



LAWRENCEBURGH.

SATURDAY, JAN. 16, 1841.

The bill which passed the House to restrict voters to their own proper townships, was rejected by the Senate, by a vote of 27 to 18.

No decisive action has yet been had on the bill for classifying the Public Works, reported by Mr. Craven, and we fear that nothing definite will be done on the subject during the present session.

George Boon, Esq., a member of the House of Representatives from the county of Sullivan, died at Indianapolis on the 10th inst. On the 9th inst. Mr. Hugh Barnes, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, also died at Indianapolis, in the 60th year of his age. He was a citizen of Owen county, and has been a resident of the State more than thirty years.

We regret to learn that several of the members of the Legislature have been seriously afflicted during the present session.

Since the above was in type we have heard a rumor that Sam'l Judah, Esq., Speaker of the House of Representatives is dead, and that Gen. Hanna, a member of the Senate is very sick. We hope the rumor may prove false.

LICKED UP.—An election was held in Franklin county on the 4th inst. to elect a member of the Legislature in the place of John A. Matson, Esq. resigned. Doct. R. Haymond was run by the Whigs, and Mr. G. Shoup by the Locos. The latter was elected by a majority of 31 votes. Not more than one-third of the voters went to the polls, and in two townships no election was held. It is to be hoped that this little defeat will have the effect to make the Whigs of Old Franklin a little more vigilant in future.

The right spirit.—Notwithstanding the Ohio Legislature is decidedly Whig, they have re-elected Joseph R. Seward, (a Locofoco) President Judge of the 12th Judicial Circuit, by a vote of 87 to 12. The Whigs measured him by the old Jeffersonian rule—Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the constitution? and having found that he fully came up to the standard, they sought to inquire no further. Did the Locofocos adopt the same rule when they were in the ascendancy in the Legislature, and when they elected 14 out of 15 of the President Judges from their own party?

NEW YORK CANALS.—It appears by the Message of Gov. Seward, of New York, that the gross revenue arising from the canals of that state is \$1,606,827. The expenditures for the enlargement of the Erie Canal prior to the 1st January, 1840, were \$4,009,061. Expended since, \$2,809,171. The whole cost of the enlargement is now estimated at \$33,112,766.

District Convention.

We discover that several of our brother Editors, of this Congressional District, are calling public attention to the propriety of holding a District Convention, early in the spring, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States. The editor of the American suggests that the Convention be held about the middle of April, "in as central a position as possible." The editor of the Indiana Patriot, takes up the matter, and after fully considering in the propriety of the measure proposed, goes a little further into the details, and comes to a more definite conclusion as to time and place. He suggests that the Convention be held at Versailles, in Ripley county, about the first of April next, and that each county in the district appoint delegates in the proportion of one delegate for every 250 voters. We have only one amendment to offer to these suggestions; and that is, that the time be fixed on the first Saturday in April, being the 3rd day of that month. In the meantime, the several counties composing this district will doubtless proceed to select their delegates in such manner as to them may seem most advisable. On this subject we beg leave to remark, that without concert of action nothing can be done; and that it is important for the success of the Whig cause that the measure be gone into with the utmost harmony and good feeling on the part of all concerned. To this end we should like to hear the suggestions of every Whig editor in the District.

While on this subject, we cannot forbear to tender our sincere thanks to some of our editorial brethren, who have been pleased, in the most flattering manner, to connect our name with the approaching Congressional canvass. It would be sheer hypocrisy to say that we do not feel highly flattered with the notice which has been taken of us, in connection with this subject, not only by our brethren of the Press, but from various other quarters, within the past few weeks, and we honestly confess that it has inspired us with an ambition (and a laudable ambition we trust) to prove ourselves worthy of the entire confidence of the public. We have not the vanity to suppose that we can bring into the service of the people the talent and experience possessed by many others of this district, who have figured somewhat in public life, and who doubtless

aspire to a seat in Congress—nay, our limited education and our humble profession in life forbid the idea that we should stand side by side, and grapple successfully, with the intellectual giants of the land, who have made public speaking their trade. Nevertheless, if the people of this district, shall see fit to cast the mantle of their kindness and confidence upon an humble Printer, who has lived and labored among them from childhood—if they shall select him to represent their interests on the floor of Congress, whatever of talent he may possess shall be honestly and faithfully devoted to their service. With a thorough belief that the convention will do what they conceive to be right in the premises, the matter is submitted to their enlightened consideration; and with their decision we shall be content.

Less we could not have said on this occasion, and more we desire not to say under existing circumstances.

Auditor's Report.

Through the politeness of Mr. Dunn, one of our representatives from this county, we have received the Report of the Auditor of State, providing for a cheaper and more equitable mode of levying and collecting the public revenue. The Report with the accompanying bills are entirely too long for insertion in our paper, occupying, as they do, some 40 pages of printed matter. The Auditor submits for the consideration of the Legislature, seven bills, as follows:

The first is a bill to value the property of the state, so as to insure a uniform valuation in the different counties. It provides for placing on the duplicate of the county, all the real estate made taxable by law, and a fair valuation affixed upon it—this valuation to be corrected by a judicious board of equalization for the county, and in order that justice may be done to all the counties, and to prevent any motive for undervaluing the property of the counties respectively, a State board of equalization is also provided for. This valuation is not to be repeated annually, as under the present system, but when once the real estate is properly listed and valued, it will remain at that valuation until the Legislature shall deem it necessary to have a re-valuation, which it is supposed will not be often more than once in five years.

The second is a bill providing for the election of a county Auditor, and prescribing his duties. This bill is somewhat similar in its provisions, to the law of Ohio on this subject. By the adoption of this measure, (says the report) the expenses of the county are not increased, as it is proposed to allow no more to county auditors than is now given to the respective clerks for the same duties.

The third is a bill providing for the election of county assessors, defining their duties, and rendering them liable for abuse or neglect of duty. The Auditor recommends that the county assessors be elected by the people, instead of being appointed by the board doing county business, as under our present system.

The fourth is a bill prescribing the duties of county Treasurer. By this bill, the county Treasurer is made the collector of State and county revenue. Instead of visiting each tax payer at his place of residence, it is made his duty to wait upon the people of each township certain days, and afterwards keep his office open for the receipt of taxes in the seat of justice; but if after the first of December, annually, the taxes remain unpaid, the treasurer is allowed traveling fees to be paid by the individual. By this bill the per cent. for collection is graduated, and reduced, by which there will be a saving to the state of at least ten thousand dollars per annum on the commission alone. The proper checks upon the treasurer are amply provided in the bill defining the duties of county auditors. No money can be received by him, without being charged against him by the auditor of the county. Nor can any payments be made without a like order of the county auditor.

The fifth is a bill pointing out the mode of levying taxes. The objects of taxation are the same as those of the present law—but the duties of the different officers connected with the levying and assessing the taxes are more specifically provided for in this bill than any law heretofore in force in this state.

The sixth is a bill to tax the individual stock in the several branches of the State bank of Indiana. The Auditor says in his report, that if this bill is adopted the State will be certain of all the stock being assessed, and will save the per cent. for collection. Much collision will be saved between the State and County authorities, and Bank. Besides, should the State and Bank disagree as to the power of the State to tax the stock, a concise remedy is provided for testing the legal question involved.

The seventh is a bill levying the tax for State and Internal Improvement purposes. (The rate of taxation in this bill is left open for the further action of the Legislature.)

We have thus given a very brief synopsis of the Report of the Auditor of State, and have to regret that we could not go more into the details of the system proposed. Mr. Dunn expresses the belief that the several bills will be passed with very little alteration, as they were carefully examined by the committee of Ways and Means before they were ordered to be printed.

The General Ticket System.

It will be remembered by our readers, that we took occasion some weeks since, to enter our objections somewhat at length, to the proposition to change the mode of electing Congressmen in this State, from the district to the General ticket system.

Since then we have been pleased to notice that several of our brother editors in the Whig ranks, have given their opinions adverse to the proposed change. Of course all the Van Buren prints in this State are opposed to the measure, however they may think otherwise in the State of Alabama, where the effect would be a little different from what it would be here. Below will be found the views of the Louisville Journal, and the Wabash Courier, in reference to this matter.

"We are inclined to think that the general ticket plan is repugnant to the true spirit of the Constitution; and that it would if generally adopted, be most pernicious in its effects. Our institutions are already sufficiently under the influence of political parties. No sound-thinking man can wish to see them more so. This system would add greatly to that tendency. No State, having as many as 5 Representatives, would ever carry on a Congressional contest except between two nominated tickets, and between two organized parties. The system would not merely invite, but it might be said of it, that it would compel the organization and keeping up of political parties, for the purpose of settling the popular representation in Congress.

We would respectfully submit the suggestion, whether it be not the duty of Congress to prohibit the States from gradually falling into the system, whilst the power still exists of doing so. If the two largest States should adopt the system, it would at once and forever thereafter become impracticable to obtain either such an act of Congress or an amendment of the Constitution to that effect.

Four of the small States now elect by general ticket. Alabama would make a fifth. It cannot be long before the large States will be driven into the adoption of a system so advantageous to their influence, and so augmentative to their political party power. If there be the mischief and danger likely to arise out of this subject which we apprehend, no time should be lost by Congress in applying the proper corrective."—*Lon. Jour.*

From the Wabash Courier.

The Whig editors in Alabama speak of the proposition of the Van Buren party in the Legislature of that State, to abolish the District system in electing members of Congress, as a virtual attempt to disfranchise the entire Southern portion of Alabama. As the Van Buren party have a majority, there is great reason to fear they will carry the proposition, as a party measure, through the Legislature. This attempt to legislate for party purposes, and for the promotion and maintenance of party ascendancy, should be deprecated by every honest citizen; and, besides, such efforts in the long run, are almost certain to operate against the very party and politicians for whose benefit they were, perhaps, specially intended. For instance, Dowitt Clinton recommended the District System in New York in electing electors as preferable not only there, but throughout the Union, to the general ticket system, and a law to that effect was enacted. Mr. Van Buren, after joining the Jackson party, in order to give himself weight with his new allies, (by having the undivided strength of that great State to back him) had the district system of electing abolished; and what has been the consequence to him? Why, the result of the late election shows that he would, (if things had been permitted to remain as Clinton put them,) have received 15 or 16 electoral votes in his own State, where he has not received a single one!

Besides, as a party measure, the general ticket system of electing members of Congress, is one of very doubtful policy. It may, to be sure, be the means of securing to a party the undivided delegation of a particular State; and, if other States, ruled by men of opposite politics, would only remain unconcerned spectators of such attempts, it might, as a party matter, be all well enough. But what guarantee have the ascending party in one State to suppose that they can legislate for the exclusive benefit of their political friends, without exciting similar attempts in States ruled by their opponents, to the detriment, too, of the very party that set the example?

The Apportionment Bill.

Has passed both Houses of the Legislature. It provides for 50 senators and 100 representatives. The following are its provisions, to-wit:

SENATORS.

Fountain 1, Montgomery 1, Parke 1, Knox 1, Lawrence 1, Vermillion 1, Clinton and Carroll 1, Vigo, Sullivan and Clay 1, Harrison 1, Orange and Crawford 1, Davies and Martin 1, Monroe and Brown 1, Perry, Spencer and Warrick 1, Owen and Green 1, Vanderburgh and Posey 1, Gibson, Dubois and Pike 1, Hendricks 1, Marion 1, Madison and Hancock 1, Hamilton and Boone 1, Henry 1, Fayette and Union 1, Franklin 1, Dearborn 1, Ripley 1, Switzerland 1, Jennings and Bartholomew 1, Clark 1, Floyd 1, Jefferson 1, Jackson and Scott 1, Washington 1, Fountain 1, Tippecanoe 1, Grant and Delaware 1, Johnson 1, Morgan 1, Decatur 1, Rush 1, Cass, Miami and Wabash 1, St. Joseph, Marshall and Fulton 1, Elkhart, Kosciusko and Whitley 1, and Lagrange, Steuben, Noble and Dekalb 1, Allen, Adams, Wells, and Huntington 1, Randolph, Blackford, and Jay 1, Laporte, Lake and Porter 1, Warren, White, Pulaski, Jasper, Benton and Starke 1, Shelby 1, Wayne 2.—50.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Parke, Rush, Vigo, Clark, Harrison, Washington, Marion, Jefferson, Franklin, Fayette, Laporte, Henry, 2 each; Wayne and Dearborn 3 each; Orange, Shelby, Warrick, Vanderburgh, Knox, Sullivan, Clay, Vermillion, Warren, Clinton, Carroll, Morgan, Johnson, Jennings, Floyd, Scott, Jackson, Switzerland, Ripley, Decatur, Cass, Elkhart, St. Joseph, Allen, Hendricks, Delaware, Grant, Posey, Gibson, Spencer, Perry, Randolph, Union, Crawford, Green, Owen, Pike and Dubois 1 each; Miami and Wabash 1, Huntington, Blackford and Wells 1, Whitley and Kosciusko 1; Marshall, Fulton and Stark 1, White, Polaski, Jasper and Benton 1, Noble and Lagrange 1, Steuben and Dekalb 1, Adams and Jay 1, Porter and Lake 1, Montgomery and Putnam 2

each and one alternately, commencing with Montgomery; Tippecanoe 2 and one additional in 1843 and '44, Fountain 1 and one additional in 1842 and '45, Hamilton and Boone 1 each and one alternately, commencing with Hamilton; Union 1 and one additional in 1841 and '45; Randolph one additional in 1843; Rush one additional in 1842; Jefferson one additional in 1841, '43, '44, and '45; Davies and Martin 1 each in 1841, 1842, and 1845; and one jointly in 1843 and '44; Bartholomew 1 and one additional in 1841; Lawrence 1 and one additional in 1842, '44, and '45; Monroe and Brown 1 jointly and one additional jointly in 1843; Madison and Hancock 1 each and one additional alternately commencing with Hancock; Vigo one additional in 1842, '43 and '44; Sullivan one additional in 1841 and '45. The bill provides that Senators whose terms have not expired, shall serve out their time in the district in which they may reside.

INDIANAPOLIS, JAN. 10, 1841.

M. GREGG, Esq.—Dear Sir—You know that it has been told, and so gravely asserted, that some of our best citizens, and good whigs too, have so far believed it, as to become afflicted on the subject—that our state was bankrupt, and ruined—a state owning a landed and personal estate at the lowest cash valuation worth \$130,000,000, and stands indebted, payable in thirty years from 1837 about ten millions, and nothing to provide for but the interest. Now, who but a fool, when properly informed, would believe such stuff? I have been for several days hunting up and collecting together the objects of taxation and the estimated value, to lay down as the basis whereon to found the ratio of 1841, and I give you a rough sketch on the other side, which, though in some of the items may not be precisely correct, yet in the aggregate it will not vary far from the truth. And by this statement you may show Old Dearborn that all is not lost that is in danger, and that if Old Tip will give us the proceeds of the land or our proportion of it, which I know he will do in two or three years. Indiana will be free and happy.

Yours respectfully,
ISAAC DUNN.

The total amount to be provided in 1841, viz:

Civil list	\$90,000
Interest on public debt	683,371
Deficit that ought to have been provided by taxation in 1840	40,000
	\$813,371

Am't of means provided by law, viz:

Int't to be paid by the State Bank	\$71,000
Int't on La'c'gh and Indianapolis Rail Road	11,000
Int't from Canal lands	22,000
Int. surplus revenue	48,000
Water privileges	5,000
Canal tolls	5,000
Madison Rail Road	10,000

\$ of the property tax of 1840 41,900 | \$213,000 |

This am't to be provided for by taxation 100,166 polls at 75 each \$75,118 25,000 " over 50 yrs of age to be taxed 18,750 93,868 \$508,503

Am't of taxables as valuation in the year '39 \$107,387,371 3,249,210 acres of land coming on to the tax list for 1841 at \$3 9,747,630

Am't of land that ought to have been listed last year and was not as per Auditor's statement, 15,763,156

Am't to be taxed this year that has heretofore been exempted, say \$100 to each individual. I will not carry this out as it is yet uncertain.

40 cents on the \$100, on this am't. \$132,548,137 is \$530,102

The polls in two counties not returned estimated at 3,200 at 75 cents, 2,400

\$532,502

Thus you see to increase the polls to 75 cents and put the tax at 40 cents on the \$100, making no allowances for expenses, we have a surplus of \$26,089. We have a bill before the house, if it passes, will bring to this balance \$140,000 yearly, to-wit: The profits of the Bank, and the interest on the Sinking fund loan.

UNIFORM BANKRUPT LAW.—We have pleasure in announcing that Mr. Senator Crittenden yesterday reported, from the committee on the Judiciary, a bill establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. It will, no doubt, gladden the heart of many an honest, enterprising, but unfortunate citizen, to learn that the attention of the Senate has been effectively called thus early to this important subject. Public opinion has been unequivocally and strongly declared through the press, in favor of the measure, and the tables of both Houses of Congress are loaded with petitions and memorials soliciting the immediate enactment of such a law.

Those who are acquainted with the details of the bill of last session, which, after passing the Senate, was laid low by the destructive spirit of Locofocoism in the House of Representatives, may be informed that the present measure is exactly the same as that bill, in all important respects. There are a few alterations—but they are very slight; and do not affect any principle.—[Madisonian.]

We take the following from the Troy Budget. It is, as Samuel Weller would say, "very excellent much to the point."

PAY THE PRINTER.

ORIGINAL—"LONG TIME AGO."
Here comes winter, here comes winter,
Storms of hail, and snow, and sleet—
Pay the Printer, pay the Printer,
Let him warm his hands and feet.
Here comes winter, here comes winter,
Whitening every hill and dale;
Pay the Printer, pay the Printer,
Send your money by the mail.
Pay the Printer, pay the Printer—
All remember his just due;
In cold winter, in cold winter,
He wants cash as well as you.

Merry winter, merry winter
It will be if all do right;
Pay the Printer, pay the Printer,
Do the thing that is polite,
Happy winter, happy winter!
Hark the jingling of the bell;
To the Printer, to the Printer,
What sad tales their music tells.
Ah! poor Printer!—ah! poor Printer!
Your subscribers frolic all;
In the winter, in the winter,
But never think of you at all!

From the New Orleans Advertiser.

RESUMPTION.

Resumption of specie payments is the "huge fly" after which the nation is now full tilt in pursuit. No one will listen to the suggestions of experience, no one will heed the remonstrances of wisdom. The cry is, "resume, resume," and no enquiry is made as to the result upon the debiliating portion of the people.—Like a herd of sheep is the whole nation. The big bell weather of New York has led the way and all the other wool-clad beasts follow in triumph. The more that efforts are made to stop them, the more lofty are their leaps, and over the precipice they go without looking to consequences.

But we should never despair, in our efforts, to induce calm consideration on the part of our fellow men in the great steps which they are about to make up the ladder of human existence. "Situated as we are," it behooves us to pause in our career and ask ourselves whether the resumption of specie payments by our banks will not produce a greater evil than any benefit it could bestow. An attention to a few facts will satisfy the inquirer that resumption at this time will cause widespread ruin in the community. We are a different people from our neighbors of the North. Our wealth makes its returns but once a year, while the capital of the East revolves rapidly upon its axes, and gains in volume with an unerring certainty. It will be an easy thing for Eastern debtors to meet the shock of contradiction incident upon resumption of cash payments by the very nature of the trade and commerce of that section. It is essentially a trading trade, and all the money invested in it, is *pro tanto*, actively engaged. With us, our commerce marches majestically on, and no human force can hasten its pace. Let our banks resume, and the very attempt to contract and to collect debts will arrest the already slow movement of our capital, derange the functions of our trade, force property into the market, and through the wealth of the city and State into the hands of a few nabobs. This restriction upon the available means of industry will fall with double force upon the mechanic and professional interest, and the whole basis of society will be broken up, for what?—to pay specie on the circulating medium of the country when that country is plunged deeply in debt to the furnishers of the currency!

We are decidedly averse to the present system of irredeemable paper money. It is a curse on the industry of the state, but whilst that is the case, it is no proof of dishonesty on the part of the banks, as contended by some. If the people could pay the banks what they owe them and the banks then refused to pay specie, no one would be at a loss for a name to characterize such proceedings; but the reverse is true. The banks would pay, but they cannot, because the people, in debt to them, are unable to meet their obligations. A sound, redeemable currency we go for, with all our might and main, but not at the expense of the great interests of the state; not, by involving in ruin the debt-owing portion of our fellow-citizens. The desideratum can be effected without any disaster to honest industry. A little time,—two short years,—and all will be right.

Let the Northern banks resume, let grass grow in the streets of the resuming cities, but suffer our carriage-ways and levees to be the scene of active industry. We will pay what we owe the North, without impoverishing ourselves. The misfortune of the past is not dishonesty. He who would assert, that the public were dishonest, by contracting debts when all was prosperity, must be actuated by false feelings. Our duty is to ourselves as well as those to whom we are bound in debt. To make the banks unfeeling creditors, by legislation, does not indicate a deep regard for the public interest, and we are yet to see the man in this state, who would drive them widely into resumption with all the serious consequences attendant upon a stop, at the present moment.

In the mean time, we throw open our columns to the temperate remarks of all upon this absorbing question. Let it be discussed freely. It is one that "touches us all nearly."

THE PHYSICIAN.—The life of a physician is a life of contradiction. He is slandered, abused and derided, yet he is sought with avidity, and freely received into the bosom of families. His opinion can blanch the cheek, or suffuse the eye with tears of joy; and his lips are as closely watched as if from them proceeded the issues of life and death. He lives by the woes of others; and while he would starve if constant health were the attribute of our race, he is endeavoring to banish sickness from among men, while success in his avocation would ruin him forever. He is always engaged in a war against his own bread and butter.

Blarney before Election.—Dear People! nobody but us can imagine how pure, patriotic, shrewd and sagacious you are! You can't be misled! You always see right straight through a millstone, whether there's a hole in it or not. You are always as right as a book, and nobody can gum you. In short, you are O. K.

Racing after Election.—You miserable, despicable, know nothing, good-for-nothing rascals! Bought up by British Gold! Led away by Log Cabin fooleries! Gunned by cork-skims! Blinded by skunk-skins! Dead drunk on Hard Cider! Senseless, beastly, contemptible wretches! Go to the devil!

From the Ohio State Journal.

Examples in History.

There is a near resemblance to a parallel, in the histories of Charles the 1st, of England—one of those Stuarts who could never learn wisdom by experience—and Martin Van Buren, worth noticing.—During the early part of the troubles growing out of the efforts of the first English reformers, it is stated that Oliver Cromwell, disgusted with the tyrannies of the crown, but not yet daring to employ that active resistance which afterwards so much distinguished his career, had formed the design of fleeing from his country to the North American wilderness, where civil and religious liberty, removed from the surveillance of courts and hierarchies, were then laying the foundation of this mighty republic. The future Protector, with some associates, kindred spirits, had already embarked in a vessel that lay in the river Thames, about to cross the Atlantic, when an order in council was issued prohibiting his departure. The English patriot thus detained against his will, could not avoid taking an active part in the Revolution which was then silently progressing, and he ultimately became the man most conspicuous in the train of measures which brought his sovereign's head to the block. But for the fatal resolution of the court, in what must have then appeared a small matter, the Commonwealth may have never existed, and the family of the Stuarts might have still occupied the throne of the British Empire.

When General Jackson was called to the Presidency, and entered upon his duties in 1829 General Harrison had been recently appointed Minister to Columbia, in South America. It is violating no reasonable probability to suppose that Mr. Van Buren whose influence in the Cabinet soon rose predominant, and who of course had charge of the foreign and diplomatic relations of the country, was the primary cause of Gen. Harrison's recall, even before he could have been accredited at the capital of the republic to which he was destined. Gen. Harrison, thus rudely summoned to return, became a prominent candidate for the Presidency in 1836, and in 1840, like his great prototype, brought the Executive head of the confederacy to the block! Had he been permitted to fulfil the mission to Columbia, it is far from being probable that he would have been in a situation to have been a candidate in 1836; and had he not been a candidate that year, he would scarce have been elected in 1840.

It is thus that the designs of selfish and mercenary men are often made the means of confounding and defeating their own ambitious schemes, whilst the objects of their enmity and persecution are elevated by the results of the very policy which is recommended to insure their destruction. Harrison, as President, superseding Martin Van Buren in the affections and confidence of the people, is fully avenged of the Secretary of State who procured his recall from a foreign mission.

From the Indiana Journal.

Wabash and Erie Canal Lands.

CONGRESS.—On the 30th ult., the Senate considered the bill confirming to Indiana, the land selected by her to complete that portion of the Wabash and Erie canal that lies between the mouth of the Tippecanoe river and Terre Haute, and for other purposes. The correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot thus alludes to it:

"The Senate proceeded to consider the bill to confirm to the State of Indiana the land selected by her, for that portion of the Wabash and Erie Canal which lies between the mouth of the Tippecanoe river and Terre Haute, and for other purposes.

This is a very important measure, and Mr. Smith deserves the thanks of the citizens of Indiana for the industry, zeal and perseverance with which he has labored to carry it through Congress.

Mr. TAPPAN spoke in opposition to the bill, and concluded with a motion to recommit it.

Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, replied at length to Mr. TAPPAN, in support of the bill. He went at large into the argument in favor of the claim, and in opposition to the motion.

On the 31st after a debate by Mr. Tappan, of Ohio against the bill, and Mr. Smith of Indiana, in favor of the claim of the state, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by a large majority. Of course the bill will pass the Senate; and now, that the district, which is immediately interested in the prosecution and completion of this great work, has a member in the other branch of Congress in the place of "our Howard" who will labor with his entire energies and perseverance to procure its final passage, the people of the state may reasonably hope to obtain, at this session of Congress, a confirmation of these lands.

Mr. GREGG—I have in my possession a Pear presented to me last autumn by Mr. Joseph Hayes of Miller Township, which when taken from the tree weighed 384 ounces, and measured 174 inches in circumference, and is perfectly sound at this time. Persons wishing to improve their fruit can no doubt procure grafts by applying to Mr. Hayes. A SUBSCRIBER.

January 16, 1841.

SPIRIT OF THE LOCO-FOCO PRESS.

Blarney before Election.—Dear People! nobody but us can imagine how pure, patriotic, shrewd and sagacious you are! You can't be misled! You always see right straight through a millstone, whether there's a hole in it or not. You are always as right as a book, and nobody can gum you. In short, you are O. K.