio, to make the grant to her, in aid of Internal Improvements, equal to the grant made to Illinois.

Mr. Hunter said he could not vote for the bill, though he was in favor of a graduation of the prices of the public lands and would be willing to give Ohio a pre-emption right to those within her limits; but this was a new principle, and he could not vote for it.

Mr. Shields spoke in favor of the bill, and, in reply to Mr. Davis, said that the expenses of the land office in Ohio, were five thousand dollars a year; and, that since land warrants had been made assignable, he doubted very much, if the sales in Ohio, in the future, would exceed that amount.

Mr. Dawson said that this bill would establish a new principle, viz: the unconditional surrender of the public lands to the States in which they are located; and that its passage would lead to others of a similar character. He said he would prefer a graduation of the price; if the lands were worth fifty cents an acre, that sum ought to be paid to the United States.

After some further debate the bill was ordered to be engrossed—yeas 28, nays 13; Messrs. Badger, O'Brien, Bradbury, Broadhead, Clarke, Davis, Dawson, Hunter, Mangum, Norris, Spruance, Underwood and Upham, voted in the negative.

LE GRAND BYINGTON IN IOWA.—That the good people of Iowa can correctly appreciate Ohio Locofocos, the following sketch of LE GRAND BYINGTON, formerly of Piketon, in this State, now editor of the "Iowa Capitol Reporter," is good evidence.

"A liar without plausibility—unprincipled, but with a hot headed recklessness which circumvents his mischievous purposes—a calumniator, but filthy, hoggish, and disgusting in his calumnies—a crazy jackass kicking at random, with everything bad in design, but without capacity to direct his assaults effectively—this is Byington. Let those quarrel with him who are low enough in moral scale to pay heed to his vituperation. We leave him to himself. Individually we cannot be reached by malevolence; but for the good fame of our State, we humbly pray "God grant that when Ohio vomits again, she may not for the second time turn her head towards Iowa."

WHO WILL ANSWER.—Is it true that not a dollar of tax can be collected this year from the real estate, in Ohio? We have so heard it stated and by good lawyers. Shall 1852 be a jubilee? It is fifty years since the old constitution was born.—What is to be done? We appeal to ye! O, ye wise ones of the Ohio Legislature! More anon.

State Journal.

☞A most black-hearted murder was perpetrated in Harmony township, near Mt. Vernon, Indiana, on the night of the 20th ult., by a miscreant named Gibbs, who fled and escaped. A man by the name of William Chancellor was the victim. He was shot through a crack of a neighbor's house while playing the violin for a social party, and survived but a few minutes after the infliction of the wound.