



"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR."

VOLUME XIV.]

VINCENNES, INDIANA, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 2, 1845.

[NO. 31.]

POETICAL



On the Close of the Year.

I stood between the meeting Years,
The coming and the past,
And I asked of the former one,
Wilt thou be like the last?

The same in many a sleepless night,
In many an anxious day,
Thank heaven! I have no prophet's eye
To look upon thy way!

For sorrow like a phantom sits
Upon the last year's close;
How much of grief, how much of ill,
In its dark breast reposes!

Shadows of faded hopes sit by,
And ghosts of pleasures fled;
How have they changed from what they were!
Cold, colorless, and dead!

I think on many a wasted hour,
And sicken o'er the youth
And many a darker one behind,
On worse than nought employed.

Oh Vanity! alas my heart!
How widely hast thou strayed!
And misused every golden gift
For better purpose made!

I think on many a once-loved friend,
As nothing to me now;
And what can mark the lapse of time,
As does an altered brow?

Perhaps 'twas but a careless word
That severed Friendship's chain;
And angry pride stands by each gap,
Least they unite again.

Less sad, albeit more terrible,
To think upon the dead,
Who quiet in their lonely grave
Lay down their weary head.

For faith, and hope, and peace, and trust,
Are with their happier lot;
Though broken in their bond of love,
At least we broke it not.

Thus thinking of the meeting years,
The coming and the past,
It needs must ask the future one,
Wilt thou be like the last?

There came a sound, but not of speech,
That to my thought repined:
"Miserable the marriage gift
That waits a mortal bride!"

But lift thine hopes from this base earth,
This taste of worldly care,
And wed thy Faith to yon bright sky,
For happiness dwells there!

Runic Rhymes.

From meeting one she blushed to name,
With ruddy hand, the maiden came.
"Daughter," her widowed mother said,
"Daughter, why is that hand so red?"

"I plucked a rose, unheeding, and
The angry thorns did wound my hand."
Again with glowing lips she came,
From meeting him she feared to name.

"What gave thy lips so deep a red,
Daughter?" the anxious mother said.
"My lips with berries' juice are dyed,"
The maiden beautifully replied.

Once more with pallid cheek she came
From him her heart refused to name.
"Oh why so lily pale thy cheek?
Speak, darling of my bosom, speak!"

"O mother get my winding sheet,
And lay me at my father's feet;
A cross beside my headstone place,
And on that cross, these dark words trace:

"With ruddy hand she once returned
By fingers pressed that fondly burned;
Again, with glowing lips she came,
Crimsoned by passion's kiss of flame—
Her death pale cheek revealed at last,
Hope and false love's illusion past."

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, DEC. 17, 1844.

House met.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

By Mr. Jamison, a resolution proposing to restrict the charges of Physicians for their attendance on the sick.

It was proposed to amend the resolution by inserting "lawyers and merchants." Then, on a motion to lay on the table, the yeas and nays were demanded—yeas 43, nays 48.

On a motion to indefinitely postpone the resolution, quite an active discussion was got up, in which Messrs. Claypool, Little, Bell, Bradley, Robinson of D., and Vandever broke lanes—the first three gentlemen in favor of the latter three opposed to the resolution. Messrs. Jamison and Parker, also, spoke at some length in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Robinson of C., called the previous question, on the adoption of the resolution—yeas 48, nays 43.

House adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, 1844.

Senate assembled.

Mr. Deftrees from the select committee to whom was referred the resolutions to submit some plans respecting the liquidation of the State debt, made a lengthy report, accompanied by a bill.

Mr. Chapman of L., moved to print 500 of the report and one hundred of the bill.

Mr. Ewing moved to amend by ordering 500 copies of the report and bill to be printed together, which was concurred in. Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17, 1844.

The House met.

Reports from Committees.

Mr. Smith, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill repealing an act authorizing the collection of five per cent damages from delinquents.

Mr. Herod called the previous question, and asked the yeas and nays—yeas 63, nays 33. So the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met.

Resolution.

Mr. Robinson of C., offered a resolution to the effect that the Senate be invited to attend in the Hall *instantly*, to proceed to the election of President Judge.

The Senate appearing, Messrs. Holmes and Hostetter were appointed Tellers, and the Convention then proceeded to the election of President Judge for the first judicial circuit.

The following is the result of the first and second ballottings: Seventy-four votes being necessary to elect.

	1st ballot.	2d ballot.
Daniel Mace, (L. F.)	73	71
Isaac Naylor, (W.)	71	71
Thompson,	1	1
Blank	1	1

Isaac Naylor was declared duly elected.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of President Judge for the second judicial circuit. The three first ballottings resulted as follows:

	1st bal.	2d bal.	3d bal.
Wm. T. Otto, (W.)	48	65	77
J. W. Paim, (W.)	34	22	14
J. H. Thompson, (W.)	33	50	47
T. L. Smith,	1	5	
Blank	3	3	4

William T. Otto was declared duly elected.

The convention then proceeded to the election of President Judge for the third judicial circuit. The following is the result of the first, second and third ballottings:

	1st bal.	2d bal.	3d bal.
J. C. Eggleston, (W.)	11	3	00
Don't Macey, (W.)	67	65	61
Geo. Holland, (W.)	13	2	01
Courland Cushing, (W.)	37	65	76
John Ryan, (W.)	11	4	00
M. W. McCarty, (L. F.)	2		
Blank	1	1	1

Mr. Cushing was declared duly elected.

Previous to the third balloting, the names of Messrs. Eggleston and Holland were withdrawn.

The House adjourned.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, DEC. 20, 1844.

The Senate assembled.

Resolutions Introduced.

The consideration of the joint resolution for the election of U. S. Senator which was set for to-day, was taken up.

Mr. Read moved to postpone the consideration of the resolution until the 20th inst.

Mr. Deftrees moved to amend the resolution by striking out all after the resolving clause, and insert "that the Senate will, the House concurring, proceed on Monday next, at 10 o'clock to the election of U. S. States Senator."

Mr. Lynd moved to lay the amendment of Mr. Deftrees on the table. Yeas and nays were demanded, and resulted as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Akin, Berry, Buell of D. Carr, Chapman, of D. and M. Chapman of L., Davis, Duzan, Edmonson, Herriman, Hutton, Jackson, Jones, Kennedy, Lane, Levison, Mayor, Miller, Parks, Read Rippey, Ritchey, Rockhill, Tannehill, Wood—25.

NOES—Messrs. Alexander, Allison, Bowers, Bradbury, Buell of W., Coffin, Cotton, Davis, Deftrees, Dole, Ewing, Farmer, Goodenow, Harner, Henry, Hodge, Holloway, Moore, Morgan of R., Orth, Pennington, Rayburn, Stanford, Todd—24. So the amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Davis moved to amend by substituting Tuesday next, in lieu of the 30th inst., which was not accepted.

Mr. Chapman said he would not consent to go into the election as long as Clay County is unrepresented in the other House.

The question recurring on Mr. Read's motion to postpone, yeas and nays were called for, with the following result:

AYES—Messrs. Akin, Berry, Buell of D., Carr, Chapman of D. and M., Chapman of L., Duzan Edmonson, Herriman, Hutton, Jackson, Jones, Kennedy, Lane, Levison, Logan, Major, Miller, Parks, Read, Rippey, Ritchey, Rockhill, Tannehill, Wood—25.

NOES—Messrs. Alexander, Allison,

Bowers, Bradbury, Buell of W., Coffin, Cotton, Davis, Deftrees, Dole, Ewing, Farmer, Goodenow, Harner, Henry, Hodge, Holloway, Moore, Morgan of R., Orth, Pennington, Rayburn, Stanford, Todd—25.

The President decided in the affirmative the question of postponement.

Senate adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, DEC. 21, 1844.

Senate assembled.

Reports from Committees.

Mr. Chapman of L., from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill to amend article 4th, chapter 45 of the revised statutes, reported the same back without amendment; order to a third reading.

Mr. Ewing, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the subject, reported a bill providing that all property taken on execution founded upon contracts entered into, and the liability and consideration of which shall have occurred after the 4th day of July next, shall be sold for any amount not less than two thirds of the appraised value thereof, passed to the second reading.

Mr. Stanford, from the committee on Education, to whom was referred the resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of amending the school law, in relation to the sale of mortgaged lands forfeited to the school funds, reported further legislation on the subject, inexpedient; concurred in.

Mr. Herriman, from the committee on Roads, reported back the bill for a state road in Sullivan county; read second time and passed to the third reading.

Mr. Todd, from the committee on Finance, to whom was referred the subject to reduce the penalties and percentage of lands delinquent for tax for the years 1849, and 1850, reported bill. After considerable debate in which Mr. Chapman of L., Todd, Ewing and Carr participated; bill was ordered to a second reading.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, DEC. 21, 1844.

The House met.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The bill for the incorporation of the Philadelphia Industrial Association of St. Joseph County was passed. An act to repeal the levy of a five per cent. penalty on delinquent tax payers, coming up in its order.

Mr. Robinson of C., hoped this act would not pass. He looked upon this penalty as a salutary provision in our collective laws. There was too much danger in the constantly changing of our laws on the subject of taxes and tax payers. He hoped the bill would not pass, and that the law should be suffered to remain as it is.

Mr. Herod moved the previous question.

On the question shall the bill pass, the yeas and nays were demanded, and resulted as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Bell, Blackmore, Boardman, Brown, Bruce, Byers, Collins, Condit, Conner, Duzan, Edmonson, Ford, Fuller, Garret, Gregory, Harner, Hardin, Hauser, Hazlrigg, Herod, Hill, Hodges, Hoggatt, Hostetter, Huckleby, Huey, Jamison, Jones of V., Leake, Leslie, Lewis, of W., McAlister, McClure of K., McGaughey, Montgomery, Nannon, Palmer, Parker, Peake, Pomeroy, Rich, Rose, Rousseau, Smith, Stapp, Tagne, Tomlinson, Turman, Vandever, Willis, Wright, Wolf, Wright, of W., and Mr. Speaker—54.

NOES—Messrs. Barclay, Bradley, Claypool, Cowan, Darrow, Davis, Freeman, Grubbs, Hannah, Housar, Hinchman, Howard, Jones of F., Kille, Kerr, Levison, Jones of A., Little, McClure of Scott, Miller, Mooney, Nutter, O'Leary, Osborne, Pettit, Robinson of C., Snooks, Shelby, Shively, Simonson, Snook, Stophel, Tingley, Walker, and Wright of S.—36.

The House then adjourned until Monday morning.

Immense Emigration to America.

One of our papers says—

An arrangement is in progress in Germany, in which Princes have taken a prominent and active part, to send over many thousands of the worst and helpless classes to Texas. Over four hundred thousand thalers have been subscribed for this purpose, and a large tract of land in Texas has been purchased. The agents have been in America, and have returned. Their acts have been approved, and the purchases made, confirmed. The people who are to be collected from the Poor Houses and Prisons of Germany are designated—and the first detachment will be sent out in April. The agents of the Princes have chartered the vessels, and the money is all provided to pay for the transportation of these people to America.

Germany is over peopled, and all the idle, wicked and discontented, are to be exported—part directed to New-York, and the remainder to Texas, whence they will find their way into the hearts of our country.

A coquette is said to be a perfect incarnation of Cupid. Coxy? She keeps her beau in a quiver.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The annexed account of the proceedings of Congress on the 16th, we copy from the Baltimore American. Our readers will see that Dr. Duncan's "one day election bill" has passed the house unanimously, and that there has been a very interesting discussion in the Senate on the naturalization laws. It appears to be the general opinion in the Senate that the present naturalization laws are well enough administered—*Low Jour.*

WASHINGTON, DEC. 19, 1844.

In the Senate, the resolution offered on Thursday last, by Mr. Phelps, of Vermont, calling for information as to the debts and lands of Texas, was the first business in order this morning after the reception of petitions.

Mr. Tappan was anxious to learn why any such inquiries should be made. If it was a matter of mere curiosity, we might as well make inquiry as to the debt of England. Should Texas be annexed it might be without assuming the debt of that country. He did not look upon the payment of the debt as a necessary consequence of annexation.

Mr. Phelps said that certainly no such consequence would ensue from action on his part. The question, however, was whether we should pay the debt if Texas was annexed. Many gentlemen entertain the view that the debt would be assumed if Texas was annexed. As this was an important possible or probable consequence, it was necessary the inquiry should be submitted. Without further debate the resolution was adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Johnson, inquiring into the expediency of amending the present naturalization laws, was then brought before the Senate, and gave rise to an interesting discussion, which occupied most of the day.

Mr. Johnson opened the debate in a moderate and dignified speech, in which he set forth that there had been great frauds committed during the recent elections, and that it was necessary to the purity of the elective franchise that these frauds should be corrected. He did not propose any thing more at present than an inquiry into the whole subject.

Mr. J. said he was willing to protect the property of every foreign resident in the country, and grant to him the benefit and protection of all needful laws. He did not propose that any naturalized citizen should be deprived of a single right he now enjoyed; but existing evils he desired to remedy by a prospective act of legislation.

Mr. Archer, of Virginia, expressed himself as gratified with the introduction of the subject in the form and manner in which it was before the Senate. Had it not been brought forward by another Senator he had intended to have introduced a similar proposition himself to that which was now before the Senate, and it was his wish that there should be a thorough correction of existing abuses by an amendment of the naturalization laws.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, was not willing that there should be an amendment of these laws, but was willing that the resolution should be adopted, pending, however, that it should not be construed into a favorable opinion on the part of the Senate of the end proposed.

Mr. Rives, of Virginia, thought the subject a most momentous one, and was in favor of the most extended inquiry in regard to it.

The right remedy, in his view, was to repeal the laws which had been repealed during the administrations of Jefferson and Monroe—laws which looked not to an extension of time, but which proposed that there should be an honest naturalization, and a rigid examination of the parties naturalizing.

Mr. Allen was of opinion, however, that there could be a remedy of the existing evils without extending the time of naturalization beyond five years. The great error to be avoided was in the abuse of power by the courts, and in the largest cities there had been, he believed, a gross abuse of power. Foreigners had marshalled together in parties of 20, 30, and 50, and marshalled both before the courts where they received their naturalization papers, and before the places of voting where they deposited their ballots.

Mr. Merrick, of Maryland, thought also that there should be no extension of time. He did not doubt that frauds had been committed; that was obvious enough to any one; but the evil rested as much and more with our own citizens than with foreigners. He hoped to correct all the frauds by an honest and efficient observance of the laws as they are.

The resolution was then adopted.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, called for the consideration, at this time, of the one day election bill.

The pending question was "shall the bill be engrossed?" Mr. Duncan demanded the yeas and nays—yeas 187, nays 1—John A. Woodworth, South Carolina.

The bill was then finally passed unanimously.

Mr. Weller, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules in order to introduce a bill to amend the charter for the District of Columbia.

The vote being 124 to 62, (just two-thirds,) the bill was brought before the House.

Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, wished to strike out "paupers" from the bill—paupers being excepted from the privilege of the franchise.

The motion to commit prevailed.

The report from the General Land Office was laid before the House.

A bill to regulate the pay of the army of the United States, and for other purposes, was reported by Mr. Black, of South Carolina. Read a first and second time—ordered to be printed, and referred (after a debate as to the proper reference) to a select committee of five members.

The orders of the day were called, when—

Mr. Duncan moved the suspension of the rules and called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The bill was read by the title, which was an act to organize the territory of Oregon. It was then ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on territories.

We copy the following account of the proceedings of Congress on the 17th, from the Baltimore American:

In the Senate, Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from Pennsylvania, asking for an amendment of the naturalization laws. He remarked that a letter accompanied it, requesting him to give his opinions upon the prayer of the petitioners. He stated in answer that he was opposed to the extension of the time of naturalization, but if there had been such frauds as were the previous day, in debate, alleged to exist, he would vote for any such amendments as would prevent their recurrence.

Mr. Archer presented a memorial for an amendment of the present laws, and setting forth the abuses of them which had existed.

A brief debate took place between Mr. Archer and Mr. Rives, the former being in favor of a radical change of the present naturalization laws, and the latter against it. The subject was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Barrow submitted a resolution that the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire whether naturalization papers have been granted to foreigners by the Federal or State courts in violation of the provisions of Congress, and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Further, that the said committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of a law empowering the district court of the United States to cancel and declare null all naturalization papers which may be found, upon judicial investigation, to have been granted in violation or fraud of the naturalization laws.

Mr. Benton offered several resolutions in relation to the annexation of Texas, the first of which was as follows:

That the committee on foreign relations be instructed to inquire whether any provisions are necessary in providing for the annexation of Texas to the United States from speculating operations in Texas land or scrip; and whether any person employed by the Government are connected with such speculations.

Mr. Rives, of Virginia, thought the subject a most momentous one, and was in favor of the most extended inquiry in regard to it.

The right remedy, in his view, was to repeal the laws which had been repealed during the administrations of Jefferson and Monroe—laws which looked not to an extension of time, but which proposed that there should be an honest naturalization, and a rigid examination of the parties naturalizing.

Mr. Allen was of opinion, however, that there could be a remedy of the existing evils without extending the time of naturalization beyond five years. The great error to be avoided was in the abuse of power by the courts, and in the largest cities there had been, he believed, a gross abuse of power. Foreigners had marshalled together in parties of 20, 30, and 50, and marshalled both before the courts where they received their naturalization papers, and before the places of voting where they deposited their ballots.

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