

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

AN ACT

To incorporate the Lawrenceburgh Bridge Company.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the Stockholders of the Lawrenceburgh Bridge Company, as is herein after provided, be and they are hereby made, in law and equity, a body corporate and politic, and as such, may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto and do and transact any business that an individual or individuals, or bodies corporate or politic, may or can do, subject to the rules and limitations hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. The Capital Stock of said company shall consist of thirty-five hundred dollars, to be divided into seven hundred shares of five dollars each, and may, if the trustees of such company think necessary, be increased to five thousand dollars, the balance to be divided in like manner, into shares of five dollars each.

Sec. 3. Each person who has subscribed to aid in building the bridge over Tanner's Creek, near Lawrenceburgh, shall be entitled to as many shares of stock in said company as the amount paid to the trustees heretofore appointed to contract with some person or persons to build said bridge, or to Phinney and Spooner or either of them, as undertakers, to build said bridge, shall entitle him or her to; and in all cases where any person has paid the fraction of a share, such persons shall be entitled to pay the balance on such share, and have the same.

And Jeremiah Phinney shall be entitled to as many shares as the amount he has expended on said bridge, over the amount received, from what has been paid by subscribers, shall entitle him to. And an estimation of his expenses shall be made by suitable persons to be agreed upon between him and the trustees of said company, or should they disagree, by such persons as the board doing county business, in Dearborn county, may appoint for that purpose. And consideration being had to time, hire of laborers, materials, extra expenses on account of disappointments in not receiving his pay according to contract, so as to do both parties justice according to the right of the case:—Provided however, That any citizen of Dearborn county shall have the privilege of taking stock in said company, by subscribing and paying for the same, at any time previous to the 1st. day of May, so as to reduce the shares of the said Phinney to a number not to exceed the highest number of shares held by any other person in said company.

Sec. 4. The affairs of said company shall be managed by seven Trustees; a majority of whom shall form a quorum to do business, to be elected by the stockholders on the first Monday in May annually thereafter. And the Trustees, when elected, shall serve one year and until successors are chosen and qualified to take their places; and should there be any vacancy among said trustees, by death or otherwise, the remaining trustees shall fill such vacancy at their next meeting. And until the first election to be held by said company, the following persons are hereby authorized to act as such, viz: Oliver Heustis, Mark McCracken, Jeremiah Phinney, William S. Durbin, Amos Lane, Jabez Percival, and William Tate, a majority of whom shall be sufficient to transact business.

Sec. 5. To aid in the transaction of their business the Trustees shall have power to make all such rules and regulations, or by laws, as they shall deem necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to appoint all officers and agents, they may find it necessary to employ, and when the interest of the company requires it, to remove them and appoint others in their places.

Sec. 6. As soon as the bridge now building over Tanner's Creek, near Lawrenceburgh, shall be finished, or made ready for passengers to pass over thereon, the Trustees of said company are hereby authorized to erect a toll gate on said bridge, and by their agent appointed for that purpose, to demand and receive, from every person who may wish to pass over said bridge, toll, at the rate such Trustees shall think proper, provided it shall not, in any case, exceed the rate allowed, by the board doing county business, to ferrymen for carrying passengers or other species of property over said creek in their boats; and said company, for detaining any passenger who may wish to cross, or neglecting to keep said bridge in a proper state of repair, shall be liable to the same penalties and damages that ferrymen shall be liable to, for failing to keep proper or suitable boats, watermen, &c; and at all times in the night when there is no person in attendance at the gate, it shall be left open.

Sec. 7. Said company shall cause a record of their proceedings to be kept in a book, to be provided for that purpose, which shall always be open to the inspection of any person or persons the board doing county business shall appoint for that purpose; and in some proper place in said book they shall cause an entry to be made, of the amount of their stock, and by whom held; and at the end of each quarter of a year, when they shall make a dividend of the net proceeds of the tolls taken at said bridge, they shall credit said stock with such amount, and as soon as the amount so collected shall be sufficient to refund the capital stock of said company, together with ten per centum per annum thereon, then said bridge shall rest in the county of Dearborn, to be under the control of the board doing county business, or their authorized agent, but no toll shall ever be demanded or taken thereat, by said board for any other purpose than keeping said bridge in repair, or for improving roads, or building and repairing bridges in said county.

Sec. 8. Each stockholder shall be entitled to such proportion of the dividends made by said company, as the amount of his stock bears to the whole amount paid in, which sum shall be paid to him at the office of the company, at any time when demanded, after ten days from the making of such dividend.

Sec. 9. Dividends of all the net proceeds of said company shall be made quarter yearly, on the 2d Mondays of May, August, November, and February.

Sec. 10. In all elections held by said company each person shall be entitled to as many votes as he holds shares of stock in said company: provided, no one person shall have more than twenty votes.

Sec. 11. It is to be understood that the right of the company consists in a lien on said bridge until they are paid the amount expended in the purchase of stock, with interest as above; and that any person for an injury done to said bridge or its appurtenances, or for any obstruction placed in the way of travelling, shall be subject to the same penalties for like offences on any other bridge or part of the public highway; and shall, moreover, be liable to the company for double the amount it may cost to repair the same, or remove such obstruction, with cost of suit, to be recovered on conviction thereof, before any court competent to try the same.

Sec. 12. But it is hereby understood and declared, that no citizen of the said county of Dearborn, who may have to attend the Probate or Circuit Courts of said county, as a suitor or a witness, or a grand or petit juror, shall, in going to, or returning from such courts, when in session, be liable to pay any tolls for passing over said bridge; nor shall any tolls be de-

manded or received of any inhabitant of said county on the Sabbath day going to or returning from divine worship, nor of any legal voter of said county, on the first Mondays of August, going to or returning from the place of the annual election; nor from any man of said county, when going to, or returning from any militia muster, drill, training, review, or inspection, which, by law, he may be bound to attend. And each and every person who may claim the above exemptions, who are not by this section entitled thereto, shall be liable to pay double toll, together with costs of suit; and each and every person who shall be entitled to such exemptions, and shall claim the same, and shall be made to pay the tolls as though they were not so exempt, shall be entitled to recover back double the amount of such toll, improperly demanded and paid, together with costs of suit.

This act to be in force from and after its passage.

Since our last publication, the bill "supplemental to an act providing means for the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal," (which provides for the commencement of the work) has passed the House of Representatives by a considerable majority, and is now, we believe, in committee of the whole in the Senate. What will be its fate in the Senate is of course doubtful.

The Memorial praying Congress to grant further time for the commencement of the Canal, and discretionary power to substitute a Rail road in place of a Canal, if it shall be deemed most advisable, has passed the Senate by a majority of one vote, and has been sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence. After it was read the first time in the House, a motion was made to reject it, which after a short debate, was determined in the negative—ayes 29, noes 31.

The bill providing for the commencement of a State House, after being several times re-committed and amended, was lost yesterday. On the question of its passage, the vote was 29 for, and 29 against it—two or three members favorable to its passage being accidentally absent. Hopes are entertained that the vote will be re-considered and the bill passed.

The bill providing for the sale of the donation lands will, it is believed, receive the sanction of both Houses.

The Senate has passed a joint resolution praying of Congress a revocation of the compact between the United States and the state of Indiana, by which the United States' lands within this state were exempted from taxation for the space of five years after their purchase. A strong indication was given yesterday that it will also pass the House of Representatives.

The joint resolution praying the passage of an act by Congress, allowing an equitable settlement between the representatives of J. C. S. Harrison, deceased, and the government, and suspending the suit instituted against them, which had previously passed the Senate, was lost yesterday in the house of Representatives on the question of engrossing it for a third reading.

A resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday providing for an adjournment of both Houses on this day week. After some discussion it was laid on the table. It is supposed (though it cannot be ascertained with certainty,) that both Houses will probably be ready to adjourn on Saturday week.

Ind. Journal, January 26.

State House. A bill providing for the commencement of the State House on the square originally designed for that purpose, (which we mentioned in Wednesday's paper as having been lost by an equal vote,) has since passed the House of Representatives by a large majority, the former vote having been re-considered. It is thought it will also receive the sanction of the Senate.

Sale of Donation Lands. A bill directing the Agent of state for the town of Indianapolis to lay off and sell the donation lands, has passed the House of Representatives by nearly a unanimous vote. No doubt is entertained that it will also receive the sanction of the Senate.

Apportionment. It will be recollect that the two Houses disagreed in regard to this subject, and that in consequence of that disagreement a committee of free conference was appointed.

This committee on Thursday reported a bill differing somewhat from both the other bills. The report of the committee was concurred in by the Senate, but disagreed to by the House. The amendments made by the House of Representatives to the bill from the Senate were then receded from; and the bill which passed the Senate is, consequently, as soon as the Governor shall have approved it, a law of the land. There will therefore be in the next Legislature, if we have counted correctly, thirty Senators, and seventy-five Representatives.

Canal. A bill supplemental to an act providing means for the construction of the Wabash and Erie canal, was, on Thursday, read a third time in the Senate and passed. We cannot at this moment give the features of this bill. It contains entirely new provisions, and was proposed by Mr. Robb as a substitute for the bill which had

passed the House of Representatives. It was carried through by those members who have been considered appointed to the canal, and was opposed by those who are its reputed friends. The bill passed by a vote of 12 to 11, the precise vote by which the memorial, asking further time for the commencement of the work, was passed.

Lien on Buildings. Considerable discussion took place yesterday, in the House of Representatives, on a bill giving to mechanics a lien on buildings until they are paid for their labour. The bill was amended in committee of the whole by striking out the first section, in which amendment the House concurred—ayes 25, noes 24. It was then postponed indefinitely.

Ind. Journal, January 29.

Supreme Judges. On Friday morning the 27th inst. his Excellency the Governor laid a communication before the senate re-nominating Messrs. Stevens and McKinney to the office of Supreme Judges. The governor respectfully informs the Senate in his communication that he has given the subject of the nomination that due consideration which it demands; but has been unable to select gentleman of more suitable abilities to form a court than those whom he first nominated, and therefore suggests the propriety of a re-consideration of the previous vote of the Senate on his first nomination, and that the same be now confirmed.

At about three o'clock on Friday afternoon the nomination was taken up by the Senate in secret session, and confirmed by the following vote—J. T. McKinney, ayes 12—noes 9; S. C. Stevens, ayes 11—noes 10. Thus has ended the dispute on this subject, and Messrs. Blackford, McKinney and Stevens will constitute the Supreme Court of Indiana for the next seven years.

Indiana Democrat.

Receiver of Public Monies at Jeffersonville.—We have seen letters from Washington, stating that WILLIAM H. HURST, has been removed from the office of Receiver of Public Monies at Jeffersonville, on a charge of defalcation. The Hon. James G. Read, of Daviess county, has been tendered the appointment, and will probably accept it.

In the removal of Mr. Hurst, the administration has clearly demonstrated that punctuality and strict accountability, must be the characteristics of its public officers, that friends as well as opponents, will have strict justice meted out to them, and that the public purse will be protected.

We feel confident that the government will not lose a cent by Mr. Hurst, inasmuch as his securities are ample, and it is with regret we behold the charge of defalcation, and we cannot but wish for the reputation of Mr. Hurst, that he had never permitted such a charge to exist. Should Mr. Read accept the proffered appointment, we feel proud to say there will be no more defalcations at Jeffersonville while he holds the office. Mr. Hurst was appointed by Gen. Jackson, and has been removed by him—mark that.

Ind. Journal, January 26.

DIED. on Sunday the 16th ult. at his residence in Millin township, Cumberland county, Pa., WILLIAM DENNING, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. The deceased was an artificer in the army of the Revolution. He it was who, in the days of his country's need, made the only successful attempt ever made in the world, to manufacture wrought iron cannon: two of which he completed at Middlesex, in this county, and commenced another and larger one at Mount Holly, but could get no one to assist him who could stand the heat, which is said to have been so great as to melt the lead buttons off his clothes. This unfinished piece lies at the Carrile barracks.

One of those completed, was taken by the British at the battle of Brandywine, and is now in the Tower of London. The British government offered a large sum, and a stated annuity to the person who would instruct them in the manufacture of that article; but the patriotic blacksmith preferred obscurity and poverty in his own beloved country, to wealth and affluence in that of her oppressors; although that country, for which he did so much, kept her purse closed from the veteran soldier till near the close of his long life; and it often required the whole weight of his well known character for honesty, to save him from the severest pangs of poverty. When such characters as the deceased are neglected by a rich government, it is no wonder that some folks think Republics ungrateful.

Car. Volunteer.

A blacksmith in Alabama, having been slandered, was advised to apply to the Courts for redress. He replied, "I shall never sue any body for slander. I can go into my shop, and work out a better character in six months, than I could get in a Court house in a year."

It may not be improper to remark, by way of explanation, that the writer of the following communication not long since returned from the east, whether he had been on a visit to his relations.

For the Palladium.

Mr. Editor.—Since my return from the East, I have often been interrogated about the politics of Maine. The question is not however, "Is Maine a Jackson state?" but "who are the friends of the present administration? Is it the old Republican or the Federal party?" These enquiries I have often answered, but some have been rather slow to believe my report. Feeling willing at any time to meet the statements that I have made, and being every way prepared to defend them, I have thought, though it might not be an imperative duty, it might not be altogether amiss to answer the question above suggested in a public manner; more particularly as both the friends and opposers of the present administration claim to belong to the aforesaid "Republican party."

But, sir, I am under no other influence than the love of truth, when I unequivocally declare that, so far as I used to be acquainted with the Democratic Republicans, I found them without one exception the firm and zealous supporters of the present administration. I make this statement the more cheerfully, as it is well known that I think a man none the less a good citizen or a christian, for dissenting from me in a free political question.

"Think and let think," has ever been my motto. It is however a matter of no small curiosity to me, how it comes about that so many of my fellow citizens, who were always found in the Republican ranks, while citizens in the east, should in the west marshal to oppose them. "I alone am escaped, and they seek" to proselyte me. It is no less a matter of curiosity that the Methodists and their clergy in the west should oppose their brethren in the east. I am the only Methodist preacher friendly to the present administration in this vicinity; but I found neither a lay member nor a minister in the east, but what was one with me in politics—so that instead of turning my back upon the Republicans or Methodists, in the east, as I have often been charged in this country, it will appear (if these statements are correct) that I stand where first I stood: the warm friend and advocate of both. No lover of truth can be offended at these statements, however it may shock his feelings, for I repeat that I hold myself bound to maintain their correctness, if publicly called upon.

The Masonic question is, I think, in a rapid decay in Maine. I am no Mason, but feel bound to say that I think, from what I could gather throughout my travels, (and I was some what inquisitive,) that the Antes have seen their best days. The Sunday mail question is alive yet, but will not survive long. The committee's report, in my opinion, gave it a death blow. The temperance cause is flourishing in every direction. It may be worthy of remark, that no spirit was used on board of the Packet from Cincinnati to Dayton; nor on the schooner from Portland, Sandusky bay, to Buffalo; none on board of the Packet to Albany; none on board of the Packet from Boston to Portland; none from Portland to Philadelphia, on my return. It so happened all of the commanders belonged to the temperance fraternity. But best of all the cause of reformation is advancing, and sinners, old and young, were daily rallying to the standard of the cross; different religious denominations in Maine seem to be common sharers in the precious revivals of the day.

Maine is a cold mountainous and barren country, when compared to this. The people are, however, hardy, industrious and economical; and the laws by which they are governed are, in many respects, more equitable and just than those of our own state—some of which I shall consider in a subsequent number.

A. J. COTTON.
Manchester, January 19, 1831.

Fires in England. The work of destruction by setting fire to barns, haystacks, and breaking labor-saving machines, has spread nearly over the whole kingdom of Great Britain. It commenced early in the month of November, immediately after the king's speech was delivered to parliament, and continued to our last dates from London, the 1st of December. The English papers are all filled with the most appalling and frightful details. All entreaties with the infuriated rabble are of no avail. The civil authority is disregarded, and it is only when the strong arm of the government, aided by the military force, is brought to bear upon them that they can be made to desist. To attempt to copy all the accounts would be almost a hopeless task; they would fill twenty solid columns of newspaper. How these misguided men, who complain of excessive taxation, expect to better their condition by such wanton and wicked acts, it is difficult to conceive. [N. Y. Post.]

From the Frankfort Argus.

The Election of Public officers.—On Thursday last, the Legislature closed the election of officers, after postponing the choice of a Senator to the next session of the Legislature. The result was as follows:

Treasurer.—Col. Davidson, no opposition.

Public Printer.—J. H. Holman, 3d, ballot, 73, G. E. Russel, 65.

President of the Bank of Kentucky.—P. Dudley, no opposition.

Directors of Same.—James Shannon and C. S. Morehead.

President of the Bank of the Commonwealth.—Henry Wingate.

Directors of Same.—James Davidson, Thomas S. Page, Edward P. Johnson, Leander J. Sharp.

Those in Italics are for Mr. Clay.

A motion or suggestion was made by Mr. Chambers, of Mason, in the House of Representatives, that the votes of Members should not be placed on the journal, which was seconded by Mr. Allan of Clark, and approved by Mr. Speaker. It was opposed by others, and finally defeated.

As it is our intention to use those votes for a few weeks to come, we are gratified at their being put in a place of security, to which we can refer for information.

The offices of senator and public printer, were the most important, and were accordingly made the test of party strength. In both cases we will shew, that those, called pledged members, with a few exceptions, betrayed their constituents, and went against the Jackson candidates, and thereby defeated the will of the people.

Let the gentlemen answer for themselves. In the election of Senator, the pledged members who voted for Mr. Crittenden throughout, were Anderson of Edmonson; Russel, of Nicholas, Fowler, of Livingston; Spaulding and Girton of Washington. Those votes, if placed in favor of the highest Jackson candidate, would have elected Col. Johnson on the 4th or 5th ballots and Mr. Brethitt on either of the three last votes.

But in addition to those who came here under the solemn obligation of honor and veracity, which they have broken through, there were the following gentleman, who represented counties which are acknowledged to have large Jackson majorities, & yet united throughout for Crittenden, viz: Williams of Wayne, Strother of Gallatin, Crutchfield of Oldham, and Helm of Hardin. Had they truly represented their counties, the Jackson candidate would have been elected by a majority of seventeen votes over Mr. Crittenden, at any time when the Jackson party united in favor of either.

There were Messrs. Chiles of Bath, Dyer of Ohio, Brown of Owen, Grigsby of Bullitt, Haynes of Caldwell, and Thompson of Mercer, and Rudd of Washington, who uniformly voted for some Jackson candidate. We regret that we cannot bear testimony to the sincerity of all these gentlemen who complied literally with their pledges, yet in such manner as to defeat our success, as completely as if they had went against us. Messrs. Brown, Dyer, Thompson and Rudd, we believe acted in good faith in the Senatorial election. But it was with mortification, and not a little indignation that we saw the utmost and most continued exertions of the republican party, defeated on the last day by Messrs. Chiles, Grigsby and Haynes. From the closeness of the vote, no election of a Jackson candidate could be effected, except by a union of all those who voted on that side. After various efforts, at length on the third day, all united on Col. Brethitt, except Messrs. Chiles, Grigsby and Haynes. On them, then let the responsibility rest, of having defeated an election of a Senator agreeably to will of the people, and of throwing a firebrand into society, which is to agitate and disturb the State during the coming year.

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