

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

JAN. 20.—Mr. Plummer from the committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred a bill to encourage domestic Manufactures, reported the same back to the Senate with two amendments.—The amendments were considered and concurred in.

Mr. Boon moved further to amend the bill; on which some discussion took place; and the motion further to amend was withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Dumont, the bill was considered as engrossed, and read a third time. The question being now shall the bill pass? It was decided in the negative.

Mr. Shaw's joint resolution on the West Point Academy was before the Senate, and its merits ably discussed by Mr. Shaw in favor and the President against it.

JAN. 21.—Mr. Plummer, on leave presented the petition of John McCreary and others, praying that the law may be so amended, that it shall require a majority of the free holders of any town, to sign a recommendation in favor of any application before any license shall be granted to vendardent spirits.

Mr. Plummer moved that the petition be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Hillis objected to the reference. Mr. Plummer insisted and was seconded by Messrs. Whitcomb and others; when the reference was so made.

On motion of Mr. Beard, the vote on the passage of the bill of the Senate "to encourage domestic manufactures" was re-considered, and on another motion the bill was re-committed to the committee on agriculture with instructions to amend it by reducing the sum authorized to be paid by the collector to the agricultural society, to twenty dollars.

In the orders of the day, the joint resolution of the Senate instructing our senators, and requesting our representatives in congress to oppose any appropriation for the continuance of the Military Academy at West Point, and reported from the committee of the whole without amendment, was on motion of Mr. Beard ordered to lie on the table.

JAN. 25.—Mr. WHITCOMB from the Judiciary committee reported a bill, suspending the operation of the act of last session until the first day of January next, entitled "A Bill in relation to the seat of justice of Dearborn county, and for other purposes;" which was read.

Mr. Boon moved that the bill be rejected. He said, he considered it a very delicate matter to interfere with the location of county seats which had been established by previous legislatures, that last session he yielded for the accommodation of the Senator from Dearborn, and let his bill pass just as he wished it: but he then told him he would not consent to any other change of his county seat, and felt bound from this promise to oppose it; besides, he could see no good reason to be continually changing. He, therefore, hoped this legislature would refuse to accept this bill.

Mr. WHITCOMB gave, at length, the reasons which induced the committee to introduce the bill; the principal of which, had been presented in the accompanying report.

Mr. CONWELL said, he hoped the bill would not be rejected; he thought it but fair, that it should be left to take its course, that the Senators might examine it, and decide on its merits as they were accustomed to do on other bills.

Mr. PLUMMER observed, he was not reaching after popularity: but the great matter with him was to know what was right. Last year a petition was presented signed by 1,600 citizens of Dearborn county asking for a re-location of their county seat—from that petition he felt authorized to take the course he then took; but he at the same time thought that Lawrenceburgh ought to have remonstrated against the relocation, if not satisfied with it. No remonstrance, however then came. This season we have received a remonstrance signed by 1,661 persons—another petition signed by 1,400 and odd, and I am informed sir, this morning, that 2,000 names to a petition for a division of the county may be presented. I therefore find myself quite embarrassed and know not how to act—I cannot however vote to reject this bill—I wish to counsel with the members from our county first in the other House.

Mr. COLERICK offered some reasons why he should vote against receiving the bill; when,

The question being called on Mr. Boon's motion, it was decided in the negative.

The bill then passed to a second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JAN. 19.—Petitions were presented by Messrs. Gregg and Howard, praying a division of Dearborn county, and Mr. Walker presented sundry remonstrances against said petitions, which were read and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Gregg, Howard, Walker, Smith and Eggleston.

Mr. Stapp from the judiciary committee, reported a bill to suspend an act providing for the relocation of the seat of justice of Dearborn county, and for other purposes, approved Feb. 6, 1835, which passed to a second reading.

Mr. Huntington, from the committee on education to which that subject had been referred, reported a joint resolution authorizing a geological and topographical survey of the state.

This resolution was accompanied by an interesting and elaborate report, which we are sorry that our limits will not permit us, at present to copy.

Mr. Eggleston reported a bill to incorporate the Miami bridge company, which was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Kilgore presented for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That this house will, the Senate concurring, adjourn *sine die* on Saturday, the 6th day of February next.

On motion of Mr. Thompson of Lawrence, it was laid on the table, by a vote of 39 to 30.

JAN. 21.—The joint resolution on the subject of a survey of a rail road from Charleston, in South Carolina, to some suitable point on the Ohio river, in Ohio or Indiana, was read a third time and passed.

The Legislature, during the present week, have been rapidly progressing with the business of the session. A final action has been had on the Internal Improvement Bill, with the exception of a slight amendment, on which a committee of free conference, of the respective Houses, has been appointed. The bill will be published entire, as soon as possible. A resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, for an adjournment on the 6th of February; but it was laid on the table. All possible haste will be made for a speedy adjournment.

Since the above was in type the committee of free conference on the Internal Improvement bill have reported a disagreement and the Senate have receded from their amendment; consequently the signature of the Governor is only lacking for the bill to become a law.—*Ind. Dem. Jan. 22.*

CASE OF JUDGE EVERTS.

On Friday last, the Senate resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment to try the Hon. Gustavus A. Everts, President Judge of the eighth Judicial Circuit, on the charges preferred against him by the House of Representatives. After the Judge was arraigned and the charges read, his counsel asked till the next morning at 10 o'clock to answer, which time was given, and the Court adjourned. On Saturday morning the Court again met, and the defendant appeared, attended by Messrs. Fletcher and Dunn his Counsel—Messrs. Liston, Evans, Huntington, and Thompson of Lawrence prosecuting on behalf of the House of Representatives. The Counsel for the respondent moved to quash the articles, on the ground that there was not sufficient charge if true to amount to a good ground of removal from office. The discussion on this motion occupied the whole day—Messrs. Fletcher and Dunn advocating the motion, and Messrs. Liston and Evans opposing it. When the argument closed, the Court adjourned till Monday morning. On Monday morning the Court met pursuant to adjournment, and proceeded to the consideration and decision of the question. The four specifications under the first article were quashed by a large majority, and those under the second article by a very small majority. Judge Everts was then discharged, and the Court adjourned.

Indiana Journal, Jan. 26.

CONGRESS.

We have received the proceedings of this body up to the 6th of January. They contain nothing of great interest, if we except the renewal of the Abolition question in the House; and this is only interesting in the consequences which are likely to flow from the agitation of the subject, in widening the breach between the North and South.

We regret to see John Quincy Adams foremost in this unprofitable strife. We do not know which party should be held most culpable,—those who minister to the nullifying spirit of the southern Hotspurs, by inciting their appetite for angry debate, and arousing their prejudices and passions,—or the leaders of the Nullifiers, who are seeking, under the pretext of defending their constitutional rights, to procure a dissolution of the Union, by their indiscriminate abuse of the citizens of non-

slave-holding States. We trust there may be found wise and temperate men sufficient in Congress, to arrest this disgraceful state of things.

JAN. 4.—In the Senate, Mr. Benton gave notice, that on the next day, he would move for the appointment of a Select Committee, with instructions to inquire into the System of Banking, as conducted in the District of Columbia.

A bill to amend the Judicial system of the United States, was taken up in committee of the whole, and read the second time and carried with some amendments;—yeas 23, nays 12.

JAN. 5.—In the Senate, Mr. Ewing presented the petition of sundry persons of Belmont county, Ohio, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and moved to refer the same to the committee on the District of Columbia, but, on motion of Mr. Grundy, it was laid on the table.

Mr. Tipton submitted a resolution respecting the re-organization of the General Land Office.

The Judiciary bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Leigh from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which had been referred the message of the President, relative to the bequest to the United States of the late James Smithson, of London, for the purpose of founding a Seminary of Learning at the city of Washington, made a report thereon, accompanied by a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint an agent for the purpose of receiving the bequest, and carrying the intentions of the testator in that behalf into effect.

The resolution was read and ordered to be printed.

JAN. 6.—In the House, Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making an appropriation for suppressing hostilities commenced by the Seminole Indians.

Cincinnati Republican.

The general Internal Improvement bill provides for the following works—

1st. The White Water canal, from west fork of White Water, near the National Road, to Lawrenceburgh, on the Ohio river, about seventy-five miles. This canal is to be connected with the Central or White river canal, at some convenient point, in Delaware or Madison county, say thirty miles. For this work the bill has appropriated 1,400,000 dollars.

2d. The Central canal, commencing on the Wabash and Erie canal; probably at or near the mouth of Mississinewa, thence by Muncietown, down the White river valley via Indianapolis, &c. to Evansville on the Ohio river. Distance, about three hundred and forty miles. Sum appropriated for this work 3,500,000 dollars. Estimated total cost is 4,298,745 dollars.

3d. Wabash and Erie canal to be extended down the Wabash valley, from Lafayette to Terre-Haute, and to be connected by a lateral canal, with the White river canal. Distance about one hundred and thirty-three miles. Estimated total cost at 1,697,545 dollars. Sum appropriated for the work, is 1,300,000 dollars.

4th. A rail-road from Madison on the Ohio, by way of Indianapolis, to Lafayette on the Wabash river and canal, one hundred and forty-six miles. Estimated total cost, 1,666,798 dollars. Sum appropriated for this work, 1,300,000 dollars.

5th. A rail-road or turnpike from New-Albany, at the falls of the Ohio, to Vincennes on the Wabash, one hundred and five miles. Estimated total cost, 1,459,670 dollars. Sum appropriated for this road, 1,150,000 dollars.

6th. A McAdamized turnpike from New Albany to Crawfordsville, one hundred and fifty-eight miles. Sum appropriated for this work 1,300,000 dollars.

7th. Obstructions in the Wabash river to be removed, between the mouth of that river and Vincennes, appropriation of fifty thousand dollars.

8th. A canal or rail-road to be ultimately constructed from the Wabash and Erie canal, at or near Fort Wayne, to Michigan city, on lake Michigan.

These works are to be conducted by a Board of Public Works, consisting of the present Canal Commissioners, with six other persons, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate.

The credit of the State is to be given to the Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis rail road company, to the amount of 500,000 dollars; the company securing the State by mortgage on real estate, to an adequate amount.

The grand and all absorbing subject of the week has been the great Internal Improvement Bill. On the second reading of the bill in the Senate, it was referred to the internal improvement committee. Yesterday morning the committee reported back the bill with some amendments. An attempt was made to

amend, by taking from the Governor and Senate the power of appointing the board of public works, and electing them by joint ballot of the Legislature.

Nearly the entire day was occupied on this proposition, and it was not till night-fall that the question was finally taken, by which the Senate refused to make the proposed amendment. The vote on this question, were, for the amendment 14, against it, 17.

The deepest interest has been evinced on this subject. When the bill was up in the House, the Senate was nearly cleared; and yesterday, finding it impossible to retain a quorum, the House adjourned early in the forenoon, and then again immediately on meeting in the afternoon, to witness the progress of the bill in the Senate.—*Indiana Aurora.*

FIRE IN NATCHEZ.

Extracts from a letter to the Editor of the Madison Republican, dated Natchez, January 11th, 1836:

"Our city is full of cut-throats, incendiaries and robbers; there is scarcely a night but some violence is committed. I was roused the other night about 3 o'clock, by shouts of 'fire,' and screams and shrieks of the distressed. The whole square in front of my office was throwing up sheets of flames 50 feet above the tops of the highest houses. I jumped into the street and came very near being run over by an engine, and only prevented it by keeping my distance ahead of it—the tightest race I ever had." "The people were all confusion—tumbling against each other,—some thought it the commencement of Murrel's insurrection. Here and there I met a female in her robe de nuit, wandering she knew not whither,—several fainting in the streets, and were carried by strangers unconsciously into the adjoining houses. Some gentlemen were so gallant as to pull off their shoes and place them upon the muddy feet of the fair stragglers. It was a night to be remembered. Half the City Hotel burned down; the Mansion House, the pride of the city, by the utmost exertion, was saved. It was damaged, however \$5000." "All 'under the Hill' was burned last night. The loss cannot be less than five or six hundred thousand dollars. It was set on fire in four or five different places; and the houses being of frame chiefly, the whole town was almost simultaneously wrapped in one broad sheet of fire. I stood on the bluff which overlooks it by an elevation of more than two hundred feet, and the conflagration beneath presented at once the most magnificent and terrific scene I ever witnessed; and to cap the climax, amidst the falling of chimneys and crashing of houses, there was an explosion of a hoghead of powder; billets of wood, faggots and fire brands, were hurled high into the air, and after making a beautiful curve in the air, came down like so many rockets and with a loud hiss passed under the water." "The object of the incendiaries was to decoy the people under the hill and then set the city on fire on the hill; but they did not succeed.—The police was composed of 500 armed men; I was on guard all night myself. The gamblers are revenging themselves for being driven off last summer, and there is no telling when they will stop. If this place can expiate her sins, surely the oblation is made."

MEXICO.

The following letter published in the "New York Courier and Enquirer," describes a mournful state of things, now prevailing in Mexico:

Mexico, 17th Nov. 1835.

You cannot conceive the state of anarchy we are in; it is horrible. It is confidently rumored that there is an organized band, whose object is the murder and robbery of foreigners, and I believe there is little doubt of it, when the governor of that city has told many foreigners that it is so, and that they must protect themselves, as he cannot protect them.

This afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the face of the sun and of a large number of spectators, four horsemen stabbed a clerk and porter conveying \$1200 through the street, near the custom-house, and coolly made off with the money. This is not strange, but rather an every day occurrence.—The declaration of Texas has enraged this people beyond bearing. Foreigners are accused as being the cause of it, and God knows where it will end. Should the affair conclude against the government, heaven knows what may then take place—perhaps a second re-enactment of the Sicilian vespers. Two Sundays back, the Swiss Consul was murdered in his house, near the Garita of San Cosme, and the dwelling plundered. All foreigners are alarmed, and do not know what to do.—We are looking out for a forced loan, a frequent way of raising money by this impoverished gov-

ernment. The country is ruined, and is growing every day worse; there is no chance of its becoming better.

I believe it is dangerous to be in the streets after vespers unarmed, and accordingly I intend to go always armed for the future.

18th. Another robbery of the same nature to day, in open day-light, in the public piazza, in front of the palace, and no one to interfere—a robbery planned to rob a jeweler, but he is ready.

FRESH OYSTERS.

These luxuries of the sea board, which until within a few years past, would have been looked upon as a phenomena in the Western Valley, have been unusually plentiful in Cincinnati. In addition to the line of Oyster Wagons, established the early part of this season, by Messrs. Hazen and Gates, between Baltimore and Wheeling which we took occasion to notice a short time since, there is another line in operation between Baltimore and this city, of which Mr. Edward Wright of Baltimore is the proprietor.—The oysters by this line are conveyed by stages in cans, from Baltimore to Wheeling, thence to this city in steamboats. The proprietor pays for their conveyance in the People's Line of stages, the rate of two passengers' seats, daily. Mr. Wm. Kesslinger is the agent for this city. He presented us the other day with a can for our examination, which had been only five days coming from Baltimore.—They were little if any inferior in flavor to the best oysters furnished in the shell, by eastern oyster houses.

Cincinnati Republican.

BRUTALITY.—The Troy, Ohio, Times gives an account, without comment, of a piece of brutality, enacted at that place on New-Year's day, which we did not suppose would have been suffered in a community half removed from barbarism. It says that some of the country people, being disappointed in the fun they expected, determined to have some *any how*—they accordingly purchased a dog, upon which they sat in judgment, and condemned to be hung by the neck until he should be dead!—They procured a rope, and took the dog up to the jail, where they swung him up; but before he was dead an express arrived bringing his reprieve; commuting his punishment to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary. He was cut down, and put into a cart, which immediately started for Columbus; but while crossing the bridge, the cart ran off, and fell into the river, carrying down with it the prisoner and body guard. A man and boy were considerably hurt but the prisoner escaped.—and so the matter ended.

It should not have ended there. Each person engaged in it, should have had applied to his back, thirty-nine well laid on lashes.—*Cin. Mirror.*

[An individual who was sentenced to be hung on New Year's day at Troy, was pardoned by the Governor. Those who were disappointed in seeing a human being launched into eternity, were the ones concerned in the above disgraceful scene.]

PORK.—About seventy-five thousand hogs will be killed during the present season: which is just closing—scarcely one half the number of last year. The price of pork, consequently, is above the anticipated market. Demand fair, and markets stationary.—*Cin. Gazette.*

THE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.

FLOUR.—There is a good supply of Flour in the market, and the price has declined; for bakers, to \$8, and shipping \$7 75a3 per bbl.

OATS is plentiful, and is selling by the bushel at 50 cts.

CORN, in the ear, per bbl. is worth from \$1a1 12 1-2; shelled do. per bushel, 80a90 cts.; there is a fair supply in market of all kinds.

PORK.—There is no Mess Pork in the market to be had under \$25; Prime has also advanced to \$17a18 per bbl.

BACON.—No alteration has taken place in the market for Bacon since our last, and quotations, therefore, remain the same.

LARD.—The demand for Lard is considerable and the supply rather inadequate to it; 11 1-2a12 1-2 the present quotation, is a little in advance of last week's rate.

POTATOES are quite plentiful, and are selling from \$1 25a1 50 per bbl.

HAY.—The market is fairly supplied with Hay, which is sold from \$1 75a2 per 100 lbs.

CORN MEAL is rather scarce, and there is not much coming down; it is sold at \$2 per bushel.

ONIONS are plentiful, and are selling at \$1 75 per bbl.

APPLES are worth from \$1 50a2 per bbl., dried do. \$3 50a4.