Allen County.

The following resolutions were adopted at the recent Democratic Convention in Allen county, which we publish as requested:

WHEREAS, By the provisions of our new constitution, many important offices which have heretofore been filled by appointments from the Governor, or by a joint ballot vote of the Legislature, are in future to be filled at an election by the people, thus rendering the general election to be held in October next, much more important than has been any election held in this State since its organization; and as a Democratic State Convention has been called to meet at Indianapolis on the 24th day of February next, for the purpose, among other things, of nominating a full Democratic ticket, to embrace candidates for all the offices to be filled;

AND WHEREAS, We think it right and proper that in the selection of candidates to fill the many important offices, all sections of the State should be favored alike, as near as may be: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention will withhold any endorsement or commendation of any of the many candidates for nomination, leaving our delegation at full liberty to give the vote of this county so as to secure the best and most equitable general ticket.

Resolved, That we will faithfully and zealously support the ticket nominated by the State Convention without any reservation or exceptions.

Resolved, That we regard it as wise in the Democracy of the Union to hold National Conventions, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States; and of making an explicit declaration of the principles upon which they propose to administer the Government, if successful in the election. And that it will be the duty of the delegation from this county to the State Convention, to aid in selecting such delegates from this State to the National Convention as will meet the Delegates from the other States of the Union with a sincere desire to promote harmony and good feeling in the Democratic party.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with Kossuth, O'Brien, and other exiles, who have been driven from their homes in consequence of their adherence to the cause of republican principles; that the Government and people of the United States cannot and ought not to feel indifferent to the contest now going on in the world between the antagonistical principles of freedom and despotism, and that we most heartily approve the course Congress has pursued in inviting the illustrious Magyar to our National Capital.

Resolved, That in selecting a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, we are not particular whether the National Convention takes him from the North or the South, the East or the West, provided he is a sound Democrat, and one who will carry out the principles of our party, and administer the government in the spirit of its founders.

Resolved, That we are in favor of all the compromises of the constitution, and the laws of Congress made in pursuance thereof, and a faithful execution of such laws is in our opinion due to the several States of this Union.

Resolved, That we think that the establishment of two Democratic papers at the seat of our State government was not only unwise in its inception, but we believe a further continuance is wholly unnecessary and improper. We therefore recommend to our friends Brown and Ellis to merge the Sentinel and Statesman into one paper, and that they cease using their amunition in firing at each other, but at once open their united batteries upon the common enemy.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Fort Wayne Sentinel; and that the State Sentinel and Statesman be requested to copy the same.

J. W. BORDEN, Chairman.

F. P. RANDALL, Secretary.

The last resolution, except one, in the series, demands of us a few plain remarks. We appreciate the motives which prompted the adoption of this resolution. A desire for union and harmony was no doubt the controlling influence which operated on the minds of the convention.

If the establishment of two Democratic papers at the capital was "unwise in its inception," where, we ask, was the want of wisdom? The Indiana State Sentinel had been published by the Messrs. Chapmans for nine years. It had received the support and patronage of the Democratic party. It was in fact regarded as the organ. Austin H. Brown became the purchaser of the paper. He paid a large bonus for the privilege of continuing the name. E. W. H. Ellis, not satisfied with the lucrative office of Auditor of State, and the rich profits arising from the State printing, established the Indiana Statesman, with an avowed object of supplanting the State Sentinel, and making it the organ of the party, because the editor of the Sentinel, as a member of Congress, had voted for the compromise measures, and defended them through the columns of the paper. And Ellis, in establishing an opposition paper, received "aid and comfort" from some of our Fort Wayne friends, who, no doubt honestly, thought that *"the people of Indiana would never support a man who had voted for the compromise measures, or a paper that advocated their policy."* Now we suppose that our friends in Allen county think it was a great error in us not to discontinue the "Sentinel" immediately on the appearance of the "Statesman," at the entire sacrifice of the four thousand dollars paid by the publisher of this paper for the good will of the concern, and let Ellis enjoy the fat monopoly of Auditor of State, State Printer, and Editor and Publisher of the sole Democratic paper at the capital of the State.

With two papers here claiming to be Democratic, advocating and maintaining doctrines widely different, on the great issue of the day, a collision was unavoidable. In this contest we have only acted on the defensive. When our votes and official acts have been assailed, we have defended. He has hunted up and published our private letters, assailed our private character as a citizen, and denounced us in language which we cannot and will not immitate.

As to a union of the two papers, under the joint editorial management of the Auditor and our humble self, we have only to say, that self-respect, on our part, utterly forbids any such combination.

A paper was established during the last year, in an adjoining county, for the purpose of advocating both Whig and Democratic doctrines. One side was Whig and the other Democratic. The experiment was a failure, and when the Sentinel, with two editors, one sustaining Democratic principles, the other Freesoil, it will meet with a like fate. We shall continue to advocate the principles and policy as laid down in the Democratic National platform, repudiating all sectional issues and sectional tests, as destructive of that harmony and union which alone can ensure our success as a party, and the peace and permanency of our glorious Union. That our course has been sustained by the people, we have the unmistakable evidence in the large and increasing accession to our subscription list, and the resolutions of Democratic conventions all over the State endorsing the wisdom and policy of the compromise measures.

Union County.

The following resolutions were adopted at the late Convention in Union County:

Resolved, That this meeting express their high confidence in the Administration of Joseph A. Wright, as Governor of Indiana, and recommend him as a candidate for re-nomination for this office by the State Convention.

Resolved, That we, the democracy of Union county, ever cherishing the true principles of our party, and of freedom, recommend to the State Convention the propriety of re-affirming our *time honored* principles, founded on the National welfare and inalienable rights of mankind as the platform of our party.

Resolved, That we do not believe the doctrine promulgated by some men, that there is no differance between the whigs and democrats on national questions; but on the contary, assert that whiggery is still as it was in the days of Jackson—in favor of a high protective tariff, a consolidated form of Government, a National Bank, and other measures equally injurious to the permanency of our institutions, and the civil liberty of the individual citizens; all of which the democracy are opposed to in principle and practice.

Resolved, That we recommend the Legislature to use all necessary economy in their expenditures, and in the salaries of officers, making their pay such as to ensure the services of good men, and nothing more.

Resolved, That we hereby request our Senator and Representative in the State Legislature to use their influence against raising the salaries of officers above what they now are, unless their remuneration is not just and adequate to their labors.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be transmitted, by the Secretary, to our Senator and Representative in the Legislature.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

D. TRIMBLY, *Chairman*.

WILLIAM HEWITT, *Secretary*.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[From the Louisville and Madison Papers.]

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.

We learn from Washington that Signor De La Rosa, Mexican minister, has resigned his official position in consequence of ill health. He took leave of the President yesterday.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13, 8 P. M.

Gov. Kossuth is expected to arrive to-night from Annapolis and probably proceed to Harrisburg to-morrow morning.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 13, 8 P. M.

The House of Delegates to-day elected Gov. Boutwell one of the candidates to be sent up for Governor. The vote stood—Boutwell 200, Winthrop 194.

From Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 13.

The Legislature met to-day. In Senate, John Manners was chosen President, Samuel A. Allen, Secretary. In the House, John Hughes, Speaker, David Nave, Clerk. All democrats.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 8 P. M.

SENATE.—Mr. Underwood introduced a bill for the purchase of the stock owned by individuals in the Louisville and Portland Canal.

The resolution relative to the census printing was taken up, when Mr. Bright took the floor in favor of its passage.

HOUSE.—Mr. Harris, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill prohibiting the prosecution of claims against the Government by the Heads of Department and Senators and Representatives during their terms of office.

From New York.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.

The steamer Daniel Webster arrived yesterday from San Juan, from whence she sailed on the 1st of January. She brings dates from San Juan to the 15th of December.

She brings $560,000 in gold and 255 passengers.

The U. S. Steamer Saranac, Com. Parker, arrived at San Juan on the 1st, and her visit was supposed to have been caused by the recent outrage upon the Prometheus by the British brig of War Express. The event caused great excitement at San Juan

The steamer Tennessee, with mails from New York to the 11th Nov., arrived at San Francisco on the 14th of Dec. The mail steamer for New York was detained two days to enable merchants to answer their letters.

It was not known what amount of gold would be dispatched by the mail steamer.

The weather at San Fransico continues delightful. Accounts from the interior speak of frequent heavy rains, which have proved a great benefit to vegetation, and the rivers have risen from five to ten feet, not sufficient, however, to supply the want of the miners in the dry diggings.

The papers give contradictory statements relative to the gold discoveries in Bear Creek Valley; some asserting, that the claim has the appearance of being worked out, whilst others affirm that the first accounts have been fully realized and that it is a fact the original discoverers sunk their hole to the depth of twelve feet, and took out four hundred thousand dollars in gold.

There has been a moderate business doing at San Francisco during the last fortnght, without any improvement in prices; stocks continuing largely in excess of demand.

Laborers obtain from five to six dollars per day, and carpenters and masons from seven to ten; other mechanical branches are prosperous.

The general interests of the State are progressing favorably, and all matters continue gradually to assume a more settled and satisfactory aspect. The miners generally were doing well. Clear gold dust was selling at $17.25 per ounce.

Sight drafts on Mew York were selling at 4 per cent premium.

Most of the damming companies and others working in beds of rivers, had suspended operations.

An extensive deposit of magnetic oxide of iron ore had been discovered thirty miles from Marysville on the Placerville road.

A letter from the Hon. Daniel Webster was published in the San Francisco Courier, which denies the truth of Senator Gwin's statement, that the administration is in favor of selling the mineral lands of California.

The survey of the Pacific and Atlantic railroad from San Francisco to San Jose had been completed, and D. K. Cobb was shortly to leave for New York to raise funds for the enterprise.

The San Jose Visitor says the new State House is nearly finished, and considers it settled that the seat of Government will not be again removed.

Serious apprehensions are entertained at San Francisco for the safety of the steamer McKim, which left Panama on the 26th of November, with a full load of passengers. The Board of Commissioners had previously pronounced her unseaworthy.

A detachment of the U. S. troops had proceeded from Benicia and Monterey to San Diego, previous to the receipt of the intelligence of the dispersion of the Indians and arrest of the principal leaders, among whom is Antonius and Bill Marshall, a white man who is supposed to be the chief instigator of the late troubles.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The expedition from San Francisco in the ship Gale, arrived at Honolulu on the 15th of November, and met with a kindly welcome from the American and native citizens, but were viewed with much distrust by the English and French residents. As late as the 18th of November everything betokened a continuance of the most peaceful and satisfactory relations between the expeditionists and the inhabitants of the Island.

The United States ship Vandalia was at Honolulu, and should necessity arise, as some anticipated, would aid in protecting the Government. The United States Consul had returned to Honolulu and resumed his official duties.

On the 4th of November trade and business generally was dull on the Island, and the market was overstocked with all kinds of goods.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14, 8 p. m.

The southwestern railroad convention assembled in New Orleans on the 5th inst. Delegates from Mississippi, Missouri, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, Texas, and Louisiana, were in attendance. Ex. Gov. Morton, of Louisiana, was elected President. The first day was spent in organization, selection of committees, and a general interchange of views.

Gov. Foote arrived at New Orleans on the 6th inst., *en route* to Jackson, where he was inaugerated on the 8th.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 8 P. M.

Mr. Webster is preparing a response to the second letter of Chevalier Hulsemann, drawn forth by Mr. Webster's speech at the Kossuth dinner. The tenor of the response has not transpired, but it is not improbable that the Austrian charge may have his passports tendered to him.

There is something extraordinary going on. The Navy Department is actually engaged in ordering vessels to prepare for sea and in collecting supplies and munitions of war. Among other things, the Mediterranean squadron is to be strongly augmented by two additional vessels.

SENATE.—Mr. Chase laid before the Senate a communication from the Department of the Interior, enclosing estimates of appropriation to meet deficiencies in the expenses of that department for the year 1852.

The bill making land warrants assignable was taken up and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Bradbury, from a select committee, reported a bill for ascertaining and paying the claims of American citizens on account of spoliations by France prior to 1801. He gave notice that he would call it up on the first Monday in February.

Mr. Seward offered a resolution calling for a copy of the proceedings of the court of inquiry and all correspondence in relation to the loss of the steamer Edith, 1849.

Mr. Borland introduced a bill granting land to Arkansas for railroad purposes.

HOUSE.—The House, after a personal explanation from Mr. Bernhisel relative to the report of the returned officers from Utah, resumed the consideration of a motion to refer to the committee of the whole the bill explanatory of the bounty land law of 1848.

The thermometer this morning is only five degrees above zero. The Potomac is closed.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

SENATE.—Mr. Clemens presented the joint resolution of the Legislature of Alabama, expressive of the sentiments of the policy of the United States with regard to the affairs of foreign nations. They urge that the true policy of the United States is to encourage relations of amity with all nations.

Mr. Fish presented a petition from E. K. Collins and associates relative to the Atlantic mail service.

Mr. Clemens reported a bill allowing John R. Jones to locate lands, which was considered and ordered to a third reaning.

Mr. Borland introduced a bill granting land to Arkansas to aid in the construction of railroads; also, a bill granting the Hot Springs in Arkansas to that State.

Mr. Mallory resumed his remarks on the subject of flogging in the navy.

HOUSE.—Various bills were introduced by general consent; among them one by Mr. Fowler, regulating the mileage of members, which was referred to the committee on mileage; and one by Mr. Faulkner, to establish a board for the settlement of accounts against the United States, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Moore of Louisiana introduced a bill making an appropriation for the removal of the raft in Red river.

Mr. Mace introduced a joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, making United States Senators elective by the people.

Mr. Yates introduced a bill making an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the Illinois river, and moved its reference to the committee on roads and canals.

Mr. Walsh called for the yeas and nays, believing this to be a test question. It was decided in the affirmative, by a vote of 113 to 70.

Mr. McLibly introduced a bill giving to several States the proceeds of certain lands for the support of the indigent insane.

Mr. Conger asked leave to introduce a joint resolution declaratory of the laws of nations in reference to the doctrine of non-intervention, and the views of the Government and people of the United States, in relation to the interference of Russia in the affairs of Hungary; but objection was made.

A bill explanatory of the bounty land act of 1850 was then taken up.

Mr. Tuck opposed it as unnecessary.

Mr. Dunham moved an amendment, making land warrants assignable.

Under certain rules, the morning hours having expired, the bill was laid aside and various other business was disposed of.

The Senate bill appropriating twelve hundred dollars to fitting up rooms for the use of the library, was passed, when the House adjourned.

From New York.

ADDITIONAL NEWS BY THE UNION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.

All was quiet at Chagres when the Union left. Panama papers to the 2d have been received. The steamship Republic was one month making the distance from San Francisco to Panama. The British war steamer Driver arrived at Panama on the 2d of December, on her way to England from California.

The Panama Journal estimates that there were three thousand passengers in that city during the week.

Papers contain nothing from Chili and the southern portion of California.

The Alta California, of December 16, received by the steamer, gives the following as the statements of gold by the steamer Panama, to New York: $1,081,755 to London, $149,000 to New Orleans, and $36,000 to ——. Total, $1,267,000.

Three of the persons concerned in shooting sheriff Buchanan have been arrested and confined in Marysville.

The Nevada Journal recommends a diversion of the waters of South Yuba river, so as to cause them to flow through the gold diggings of that great mining town. A plan is proposed for the construction of a solid viaduct sufficiently capacious to carry the main body of the stream. It is estimated that the cost of the work will amount to $3,000,000.

The Senora Herald is of the opinion that the miners in the vicinity of Union creek are doing well. In Wood's creek mining is also very prosperous.

The steamer Constitution was to leave San Francisco on the 22d of December, for the Sandwich Islands. She is intended as a regular packet between the two countries.

Reystown papers state that a bill for the erection of a light house on Plum Point, near the harbor of Port Royal, has been ordered to be engrossed by the Assembly.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

Senate not in session to-day. The House met as usual, however, and went into committee of the whole on the private Calender. Six bills were presented, including one authorizing the payment of interest to the State of New Hampshire for advances made to the United States in repelling the invasion and suppressing the insurrection at Indian Stream in that State. The committee then rose. The House adjourned until Monday.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.

Great preparations are making to receive Kossuth. A banquet at the Burnet House; tickets are limited to $4.00, and will be ready for delivery this evening. Deposits have been made in advance for about 150 more. Gen. W. O. Butler, Gen. Allen, Gov. Wright, and several other distinguished men have been invited.

The Burnet House and other public buildings are to be illuminated on the night of his arrival.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.

Legislature in Convention to-day elected Charles B. Hull, of Haverhill, State Treasurer, and General Walker, of North Brookville, State Secretary. The following gentlemen were elected overseers of Harvard College: Caleb Cushing, John G. Palfrey, Robert C Winthrop. George Briggs, Daniel Walword, A. L. Stone, Sheriff; James Porter, Rodney A. Miller, and Plinney Merrick.

From New York.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA—ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.

The Steamship Asia, with dates from Liverpool, Jan. 3d, arrived at her wharf about 7 o'clock. She experienced much difficulty in reaching her wharf in consequence of the immense quantities of ice. She brings 49 passengers. The grain market has been made lively in the absence of supplies to any extent.

ENGLAND.—In the manufacturing districts have continued tolerable active; both spinners and manufacturers being under orders some time, new contracts would, however, be undertaken on most liberal terms, equal to about the decline on our cotton.

By the overland mails accounts from Bombay and Calcutta reached here on the 12th, but are not calculated to give any better demand for goods, and accounts being almost a repetition of those last received. The proposed loan of £200,000 for the Canada Company, repayable in 1857, have been completed. The London Morning Advertiser states that the cause of Lord Palmerston's resignment was the interference of the past prime ministers in the affairs of the Foreign Secretary, that Lord Palmerston, on ascertaining the facts, was indignant, and by letter demanded an explanation.

The answer of the Prime Minister was vague and shuffling and the result was a lengthened correspondence between the two at the cabinet meeting, only nine out of fifteen members were present, and Lord John Russell stated that in consequence of some misunderstanding about foreign affairs, Lord Palmerston had thought proper to resign. His resignation was agreed to without the real cause being understood. The Prime Minister has given a place in the cabinet in order to propitiate the people of England; liberal and independent men,—on the other hand, the London News says it most conclusively indicates the existence of treachery on the part of some few members of the English Cabinet—that a conspiracy would seem to exist between some one in —— —— the Court of Vienna.

From New York.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.—ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK Jan. 16, 8 P. M.

Cotton has declined ¼ on lower descriptions. The grain market has been more lively; in the absence of supplies to any extent, great firmness has been manifested by holders, although the demand has not been extensive for any article. Good quality of flour has advanced 6d to 8d per bbl and red wheat 2d per bushel. Indiana corn neglected. Tallow active but declining. Beef depressed and stock of American pork exhausted. Bacon arriving more freely but dull. Lard firm with sales of 1,000 tons at 42a43—8s 6d for fine. Cheese quiet and butter more active.

London money market easy—no change in bullion—slow in demand and gold more abundant. The Bank of England, having reduced its rates to 2½ per cent., has caused a better feeling in change. Consols for money and account closed at 90a97—market fluctuating. Foreign exchange unaltered.

The prime minister was given a place in the Cabinet in order to propitiate the people of England. The London News says it conclusively indicates the existence of treachery, on the part of some members of the English Cabinet—that a conspiracy would seem to exist between some one in daring the court of Vienna to sacrifice Lord Palmerston, apparently, that a closer alliance may be formed between England and Austria. On the other hand, the London Times says, the very last act of Lord Palmerston was to express his unqualified approbation of Louis Napoleon's *coup d'etat*.

The London Chronicle states that all sorts of reports are afloat as to the resignment of members of the Cabinet, and application to members of a former government to take part in the present one; but so far as our information extends it is mere rumor.

The London Morning Herald says: The friends of Lord Palmerston are very indignant at his abrupt dismission from office. Various rumors are current as to the result it is likely to produce upon the cabinet. It is understood that Lord Palmerston means to bring the whole matter before parliament; and some persons, who appear to be well informed, assert that to avoid such an event, Lord John Russell will resign before the close of the session.

The result of the election is: Whole number of votes 8,116,773—for Louis Napoleon 7,419,216, against him 640.737, making his majority 6,798,479. Napoleon was inaugurated on the first day of January with great pomp. The ceremony passed off without disturbance.

AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, AND PRUSSIA.—The news from these countries is of a very contradictory character, whilst a certain satisfaction is discernible among the absolute parties at the ambitious propensities of Louis Napoleon. The most active military preparations are making in every quarter.

TURKEY.—Letters from Constantinople express no little alarm at the recent events in France.

Prussia has become a scene of confusion, and the downfall of Merzay Kahm, who has been prime minister since 1848, has been followed by a complete state of anarchy.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19, 8P. M.

The steamer Cambridge, belonging to Baltimore, which left Fredericksburg, Va., on Thursday of last week for this city, ran ashore at the mouth of the Rappahannock river, and, at last accounts, she was high and dry. There were several passengers aboard, in regard to whose fate great anxiety is felt. They are believed to be safe. The boat, it is feared, will be a total loss. She cost $30,000 and is partially insured.

From Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Jan. 19, 8 P. M.

The large brick block, corner of Cain and Eagle sts., was destroyed by fire this morning, and also three brick buildings on Main street and one on Eagle street. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

Aaron Bean, a daguerreotypist, who was watching with the corpse of his child, in the house on Eagle st., was smothered to death. His wife and daughter, who were sleeping in another chamber, were rescued. The walls of the building fell in, killing a man named Archibald W. C. Smith, agent for the Hartford Insurance Company, and injuring a German fireman very seriously. Possibly there are others beneath the ruins. The buildings destroyed were occupied by P. Grought & Co., Miss Young, Elias W. Palmer, and several lawyers.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19, 8 P. M.

The evidence in the Forrest case will be concluded to-morrow.

Ole Bull came passenger in the Asia.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 8 P. M.

HOUSE.—Mr. Briggs presented a resolution of the common council of New York, tendering the Government site for a mint in that city.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate the report of the Secretary of War, communicating the number and names of the persons in the employment of that department and also the report of the expenses of the National armory, both of which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Fish presented a petition of the New York State Colonization Society, praying for the establishment of a line of mail steamers between the United States and the West Coast of Africa, which was referred to the committee on naval affairs.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of abolishing spirit rations in the navy and increasing the monthly pay of enlisted men, which was laid over.

Mr. Clark introduced a joint resolution declaring adherence to the present long established policy of the United States Govenment, against all entangling alliances with foreign governments, &c., which was ordered to be printed.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Jan. 19, 8 P. M.

The Branch Bank of Virginia, at Portsmouth, was entered last night and robbed of $75,000.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19, 8 P. M.

The Whig State Convention of North Carolina, to nominate candidates for Governor and Lient. Governor, and delegates to the National Convention, meets in Raleigh on the 26th of April.

The snow is a foot deep here to-day.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19.

Weather this morning two degrees colder than it has been this season. Thermometer 11 degrees below zero at 8 o'clock. Steamer Memphis arrived this morning—no boat left. Ice in the river very heavy, and it will soon close. Markets very dull; no transactions of moment, and prices nominally unchanged.

From Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 19.

Weather extremely cold—12 dgrees below zero this morning; heavy snow storm yesterday, now near 8 inches on the ground. No boats up or down. A returned Californian of New Brighten, Penn., had his carpet-bag containing $3,000, stolen this morning on his arrival at the Alleghney depot.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 19, 8 P. M.

Weather more moderate. Thermometer at 7 p. m. four deg. below zero. A coal boot sunk at Iron Banks, owned by Shaw, McClosky & Devoe. Another boat, of 71,000 bushels, belonging to Simpson & Owen, and destined for New Orleans, sunk at our landing on Friday last.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19, 8 P. M.

The weather is very cold. Thermometer at 7 a. m. 14 deg. below zero. River very full of floating ice, and navigation entirely suspended at all points.

LAWS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

An Act for the government of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, and the care of the Insane in Indiana.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, By the taking effect of the present constitution, the office of Associate Judge is abolished:

AND WHEREAS, There is no law now in force regulating the admission of patients into the Hospital for the Insane;

AND WHEREAS, An emergency exists, making it necessary that this act shall take effect: Therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That there shall be six Commissioners of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, who shall be elected by a joint vote by the General Assembly, and three of whom, to be determined by lot, shall serve two years, and the other three four years, from the day of their election, and until their successors are elected and qualified. When a vacancy occurs during the recess of the General Assembly, it shall be filled by the Governor. The person so appointed shall serve until an election is made by the General Assembly. The person elected by the General Assembly shall serve out the residue of the term of the person holding the appointment when the vacancy occurred. *Provided*, No person holding the office of Trustee in either of the benevolent institutions of the State shall hereafter be elected or appointed to the office of Commissioner of said Hospital: *Provided, however*, That those of the present Commissioners who have not served four years from the time of their elections, shall continue to serve as such Commissioners until they shall have served four years from the dates of their respective elections. The Commissioners before entering upon the duties of their office shall severally take an oath or affirmation faithfully and impartially to discharge their duties as such Commissioners, and in all respects conform to the laws in force relating to said Hospital. And in addition to the compensation now allowed by law to Commissioners, any Commissioner residing out of the county of Marion shall be allowed six cents per mile for each mile going to and returning from the meetings of said Commissioners, estimated by the most direct route from his place of residence.

SEC. 2. The Commissioners shall be entrusted with the general control and management of the Hospital; they shall prescribe by-laws for the government of the same; conduct its affairs agreeably to the laws in force, and such by-laws as they may establish; they shall have authority to appoint a Superintendent to take charge of the patients and Hospital, and to appoint a Matron and such Assistant Physicians, Steward, and other principal officers as may be needed for the efficient and economical administration of the affairs of the institution. They shall, in their by-laws, prescribe the duties of the respective officers, their tenure of office, and determine their salaries, except as otherwise provided by law. The Commissioners may at pleasure remove from office any officer of said institution, except the Superintendent, and they may remove the Superintendent for incompetency, willful neglect, or refusal to discharge any of his duties, or for any misconduct on his part which might render it improper for him to continue longer in his said office.

SEC. 3. Two of the Commissioners shall visit the Hospital together monthly, a majority of them together semi-annually, and all the Commissioners together shall make at least one visit during the year. An annual meeting of the Commissioners shall be held on the second Tuesday of November.

SEC. 4. The Commissioners shall keep a full account of their proceedings in a book to be provided for that purpose. The officers of the Institution shall make reports to the Commissioners, as they may from time to time require; the Superintendent and Treasurer shall severally make full reports to them at their annual meeting, and the Commissioners, at that meeting, shall make a full report to the General Assembly, accompanying the same with the annual reports of the Superintendent and Treasurer.

SEC. 5. The Commissioners may take and hold in trust, for the Hospital, any lands conveyed or devised, or any money or other personal property given or bequeathed, to be applied to any purpose connected with the institution.

SEC. 6. The Treasurer of State shall be the Treasurer of the Hospital, and shall collect all its debts, and for any neglect or violation of duty he and his sureties shall be liable as in other cases.

SEC. 7. The Superintendent to be appointed under this act shall be a physician, and a person of knowledge, skill, and ability in his profession. He shall reside in the Hospital, and devote his entire time and attention to the same, and the patients therein; he shall receive for his services an annual salary to be fixed by the Commissioners, and paid quarterly out of the State Treasury, upon the warrant of the Auditor of State, and shall also have the boarding of himself and family in the Hospital free of charge. He shall continue in office four years, unless sooner removed by the Commissioners; and before entering upon the duties of his office shall take an oath or affirmation that he will diligently, faithfully, and impartially discharge all the duties required of him by law.

SEC. 8. The Superintendent shall be the chief executive officer of the Hospital, and shall have the care and control of every thing connected therewith; he shall see that the several officers of the institution faithfully and diligently discharge their respective duties; he shall employ such attendants, nurses, servants, and other persons as he may think proper, and assign them their duties; and may at pleasure discharge them; he shall receive from the proper person the patients entitled to admission into the Hospital, and when cured discharge them; in all cases, however, he shall be subject to the control of the Commissioners.

SEC. 9. The Superintendent shall provide an official seal for the Hospital, upon which shall be the words "Indiana Hospital for the Insane;" he shall make reports to the Commissioners, as by section four of this act is required; and in all things he shall conform to the requirements of the Legislature, and to the by-laws made by the Commissioners for the government of the Hospital.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

SEC. 10. Insane persons residing in this State, having a legal settlement in any county therein, shall be supported and receive medical treatment in the Hospital at the expense of the State, subject to the limitations and restrictions hereinafter mentioned. To entitle such person to admission into the Hospital, the following proceedings shall be had:

Some respectable citizen, residing in the proper county, shall file with one of the justices of the peace of said county, a statement in writing, which shall be substantially as follows:

State of Indiana, —— County, ss:

The undersigned, a citizen of the State of Indiana, states that —— —— (naming the person) is insane. His insanity is of —— duration (or, his living at large is dangerous to the community); he is a resident of —— township, in this county, and has a legal settlement in the State of Indiana. These facts can be proven by —— and —— (naming at least two persons, one of whom shall be a respectable physician). Dated this —— day of ——, A. D. ——.

A. B

SEC. 11. Such justice of the peace shall thereupon order the clerk of the circuit court of such county to issue subpœnas for persons named as witnesses, and such other persons as he may think proper, commanding them to appear before him at the court house in said county, at a specified time, to testify concerning the facts set forth in said statement. Subpœnas may also be issued for witnesses on behalf of the person alleged to be insane.

SEC. 12. Before the time specified for the appearance of the witnesses, the justice of the peace ordering the subpœnas to issue, together with any other justice of the peace of said county, shall visit the person alleged to be insane, and may, if he deems it necessary, employ some respectable physician of such county best acquainted with the person alleged to be insane, to accompany them in such visit.

SEC. 13. At the time appointed (unless the investigation shall be adjourned), the officers, as in the twelfth section of this act provided, shall proceed to examine the witnesses in attendance, at least one of whom shall be a physician.

SEC. 14. If after such visit and inquest the officers shall be satisfied of the truth of the facts set forth in the statement, they shall require the medical witness forthwith to make out a certificate, setting forth—

1. That the patient is free from any infectious disease or vermin.
2. The age of the patient and a concise history of the case.
3. The duration of the disease, dating from the first symptoms.
4. The supposed exciting cause of the disease.
5. Whether the disease is hereditary.
6. Whether the patient has been subject to epilepsy.
7. Whether the patient has made any attempt to commit violence on himself or others.
8. Whether married or single.
9. Whether a professor of religion, and if so, of what denomination.
10. Occupation.
11. The medical treatment pursued in the case, and any other circumstances known to the physician tending to throw light on the subject.

Such examining officers shall likewise forthwith make out a certificate as follows:

The State of Indiana, —— County, ss:

We, the undersigned, justices of the peace in and for said county, hereby certify, that we have visited —— of said county, a person alleged to be insane, and have this day held an inquest in regard to him, according to law; we are satisfied that he is insane, and a proper patient to be sent to the Hospital for the Insane for treatment; that his disease is of —— duration; that his being at large would be dangerous to community; that he is a resident of —— township in said county, and has a legal settlement within the State of Indiana. Witness our hands this —— day of ——, A. D. ——.

A. B.
C. D.

SEC. 15. If after such visit and inquest the said examining officers shall not be satisfied of the existence of any of the facts necessary to be certified to entitle the person alleged to be insane to admission into the Hospital; they shall make out a certificate in the same form with that required by the preceding section, setting forth the necessary facts of which they are satisfied, and the necessary facts which are not established to their satisfaction. The medical witness shall also make out a certificate as above required.

SEC. 16. Immediately after the inquest the said examining officers shall deposit with the clerk of the circuit court the statement in writing, their certificate and that of the medical witnesses; all of which he shall label, file, and careful ly preserve in his office. It shall be the duty of the clerks of the circuit courts in their respective counties, to attend such investigation, and keep a book in which the proceedings in the investigation shall be recorded, and the clerk shall make out a bill of the costs and certify the same to the county auditor, and upon his warrant the same shall be paid by the county treasurer.

SEC. 17. The clerk of the circuit court, upon receiving the certificate of the said examining officers, and the certificate of the medical witness, made out according to the fourteenth section of this act, shall forthwith apply to the Superintendent for the admission of said person into the hospital. He shall at the same time transmit copies of said certificate under the seal of the circuit court. Upon receiving the application, the Superintendent shall immediately advise the clerk whether the patient can be received, and if so, when. The clerk shall, thereupon, in due season for the conveyance of such person to the Hospital by the time appointed, issue his warrant to the sheriff, or any other suitable person commanding him forthwith to arrest such insane person, and convey him or her to the Hospital. If the clerk be satisfied of its necessity, he may authorize one or more assistants to be employed. Said warrant shall be substantially as follows:

The State of Indiana, —— County, ss:

To ——, Greeting:

Whereas, the proper authority has directed that ——, a patient in the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, from this county, be removed from said Hospital, you are therefore hereby commanded forthwith to remove said patient, and return him to —— township, in this county, whence he was taken to the Hospital. Witness my hand and the seal of the —— circuit court, this —— day of ——, A. D. ——.

——, Clerk.

Immediately upon receiving such warrant it shall be the duty of the sheriff, by himself or deputy, forthwith to execute the same, and return it to the clerk by whom it was issued; and if any clerk, upon receiving such notice, shall refuse or neglect, for the space of five days, to issue and place such warrant in the hands of the sheriff, or if such sheriff shall refuse to receive the same, or neglect for the space of twenty days after receiving the warrant, to demand such patient of the Superintendent, the expense of the patient shall, from the date of the notice to the clerk, until his removal, be charged at the rate of two dollars per week against the person so offending; and the amount may be recovered in an action, with the costs of suit, in the name of the Superintendent, against the clerk or sheriff so offending: *Provided, however*, That it shall in no case be necessary for the Superintendent to give such notice to the clerk, when the friends of such discharged patients are ready and willing to remove him; but such patient shall at once be entrusted to their care.

SEC. 26. When a patient is discharged as cured, the Superintendent shall furnish him with suitable clothing, and a sum of money not exceeding twenty dollars, unless otherwise supplied.

SEC. 27. No idiot shall be admitted into the hospital, and every such patient therein shall be discharged.

SEC. 28. If the application shall be made for the admission of more patients than the hospital can receive, a selection shall be made as follows:

1st. Recent cases, (i. e.) when the disease is of less than one year's duration, shall have the preference over all others in the county.

2d. Chronic cases (i. e.) when the disease is of more than one year's duration, presenting the most favorable prospect of recovery shall be next preferred.

3d. Those for whom applications have been the longest on file, other things being equal, shall next be preferred.

4th. Each county shall be entitled to its just proportion, according to its population, but the Commissioners in the exercise of a sound discretion, may, if necessary, give preference to recent cases from one county over chronic cases from another county.

SEC. 29. When any patient discharged from the hospital as cured, shall again become insane, any respectable physician may file with the Clerk of the Circuit Court, a certificate setting forth the recurrence of the disease, and such facts and suggestions relating thereto as he may deem material; upon receiving such certificate, the Clerk shall immediately transmit a copy thereof, authenticated by the seal of the Circuit Court, to the Superintendent, and thereupon the same proceedings shall be had in all respects as when the certificate of the examining officers holding the inquest was transmitted.

SEC. 30. Should any insane person escape from the Hospital and return to the county from whence he was committed, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of said county upon being notified by the Superintendent forthwith to apprehend him and take him back to the Hospital, and the Sheriff shall be paid by the Steward of the Hospital, by order of the Superintendent, the same fees as provided in other cases for the commitment of insane persons to the Hospital.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SEC. 31. The taxable costs and expenses to be paid under the provisions of this act shall be as follows:

To the examining officers holding the inquisition, each two dollars per day. To the medical witness accompanying the officers on their or his visit to the person alleged to be insane, or attending the investigation and making out a certificate as required in section fourteen of this act, three dollars per day. To other witnesses the same fees are allowed by law [illegible] in other cases in the Circuit Court. To the Clerk of the Circuit Court, the same fees as are allowed by law for the like services in other cases, and the amount of postage upon all the communications to and from the Superintendent, which said Clerk is required to pay. To the Sheriff, for serving process herein and