

day of October in each year, and providing that supervisors of roads shall make report of work done, fines collected, and delinquencies to the Board of Commissioners at their January session in each year, was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Smith of F.

December 20.

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving the circuit court a discretionary power to grant a change of venue in criminal cases upon affidavit filed by the defendant, stating that in consequence of the prejudices of the people of the county in which such cases are pending he believes he cannot obtain a fair trial in such county.

Mr. Guion moved the following resolution.

Resolved, That the judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act regulating fees and salaries so as to allow grand and petit jurors in the circuit courts each one dollar per day; also to inquire into the expediency of making a reduction in the fees of recorders.

December 26.

Mr. Fairman moved the following preamble and resolution which was adopted:

Whereas the inhabitants of a number of districts in the western country are affected with a destructive disease called milk sickness the cause of which is a subject of dispute and hid in obscurity; therefore

Be it resolved, that a committee be appointed to take the matter under consideration and report whether it is expedient to legislate on that subject, and what advantage, if any, may arise to the citizens of this state by legislative interference.

Whereupon Messrs. Fairman, Craig, Dunning, Kiser, and Stanford were appointed a committee in pursuance of said resolution.

On motion of Mr. Cramer,

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be requested to prepare and report to this House a bill repealing so much of the militia law as requires non-commissioned officers to attend drill masters, excepting however from such exemption the orderly sergeants and staff officers.

Mr. Ferguson offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the interest law of last session so as to provide that judgments shall bear interest at the same rate as agreed upon by the contracting parties.

Among the proceedings of the House of Monday the 23d inst., omitted in our list, are the following resolutions:

Mr. Bennett moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the act to license and regulate tavern and groceries, approved Feb. 3, 1832, as to authorize clerks in the several counties in this state to grant permits to persons who may wish to establish groceries in vacation of the meetings of the courts doing county business, in the same manner as permits are now granted to tavern-keepers.

Which, after being amended, on motion of Mr. Gookins, by the addition of a clause directing the applicant to first procure the necessary recommendation of trustees, &c., was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Leslie,

Resolved, That the judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the qualified voters of the state of Indiana, to express on their ballots on the first Monday in August next, whether they will or not call a convention to amend the constitution of the State.

December 28.

Mr. Keiso moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to take into consideration the subject of improving the military system by encouraging officers to uniform themselves, and whether it would be expedient to exempt from military duty all commissioned officers who shall uniform themselves and serve for the term of five years successively in except in times of insurrection and invasion, and whether it would be expedient to exempt in like manner, all non-commissioned officers who shall have served a given period of time, and who shall have arrived at the age 30 years; and whether it would be advisable to exempt persons over the age of thirty years from serving more than one day in each year.

Mr. Steele moved to amend the same so as to provide that there be but one muster in each year, which motion did not prevail.

Mr. Noble moved to lay the resolution on the table, which did not prevail.

The question was then put shall said resolution be adopted, and determined in the affirmative.

DOLLAR LAW.

The engrossing bill to repeal an act entitled, an act for encouragement of education, approved Feb. 2, 1832, was read a third time and passed—yeas 45, nays 28.

January 2.

AD VALOREM SYSTEM.

Mr. Brown of T. made the following report:

The committee of ways and means, to which were referred two resolutions adopted by the house on the 12th of Dec., instructing them to inquire into the expediency of changing the mode of assessing and collecting the revenue for state and county purposes, and to report a bill for the same on the ad valorem system, have had the subject under consideration, and a majority of the committee have directed me to report a bill. The committee considers the subject as one of much importance and interest, and entitled to attention. They believe that each individual in the community should render some equivalent for the privileges and blessings afforded him by the administration of the government, and that taxation should be in proportion to the amount of property which receives protection and security from the state.

The bill accompanying said report entitled, "a bill to amend an act entitled an act for assessing and collecting the revenue," approved Feb. 10, 1831, and to provide for an equitable and uniform mode of taxation, was read the first time.

Mr. Evans moved to print 150 copies of the bill.

Mr. Wallace, for the purpose of testing the strength of the House on the question, and to save the expense of printing if a majority should be opposed to the principles of the bill, moved to reject it. The question was taken on the motion to reject, and determined in the negative by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bennett, Bradbury, Bramwell, Cramer, Dorsey, Edwards, Ferguson, Foster, Jones, Leavenworth, McDonald, Monroe, Noble, Reid, Smith of F., Smith of K., Shapp, Stanford, Steele, Stuart, Thompson, Thornberry, Wallace, Wilkins, and Palmer, Speaker—25.

NAVS—Messrs. Angle, Baber, Beem, Bigger, Brackenridge, Brady Brown of L., Brown of T., Carter, Clark, Colebrick, Craig, Davenport, Davis, De Pauw, Dunn, Dunning, English, Evans, Fairman, Fields, Fowler, Gookins, Guard, Guion, Hardesty, Hargrove, Howell, Hughes, Huntington, Kelo, Kilgore, Kiser, Leslie, McLean, Moore, Nichols, Parker, Pearson, Piercy, Smith of R., Stafford, Vance, Vandever, Willott, Wilcox, Woodruff, Wright of P., Wright of P. and D., Yocom—50.

There were bills reported from the judiciary committee—by Mr. Evans, a bill to subject choses in action and equitable titles to real property to the payment of debts—and by Mr. Bigger, a bill relative to county officers—which were read and passed to a second reading.

January 3.

Petitions were presented this morning by Messrs. Huntington and Kelso on local subjects, which were read and referred to select committees.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 8.

STATE BANK.

Both Houses of the General Assembly are now fairly engaged on the bank question. A considerable battle has been fought in both Houses on the first section of the bill, in relation to the number of branches. A proposition to reduce the number to five failed in both Houses—the vote standing in the Senate 12 for reducing the number and 16 against it, and in the House 33 for and 38 against it. Considerable debate took place yesterday in both branches on a motion to strike out the second section, which divides the state into bank districts. This motion also failed in both Houses. The debate was continued yesterday in the house, on the proposition to reduce the number of branches, by Messrs. Kilgore, Brown of T., Brackenridge, Palmer, (Speaker), Cramer, Evans, and Clark. The proceedings thus far, have strengthened our belief that the bill will pass.

State Bank of Indiana.

The following is a brief epitome of the Bank bill which was reported to the Senate a few days ago, and ordered to be printed.

It provides for ten branches, and its charter continues to the year 1859. Its capital is \$1,600,000, one half of which to be owned by the state, and the other by individuals or corporations. The capital of each branch to be \$160,000. Before any branch can be organized \$30,000 of its stock must be subscribed, by responsible individuals or corporations, and \$30,000 paid in specie, the residue of the stock in two equal annual instalments. When the sum of \$30,000 has been paid in at any branch the state subscribes her \$30,000 of stock and pays \$50,000; the balance to be paid for in two equal annual instalments. The state gives to any other citizens who

holders the right of having their

second and third instalments in bank paid for by the state to the bank, by such stockholders giving bond and mortgage on the fee simple of unencumbered real estate, the fair cash value of which shall be at least double the amount of the loan thus made for the payment of any such instalment, conditioned for the payment of such loan on or before the expiration of nineteen years, and the interest thereon payable semi annually at the rate of 6 per cent.

The State Bank is governed by a President and Board of Directors. The President is elected by joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly, to hold his office for five years. There are to be elected in like manner four directors on the part of the state, holding their offices one, two, and three, and four years. The other directors of said board are made up by one director being sent from each branch. The state carries on all its operations through its branches and has a controlling power over them.

The branches are governed by a President and board of Directors, not less in number than seven, nor more than ten, three are appointed on the part of the state by the President and directors on the part of the state in the State Bank; the others by the stockholders. The President is selected by the board of directors of the branches, and is one of their number. The dividends of the branches are declared upon their respective operations by the parent board, and to be paid to each branch accordingly. The several branches are responsible for the payment of any loss occasioned by the failure of any branch in one year the debts on such failing branch bearing an interest of 12 per cent.

For the payment of her stock in the bank, and to enable her to make the loan to citizen stockholders for the payment of the 2d and 3d instalments on their stock, the state is to negotiate a loan of \$1,300,000 for 20 or 25 years, at an interest of 5 per cent., if the whole number of branches should organize; if there should not be that number the loan is to be in proportion to the number of branches organized according to the foregoing provisions.

A sinking fund is created, consisting of the unapplied balances of all loans on the part of the state, made for the purpose of paying for the state stock in bank for paying the instalments of the stockholders, the dividends of the state stock in the bank, &c., and the principal and interest of the loans that shall be made to stockholders aforesaid as the same shall be paid in. This fund is under the direction of the president and directors on the part of the state in the state bank, who are styled the commissioners of the Sinking Fund. It is made the duty of said board to see to the payment of the interest on the state loan, and for this purpose they have the right to require the services of the bank free of charge. The board is to loan all the monies belonging to said fund at the same rate of interest, and for a like time, and under similar provisions as are required by the several acts now in force regulating the Seminary fund. This fund is pledged for payment of the state loans made for the purpose of purchasing the state stocks in bank and for loans to stockholders, the interest thereon, and for incidental expenses. The residue of said fund to be a permanent one for the purpose of education, under such provisions as the legislature may hereafter prescribe.

Journal.

Congressional.

FRIDAY, Dec. 20th. 1833.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Pearce,

Resolved, That the committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the provisions of the act of June 7, 1833, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," to officers, mariners, or marines, who served on board private armed vessels, during the war of the revolution.

On motion of Mr. Ewing,

Resolved, That the committee on the territories, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the northern boundary of the state of Indiana, so as to embrace a slight tract of land (now attached to the territory of Michigan) south of the St. Joseph river, so as to render said river the boundary line from its junction with lake Michigan, and allow concurrent jurisdiction to Indiana at its mouth.

On motion of Mr. Boon,

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to authorize a survey of the two White rivers in the state of Indiana, with a view to ascertain the practicability and expediency of removing certain obstructions to the navigation of those rivers.

On motion of Mr. Kinnard,

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of embracing the state of Indiana and the territories of Michigan and

strict; and locating the office of surveyor general at Indianapolis, in the state of Indiana.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 3.

On motion of Mr. Hendricks, Resolved, that the committee on Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing on the Pension list applicants who shall be able to prove three months service in the revolutionary war, agreeably to the requisitions of the law of 1832.

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making a farther appropriation for the construction of the Cumberland road, in the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

DON'T BELIEVE THE NEWSPAPERS.

"Don't believe the newspapers," is a common cant word with some politicians who do not admire the truth. Don't read my speech in the newspapers, says a M. C. unless I myself report it. Take what you see in the papers, says another simpering member of the common council, with many grains of allowance. And why so? What is a newspaper, its uses, appliances, appurtenances, and character, that it should be thus jibed and jeered at? What is a newspaper? It is an *olla podrida*—an omnium gatherum—a mullum in parvo—an imperium in imperio—"the mirror held up to nature"—"the very form and pressure of the times"—the breathing image and type of this bustling, restless world—a map and picture of human life—the text-book of mortality and record of human thoughts and feelings, and of every accident, ill, event, or circumstance that "flesh is heir to," from the helpless infant to the powerful despot on the throne—from the humble obscurity of the cottage to the cloud-capt towers and gorgeous palaces—from the peaceful abodes of rural life to the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war"—the mitred bishop—the plumed helmet—the pale faced victim of poverty and disease—the living spectres immured in dungeons to the husbandman that breathes the air of heaven, and, when his daily task is done, slumbers sweetly on his pillow—the haggard politician that "murders sleep" over his midnight lamp, scheming out plans to delude the multitude, and to clutch the glittering diadem of vaulting ambition that o'erleaps itself—the hardy huntsman, scorning the world's favors, and fearlessly roaming through the trackless forest, or clambering the highest crag of the precipice—the miserably false, in his cell clanking his chains to beguile away the long agonizing hours that are to make up the measure of his guilty life—the lover, wooing at his mistress' feet—the murderer, plunging his poniard in the blood of unprotected innocence—from the student cloistered in the depths of solitude, revelling upon the cobweb fancies of his own ideal world, to the sea boy on the high and giddy mast, bounding cheerily over the mountain-wave, thoughtless of danger or care! All these, and numberless multitudes of minor actors are the *dramatis personae* that successively move through the shifting scenes of the *tableau vivant* of which the columns of a newspaper are the theatre. And what an incongruous heterogeneous aggregation of discordant materials make up the ingredients of its composition—of contrasting and wondrous incidents—marvellous tales—mysterious enunciations—verbose discussions—metaphysical disquisitions—sportive essays—"stern alarms" and dreadful accidents—bombastic panegyrics, jests, anecdotes, deaths, marriages, comedies, enigmas, puns, poetry, a crocodile and advertisements, of every shade, color, and form, "from grave to gay, from lively to severe,"—the rainbow, the camelion, nor kaleidoscope are more diversified, nor Pandora's box more prolific in its contents, nor the lumber room of the most erudite brain of the three kingdoms more cluttered up with the *disjecta membra*, the "shreds and patches" of all things on, within, above, or upon the earth—from the aerial ascension of Mr. Durant to the last downward plunge of cataract leaping Patch—from the chase of the sea serpent and grisly bear to the capture of Black Hawk and the horned frog—from the Siamese twins to the twins of Latona—from the gold mines of Georgia to the gold vaults of the bank—from Col. Crockett whipping his weight in wild cats to major Downing bastinadoing the British at Madawaska—from Mr. Tauey of the Treasury, to Mr. Zaney of Primer—from Alabama squatters to palm-singing Puritans from Carolina crackers to wooden nagmeg venders—from advertising bachelors to crim. con. elopements—from slander-poisoned paragraphs to pistol-shooting duellists—from Cincinnati pork to Brussels lace—from the Yankee Doodle of the menagerie to the *Dalla Gioja* of the opera—from logic to physics—from the *Five Points* to the Magdalen Society—from A. T. Burgundy to the Newmarket races—from Don Miguel to Queen Isabelle—from the Jim Crow of Mr. Rice to the gymnastics of Mr. Fuller—from the collar press to the press on the money market—from Kendall coal to Amos Kendall—from the "Great Magi-

cian" to the Cabinet of the Kitchen—nullification and consolidation—rail roads and steamboats—burning boilers and broken axle trees—icebergs and orange trees—indian corn and indigo—cotton bags and cholera—all mingled up together in delightful confusion upon the miniature picture which the industrious journalist spreads out for the weekly report of his readers! And is this a concern for an honorable M. C. to turn up his nose at? Pooh!—N.Y. Evening Star.

The Judiciary of Ohio—Supreme Court.—In 1803, the salary of the Judges of this court, was \$900, and the number of miles travelled while holding court, was 645. We are unable to present the number of suits brought and tried. In 1810, the salary was \$1000, the number of miles travelled 1133, and the suits tried 499. In 1816, the salary was increased to 1200, the extent of the circuit 1524 miles, and the cases tried 838. This year (1833) the salary is the same (\$1200); the distance travelled 2202 miles; the number of suits 1327; and 394 lawyers to conduct them. In the last named year, there were 198 applications for divorces, of which number 51 were granted—26 of those arose from habits of intemperance. The number of divorces granted is nearly one half of those brought on to a hearing—the balance being voluntarily abandoned, continued or dismissed.

A GOOD ONE.

The contested election—Moore & Letcher.

One of the witnesses, whose testimony is submitted to the committee of Privileges and Elections in writing, thus answers the interrogatories administered to him:

Question.—Did or did not your brother, who was and is a minor, tell you that he had sworn (in order to vote) that he was above twenty-one years old?

Answer.—No! My brother told me that he had written the figures 21 on a scrip of paper which he put in his shoe, and swore he was above 21.

Increase of Crime.—Surprise is expressed in many of the northern papers at the increase of crime. We believe this is owing, in no small degree, to the improper exercise of the pardoning power, and to the great chance of escaping with light punishment for enormous crimes. We see that individual who lately committed murder in Delaware, and was guilty by the jury, has been pardoned. The last murder committed in some state was also lately, in Maryland, a rape, and was pardoned. A short stay in the penitentiary, when, in a short time afterwards, he is pardoned, and was pardoned. That he transferred his commission of crimes to some other state. Criminals might not be so plentiful. And some time since, in New Jersey, a similar violence, that ought to have been punished with death, was punished by three in one instance and in another by four years imprisonment in the penitentiary, where we presume they will stay a few months, get religion, and come out saints! Ought we to be surprised that crimes increase?

U. S. Telegraph.

We are requested by a friend of Mr. Ewing, one of our Representatives in Congress, to state that the allegation in the Weekly Messenger, printed at Primer's Retreat (not Vevay) in this state, that "Messrs. Kinnard and Ewing are whole hog against the bank of the United States," is so far as it concerns Mr. Ewing, totally destitute of foundation. Mr. Ewing prefers the currency of the existing bank to that of state institutions, but prefers a national currency, issued by a United States bank, of which the states shall be only stockholders, and under general regulations exercise the power and enjoy the profit, each state in proportion to her population. The reader will have perceived in our last paper, a resolution introduced by Mr. Ewing to the above effect. This statement was made as an act of justice to Mr. Ewing, and without intending to express any opinion ourselves in reference to his plan of a National bank. We will just add that we have the fullest confidence that Mr. Ewing will pursue that course which he may believe will best conduce to the interest of the country, without reference to existing parties.—Indianapolis Journal.

A very severe storm and fresh was experienced on the sea coast on the 16th and 17th ult. A Philadelphia paper says, "it blew a hurricane for about twelve hours, the rain descending in torrents nearly the whole time." Great damage was sustained by the shipping. A considerable portion of the city of New York was inundated with water. Such was the case also at Alexandria.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this city, dated December 20, 1833.

"How is business with you? I hope it is otherwise than with us. Our city is in the utmost consternation. The