# WEEKLY SENTINEL.

WEDNESDAY.....FEBRUARY 27, 1861

### The State Union Convention.

The convention of the citizens of Indiana, which assembled on the birth-day of the Father of his country, to take into consideration the present exigencies of our public affairs, was largely attended. Every county in the State was represented, and by its best and wisest men. It was emphatically a Union meeting. We never attended a convention more imposing in character—one more earnest to secure the object for which it convened, or at which a greater unanimity of sentiment prevailed. The unanimous voice of the convention was for the maintainance of the Union, by any honorable and permanent adjustment of the antagonism existing between the North and the South, without regard to the party platforms which have heretofore divided the country. It was no less emphatic in its expression against coercion, or, in other words, civil war and internecine strife. The convention was for concession, conciliation, compromise—for the preservation of the Union upon the principles which the Government was formed, and upon which it rests for its perpetuity. If the spirit which animated the convention is the prevailing sentiment of the people of Indiana, we shall entertain the hope that Liberty and Union, one and inseperable, is now, and will ever be, the motto and destiny of the American people.

The convention spoke with one voice, and that voice could not be misunderstood. It was for peace. It was against disunion, if the separation could be prevented by any honorable compromise. But if disunion was the only alternative, the sentiment of the convention was for peaceable separation. We cannot war with brothers. We cannot fight the men—the people—who have fought our battles. If division must take place, let us part as brethren, as friends. It was felt that the only hope of reunion, or the reconstruction of the Government is in maintaining peace. This feeling animated the convention, and, if we may be allowed to judge from the representation present, it is the sentiment of a vast majority of the people of Indiana.

There was no partizan spirit manifested in the convention—Republicans, Democrats, and Constitutional Union men met to consult upon the unhappy differences which divide the country. Party platforms and individual opinions were surrendered to obtain what was regarded a greater good, the preservation of the Union and the government under which we have obtained honor abroad and prosperity at home. To maintain and perpetuate those blessings was the object of the convention. Most sincerely do we hope that its efforts may be successful. The address and resolutions adopted with entire unanimity are temperate in tone, in good spirit and present the only practicable mode of healing the existing divisions and re-uniting the country. These ends, we believe, can only be accomplished by the *prompt* adoption of "the plan of adjustment of Senator CRITTENDEN, or any other fair and just proposition substantially resembling it." While we we would not oppose the alternative of a National Convention, composed of delegates elected by the people, we fear its operation would be too slow to meet the crisis, and the adoption of such a measure would be subject to misconstruction by even the most moderate men of the South. It would look to them as though it was intended for delay and not for reconciliation. A new confederated government has been successfully organized, which will rapidly gain strength by the accession of other States if the compromise of the present difficulties is even deferred. The secession of a single State might be regarded as rebellion easily overcome, but the union of six States, with large resources, in opposition to the General Government, must be considered revolution, which it may not only be difficult to subdue, but impolitic even to attempt its subjugation. Conquered hostile provinces would add no strength to the Union.

The patriotic and conservative sentiments adopted by the convention, composed as it was of the best men of all parties, should receive the cordial approval of every citizen of Indiana, who desires a reunion of the States upon a permanent basis. The proposed adjustment of Mr. CRITTENDEN is fair between contending parties. By it each yields something, but the North gets the lion's share. And then it becomes a permanent settlement by Constitutional enactment, and stops an agitation by which demagogues have flourished, and turns the attention of the country to the development of its resources and those internal improvements which would go far to bind the States in a lasting Union. We have already made wonderful and unexampled progress as a nation, but with peace and union the imagination can hardly conceive the greatness and the wealth that the United States could achieve in another eighty-five years. Is not this a destiny and a heritage which every good citizen should desire to transmit to his children—to the generations which shall succeed us? To accomplish so beneficent an object it only requires the surrender of partisan prejudices and passions—of sectional animosities, and a restoration of that patriotic, conservative and conciliatory spirit which animated the Fathers of the Republic. The Union was born of concession, and it can only be maintained by concession. To achieve Independence and Union, the men of the Revolution pledged their lives, their fortunes, their sacred honors, and yielded sectional prejudices, party creeds, and governmental theories. To perpetuate a Government which has conferred unequalled personal liberty and happiness, and general prosperity and progress, will not the Sons be governed by the wisdom, the patriotism, and the conciliatory spirit which controlled the Fathers?

### Let the People Decide.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* well remarks that as the session of Congress approaches its close, and it becomes painfully evident that no relief for the evils under which the country is suffering can be expected from Congressional action, the public mind becomes oppressed with the sadness of our political condition, and demands an opportunity to be heard. It is next to a certainty that there is no help to be expected from Congress in any form available for present relief; but that body can refer the subject to the people, in the form of a submission of the CRITTENDEN proposition, or some similar plan, which can receive the authoritative approval or condemnation of the electors of the country.

It is idle to deny the fact that the Northern States are many of them shamefully misrepresented in our National Councils—that the Senators and Representatives holding seats there do not reflect the opinions of the people of their respective States, and if the question were to be referred to their constituents, their doctrines and their political acts would be repudiated by an overwhelming majority. Believing this, and not doubting that the voice of the Northern States is for compromise and peace, we demand of Congress, as the last and only boon they can grant, that they allow the people to pronounce upon the issues before the country, and declare, by their votes, whether they will allow the Union to be destroyed, through the madness of sectional animosity, or whether, by adopting the proposition of the venerable and patriotic Senator from Kentucky, or something equivalent thereto, they will grant that justice to the slaveholding States which, if not fully equal to their demands, will yet be accepted as a basis of settlement, and lead even now to a restoration of political relations, and save the Union from disintegration.

The Peace Conference at Washington does not promise to produce the results desired. The incongruity of the elements of which it is composed forbids us to hope for the good which it seemed capable of accomplishing. Destitute of the authority to enforce its conclusions, could it reach those of a satisfactory character, its action must be chiefly recommendatory, and to give such action any value, it must be nearly or quite unanimous. To pass upon any plan of adjustment by a mere majority vote, gives to such plan no force or power, since the same divisions have existed there as with the Congress. But there is one thing the Peace Conference and the House of Congress may unite in—we mean an agreement to let the people of the country speak for themselves on the subject. To do less, is to deny to them the exercise of their plainest and dearest rights—to persist in ruining the country without giving to them an opportunity to approve or disapprove the action of their representatives. In their name we demand that they be permitted to speak upon this disunion question. They are misrepresented, in many instances, in both branches of Congress, and have no means of declaring their opinions excepting at the ballot box. Shall this be denied them? Let the members of Congress from New York, from Pennsylvania, from Connecticut and from other Northern States, where the popular majority would now declare by thousands in favor of an honorable adjustment answer.

If the Peace Conference can agree to no other settlement, it ought, at least, to unite upon this, and recommend to Congress an immediate submission of the question to the people. We will be content with that appeal, and we confidently believe it would result in a triumphant vindication of the position of those conservative men, who have sought to meet the South with honorable concessions, and to stay the tide of secession, by reason and not by force. Dare the Sectionalists refuse this trial? Have they the hardihood to reject all plans of adjustment, and withhold from the people the right to speak for themselves.

### The Telegraph a Partisan Machine.

One of the largest and most imposing Conventions ever assembled in Indiana, composed of the most prominent and best citizens of the State, irrespective of past party affiliations, met in this city on Friday last. Its action was of general interest and the result of its deliberations was looked for with great solicitude by a large number of the people of the State and other portions of the country. It was, however, too small an affair for telegraphic notice. If it had been a Republican gathering, the telegraphic wires would have given it prompt attention, and if need be, magnified it into due importance. That we may do the telegraph operators no injustice, we will state that it did thus manifest its partizanship. On the same day there was a little gathering of old soldiers and those who had been engaged in the Mexican war. That meeting was diverted from its object and it passed mere partisan resolutions. For that reason we suppose a very full report of its proceedings was transmitted by telegraph over the country. Why the difference? Why the favoritism? A full report of the Union Convention was furnished the operator here, at his request, but it never saw light. He says he transmitted an abstract of the resolutions to Cincinnati. If so, why was it suppressed there? Is the telegraph to be converted into a partizan machine? If so, it is time the country knew it. A meeting, numbering about one hundred, had the special attention of the telegraph, but a State Convention that filled Metropolitan Hall to overflowing, was unworthy of notice. We notice that the telegraph even magnifies the former meeting twenty-fold. The Louisville papers have it that the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 1,822 for, to 47 against! By the time the report got to New York, we suppose the number present was magnified in proportion to the distance telegraphed. We notice that the Republican press are charging that the Union Convention was a failure, because the telegraph was *silent* about it. Did the telegraph operators suppress a report of the meeting, that such an impression might be made by the Republican press? It certainly has that appearance. If these failures of the telegraph were not habitual, we might believe an omission occasionally was accidental and unintentional.

### Mr. Lincoln's Coup D'Etat.

Mr. LINCOLN wound up his journey by a signal feat. He went from Harrisburg to Washington City *incog*—disguised—by a special train. He was met on his arrival at the Federal Capital by a few friends, and conveyed at once to private quarters. This movement will strike the country with surprise. The telegraph says he was advised to go thither without delay. Why? Was Mr. LINCOLN, who talked so valiantly in Philadelphia about laying down his life in defense of the great principles announced in the Declaration of Independence, afraid to pass through Maryland? Was it cowardice that induced him to steal through that portion of his route? Will not that impression be made upon the country? Is he that deficient in both moral and physical courage. We can see no possible motive for this abrupt termination of his journey, except the inference that will force itself upon the public mind. When the people along the route found they had thus been tricked, after making due preparations to show their respect to the President elect, they were excessively indignant. And we do not wonder that they so felt. If Mr. LINCOLN had made the entire journey from Springfield to Washington as he did from Harrisburg, it would have been creditable to him. But after courting ovations and travelling a very circuitous route to receive them, it certainly looks very singular that he suddenly changed his notion when he reached Mason's and Dixon's line. Mr. LINCOLN's *coup d'etat* will not add to his good fame. It is an ill omen for the future. It will increase the general distrust in his character, and ability to wisely and safely administer the Government. If Mr. LINCOLN should have sought public attention any where on his route to Washington, it was that part he stole through, as a felon would to escape detection. Does not Mr. LINCOLN's course give the lie to his repeated assertion that "nothing is the matter"—that the "crisis is an artificial one?"

### An Elegant Notion.

It is of current rumor that the "fighting wing" of the Republican party in Gov. MORTON's district are resolved upon having their share of the spoils of their recent victory. The "shads" of that region, bearing "faithful testimony against war and slavery," are urging the appointment of one HENRY B. HILL, a Quaker of Rush county, to the office of United States Marshal. Who can deny that the consciences of the faithful of that party are "letting up" on the nigger question, when even Quakers show such commendable anxiety to do justice to the South, that they are keen to become "slave-catchers," under the fugitive slave law? At last, then, all the Republican hostility to the fugitive slave law is to be attributed to the fact that the office, with its duties, was in other hands than their own. HENRY B. HILL may succeed, the "fighting wing" may be appreciated and properly rewarded, and obedience to the fugitive slave law enforced by Quaker *affirmation*. Saintia Maria!

### "Nobody is Suffering."

That is what Mr. LINCOLN says in all his speeches, and it is supposed Mr. LINCOLN knows what he says. He is the acknowledged head of the Republican party, and with them, must be the highest authority. How do they agree with him on that bare statement of a fact? Is there no suffering among them? Why, when there is a world of produce in the country, and these lakes so poorly supplied with vessels, is there comparatively, no ship building now going on? We know one ship owner who cleared $30,000 last year, and who had plenty of money before, refuses to invest one dollar more in the business, although the great gale of November destroyed so much property, because "he don't know what the country is coming to." No new manufactories are building, old ones are stopping, thousands of working men are turned out of employ, and still "nobody is suffering." At a period when the country never was so rich in actual wealth, the currency of the best agricultural State in the Union, suddenly falls from 5 to 15 cents below par, depreciating half a million in a single day, and yet "nobody is suffering." Banks suspend, commercial houses fail, business men whose credit has withstood the panics of twenty years, fail, and yet "nobody is suffering." Go to our Poor Houses and places of public charity, and see increased throngs of starving men, women and children, and ask them if "nobody is suffering."

These are the first fruits of the triumphs of a sectional party in this country. The next will be war, taxation and starvation.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

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## UNION STATE CONVENTION.

MORNING SESSION.

The Convention assembled at Metropolitan Hall on the morning of the 22d of February. It was numerously attended. The parquette and boxes were filled, chiefly by delegates from the distant counties, and in the crowd we noticed men from every party. The Convention was called to order at eleven o'clock by Hon. M. T. Carnahan, of Posey county, on whose motion Hon. W. K. Edwards, of Vigo county, was called to preside over the Convention, and Mr. Carnahan called upon Hon. T. A. Hendricks and Gov. Hammond to conduct Mr. Edwards to the chair. He was received with loud applause, and said in substance as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I thank you for the honor you have just conferred on me. The purpose of the Convention was that all Union loving citizens, without distinction of party should come forward for the Union. We appeal to the affection of patriotic citizens to avert the calamities of civil war. This may be difficult. Our people inherited the true Anglo Saxon blood. Neither North or South of Mason and Dixon's line would they take offence. He hoped this passionate blood would be kept down just now. Brother was meeting brother. American citizens were now called upon to act, without reference to sectionalism and without reference to party. They had come up as patriots. And as patriots they were now called upon to lay everything upon the altar of their country. This was an auspicious day. This was the anniversary of the birth of George Washington. [Loud applause.] George Washington, the first in war, the first in peace and the first in the hearts of his countrymen. [Renewed applause.]

Never should he and his precepts be the last to be remembered by the American people every where. [Here there was a perfect storm of applause, and it was some minutes before order was restored.] Would to God that every citizen could find it in his heart to act in this emergency as George Washington acted when his country called him. Let each citizen to-day remember that his country demands his services, and let him render them as the patriots of the revolution rendered them. He trusted that brotherly affection, that conciliation and compromise would be brought to bear, and that we would to-day do something to reunite the Confederacy in a more perfect union than ever.

"A union of lakes, a union of lands,
A union that none can dissever;
A union of hearts, a union of hands,
The American Union forever."

[Loud applause.]

Mr. Edwards continued, "*E Pluribus Unum*" now and forever, our Government is the only hope of the oppressed throughout the world.

Francis Scott Key, in sight of Baltimore, in sight of Fort McHenry, bombarded by the British in the war of 1812–14, wrote that inspiring song, the echos of which thrill every patriotic heart:

"The Star-spangled Banner, oh, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

[Great applause.]

Men may differ politically, but that was no reason why we would not agree upon some plan to preserve this glorious Union. He hoped that would be the result of this day's deliberations.

[Mr. Edwards took his seat amid a storm of patriotic applause.]

Mr. Slack, of Huntington, moved the appointment of one Vice President from each Congressional District, which, after several motions in regard to the mode of appointing them, was agreed to—the districts to nominate.

Secretaries were also nominated and appointed, and the permanent organization was completed as follows:

*President*—William R. Edwards, of Vigo.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

1st District—Samuel Hall, of Gibson.
2d " Wm. K. Dixon, of Clarke.
3d " Thos. M. Adams, of Brown.
4th " Major John Andregg, Dearborn.
5th " W. P. Applegate, of Fayette.
6th " James H. Clay, of Hendricks.
7th " Dr. Dobson, of Owen.
8th " Dr. D. T. Yeakel, Tippecanoe.
9th " Dr. James Gordon, of Cass.
10th " Samuel Hanna, of Allen.
11th " Andrew Jackson, of Madison.

Secretaries.—J. R. Bracken, J. J. Hayden, Wm. Culley, of Marion; Wm. F. Delamater, of Martin.

Hon. Robert Dale Owen offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That a Committee of one from each Congressional District be appointed by the Chair to take into consideration the state of the Union and the most effectual means for its preservation, with leave to report thereon by resolutions or otherwise.

Mr. Edson, of Posey, offered the following:

*Resolved*, That a Committee of one from each Congressional District be appointed to establish the ratio of apportionment between the different counties—the census returns of 1860 to be taken as a basis.

Mr. Heffren, of Washington, moved to table, which, not being seconded,

Mr. Slack moved that for every two hundred votes without regard to party each county should be entitled to one vote in the Convention.

Mr. McDonald suggested that as this was not a party Convention, the counties be called and lists of delegates be sent up.

Mr. Buskirk, of Monroe, approved of Mr. McDonald's suggestion, and the same views were entertained by Mr. Ford, of Jackson.

Mr. Edson said that as gentlemen misconceived the purport of his resolution, he would withdraw it.

Mr Ryan moved that the counties be called upon a vote of all important questions not taken by consent, and that the citizens from the several counties who were present be entitled to cast the votes of their respective counties, as many counties had not appointed delegates. The motion was not agreed to.

The President on appointing the Committee on Resolutions as follows, said that he had endeavored to select them without regard to party.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

1. Robert Dale Owen, Posey.
2. J. J. Douglass, Harrison.
3. Thomas M. Adams, Brown.
4. Cornelius O'Brien, Dearborn.
5. William H. Beck, Fayette.
6. A. H. Davidson, Marion.
7. G. F. Cookerly, Vigo.
8. James Spears, Tippecanoe.
9. J. C. Walker, Laporte.
10. Hugh McCulluch, Allen.
11. John Hunt, Madison.

On motion of Mr. Sproule, of Marion, the Convention took a recess until two o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by the President at two o'clock.

Gov. Hammond rose and said that at the time the call was made for this Convention a petition was published in the *State Sentinel*, which he read. These petitions had been sent to different parts of the State. Many of these petitions had been returned numerously signed for the purpose of being presented by the members of the Legislature of the respective counties to that body. He moved that those petitions in the hands of parties here, be sent up to the Secretary's desk, and that the Secretary endorse the names of the counties on the several papers, and that they then be handed to Senator Johnson, when properly indorsed, to be by him presented to the Legislature now in session.

Mr. Dobbins had a petition from the people of Martin county. Gentlemen of all political parties represented Martin in this regard—Bell, Lincoln and Breckinridge men. [Applause.] Unanimously were the people of Martin in favor of compromise.

Mr. McFarland presented a petition from sundry citizens of Shelby county in favor of the Crittenden amendments, or some other plan of amicable adjustment, instructing Senators and Representatives in Congress in this regard. Republicans, Bell and Breckinridge men were, in Shelby county, unanimously for Union.

Mr. Edson of Posey, said that he had just sent up a petition. It was unanimous for union. Douglas, Bell and Breckinridge men were in favor of it. The President of the Lincoln county club, in Posey, had headed the list for the Union. Out of three thousand voters in that county, there are not one hundred who are not in favor of the Crittenden or border State propositions.

Mr. Landers from Morgan county, presented like petitions.

Mr. Cooprider of Clay, presented like petitions. Bell, Douglas and Breckinridge men all joined in the Crittenden amendments.

Frank Smith, of Bartholomew county, presented like petitions. There was but one sentiment there—Union first, and party afterward.

Mr. Kightly of Johnson county, presented like petitions. All men, whether Republicans, Douglas or Breckinridge, were for peace and compromise, and opposed to coercion.

Mr. ———— of Knox, presented like petitions. For the Union now, and the Union all the time. For anything which will save the Union.

Mr. Davis, of Scott, presented like petitions. His people were for the Union first, last and all the time, irrespective of party.

Mr. Hamilton, of Allen, said that he had presented like petitions to the Senate. There was no sentiment that his people would not sacrifice for the Union. The large majority of the Republicans of his county said this.

Mr. ————, of Dearborn county said that like petitions were in circulation there. The sentiments which prevail in this meeting would warm the heart's blood of the people of his county. They thought this Union could not be preserved by force.

Mr. Prosser, of Brown, presented resolutions from the citizens of his county, in favor of the Crittenden amendments, or any other reasonable adjustment.

Mr. Shoulders, of Dubois county, presented petitions from Lincoln, Bell, Douglas and Breckinridge men, all in favor of compromise and the Union. They will not give up the ship under any circumstances.

Mr. Ray, of Shelby county, presented like petitions, irrespective of party. In one township forty-nine were Republicans and fifty-three Democrats who signed the petitions. In other townships the proportion was the same.

Mr. Frazier said that the people of his county, Kosciusko, were opposed to the Crittenden amendments. The Douglas Democracy had rejected similar propositions at Charlestown.

Mr. Prosser called the gentleman to order. He could prove by the gentleman's votes in the Legislature that he opposed all honorable compromise; he had voted for coercion yesterday.

Mr. McDonald rose to a point of order. He understood that petitions were in order. The gentleman from Kosciusko had said that he had no petition to present; on this point he called him to order.

Mr. Frazier—I will submit to the ruling of the Chair.

Governor Hammond said a point of order had been made by Mr. McDonald. He hoped that point of order would be withdrawn and the gentleman be heard.

Mr. Frazier came here as a citizen of Indiana. He was for free speech.

Mr. McDonald—Are you in favor of the sentiments which have called this meeting together?

Mr. Frazier wanted to know what those sentiments were.

Voices—"Did you not vote yesterday in the Legislature for coercion?"

Mr. Frazier—If it had keen the Chicago platform yesterday before the House, I should have voted "No!"

The Chair—Mr. Frazier is out of order, as he is not speaking to a motion or on the presentation of petitions. He and every other man shall have the liberty of free speech in this Convention.

Mr. ——, from Casss county, said Douglas Democrats came up for the Crittenden amendments. His county never faltered. They could not be frightened by the raw head and bloody bones held up as the Breckinridge platform. Two-thirds of the voters of Cass would favor either of the petitions for the Union, although Schuyler Coxfax did represent that District in Congress.

Mr. Zegler, of Clark county, said the forefathers of this Union had baptized its name in blood. That name was "*The United States of America.*" He regretted that there were exceptions taken to the settlement of our difficulties. He would tell Young America that this was a dangerous time to make records, and a very good time to correct them. The man who would not now come to the rescue of his country would be one day politically dead, damned and delivered [Applause.] The sentiment of coercion was more fit for hell than it was for earth. The Crittenden amendment was what we asked.

On motion of Mr. Hendricks, the order of business was suspended in order that the committee on resolutions might report.

Mr. Stotsenberg, of Floyd, said it might not be in order, yet he would state that the prople of his county had got tired of presenting petitions. Universally they were in favor of the Crittenden amendment. They had sent to Congress petitions therefor signed by 1,500 out of a total of 2,100 voters.

Mr. McLean, of Vigo, presented like petitions in favor of the Crittenden amendments or border State propositions:

The committee on resolutions reported by their Chairman, Hon. Robert Dale Owen, who when he appeared on the stage was received with great cheering. He read the following:

MR. PRESIDENT: The Committee appointed to take into consideration the state of the Union and the most effectual means for its preservation, have instructed me to make the following

REPORT.

Your Committee consider the danger to the Union of dissolution, probably of civil war, and possibly of anarchy, to be great and impending, and that a few rash steps on the part of our Government may suffice to produce these lamentable results.

Six States have already seceded and elected their Chief Magistrate. Two more will probably follow them. The remainder, the Middle and Border States, to-wit: Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, seven in number, await the action of the North before they decide whether they will remain in the Union or join the Southern Confederacy.

Their leader, Virginia, while expressing her love for the Union and her desire to remain within it, has declared two things. She declares, that, notwithstanding that desire, she elects to join the South and to aid in defense of Southern rights,

*First*, If coercion is employed against the seceding States.

*Second*, If all offers of conciliation and adjustment are refused.

No man who knows Virginia will doubt, that she will keep her word. Nor is there a reasonable doubt, that, whenever she secedes, all the other Border and Middle States will follow her example.

To resort to coercion, therefore, and to reject all terms of adjustment, is to decide that the Southern Confederacy shall consist, not of six or eight States, but of fifteen; and that it shall include within its limits our present seat of Government.

If the Middle and Border States remain in the Union, we may reasonably hope, that the seceding Cotton States will gradually return to it. If the entire South unites, the Union, in all human probability, is broken up for ever.

If the Middle and Border States remain with us and the Cotton States persist in refusing to return we shall have twenty-six States to eight; we shall retain our seat of government; the grave of Washington will still be within the limits of our Union; our flag, if a few stars have dropped out, will still be respected throughout the world as the ensign of the United States of America; we shall still have double the number of the original thirteen States; the identity and the consideration of our country will still be preserved. To insure these invaluable blessings, what is required of us to do?

First. To obey the injunctions of our religion and act the part of Christians to our brethren of the South; to avoid violence and coercion; to remember that a soft answer turneth away wrath, but that grievous words stir up anger, and that we are bidden to forgive our brother, not seven times, but seventy times seven.

Second. To assent to certain proffered terms of adjustment. What are these?

In the first place, they embrace some matters, either of trifling importance or self-evident propriety, as the repeal of the so-called personal liberty bills; the due execution of the fugitive slave law; the right of transit, with slaves, from one State to another; a prohibition to abolish slavery in United States arsenals, dock yards, etc., when these lie within slave States; an assurance that slavery shall not be interfered with within the States in which it prevails.

Next, a provision that slavery shall not be abolished in the District of Columbia without the consent of Virginia and Maryland. This proposes no actual change; for slavery has always existed there. And if by refusing this, Virginia and Maryland secede, will the District then become free? And if it were free and were in our power, can we conduct our Government in a foreign country?

But no serious objection is made by any reasonable man to these provisions. The true point in dispute is the Territorial question. As to this, the proposal is, to divide the territories of the United States by the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min.; prohibiting slavery north of that line and permitting it south of it. This is the contested point, upon the decision of which may depend the maintenance or the disruption of the Union.

This is a question not of humanity to the negro but of advantage to the white. It is very commonly, but very improperly called a proposal for the extension or increase of slavery. It is nothing of the kind. It is at most a mere proposal *to extend the area on which slaves shall reside.* If a hundred African slaves were resident in a particular county, and if it were proposed to take fifty of them into the county adjoining, would that be an extension or an increase of slavery? Certainly not. We cannot extend slavery except by adding to the number of slaves. And this can only be done by re-opening the African slave trade. But the slave trade never will be re-opened so long as the Union holds together, while it may be established if Southern States form a Confederacy of their own. The effectual mode, therefore, of preventing the extension of slavery is to preserve the Union. It is only while the Union holds together that we can be certain that slavery never will be extended.

Thomas Jefferson, in his letter to John Holmes, then Senator from Maine, dated April 22d, 1820, says: "Of one thing I am certain, that as the free passage of slaves from one State to another would not make a slave of a single human being who would not be so without it, so their diffusion over a greater surface would make them individually happier and proportionately facilitate their emancipation by dividing the burden on a greater number of coadjutors."

It is sufficient, however, for our present purpose to admit that, as regards the negro, his condition is not, directly or indirectly, made worse by being removed from a State to a Territory. For if so, it is evident that the welfare of the white race only, not that of the African, is in any degree concerned.

But if it be a question as between whites alone, then the rights of the Southern white ought to be regarded just as much as those of the Northern white. What is justice between them? That a portion of the Territories of the United States should be open to the Northern emigrant, unshared by slaves; and that another portion should be open to the Southern emigrant with his slaves.

By taking slaves to a Territory, the South, for the time, loses political power; for in a State, by the three-fifth principle, slaves form a basis of representation; but as there is no Representative from a Territory but only a single delegate, so the three-fifth principle is wholly inoperative there. It revives only when the Territory becomes a State. But even then there is no political gain to the South except in the Senate only; and to that she is entitled in virtue of her white population not of her slaves. The slaves who, in the new State become, by virtue of the three-fifth provision, a basis of representation would equally have been such in the older States whence they were withdrawn. The political influence derived through them is neither increased nor dimidished by their transfer from one State to another.

Considerations of sectional ascendancy, then, do not enter into the question; but, in addition, the question itself has ceased to be a practical one, for, during the last twelve years, though slave owners were free to take their slaves into the territories of the United States, only twenty four slaves were actually taken there.

If, as it is claimed by many, slavery is, by an opinion of the Supreme Court, acknowledged and protected in every foot of United States territory, even up to the British boundary, then nothing but a Constitutional provision can exclude it from territory north of 36 deg. 30 min. The Northern laborer gains, therefore, by such a Constitutional provision.

It is possible that the opinion expressed by the Supreme Court, may, by some future decision, be reversed. But it is certain, that, meanwhile, there is no prohibition of slavery either north or south of the line.

Meanwhile, too, there is danger of a controversy regarding jurisdiction between Congress and the Supreme Court, than which nothing can be imagined more fatal to the supremacy of the law, because subversive of the authority of the highest judicial tribunal in the land. There is danger, too, that Supreme Judges may hereafter be selected solely with reference to the views they are believed to entertain on a single point; a condition of things, which would tend beyond measure, to degrade the dignity, and character, and independence of that Court.

Thus we reach the conclusion that a division of territory such as is proposed by the Crittenden or other similar plan of adjustment, and demanded by the border States, is equally just and expedient.

It remains to speak of the effects, at the present juncture, of coercion.

The first and certain effect is, that it will unite the fifteen slave States against us.

This Southern Confederacy, of some ten million inhabitants, will claim to be independent. We may admit the claim, or we may reject it.

If we admit their independence, then we have clearly no right whatever to invade them or to collect duties from them; an attempt to do either would be cause of war. As to ports and other United States property, the disposition to be made of them would be the subject of negotiation. In this case, by bidding the seceders depart in peace, and agreeing upon terms of separation, though we lose them as sister States, we may retain them as a friendly Power.

If, on the other hand, we deny their claim and persevere in our denial, and proceed to enforce that denial, either by invasion of any territory held by them, or by attempting, by means of the naval or military power of the Government, to collect duties from them, such proceedings are absolutely certain to be regarded by them as cause of war. They are absolutely certain to lead to a declaration of war by the South.

Coercion, then, whatever shape it assume, is absolutely certain to produce, first a united South, and next a belligerent South. We shall have, by our side, a hostile nation of some ten million inhabitants, with a boundary of more than a thousand miles to defend against them. We shall have all the horrors and the sufferings and the immoralities of war. There will be security neither to person nor to property. The farmer will sow, not knowing whether his own sickle, or an enemy's sabre, is to reap. Men and women and children will lie down at night, uncertain whether their lives are safe until the morning.

Coercion, in its commencement, is a decision, that, on the other side of the Ohio, in brave old Kentucky, there shall be a foreign soil. Coercion, if persevered in will make Kentuckians not foreigners only but enemies; among whom we may carry fire and sword; whom no law will restrain from carrying fire and sword among us.

Coercion, then, is civil war. Whether coercion fails or succeeds, the consequences will be equally fatal. If it fails, disgrace will be added to disaster. If it succeeds, what shall we have but conquered provinces, which it will require a numerous standing army to maintain in submission to a Government which they will detest?

Coercion, then, is far worse than is a rejection of all terms of adjustment. For while the latter dissolves the Union, peace may still be maintained. But coercion is certain to bring upon us hostilities as well as dissolution.

Guided by such considerations your Committee propose, for adoption, the following

RESOLUTIONS.

*Resolved*, That it is the duty of every good citizen, in view of the imminent dangers that threaten our coutry, to act first with a single eye to the preservation of the Union, and the maintainance of peace between its citizens; and to that end, to postpone all political predilections, partisan interest, and party creeds, so far as these may conflict with conciliation and may tend to break up into fragments this confederacy of States; and to assent to any just and reasonable plan of accommodation, which promises to settle the existing difficulties.

*Resolved*. That, if the Southern form of labor is excluded from one portion of the common territories of the United States, it is just that there be another portion of the United States wherein that form of labor is admitted.

*Resolved*, That an extension of the limits within which the slaves of the United States are to be permitted to dwell, is not an extension of slavery, which can only be effected by an importation of slaves; and that a refusal to accept any terms of adjustment, by imperiling the maintainance of the Union, is the most likely means to extend slavery itself, seeing that while the slavetrade will never be allowed while we remain united, it may be re-opened by a Southern Confederacy.

*Resolved*, That if the Peace Conference shall adopt and propose, for the settlement of the present difficulties, the plan of adjustment of Senator Crittenden, or any other fair and just proposition, substantially resembling it, such plan shall receive our cheerful and hearty support.

*Resolved*, That if the Peace Conference shall fail to agree on any proposition, then we earnestly recommend that a National Convention of delegates, to be elected by the people, be called by Congress or by the States, to which shall be referred the question of the settlement of our National difficulties; it being our firm belief that the popular will, reflected through delegates so elected, cannot fail to result in some fair and honorable plan of adjustment.

*Resolved*, That we believe the final refusal to accept some satisfactory plan of adjustment will cause the defection of the border and middle States, will divide the Union into two Confederacies, which may or may not remain at peace with each other, and will open the door to such agitation in the North itself as may result in other smaller divisions of the free States.

*Resolved*, That in view of the present distracted and deplorable condition of the country, of the imminent danger of hostile collision, and of the fact that efforts are now in progress to bring about a peaceable solution of our National difficulties, it is the duty of the Government, while such efforts are in progress, to maintain the present *status*, and to refrain from all acts whatsoever of a warlike or aggressive character; and that, if, unfortunately, such efforts should finally fail, we deprecate all attempts to maintain the Union by war.

*Resolved*, That we earnestly commend to our fellow citizens the duty of abstaining from all violent, criminating and irritating language towards our brethren of the South, and of adopting, in practice, that Christian spirit which is gentle and easy to be entreated, which is not easily provoked, which beareth all things and which leads us to do unto others as we would that they should do unto us.

*Resolved*, That we will use our utmost exertions to induce our fellow citizens of this State, by memorials or otherwise, to protest against the spirit of violence which mingles in our public councils, and which we believe to be the expression of political partisanship, and opposed to the true sentiment of the people.

Mr. Hendricks moved the previous question, upon the conclusion of the reading of the report and resolutions. No more cogent arguments could be presented in favor of concession and compromise than were contained therein.

Governor Hammond moved that the Chairman, in putting the vote, call upon those voting in the affirmative and negative to rise.

The report and resolutions were adopted by a rising vote, according to Governor Hammond's suggestion, *nem. con.*, amid great cheering, waving of hats, and every evidence of the most heartfelt enthusiasm.

Mr. Ray offered the following additional resolutions, which were adopted *mem. con.*:

*Resolved*, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress can not disregard the sentiments expressed by the resolutions of this Convention without disregarding the wishes of a large majority of the people of this State, and that it is the duty of the General Assembly of this State to instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in Congress so to vote as to give effect to said sentiments.

*Resolved*, That it is the duty of the Commissioness representing the State of Indiana in the Peace Conference at Washington, to support such measures of adjustment as are contemplated by the resolutions of this Convention, and that it is the duty of the General Assembly of this State so to instruct said Commissioners.

Judge Reid, of Clark, offered the following, which was adopted *mem. con.*:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting are hereby cordially tendered to Hon. John J. Crittenden for his consistent and untiring efforts to effect a settlement of the difficulties which threaten to distroy both the Federal Constitution and the Union formed by that immortal instrument.

Mr. Owen being loudly called for, took the stand, and said that already recently he had addressed his fellow citizens at length on the perils and exigencies of the crisis. The report just read also embodied all he could wish to say. Certainly his fellow citizens did not just now wish to hear from him further.

Judge Reid, of Clark, being called upon said he was now 70 years of age. He came to Indiana when it was a territory, in 1818. Who then fought our battles? Kentucky, God bless her! Where were your Whites and your Davis's? Who rescued our territory from the savage foe? His heart beat for Kentucky, that noble old State.

Gov. Hendricks was vociferously called upon, and took the stage. He said he had been occupied with professional duties lately, therefore he was not fully prepared to speak. However, whenever a Democrat was called upon in this exigency he ought always to be on hand. Every sentiment uttered by the Chair this morning he indorsed. He believed that the Union could not be preserved one step short of what the committee that had just reported had enunciated. To avoid civil war and all the dire consequence which would flow therefrom, he would be in favor of any reasonable adjustment. Our troubles all came from the question of domestic slavery. Henry Clay had said that this question occasioned all our difficulties. Fanatical men, North and South, had brought these troubles upon us. But what were our duties as citizens of Indiana? That duty of every citizen was set forth in the resolutions which had just been unanimously adopted.

He discussed the resolutions at length. The Union, he said, belonged to us all. It was acquired by the blood and treasure of all. Looking at this, and admitting this, the great Kentucky statesman (Mr. Crittenden) had come forward with his proposition of pacification. Our rights—the rights of Northern and of Southern men—must be established, must be established with reference to the Territories, by a line, a geographical line, and that settlement made a part of the Constitution itself.

He was for no temporary arrangements. Hereafter he was for no strife about this matter. The line would be purely arbitrary. Did you ever know a number of owners to a piece of land that applied to the courts for a partition, and, upon partition being made, all were content? We, with regard to the territories, had to establish an arbitrary line. It was proposed that that line should be fixed in the Constitution, and apply to future acquisitions. Let the division proposed be the division for all time to come.

The people of this country were no common people. The world astonished, regarded us. Our course was onward and upward. Could any barrier the Mexicans might establish stop the tide of the Anglo Saxon race toward the South? From the Atlantic to the Pacific, our dominion already extended. We had more territory to acquire in the future, and, when it is acquired, let it be governed by the line which we now propose to make authoritative by the Constitution. There were no objections to be urged to to this proposition. Where slavery was profitable it would exist. Where it was not profitable, there it would not exist.

We must, North and South, progress together. Shall we have one law of progress for the North and another for the South? We are one people, with one destiny, and a common law ought to be over us all. What is the question of slavery here? Does the North lose anything by slaves going into territory south of the line proposed? Why should we complain? Does the negro suffer any? Abolitionists say that if you take niggers into free territory they will increase very rapidly. He could not say about this until he had consulted some standard work on physiology.

Did a slave, leaving a slave State and emigrating with his master into a Territory, become worse in condition? That was a question for the anti-compromisers.

If we dissolve this Union—if we say to the fifteen Southern States we will not compromise with you, what security have we that the slave trade in the formation of a Southern Confederacy will not be reopened?

How was it that a gentleman from the beautiful and fertile regions of Southern Indiana (Judge Hall) was here to-day? He came because his country called him. It cheered his heart to see him here. Upon the counties in the south, upon the counties Judge Hall represented, the red wave of blood would flow when it came to civil war. Men like him, Republican though he was, would, in conjunction with Democrats, make the voice of Indiana be heard. That voice was strangled in the Legislature; it was strangled in Congress, and so far as Indiana was concerned it was, under executive appointment, strangled in the Peace Congress now in session in Washington City.

The people had come up on this day—the anniversary of the birth of George Washington—an anniversary that every patriot celebrated, to make their voice heard. Disturbers of the Convention here to-day, and there were some disunionists present, would find that when this question was decided nothing partisan would enter into the decision as made and emphatically and ultimately pronounced by the American people. Good faith and national honor would be sustained by that decision of the people. If Indiana in this Convention can start the ball—can bring the whole nation back to Honor and Right, oh, will not this be a proud day for us that have met here.

Mr. Hendricks took his seat amid great applause, and we regret that the length of the proceedings of the Convention, and the late hour at which we write this, precludes our giving more than the above synopsis of what he said.

Judge Hall, an eminent and distinguished Republican, indorsed the sentiments set forth in the report and resolutions in every iota. His people were for concession and compromise. Four to one of them were for the Crittenden amendments. The people wese taking this matter up, and would settle it, as Mr. Hendricks had said, in favor of the Constitution and the Union, respecting the rights of all.

Mr. Dixon followed Judge Hall, and said that the voice of the people had heretofore been stifled. This suppression of the voice of the people had not been confined to Indiana, but was common to all the States. If this matter had been left in the hands of the whole people, the whole thing would have been settled long ago—even prior to Lincoln's election. If partisans had not possessed the government of this thing, to-day the Commissioners who represented the State of Indiana would have sent out the cheering news that a compromise had been effected. Heretofore he had been somewhat of a partisan. He had worked hard, and it had been said that he was uncompromising. He was uncompromising when he thought he was right. But he was not with the man who would not compromise for the sake of his country. He was willing to do all in his power for peace and concord.

Judge Smith, of Randolph, moved that ten thousand copies of the proceedidgs of this meeting be published for general circulation, and that the thanks of this meeting be returned to the officers thereof, and also to Valentine Butsch, for the use of Metropolitan Hall.

Mr. McDonald was called to the stand. He acknowledged the compliment, so unexpected, and said he would be brief. We, he said, had assembled under circumstances of no ordinary character. The bone and sinew and intellectual strength of Indiana were here to-day. The unanimous voice by which the resolutions had been adopted gave him hopes that the Confederacy might yet be saved. He could not believe, when he remembered an overruling Providence, that this great and glorious country, under the Constitution and as a Confederacy, was about to come to an end.

Mr. McDonald went into the argument at length, considering the Territorial question, declaring that according to the Constitution and first principles, we must look for a settlement of all vexed questions to the people primarily. Any settlement which would bring peace to the country would meet his approbation. Let us put this fair fabric again upon the sea of experiment, and be believed it would descend to the latest posterity.

If this Confederacy was broken up what hope had you of free Government on this continent? Instead of one proud republic we should have as many Governments as we now have States. If we would deal rightly and justly by the South they would return.

Our glorious flag, how before this had it been honored? Capt. Ingraham vindicated the stars and stripes when he was called upon to maintain the rights of an American citizen—Martin Kosta. That man, Kosta, claimed the protection of the American flag. That flag had commanded the veneration and the obedience of the whole world. When Capt. Ingraham spoke under that flag, and by authority of that flag, the tyrant of Austria was compelled to succumb. That was the position our flag at that day occupied. What went to his heart was that foreign potentates were now considering how they would treat that flag. He had been a partisan, a strong partisan, a Democrate if you would so have it, but nothing of that kind should stand in his way when compromise and peace for his beloved country was the question.

Peace and compromise; true Republican statesmen were for it. Mr. Seward had taken a high position in this regard, and he honored him for it. He felt like standing by him. He would meet patriotic Republicans hand in hand. Disturbers of this meeting, Republicans, ought to hide their diminished heads when Seward had thus spoken. The fell spirit of party ought not make its appearance here. Let us first look to our Government, then it would be time enough to talk about party. Until adjustment took place, in this, the national emergency, he had no party—he belonged only to his country. He called upon all to be up and doing in this exigency. So soon as the first note of disunion fell upon his ear the patriot ought to have bestirred himself.

The people were never powerless. Let them be up and doing. The conservative Republicans hold a meeting to-morrow. He hoped that they would declare for the Constitution, the Union, and for the rights of all, so that one sentiment might pervade the country from the Ohio to the lakes.

On motion of Mr. Davidson of Marion, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the papers of the city, and papers throughout the country requested to copy the same.

On motion of James B. Ryan, of Marion, the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

### The Southern Confederacy.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* has the following items in reference to the Southern Republic:

The following, I hear stated, will be President Davis' Cabinet:

Secretary of State—Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia.
Secretary of War—P. O. Hider, of Louisiana.
Secretary of Navy—S. R. Mallory, of Florida.
Secretary of Interior—W. Porcher Mills, of South Carolina.
Postoffice Department—J. H. Hemphill, of Texas.
Attorney General—General John A. Elmore, of Alabama.

Messrs. Slidell and Toombs will probably be sent as Embassadors to France and England respectively.

The Southern Republic will not be a free trade Republic as some would have it. The men of sound judgment in the Congress know that it is the most equitable way to support a Government, and hence will adopt a tariff making the duty about twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*

This, or one hundred and eighty millions of imports, will raise a revenue of about thirty-six millions of dollars, which will be ample even if a war tariff.

## Indiana Legislature.

### Legislative Summary.

MONDAY, February 18, 1861.

SENATE.—The one session per day rule was rescinded and the Senate returns to its old mode of meeting. The President laid before the Senate an official statement of the population of Indiana, under the eighth census; it was referred to a joint committee of five on the part of the Senate and six on the part of the House, to be appointed by the presiding officers thereof after consultation, so that one committee man may be chosen from each district. The Judiciary Committee reported on a number of bills, several new ones were introduced and five were passed, viz: Mr. Claypool's bill regulating stock banking; Mr. Lomax's, concerning the tax duplicate of Newton county; Mr. Dickinson's, defining who may administer oaths; the bill from a select committee respecting docket books for Justices of the Peace, and Mr. Lander's bill to prevent illegal voting. Mr. Conley's bill respecting stationery and postage for members and an official reporter for each House was discussed and referred with instructions to a committee, and Mr. Craven's bill in regard to stock killed by railroads was called up and was pending at adjournment.

HOUSE.—A number of petitions for protection against sheep-killing dogs were presented and referred to the Agricultural Committee, and memorials were presented by Messrs. Edson and Heffren praying for a joint resolution, asking the Peace Convention and instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to use their influence for the adoption of the Crittenden proposition, which were referred. The committees reported on a number of bills. These dog bills were disposed of and one (Mr. Anderson's) was ordered to be engrossed with amendments. The Temperance Committee reported (on the petition of Susan B. Hunt and others) that a prohibitory liquor law would be inexpedient as destructive of the end it sought, and under the decisions of our Courts it would be void. The Select Committtee to whom was referred the resolution to fence the battle ground of Tippecanoe reported a bill which was passed to the second reading making appropriations therefor. The Speaker announced the Select Committee on the Heffren and Moody affair to consist of Messrs. Bingham, Ford, Haworth, Crain and Brett. A number of new bills were introduced and Mr. Jenkinson's bill restricting County Commissioners from a levy for county purposes of more than 50 cents on the $100, was passed.

TUESDAY, February 19, 1861.

SENATE.—A petition was presented from Clark county, praying that provision be made to erect a monument over the grave of Jonathan Jennings, the first Governor of Indiana; referred to a select committee. The Senate, after a long discussion, passed the House embezzlement bill, with some immaterial amendments. A number of new bills were introduced, running up to 209. The bill to perfect railroad titles was debated at length, and laid over until Wednesday.

HOUSE.—Resolutions were introduced recommending the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill for an appropriation of $2,000 to aid the suffering poor in Kansas. It was resisted by Messrs. Stotsenburg, Dobbins and others, on the ground of the impoverished state of the Treasury, and was finally referred to the Committee of Thirteen on the State of the Union. The bill authorizing conventional rate of interest was brought up and debated up to adjournment without any action. Hon. G. C. Moody spoke on the county bill and it was ordered to be engrossed. A joint resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the books of State officers and one instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to ask an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor of Michigan City were passed. The use of the Hall of Representatives was granted to Mr. A. D. Streight on Thursday to lecture on the exigencies of the existing crisis. Mr. Jenkinson of Allen introduced a resolution to instruct the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire and report as to the expediency of building a substantial iron fence around the Governor's Circle. A resolution of inquiry by Mr. Roberts was passed as to the expediency of passing a law requiring all persons, before taking charge of a movable or stationary steam engine in this State, to procure a certificate of qualifications.

WEDNESDAY, February 20, 1861.

SENATE.—Petitions, numerously signed, were presented by Senators Williams, Slack and Landers praying that an adjustment of our national difficulties may be had on the basis of the Crittenden proposition; and also one by Mr. Line asking aid for the Indiana Historical Society. A bill was reported from a select committee providing for the collection and preservation of materials relating to the early settlement of the State. Among the new bills introduced was one to amend sections 1 and 2 of an act relative to special elections, so as to provide for the election of a Governor of Indiana to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Henry S. Lane, lately elected United States Senator, and one from the Committee on Education, to provide for a general system of common schools, the officers thereof, and their respective powers and duties, and matters properly connected therewith, and for the establishment and regulation of township libraries. This bill is reported in lieu of the several bills referred to the Committee. It has the sanction of Mr. Rugg late and Mr. Fletcher present Superintendent of Public Instruction. It was laid on the table and two hundred copies ordered to be printed. The House bill authorizing a loan of $75,000 from the school funds of the State was passed after a long debate, the Democrats, with one exception, voting against it.

HOUSE.—The House, by unanimous consent, agreed to hold two sessions per day. Messrs. Prosser, Cooprider and Edson presented petitions favoring the Crittenden amendment, and Mr. Fisher presented a memorial from the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, praying for the repeal of all laws on the subject of temperance, and the enactment of one law distinctly defining a nuisance. Mr. Veatch from the Judiciary Committee reported that a law districting the State for Representative purposes, without the prescribed constitutional causes, would be constitutional. The conventional interest bill, with Mr. Branhan's amendment, which makes the rate six per cent. and strikes out the usury clause, was passed after considerable debate. Bills were introduced running the House number up to 282—a number were read a second time and referred to committees, and two or three were passed. An effort was made to get a final report from the Committee of Thirteen on the state of the Union, but without success.

THURSDAY, February 21, 1861.

SENATE.—An ineffectual effort was made to correct the Journal of the Senate so as to show the motions made, and make it give a true skeleton of the proceedings. The special order being the consideration of the minority report of the Committee on Federal Relations, its consideration was postponed until Tuesday next. The Judiciary Committee reported on a number of bills. Mr. Slack's bill allowing county courts to hold courts of conciliation was indefinitely postponed, after debate. Mr. Hamilton's bill to perfect railroad titles; Mr. Claypool's, concerning the Supreme Court Reporters; Mr. Slack's bill, concerning Common Pleas Courts, and that in relation to Common Pleas juries; and the bills in relation to Michael O'Brian's heirs—advertisement of land sales—to amend section 163 of the practice act, were all passed. The bill to reduce the salary of the President of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners from $3,000 to $1,500 was indefinitely postponed by a vote of yeas 36, nays 6.

HOUSE.—The vote on the passage of the bill limiting the taxing powers of County Commissioners, was reconsidered and the bill takes its place in the calendar. Petitions in favor of compromise were presented by Mr. Stotsenburg, from Floyd county, and by Mr. Packard; by Mr. Randall, from Noble county, against sheep-killing dogs, and by Mr. Anderson, from Elkhart county, asking for a law declaring that worthless seed stock shall not be commencers. The Committee on Ways and Means reported it inexpedient to appropriate money to build an iron fence around the Governor's Circle. The order of business was suspended, and the reports of the majority and minority of the Committee of Thirteen were taken up. Mr. Stotsenburg's amendment calling for a convention of the several States was read and voted down, and the question then being on the adoption of the resolutions reported by the majority of the committee, they were adopted by a vote of 58 to 26; present, and refusing to vote, 6. The minority report was then considered, and rejected by a party vote.

FRIDAY, February 22, 1861.

SENATE.—A memorial from the contractors of the Jeffersonville penitentiary, praying for relief, was referred. Mr. Newcomb's bill for the relief of trust fund borrowers, was returned by the Committee on Finance, and recommitted, with instructions to strike out all parts of the bill but which refers to any fund but the sinking fund. Mr. March's bill, concerning interest on money, was returned with a recommendation that it lie on the table, but after some debate, the bill and report were laid over until to-morrow. Mr. Shoulders made an ineffectual effort to get an adjournment for the purpose of attending the Union Convention. A number of bills were returned by the committees, and the reports upon them were generally concurred in.

HOUSE.—The bill to amend the game law of 1857 was reported from the committee to which it was sent, with an amendment to the section relating to phesants and quails, striking out the 1st of October and inserting the 1st of November. The report, after a short debate, was concurred in. Mr. McLean's bill to repeal the amendments of the last session to the city corporation law was ordered to be engrossed. The Senate's concurrent resolution for a joint committee to report on the gradual liquidation of the State debt was adopted, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Branham, Fisher, Crain, Gifford and Brett on the part of the House. A number of Senate and House bills were read a second time, and fourteen new bills were introduced and read a first time.

SATURDAY, February 23, 1861.

SENATE.—Petitions of citizens of Indiana, without respect to party, asking the General Assembly to instruct the Commissioners appointed by the Governor to the Washington Convention to co-operate with the friends of compromise on the basis of the Crittenden propositions, or some other basis equally fair and honorable; and that our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to support some compromise on that or a like basis, were presented: By Mr. Tarkington, from a meeting lately held in Brown county; by Mr. Odell, signed by 132 citizens of Democrat township, Carroll county; by Mr. Johnson, signed by 7,500 citizens of Indiana, residents of portions of twenty counties; by Mr. Wolfe from Clark county; by Mr. Studabaker, from Jay county; by Mr. Claypool, from Union county; By Mr. O'Brien, from Dearborn county; by Mr. Ray, the proceedings of the Union State Convention held in this city yesterday, without respect to party, and asking that the two resolutions which relate to the expression of the opinion of the Constitution without regard to the duty of the General Assembly of Indiana be read; by Mr. Wagner, the resolutions adopted at the Convention of the soldiers of 1812, and of the Mexican war, held yesterday in the Hall of the House; numerous other petitions were presented—two or three in regard to the temperance law and they were all referred.

Messrs. Miller, Wagner, and Hamilton were appointed a committee to examine the condition of the vaults and safes of the State Treasury and to report their conditions to the Senate. The Judiciary Committee reported adversely to the claims of those who advanced money for the support of friends in the Insane Asylum. A bill was reported from the select committee on that subject, providing for the erection by the State of a monument to Hon. Jonathan Jennings, the first Governor of Indiana. A minority report was also presented. After much discussion and the offer of an amendment to appropriate $5,000 for the improvement of Tippecanoe battle ground the whole subject was laid over until Monday at 2 o'clock P. M. A resolution was offered to appropriate money to pay the Peace Commissioners sent from this State to Washington, but it was laid over until Monday. Nine new bills were introduced—among others, one by Mr. Tarkington, to regulate the rates of exchange in certain cases, and declaring it usury to take or charge exchange contrary to the provisions thereof, by any bank, individual or corporation.

HOUSE.—Messrs. Stotsenberg, Polk, Jenkinson and Roberts, presented petitions and resolutions passed by Union meetings in favor of the Crittenden compromise. The interest bill, which repeals the usury clause in the present law, with a proviso that, when usury is placed on suit, judgment shall only be rendered, with six per cent. interest, was passed. The Speaker, on motion of Mr. Jenkinson, was directed to issue a warrant to bring William F. Baggat as witness before the Northern Penitentiary Committee. A large number of bills were disposed of by committees, and several new bills were introduced. Mr. Cameron's apportionment bill came up on the second reading, and 300 copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.