

The Report of the Auditor of State—The Drafting of O. P. M. A Spicy Correspondence.

His Excellency, in the Journal of yesterday, complains that the report of the Auditor of the State is "far from being a truthful official statement of the affairs of the State," but without a single specification to sustain the charge.

The Governor takes exception again because the report was not made on the first day of November, as required by law. No other Auditor has yet made his report on that day.

OLIVER P. MORTON, Esq., Sir: I have just received your note of the 18th inst. in which you inform me that you have received by the hands of my messenger "a printed political document, purporting to be the official report of the Auditor of State."

On the 18th inst. I received this report, and having perused it, I find it to be a mere matter of form, and the Governor well knows it. A similar note and date is on every Auditor's report which has been made, and yet the reports were not in existence at the time, and were not prepared for months afterwards.

THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 22, 1864. To His Excellency, O. P. Morton, Governor of the State of Indiana: Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith to your Excellency my annual report for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1863, in accordance to the act of February 3, 1853, to provide for the annual reports of State officers and others.

The Political Errors of the Party in Power.

Conspicuous among the mischievous political errors inaugurated by the Administration party are their doctrines and efforts to disfranchise the judicial department of the power functions, and to deprive it of its appropriate influence and authority.

The idea of a judiciary comes down to us from the most remote antiquity, and has been developed and matured, as men have advanced in the knowledge of government. The Egyptians, we are told, required the judges to take an oath to declare the law and to do justice, even if the King commanded to the contrary.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, who, of all the framers of our Constitution, was supposed to be the most strenuous advocate of what is called a strong government; yet he very earnestly argues the necessity of an independent judiciary, as essential to guard the rights of the citizen and to defend and maintain the limitations of power declared by the fundamental law.

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Inflexible and uniform adherence to the rights of the Constitution and of individuals, are indispensable in the courts of justice.

For several weeks the court again was troubled with PERKINS on the brain. It praded day after day columns of trash, assailing, but without any effect whatever, the able and incontrovertible decision of the Supreme Court upon the war powers of the President of the United States.

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THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS. SENATE. WASHINGTON, February 15.

The Senate disagreed to the amendment of the House enrollment bill. The deficiency bill was then called up, but no important amendment to it was offered.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Register of the Treasury.

Mr. Wallace, delegate from Idaho Territory, introduced a bill to establish a branch mint in that Territory.

Both the above bills were appropriately referred. Many resolutions of inquiry were adopted. Among them was one requesting the Judiciary to examine and report as to the expediency of establishing a new department, to be called the Department of Revenue.

Mr. Arnold of Illinois offered a resolution declaring that the Constitution shall be so amended as to abolish and prohibit slavery wherever it exists.

Mr. Holman of Indiana moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was disagreed to, 79 against 55. Mr. Condit's resolution was adopted—yeas 76, nays 62.

The House then took up the Senate amendment to the internal revenue bill. Mr. Stevens moved a concurrence in the Senate amendment, which he said was a better revenue measure than the bill, as it passed the House.

Fernando Wood explained the justice of taxing spirits now on hand. A debate ensued involving the merits of the Senate amendment. SENATE. WASHINGTON, February 16.

Bills granting lands to the State of Oregon, to aid in the construction of military roads were passed. On motion of Mr. Harris, the bill repealing the statutes of Legislatures in certain cases, was called up and passed.

Mr. Lane addressed the Senate at length on his bill. After the conclusion of Mr. Lane's remarks, the regular order was taken up, the question being on Mr. Cowan's amendment, giving all soldiers similar pay, &c.

Mr. Wilson proposed an amendment giving all soldiers the same pay, clothing, emoluments, rations and bounty from March 1, 1864. Mr. Davis proposed an amendment to disband and disarm all colored troops; that if colored men were employed in the army it was as teamsters and laborers, all but soldiers were paid for slaves, and receive full value in case the slave die in the service of the United States.

Mr. Boutwell concurred in the views of Mr. Davis, and said that he should wait until Arkansas shall reorganize without military coercion. Mr. Boutwell then offered a series of resolutions declaratory of the sense of the House in regard to the reorganization of the Union, among the requirements of which are freedom to the black as well as the white man.

Mr. Kernan appealed to the House to devote themselves to the consideration of the bill, and to discuss budget propositions. Mr. Davis argued in favor of the credentials of Johnson, the Committee on Elections, and that he considered without reference to the question of reorganization.

After an ineffectual motion to the question to refer to a Select Committee on reconstruction with instructions, they were referred to the Committee on Elections. The House then resumed the consideration of the whisky amendments to the Internal Revenue bill.

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The Senate's amendment taxing all liquors distilled after the passage of this act or sold between the 10th of July and the 1st of January next, 70 cents per gallon; also taxing all liquors distilled or sold on and after the 1st of January next, 50 cents per gallon, were disagreed to, yeas 81 nays 105.

The Senate's amendment striking out the additional tax of 20 cents on adulterated spirits was agreed to. The amendment striking out the proposed tax on all spirits now on hand was agreed to without final amendment.

THE HOUSE. WASHINGTON, February 17. Mr. Anthony, from the Printing Committee, reported back the bill for the relief of 10,000 copies of McClellan's report, with an amendment, reducing the number to 5,000. Mr. Hovey introduced a bill donating lands to several States for the education of orphans of soldiers and sailors killed in war.

Mr. Davis returned the floor, and continued his speech on his amendment to the bill equalizing pay, &c. of troops in the United States service. Mr. Hooker, from the Committee on Ways and Means, asked leave to introduce a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell any surplus gold in the treasury.

Mr. Allison of Iowa, introduced a bill granting lands to Iowa for certain railroads heretofore provided for. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. The resolution sought to be reported by Mr. Hooker was then made. It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized from time to time at his discretion to sell any gold coin in the Treasury over and above the amount which in his opinion may be required by the Government to pay the interest on the public debt by any other means.

Mr. Kasson explained that the object of this resolution was to relieve the money market and enable merchants to meet the legitimate and constant demands of the Government upon them for gold. The House then agreed to strike out the 30 cent per cent. additional tax on adulterated spirits, and also the proposed tax on spirits on hand for sale.

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