

Walter Wilson, of Cass county,
Samuel Henderson, of Marion co.,
Abel Lymax, of Wayne county,
Dennis Pennington, of Harrison
county.

Stephen Ludlow, of Dearborn coun-
ty, as certain Electors;
Sylvanus Everett,

John I. Neely, as contingent Elec-
tors.

A resolution was moved by Mr. Vaw-
ter and adopted, for the appointment
of a central committee, of five, whose
duty it should be to fill any vacancy
in the electoral ticket which might be
occurred by death or refusal to serve.

The chairman then appointed Dr.
Othiel L. Clark, Gen. Joseph Orr,
William Graham, esq. John Vawter,
esq. and _____ as said com-
mittee.

Mr. Graham excused himself from
serving on the committee on account of
the distance of Jackson county from the
residence of the balance of the commit-
tee.—Mr. Vawter made a similar ex-
cuse, and a member present, seeing that
“bolting” was becoming contagious,
moved that the chairman should ap-
point others on the committee in Marion
and the adjoining counties, and to en-
able him to spread his net for game that
could be caught, he was allowed to
select said committee after the meeting
should adjourn, and hand the names to
the printer.

One of the committees appointed to
report the electoral ticket, then moved
that the names of the committee should
be struck out of the proceedings, which
was carried by consent.—More “bol-
ting.”

Several gentlemen were present who
took no part in the meeting, and several
Clay men members of the Legislature,
neglected to attend, and some of “doubt-
ful” politics were “lookers on.”

A motion was then made that the
caucus adjourn *sine die*, which carried,
and a wag interprets the English of said
motion to mean “signs of dying,” owing,
as he says, to another strong “sign”—
the want of *hope* and *spirit* in the Clay
forces in Indiana, to such an alarming
extent, that the people have dropped
the business, and instead of a Conven-
tion, a few partisan office holders can
only be found to present the Electoral
Ticket friendly to Messrs. Clay and
Sergeant.

Ind. Democrat.

A Protest.

The undersigned, members of the
Senate, protest against the passage, by
that body, on the 19th ultimo, of “A
joint resolution in relation to internal
improvements, a protecting tariff, and
rechartering the Bank of the United
States.”

1st. Because, convinced of the con-
stitutionality and expediency of a tariff
so framed as to foster and protect na-
tional industry, whether agricultural,
manufacturing or commercial, with an
eye to the prosperity of *all* those card-
inal interests, they regret to find in this
joint resolution, a blind and unqualified
adherence to the protective provisions
of the tariff of 1828, which was confes-
sedly a compromise of conflicting inter-
ests, an arrangement of temporary ex-
pediency, the necessity of which has,
in a great degree, ceased to exist; a
system approved by few (if any) even in
its inception in *all* its details, and which
by many of its earliest and warmest
friends, is admitted to require numer-
ous modifications, strongly indicated by
its obsolete policy, and the approaching
crisis occasioned by the expected spe-
dy extinguishment of the national debt.

2d. Because, while the undersigned
deprecate such a modification of the
present system of duties as would jeop-
ard the manufacturing interests of the
country, they believe that many salutary
changes might be introduced into
that system, which, by abolishing the
duties on some of the articles of prime
necessity, and lessening them on others
of that description, would lighten the
burdens of the poor; and which, while
it would continue to that branch of do-
mestic industry, sufficient power to
successfully compete with foreign skill
and capital, would, at the same time,
by a more extended and equal opera-
tion, adjusted in a conciliatory, mag-
nanimous and patriotic spirit, tend to
repress sectional complaints, destroy the
already germinating seeds of dis-
union, and afford an increased demand
for the staple products of our own
state.

3d. Because, although the Bank of
the United States, has been of great
public advantage in affording commer-
cial facilities, and in aiding the fiscal
operations of the national government,
yet, the undersigned believe that it also
possesses the power of doing much evil,
and they consider it unwise and impoli-
tic, to owe an exemption from that evil,
to the disposition of the stockholders
and directors of that institution, rather
than to their want of power. As, there-
fore, the doubtful policy of attempting
to influence the course of our repre-
sentation in Congress, has been resorted
to, in the passage of this joint resolution,
the undersigned regret to see the alter-
native left to that representation of using

their influence for the continuation of
the present charter, with or without
modifications. That such modifications
are required, by the public good,
should the Bank be rechartered, is
manifest to the undersigned, for the
following among other reasons: Be-
cause the power incidentally vested in
that corporation, of holding real estate
to an indefinite amount, and which is
liable to the evils of the antiquated law
mortmain, and the privilege of making
its vaults the reservoirs of large un-
drawn balances of the national revenue,
without corresponding advantage to the
general Government, might eventually
give that powerful and wealthy
corporation, a political influence dan-
gerous to our liberties: And because,
(to go no further) the directors of that
institution have, themselves, virtually
admitted the imperfection of the pre-
sent charter, by their repeated applica-
tions to Congress for a change in some
of its provisions.—The undersigned
derive additional confidence in this
opinion, from the fact that the resolu-
tion of the legislature of the “great and
enlightened state of Pennsylvania” so
much relied on in argument by the
majority in this body, as being favora-
ble to a continuance of the present char-
ter, also recognizes the necessity of
some modifications therein.

4th. The undersigned further protest
against this resolution, because, it
claims to itself “to bring the deliberate
opinions of the people in relation to these
important subjects to bear at this crisis
upon the councils of the union,” al-
though the recent manifestation of pub-
lic sentiment among their constituents,
as made known in a more certain and
legitimate manner, has evidenced any
thing else than an accordance with at
least some of the principles contained
in that resolution. They therefore, do
not believe, that they were elected with
the authority to give the sanction of
their constituents to those principles:
and

5th. Because (conceding the point
that extraordinary occasions may justi-
fy the discussion of subjects of national
policy, by a State Legislature, yet they
believe, that the introduction of this
resolution was not called for by the oc-
casion; that the principles contained
therein, have lately undergone the or-
deal of the thorough investigation and
paramount decision of the people; that
no salutary effect of a practical nature
can result from the passage of the resolu-
tion in question, but that much evil
may be apprehended therefrom, as tend-
ing to produce political excitement and
party strife in the national councils and
the country at large; and by distract-
ing the attention of the members of this
Legislature from their more appropri-
ate sphere, to occasion a neglect of the
more immediate and important inter-
ests of their constituents, and an useless
expenditure of their money.

JOHN M. LEMON,
JOSEPH M. HAYES,
JAMES WHITCOMB,
JOHN DE PAUW,
JAMES T. POLLOCK,
THOMAS GIVENS,
DAVID ROBB,

Abolition of Imprisonment for debt.—
The bill introduced into Congress on
Tuesday, by Col. R. M. Johnson to
abolish Imprisonment for debt, provides
as follows:

Section 1, prohibits the issuing of any
process by any of the courts of the U. S.
to arrest or imprison the
body for debt accruing after the 4th of
July next.

Section 2, renders unnecessary bail
or security for the defendant in action
for debt, where the cause of action
shall have accrued after the 4th of
July, unless oath is made that there is
reason to believe the defendant intends
to remove from the State or Territory,
or otherwise abscond, in which case,
bail for double the amount of the debt
shall be required; though the applica-
tion for it shall be dismissed by the
court, if the allegations of the intended
flight of the debtor appears unfounded.
No person shall be held to bail but in
the State or Territory where the debt
was contracted, unless the debtor has
absconded or is about to leave the
United States.

Section 3. Nothing in the act shall
prevent the issuing of *no exit* by any
of the Courts of United States.

Section 4. No males or females
above 70 years of age, shall be held to
bail on special bail for debt; and all
process against them for recovery of
debt, shall be by summons or attach-
ments.

Section 5, extends the provisions of
the act to the Territories and the Dis-
trict of Columbia.

STATIONARY.—In the Stationary ac-
count of Congress, for the year ending
1st ult. we find the following items:
2079 reams of paper, 16 lbs. wax, 340
dozen parchments, 54,000 quills, 288
knives, 100 lbs. wafers, 380 lbs. candles,
740 dozen tapes, 252 seals, 380 ink
jars, 480 wafer boxes, 233 folders, 30
gallons oil, 7 bushels sand, 188 lbs.
twine, 480 sand boxes.

LIST OF ACTS,

JOINT RESOLUTIONS AND MEMORIALS,
Passed at the Sixteenth Session of the
General Assembly of the State of Indiana,
1831-32.

AN ACT to amend the act entitled “an
act respecting salines and saline re-
serves.”

Supplemental to an act providing
means to construct the Wabash and
Eric canal.

Regulating the sales of the Canal
Lands, and for other purposes.

Supplemental to an act entitled “an
act to establish a state road from Rich-
mond, Wayne county, to Fort Wayne.

To provide for the location of a state
road from the west bank of the Wabash
river, opposite the public square in the
town of Montezuma, to the state line in
the direction of Judge Lowry’s farm.

For the relief of Thomas O’Ginger.

To locate a state road from Montezuma
to Crawfordsville.

To amend an act entitled “an act to
encourage the killing of wolves;” ap-
proved February 10, 1831.

To legalize the election of trustees
of the Presbyterian congregation in the
town of Evansville.

To locate a state road from Terre-
Haute, by way of Rockville, to Craw-
fordsville.

For the relief of Curtis Smith.

For the benefit of Lawson Brent,
William Anderson and others.

To amend an act entitled “an act to
locate a state road from Newcastle in
Henry county, to Milton, in Wayne
county.”

Granting relief to the contractors on
the Michigan Road.

To incorporate the town of Wasbing-
ton, in Daviess county.

Legalizing the proceedings of the
board of commissioners of St. Josephs
county.

To repeal an act entitled “an act to
repeal an act therein named,” ap-
proved January 29, 1831; and for other
purposes.

Changing the boundary line between
the counties of Elkhart and St. Joseph.

To legalize the proceedings of David
Miller.

To provide for selling the Michigan
road lands, to open that part of the
Michigan road between Logansport and
Lake Michigan, and for other purposes.

To amend the act entitled “an act
allowing and regulating the writ of *ad
quod damnum*, within the county of
Knox,” approved December 20, 1823.

Explanatory of the law of evidence
in certain cases.

For the formation of the county of
Lagrange.

For the benefit of William Polke and
others.

To prohibit the circulation of bank
notes of a denomination less than five
dollars.

To provide for the erection of a State
House.

To revive a certain state road there-
in named.

To incorporate the Fredonia school
society in Crawford county.

Establishing the counties of Hunting-
ton, Wabash and Miami.

To locate a state road from New
Albany to Lexington.

To amend the act entitled “an act to
appropriate part of the 3 per cent. fund
and for other purposes,” approved Feb-
ruary 16, 1831.

To locate a state road from Bloom-
ington, via Lanesville and Sparks’ ferry,
to intersect the Monks’ Ferry state road,
at or near William Legan’s, in the coun-
ty of Washington.

To establish a state road from Fre-
dericksburg, in Washington county,
to Terre-Haute in Vigo county.

Changing the southern boundary of
Elkhart county.

For the relief of Samuel Smith.

To relocate part of the Lawrence-
burg and Rushville state road in Rush
county.

To authorize the location of a state
road from the Belfontaine road, on
the Ohio state line, to the northern
boundary line of Indiana, in the direc-
tion to White Pigeon, in Michigan Ter-
ritory.

Providing for the location of a state
road from New Albany to Jefferson-
ville.

To authorize and require the Semi-
nary trustee of the county of Ripley,
and the treasurer of the Library of
Ripley county, to loan certain monies
within their control.

To amend and restrict the charter
granted to the Madison insurance com-
pany.

To incorporate the Lawrenceburg
and Indianapolis rail-road company.

To incorporate the Wabash and
Michigan rail-road company.

To incorporate the Harrison and Io-
dianapolis rail-road company.

To incorporate the Brownstown
manufacturing company.

To locate a state road from Green-
burgh, by way of Goshen, to Columbus.

To provide suitable compensation
for non-resident witnesses in in crimi-
nal cases.

Amendatory of the act entitled “an

act for the incorporation of towns,” ap-
proved February 10, 1831.

To authorize John Elliot and Isam
Puckett to convey certain property
therein named.

To incorporate the Greenwood Edu-
cation Society.

For the benefit of Jacob Whiting.

To locate a state road from Napoleon
in Ripley county, to Brookville in
Franklin county.

To provide for the location of a state
road therein named. (4)

For the relief of John Jones.

To amend an act entitled “an act to
appropriate part of the 3 per cent. fund
and for other purposes,” approved Feb-
ruary 10, 1831.

To provide for the location of a state
road therein named. (5)

To amend an act entitled “an act
relative to county boundaries, approved
February 10, 1831.

To relocate part of the state road
leading from Greencastle to Russell-
ville.

To establish a state road from Fort
Wayne, in Allen county, to South Bend,
in St. Joseph county, by way of Goshen,
in Elkhart county.

To authorize the incorporation of
Lyceums.

For the relocation of the county seat
of Boone county.

Declaratory of the divers parts of the
acts, joint resolutions and memorials,
passed at the last session of the General
Assembly.

Supplemental to “an act prescribing
the mode of changing the venue,” ap-
proved January 23d, 1831.

To appoint commissioners on a state
road situated in Pike and Gibson coun-
ties.

To establish a state road from Con-
nersville, in Fayette county, to Russel-
ville on the national road in Henry
county.

To locate and open part of a state
road leading from the town of Madison,
through Vevay to Lawrenceburg.

To amend the act to authorize the
loaning of the seminary funds, approved
January 24, 1831.

To locate a state road from Clinton,
in Vermillion county, by Patton’s mills,
to the National road, in Vigo county.

To authorize the Agent of State, for
the town of Indianapolis, to lease a cer-
tain square, to the board of Trustees of
the county Seminary, of Marion county.

To locate a state road, from the town
of Louisville, in the county of Henry,
to Newcastle, the county seat of said
county.

To authorize and legalize certain
proceedings of the Board of commis-
sioners of Union county.

To incorporate the town of Terre-
Haute.

Autorizing a distribution of the
money, now due to road number eight,
and for other purposes.

For the relocation of a part of the
Williamsport state road.

To incorporate the Decatur county
Seminary.