

Indiana Legislature.

Saturday, December 26. In the Senate, a memorial relative to the continuation of the National Road—a resolution directing the attention of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to the procuring of a corps of United States Engineers to survey the White river, and if practicable, a canal route to connect the Wabash and Erie canal with the Ohio river—and a resolution recommending to the patronage of the General Government, the American Colonization Society and its objects, have passed without a dissenting voice. A joint resolution, the object of which is, if possible, to procure a graduation of the price of public lands, and a donation of the refuse lands to actual settlers, has been received from the other house, and is on the table of the Senate. On this day the Senate rejected (on a motion to engross) a bill extending the right of suffrage to the election of county treasurers and collectors of revenue. The committee on the judiciary have made a luminous, able and elaborate report on that part of the message of the Governor, relative to jurisdiction over the Indian tribes within our boundaries—the report affirms the right to such jurisdiction. It will be published hereafter.

In the House of Representatives, the judiciary committee, to which the several subjects had been referred, reported on Thursday, against the propriety of proposing arrangements with our sister states, by which, in the trial of criminal prosecutions, witnesses from other states may be compelled to obey the process of courts—against the propriety of repealing the act of last session postponing the election of Representatives in Congress until August, 1831—against the necessity of any amendment to the law regulating grist mills and millers—against the expediency of amending that portion of the revenue law which makes collector's deeds conclusive evidence of the regularity of sale—and against the justice of exempting revolutionary officers and soldiers from imprisonment for debt—the four first of which reports were concurred in by the House, and the last was laid on the table. A joint resolution was introduced on Tuesday, providing for taking the sense of the people on the adoption of an *ad valorem* system of taxation. This resolution was read the 2d time to day, and the subject is now undergoing a discussion, on a motion to commit the resolution to a select committee with instructions to report a bill, with the view of submitting it to the people, and having them say, after examining its details, whether or not they are in favour of such a measure. The friends of the system are generally opposed to this course, preferring to submit the simple abstract question to the people. A bill to divorce Martha McBride from her husband has been passed by a considerable majority, and sent to the Senate. One or two other bills on the same subject have been rejected. A bill has been reported from the Senate providing for locating and opening sundry state roads in the New Purchase. It has been read twice, amended, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. This bill differs but little from one introduced into the House some days ago. One or the other of these bills, or one made out of both of them, will pass with very little opposition.

Since the foregoing was in type, the motion to commit the joint resolution relative to taking the sense of the people whether or not they are in favour of an *ad valorem* system of taxation, with instructions to report a bill to accompany the resolution, and be submitted to the people, has prevailed, by a considerable majority; which is considered as decisive evidence that the system will not be adopted this session.

Thursday, December 31. In the Senate, a bill has passed remedying defects in the details of the present probate system. This measure may be considered as indicative of a determination not to change the system at present. Mr. Orr has brought before the Senate, a resolution suspending the final location of the Wabash and Erie canal from the mouth of Eel river to its lower termination, with a view to reserve the power to change such termination from the northern to the southern bank of the Wabash.

Ind. Journal.
[The balance of the proceedings, under the above date, was given last week, from the State Gazette.]

IN SENATE.

December 22. Mr. Stevens from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message, as is in these words, to wit:

"The task of preparing a civil code of laws for the state has been commenced; but owing to a press of private and official business, the labors of a single individual, have not yet been able to place the work in as great a state of forwardness as might be wished. Without an amanuensis, or assistant, it is believed that the code will be completed before the present executive retires from his office. With one, its progress might be greatly accelerated. The necessity for some additional system of laws will soon

be felt. And a code, which shall furnish the community with law, to enable the people to transact their ordinary affairs, without the common expense, trouble or necessity of taking the lawyers' counsel, is one of the reforms loudly called for, in our civil polity. But a Legislature of disinterested members will be essential to success. This the people can give."

REPORT: That they have had that part of said message under consideration, and that they unanimously agree with his Excellency in believing that a "code which shall furnish the community with law to enable the people to transact their ordinary affairs, without common expense, trouble or necessity of taking the lawyer's counsel, is one of the reforms loudly called for; and that they look forward in the most pleasing anticipation of the time when his Excellency's code shall be completed for the consummation of all their desires on that subject. In the year 1827, his Excellency informed the General Assembly that "anticipating the necessity which must arise," that it was his intention "to present to the Legislature a code of laws both civil and criminal;" and that in taking that step, the responsibility and cost would be upon him, and that in so doing he could not be charged with intending to dictate, inasmuch as the constitution gave this power to the Governor.

His Excellency informs us that he has commenced this code, and that either with or without an "amanuensis" it will be completed before he retires from office; the committee, therefore, most confidently believe that his Excellency will complete the work which he has commenced, and that our laws will thereby be so "epitomized that a single sentence will give that information, relative to the common transactions of the world, which the labour of a week in books would not so clearly establish." And the "governed" will be enabled to "know what the law is, without trouble, expense or the assistance of a lawyer. But notwithstanding his Excellency will, in all probability, complete his labors by the next session of the General Assembly; yet the whole benefit thereof may be lost to the community, the laudable designs of his Excellency defeated, and the reform which is "loudly called for" by the people, and which will be thus presented to them, may be protracted forever unless there should be a "legislature of disinterested members." The people, however, have it in their power to give a "disinterested" legislature, & it is fondly hoped that they will not so far forget their dearest rights, as to neglect so sacred a duty.

As it regards the employment of an amanuensis for his Excellency, the committee are not inclined to make any appropriation for that purpose, at this time. His Excellency in 1827, informed the people that the "expense and responsibility" would be on him, and they are looking for the fulfilment of that promise, and any interference on the part of the legislature, with the scheme as presented by his Excellency, would in all probability, meet the decided disapprobation of the people. The committee, however, believe that the liberality of the people may be implicitly relied on, and that if the "code" should meet their expectations, his Excellency will be amply rewarded in due time.

From this view of the subject the committee deem legislation, at this time, unnecessary; and therefore, ask to be discharged from the further consideration of that part of his Excellency's message.

Mr. McKINNEY moved to lay the report upon the table. He said that he was of opinion that legislation on this subject was unnecessary. He was opposed to employing an amanuensis. The governor had promised the people of the state a code, and had assured them that the trouble and expense should be his not theirs; but he was opposed to the reasoning of the report. He, as a member of the committee on the Judiciary, had not agreed to the reasoning of the report.

Mr. STEVENS, in answer said, that the reasoning of the report was not original with the committee or with the chairman—it was taken entirely from the different messages of the present governor, and adopted as being entirely expressive of the views of the committee.

Mr. McKINNEY, (in answer to the senator, from Switzerland,) said that he was, in committee, (as now,) opposed to the reasoning, though he approved of the conclusion of the report, viz: that it was inexpedient for the legislature to act on the subject—the governor had originated the idea of a code, and he, (Mr. McK.), wished no interference of the legislature. This code is, (said he,) the governor's project, and if it pleases the people, the honor and glory will be the governor's.

Mr. FLETCHER said, that he, as a member of the committee on the judiciary, entirely accords with the reasoning of the report—he had himself perused the different messages of the present governor, and read them in committee, and from those messages the reasoning of the committee were drawn. He, (Mr. F.) said he had practiced law a little, and had understood from experience, that in law controversies, as the law now stands, facts were more a matter of uncertainty and difficulty than law—the law he said

was very certain—facts very uncertain, the promised code would, he presumed, obviate this difficulty; it would furnish the means of rendering doubtful matters of fact perfectly plain. Such a code was indeed, he said, to be desired.

Mr. EWING made a few remarks which were not heard by the reporter.

The motion to lay the report on the table, was negatived.

Messrs. DEPAUW and McKINNEY, (members of the committee on the judiciary,) rose in their places and disclaimed any agreement on their part, to the reasoning of the report, although the majority of the committee had agreed to it.

Dec. 24. Mr. WATTS now offered the following protest of a part of the members of the judiciary committee, to the report of the chairman of that committee, on the subject of a code of revised laws, to wit:

The undersigned, members of the committee on the Judiciary, disclaim all sanction to a report made yesterday morning, by S. C. Stevens, chairman of said committee, upon that portion of the governor's message, relating to a code. The said chairman was alone authorized to report legislation as inexpedient, upon the subject of a code. He has assumed the right of accompanying such a report with arguments and language never submitted by him to the committee, and which the undersigned do not approve or sanction. They therefore protest against the power assumed by said S. C. Stevens, chairman of said committee, of committing the committee by arguments and language not approved by it.

JOHN WATTS.
J. T. McKINNEY.

The undersigned were not present at the meeting of the committee, when instructions to report upon the above subject were given to the chairman. They have, however, heard the report made by the chairman, and do not hesitate to declare their disapprobation of it.

JOHN DEPAUW.
JOHN DANIEL.

On the suggestion of some alteration in the protest, Mr. Stevens remarked, that as the chairman of the committee was singled out, he supposed it was intended to be personal, and so he wished it to stand on the journals.

Mr. LINTON, one of the members of the committee, expressed his satisfaction in the report. Much had been said in committee on the subject of the "code;" and he was of opinion the report was authorized. The claim on the state for an amanuensis, and other considerations, certainly did warrant the chairman in making the report.

Mr. WATTS observed—that many jocular expressions had been made in committee; but were intended to be merely considered in that light. He said he conceived the report was calculated to do discredit to the state, and the body to which we belong. He said it was going a little below the dignity of their stations, to endeavor to discredit the man at the head of our state government. If the proceeding were to be confined to this hall, this county, or the state, he would not care so much for the report; but he conceived we should not, in this manner, endeavor to bring our executive into disrepute. All that was authorized, was to report against the measure, and without going into such kind of arguments.

The majority of said committee, who had made and sanctioned the report, alluded to in said protest, presented a counter statement in writing, in these words, to wit:

"We, the undersigned, being a majority of the committee of the Judiciary who ordered that report, do believe that the report was authorized by the committee, and the same reasoning was had before the committee by most, if not all of its members, as is contained in the report, and was agreed to.

"CALVIN FLETCHER.
"WM. C. LINTON.
"S. C. STEVENS."

The above was also spread on the journals.

Commerce of the East. A vessel has cleared for Boston for Constantinople, with a view, it is said, of passing through the Black sea, "and gathering the fruits of the opening harvest."

Yale college. The annual catalogue gives the following as a list of students in this venerable institution. Theological students, 47; law students, 21; medical students, 61; resident graduates, 6; seniors, 71; Juniors, 87; sophomores, 95; freshmen, 106—total 496.

Pedlars. The Milledgeville (Geo.) Journal, states that there are not less than 100 pedlars now operating in that state; and notwithstanding the law requires all such persons to take out a license, only 11 of the number have complied with the requisition. The fine for peddling without a license, is from \$200 to \$300.

Juggles. The "fire king" has recently swallowed a tea spoon full of Prussic acid, without any bad consequences, though four drops of the same liquid almost instantly killed a cat. A man in New Orleans is amusing the citizens by dining on red hot coals!

From the Journal of Commerce.

LETTER FROM BOLIVAR.

We have been furnished with a copy of a letter from his excellency the liberator, president of Columbia, to gen. O'Leary, dated Guayaquil, Aug. 6, 1829. It is this most probably, which has given rise to the report that Bolivar is about to abandon his country, and seek a refuge from its disquietudes beyond the sea. We subjoin a translation:

Guayaquil, 6th Aug 1829.

My dear O'Leary:

Your valued letters of the 9th & 15th of July, reached me at the same time; and I have attentively perused them. The information which they contain has pleased me much; and especially your suggestion that I ought not to go to Bogota during the sitting of congress, lest it should be said that I have influenced their deliberations, or overwhelmed them with their power. This is highly judicious, and it is with the best reason you mention it. I had before been advised to the same course by persons of much respectability, and my own inclination urged it upon me still more; but the multitude, who are not content with any security, and judge without reflection, entreat me to go immediately to Bogota. I could wish, and I desire, that you will endeavor to make your opinion general, both as your own, and that of intelligent men. The truth is, if they press me too much, they will dishearten me more than I now am. An idea has occurred to me, which I hope you will consider well. Would it not be better for Colombia, and for me, and more agreeable to the nation, that a president should be appointed, and I remain only a general. I could stand before the government, like a bull before the herd. I could defend it with all my energies, and those of the republic. This government would be stronger than mine, because to my own energies would be added those of the government, and of the individual who should preside over it. The government would be always complete without lack of legality or authority. The government would be strong in itself, and also by the support which I should give it. It would have unity, stability, and permanence. It would not be obliged to move about, as I am, and leave immense spaces behind. Instead of subverting the whole administration by its movements, as I am obliged to do continually, it would form a system of action which would proceed without variation, and without passing through different hands, as is the case at present; which tinges every thing with different colours and in an extravagant manner. I could visit the departments, prevent disorders, and enter upon a campaign, without the necessity of abandoning the government. My attention would then be all devoted to the army, and the direction of the armed force. I could go with promptness and convenience wherever necessity or danger should call me. In this way all surrections and all sudden attacks would be avoided, and the government would be placed on its proper foundation, enjoying perfect tranquility, and certain that I should present myself in all parts as a wall, within which public order and domestic peace would be secure. The administration would move on without obstacles—the citizens would repose in the enjoyment of the laws—and my own reputation would regain the lustre it has lost. With it Colombia would gain much—and I glory, liberty, and happiness. Unless this measure is adopted, they lose me or they lose Colombia and, in either case we are all ruined. I cannot live under the weight of a supposed ignominy which oppresses me—neither can Colombia be well governed by a despairing man, whose mind has lost its stimulus to act, and from whom the hope of tranquility has been snatched forever. For heaven's sake! O'Leary—for Colombia's sake, and my own!—propose this design: insinuate it into the minds of the legislators and of all.—And I moreover authorize you to print an address, full of force and eloquence, showing the utility of the adoption of this plan.

Demarquet has arrived, and brings me very satisfactory communications from gen. Lafuente and all our friends there. You can see at gen. Urdaneta's some copies of the letters which Lafuente and Gamarra have sent me,—for I have no more time, and am still feeble from a sickness which I have suffered, but from which I am now recovering. I salute your lady with the greatest affection, and am your friend,
BOLIVAR.

The National Gazette publishes the following: [Extract of a letter from Venezuela, dated Nov. 23, 1829, received via St. Thomas.] "Affairs seem to have undergone a change in Venezuela, arising, as it appears, from an official proposal made by general Urdaneta, the secretary of war, to general Paez, to forward the coronation of Bolivar. The public voice is raised against the act in Venezuela.—"Death

"The force of this figure will be better understood in S. America than in this country. By an instinct common to wild cattle, if not to tame, the leaders of the herd, when danger approaches, place themselves at the expected points of attack; and defend the young and weaker animals from assault. [Jour. of Com.

to the tyrant, death to the crown—long live the constitution," is the common cry through the streets. It seems that this portion of the country will form a separate, independent and republican government. The persons confined in the dungeons of Puerto Cabello, in consequence of the Bogota conspiracy, have been set at liberty by the garrison, and the many persons who were banished from the country for political opinions, have been recalled by general Paez. The odious and inquisitorial police has been abolished, and the liberty of the press has been restored by a public decree of general Paez. You may, perhaps, recollect to have heard this distinguished officer and true patriot remark often, that he would follow Bolivar as long as he had no idea of erecting a monarchy, but that there should be no crowns in Colombia; the time, it appears, has arrived when he will verify his assertions."

"Caracas, 27th Nov. 1829.

"Ere this reaches you, you will have heard of the revolution, or rather the expression of the public voice against the attempt, on the part of gen. Bolivar, to establish a monarchy and place the crown on his head. The people of Caracas assembled the day before yesterday, and yesterday decided in the most public manner, that in order to insure the liberties of Venezuela it had become necessary to separate her from the government of Bogota, and renounce the authority of general Bolivar.—Gen. Paez has been called on to take the command, and deputies have been appointed to the other departments of Venezuela, calling a congress to make a form of government for Venezuela alone—with a republican basis.—Gen. Bolivar has disappointed the hopes of his real friends & the friends of liberal principles throughout the whole world. It is sincerely to be regretted that a man who had arrived at such a glorious height, should destroy his reputation and fame forever—merely for a bauble.

"General Paez and doctor Bena, his secretary, and gen. Swoblette, chief of the staff, are now in Valencia.—They will be here on the 15th of next month, probably before.

"I have never seen, during my residence in Colombia, a stronger or more real feeling displayed by the people of Caracas than on the present occasion. Their detestation of monarchy is too clearly manifested, even for the friends of Bolivar to say one word in his favor.

"I fear that all Colombia will be in a flame, yet in Venezuela all will be confidence and quiet. There appears to be no disposition to commit violence, and general Paez is too good a patriot to allow of any disorder."

Salt Manufacture &c.—There are in the country of Barnstable, Mass. 1,376,971 feet for 13,799,710 superficial of salt works, which cost 1,379,971 dollars. 1,000,000 superficial feet have been erected during the two years past. 200 bushels of salt are manufactured to a thousand feet of works, usual measure, or 10,000 superficial feet. The whole quantity of salt made in the county, in 1829, was 393,537 bushels, which upon an average, sells for 33 cents per bushel. The salt is generally of good quality, and weighs 75 pounds. The above works are owned by 762 men, many of whom have less than 1000 dollars invested. There have not been so many works erected for two years past as otherwise would have been, in consequence of the alarm about manufactures and repeal of duties. The business of making salt at present prices, after paying for works, &c. yields a moderate profit. The manufacture of salt by solar evaporation commenced during the revolutionary war, since which many improvements have been made. [Salem paper.

HORRIBLE CASE. From a London paper. On Wednesday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, a female was observed walking backwards and forwards on the margin of the new river, near the city road, by two men who had taken shelter from the shower of rain and snow. They saw the poor creature tie her clothes with a piece of string, & she afterwards took off her bonnet and leaped into the water. They ran to the spot, and both plunged into the river, and got her out after she had been immersed for about five minutes. She was taken to the Blue Coat Boy public house, in a state of insensibility, and a surgeon was sent for, by whose exertions she was resuscitated. The poor creature had tasted no food for above three days, and had not slept in a bed for a fortnight. She is a native of Chigwell, in Essex, & her name is Elizabeth Warner. She had applied for parish relief, but was refused because she had no claim on any parish in London. She was also refused relief by the Mendicity society, because she had not qualified by begging. Had she applied to the Magdalen, she would have been refused the benefits of institution, on the ground that she had not qualified by prostitution. She was taken to Islington workhouse, and when she is quite recovered from the effects of her submission, she will be removed to her parish.