THE WABASH EXPRESS.

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The Fancy Dress Ball.

A great historian being once asked, who was *the* hero of Thermopylæ, answered "upon that glorious battle field no one excelled the other,—they were all heroes."

Were we asked the question, of all who attended the Fancy Dress Ball on Thursday evening who was the most singularly happy in her personations, or brilliant in her costume, we, like the old historian would have to say; no one was superior to the other,—no improvement could have been made, each was superior, and the whole was complete.—Nothing that ever occurred in this city was so dashingly splendid—nothing so queenly beautiful—nothing so fascinatingly entertaining. It seemed as if the wand of an enchantress was suspended over the group, speaking into life an assembly of beings as beautiful as the poet's dream, and as gallant as the cavaliers of other days. It was an evening to be remembered and to be proud of. To describe it beggars the skill of the pen. Words can not paint the gorgeousness of such a scene.—The well rounded period, the polished sentence, the metaphor or the trope can not equal the reality. The painter, on the canvass could only give the faint resemblance, for even the association of colors would fail to convey the dazzling splendor of the occasion.

We would stop here and not a tempt a further description of this "Fancy Dress Ball," were it not, that in justice to the occasion we should say something of the radiant beauty of Miss Frank G. who as an Italian Princess bore as queenly a mien and looked as much the daughter of a King as any, who ever lived beneath Italia's sunny skies, or drew inspiration amid her classic shades—of Miss K. whose Highland costume made her worthy of the heather and the plaid—of Miss B. the personification of womanly dignity—of Mrs. T more charming than Switzerland's fairest daughters—of Molly T. fully bringing to life again the beautiful Queen of Scotts—of Mrs. G. as Beatrice—Miss E. B. with her smiling face, "shooting Folly as it flies"—Miss M. B. fully representing that far off land of oriental beauty—Miss A. B. the grace and queenly step of the lovely Maria Antoinette—and Miss Lizzie B. the vivacity of whose wit, and the roguishness of whose smile, made her both Quaker and coquette. And there was Mrs. D. the modest Italian Peasant, and Mrs. D——g a true sister of Mercy—Mrs. and Miss H. the good German nun and the Swiss peasant. The Misses E. from C. representing in a most becoming manner the Court dress of old England, and the elegant attire of a lady. And there was the charming Miss A. more beautiful in her gilland lassie costume, than any, who ever wandered through the "braes of Fenny Doon," and plucked the flowers from Caledonia's strand—and Miss McG. from C. beautiful in her snowy dress and graceful as the light gazelle. And the dashing, brilliant Miss F. as Titania the fairest of the Fairy Queens won a thousand compliments and deserved them all. And Miss J. as the Polish maiden, by her purity and innocence fully personified the land where Kosciusko fought and fell, and Miss Mollie K. from the land of Burns, and as redolent with beauty as the most glowing fancy that ever kindled that poet's brain. Among the loveliest was Miss G., Aurora, bright daughter of the morn, and Mrs. F. the dignified lady of Lyons—and Mrs. Fanny C. the brilliant Gipsey, and Miss L. C. the beautiful Peasant, another Miss Fanny C. gave additional lustre to old Scotia's Highland plaid. Miss M. was Queen of Clubs—a good card, and Mrs. T. Queen of Spades—that will always win. Mrs. G. the modest Scotch maiden, and Miss L. V. as pure as the snow drop, personified the white nun, while Miss Molly V. was the full embodiment of that self sacrificing charity, which laughs at the allurements of this world, and gives a life to make humanity better—and Mrs. V. brought vividly to mind again the days of the lovely Lady Jane Grey, while Mrs. McM typified all that true dignity of manner, and of mien so characteristic of England's greatest Queen. Mrs. W. represented the land of the Moors, and Mrs U. the unassuming yet dignified lady of Holland. Miss E. from V. was the elegant and beautiful American lady, and Miss F. from K. the charming and accomplished Miss. Mrs. Major B. and Miss M. in elegant attire and smiling faces lent lustre to the occasion, while Mrs D. as Night, in her womanly pride gave additional dignity to the scene. The merry, pleasing, bewitching face of Miss C from L. laughed out the Gipsey fortune teller, while Miss L. from the same, was the beautiful Italian peasant girl. And Miss P. from the Old Dominion was Aunty Prim, and so radiant in beauty and life like in character with that quaint head dress, and spectacles shadowing a face, every feature of which was laughing with intense fun, that indeed we really doubted if the vivacious "Aunty" had not in fact "come to town." Strongly contrasted with this was that model sister of charity Mrs. K. B. whose black eyes sparkled rather roguishly under a frilled cap, but whose rosary told she was a sister indeed.—And Miss Hatty R. the young and beautiful Shepherdess with her crook was the admiration of all, while the elegant and accomplished Mrs. N. represented all the goodness of Lucretia Borgia. Mrs. H. as the beautiful Dancing Girl, was in her unadorned beauty the admired of all admirers, while Mrs. I. almost eclipsed the assembly of graces, in her conception of the Fairy Queen. Miss W. as Ophelia, was, as she always is, sparkling, vivacious, true to herself and true to the character she personated. Mrs. L. as the Gleaner, laughed the bright hours away and seemed all alive to the delights of the occasion. Old Spain in her palmiest days had no more beautiful a Queen than Mrs. M., and Mrs. Dr. T. as the Bohemian Gipsey was elegant and refined, Miss Molly K. was as pure and ethereal as the Maid of the Mist, and Miss Sarah K. as the representative of the beautiful Die Vernon was as graceful as a painter's dream. Mrs. C. was the full personation of the poet's pencil that painted the beautiful Haidee, while the queenly, grace and noble mien of Martha Washington was most elegantly typified by the accomplished and refined Mrs. G.

Mrs. T. D. admirably represented Queen Mary, and Mrs. S. by her pleasing and affable manner, portrayed the full and perfect court dress of 1700. Miss F. B. was the refined lady, and Mrs. W. W., Mrs. L. W., Mrs. H., and Mrs. L. D., Mrs. Dr. H., and Mrs. McK., the unadorned American women.

Thus was distributed throughout that tastefully decorated Hall, this assembly of beauty, of elegance and of wit, and interpersed among it were as many gallant hearts as ever tested lance on a gala day, or fought a tournament for the proffered bride. Those most distinguished on the battle field—most eminent in the professions—most renowned behind the foot lights, and most celebrated as the followers of Nimrod, were aptly represented. The costumes of the gentlemen were brilliant beyond comparison with anything heretofore witnessed in this city, and when the concord of sweet sounds went echoing through the large hall and parlors of the National, the touch of the light fantastic toe kept time to the merry music, and hilarity and happiness held court until the red faced cast told day was nigh at hand.

Thus closes the Bachelors' Assemblies, and a more brilliant series of social gatherings was never inaugurated in Terre Haute.

The committee who took charge of the "Fancy Dress," have certainly done themselves much credit, and from the beginning to end, those delightful parties have afforded a world of pleasure to a large class of our citizens.

For the Express.

What constitutes a legal Councilman, Mr. Hudson?

I understand that in your more youthful days, before you mounted the tripod, you were enrolled among the gents of the legal profession, and made some pretensions in that line, and as the question, *What constitutes a legal Councilman?* is, now, and may be more so, a matter of importance to the good people of our city, and hence the inquiry. The constitution of the State, Art 6, sec. 6, reads as follows: "All *County, Township and Town* officers shall reside within their respective Counties, Townships and Towns."

The statute law governing municipal elections (see Revised Stat. chap. 72, sec. 2,) requires the voter to live in the Ward where he votes.

Now Mr. Editor, the question is simply this: Can a man live outside of the corporate limits of the city and be a legal Councilman in the city? If the question is one not found in the books, and you have any doubt about it, would it not be well to submit it to his Honor, Mayor Patterson, who is of the legal profession?

This question presented itself to me while reading the proceedings of the last session of the Common Council, March 1st, in which I see figuring there the name of John S. Beach, one of the late members of Council for the 1st Ward. If I am not misinformed, Mr. Beach moved out of the corporation some time last fall or the beginning of winter, and I never heard of his having been re elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by virtue of said removal, or that an election was ever ordered for filling the vacancy. Now Mr. Editor, if this is a true state of the case, of what legal force is any act of the Council, in which the vote of Mr. Beach is required to give it the semblance of law?

Again, Mr. Editor, there is somewhere in the Statutes a law with heavy penalties against any person assuming a station and performing legal acts without being duly authorized.

I do not believe that Mr. Beach is acting with any improper motive, but on the contrary, if he understood that he was not a legal Councilman, would not attempt to assume place or station to which he was not entitled.

FIRST WARD.

The Common Pleas Bill.

The bill for districting the State for Common Pleas Court purposes reduces the number of districts from forty four to twenty one. The following synopsis shows the districts and the disposition of the Judges now on the Bench:

Posey, Vanderburgh, Warrick and Gibson, Knox, Daviess, Pike and Martin; Spencer, Perry, Dubois, Crawford and Orange; Harrison, Floyd, Washington, Clark and Scott; Jefferson, Switzerland, Ohio, Ripley and Dearborn; Franklin, Fayette, Union and Wayne; Jackson, Jennings, Bartholomew and Lawrence; Morgan, Johnson, Shelby, Monroe and Brown; Green, Clay, Owen and Putnam; Vigo, Park and Sullivan; Rush, Henry, Hancock, Madison and Decatur. Marion, Hendricks and Boone; Montgomery, Vermillion, Fountain and Warren; Hamilton, Tipton, Clinton, Howard and Grant, Tippecanoe, Benton, White and Carroll; Lake, Porter, Jasper, Starke and Pulaski; Laporte, St. Joseph, Marshall and Elkhart; Randolph, De Kalb, Jay and Blackford, Lagrange, Steuben, DeKalb, Noble and Whiteley; Allen, Adams, Huntington and Wells; Cass, Miami, Fulton, Kosciusko and Wabash—in each of which districts there shall be elected a Common Pleas Judge on the second Tuesday of October, A. D. 1860, and every fourth year thereafter.

The salary is fixed at one thousand dollars per annum.

This court is to be held three times a year in each county, beginning with the first Monday of every fourth month thereafter, but if the Circuit Court of said county shall be in session at the time, the Common Pleas shall be held on the Monday succeeding the term of the Circuit Court.

The Judges now acting are to serve in the districts in which they were elected respectively, and the provisions of the bill electing Judges at the October election 1860, shall not take effect until those elected shall be commissioned and qualified.

JANUARY AND JUNE.—The Cincinnati Times of Saturday records the following freak of first and second childhood:

A man aged eighty and a girl aged eighteen were united in marriage, in the Seventeenth ward, yesterday. The latter came down from up the river in the former's flatboat, on a pleasure excursion! On the trip the old fellow made love, was accepted, and the wedding was the result.

The Democratic Party.

There are evident signs of an entire disorganization of the Democratic party. It is apparent, there is an element at work in this party that is gnawing at its very vitals. There is even now a Northern and a Southern Democracy. The North being passive the South aggressive. The ultraisms of pro slavery politicians will eventually cause an avowal of dissolution—not a dissolution of the Union, but a dissolution of something less dreadful,—the dissolving of the most corrupt party that has ever cursed this commonweal h.

As a cardinal doctrine of the Democratic party, it has always advocated the non interference of Congress in the legislation of the Territories. In relation to this matter the prominent feature of their creed was to let the people of a Territory regulate their own affairs in their own way. They pretended to be the sincere advocates of popular sovereignty. Upon this issue they made their great fight in 1856 and upon this the Northern Democrats had builded their hopes for 1860. Now however a change has come over the spirit of the Southern Democracy—they are now clamorous for Congressional interference. Not that Congress shall legislate to protect the interest and promote the welfare of the white man, but it must give protection to slave property. The slaveholder must be protected in the assertion of his power over human flesh while in a free Territory by Congress, but the white man must look to Territorial legislation for his protection, or he can have none.

A few days ago an important debate in relation to this matter came off in the U. S. Senate and the correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer speaking of it, uses the following language:

For some hours the Senate was oblivious of the fact that it had any thing but negross to legislate for. To the astonishment and disgust of the Northern men, and of all well wishers of the Democratic party, Senator Brown, of Mississippi, led off by coming out flatfooted for Congressional intervention in behalf of slavery in the territories. He said the Constitution alone could not protect slavery in the territories, and that legislation is necessary. If the people of the territory would not protect it by spacial law, Congress must do it. He further said, that unless Congress should intervene, if requested, to protect slavery in the territories, the South must withdraw from the Union. This audacious speech, which completely repudiated the Democratic doctrine of non intervention, was ably replied to by Senators Pugh, Douglas, and other Northern Democratic Senators. They were directly appealed to by Senator Brown to know whether Northern Democracy would protect slavery in the territories by Congressional legislation. Douglas and Pugh assured him in the most emphatic manner, that the Northern Democracy would not. The Northern Democracy would agree that Congress should neither prohibit nor protect slavery in the territories. Beyond that they would never go.—Mr Pugh was especially energetic and manly in his defense of the Democratic doctrine. He declared that Brown's demand was monstrous and involved a breach of plighted faith. If there was any thing that the Democracy, North and South, have agreed upon, it was that Congress should do nothing in respect to slavery in the territories.

Senators Hunter, Jefferson Davis, Green and Mason took part in the discussion, and all favored Congressional protection to slavery in the territories.

Here is a foreshadowing. Hunter, Davis, Green and Mason leading off in the pro slavery issue, and Pugh and Douglas avowing the Northern Democracy will never follow in their wake. Douglas may be mistaken—Pugh may be mistaken. The Northern Democracy have been led, willingly led so long by the pro slavery ites, that we have but little doubt they will continue to be thus dictated to. But this presents rather a singular phase in Democratic policy. No legislation for the Territories by Congress *has been* the pretended policy of this party, now they exclude all such legislation except it is for the protection of "niggers." What will be the next political monstrosity this ever changing party will inaugurate it is impossible to guess, but something we have no doubt, to appease Southern fire eaters and save the Union.

The Vetoes.

As was expected, the Governor Tuesday morning returned both the Temperance Bill and the Treasury Bill, vetoed. His objections appear in the message which we publish in another place. A part of them we have discussed already. The rest, so far as the Treasury Bill is concerned, are answered by the fact that both Houses immediately passed the bill again over the veto. The License Bill failed for want of a constitutional majority of passing over the veto in the House, though as it had only one more than the opposing vote, its fate looks gloomy. Indeed we confess we can see no use in passing it, for the Governor undoubtedly expresses the views of the Supreme Court, as ridiculous as they are, and a decision will certainly complete the work of the veto. It is the will of the Judges and the Governor—for there is nothing but their whim of construction in the matter—that the State shall have no restriction on the liquor traffic.

☞ The editor of the Union is noticing our article of a few days ago, in relation to the acknowledged prominence of O. P. Morton as the Opposition candidate for Governor in 1860, intimates that such a movement would not meet his approbation, and after advancing some very silly reasons for his objections, concludes as follows—"Mark what we say."

Well we would "mark" it, if we had the most distant idea in the world, that any thing you might say, could have the least possible influence upon any living human being.

☞ The cause of ladies' teeth decaying at so much earlier a stage of life than those of the other sex, is attributed to the friction of the tongue upon them. But it is really owing to the sweetness of their lips.

☞ In Japan their horses are shod with nothing but *ears of grass*, dried and twisted together in hard masses,—and then fastened to the hoofs by a thong of the same brought up and bound around the fetlock.

The Council.

Below we give the resolution offered by Councilman Haney at the last meeting of the Board. The resolution is emphatic and pointed, covering the whole case of the derelictions of duty on part of the City Treasurer and should have passed the Board without a dissenting voice. It however was placed upon the table to await the return of this official on next Monday evening. Whether he will then discharge his duty remains to be seen:

WHEREAS the Treasurer of the city of Terre Haute has not, in compliance with the express condition of the city charter, up to this date, ever made a settlement with this Board; and whereas such City Treasurer has never yet made a legal return of the tax list and warrant to him, with a full account of his doings thereon, verified by his affidavit, as contemplated and clearly set forth in section 55 of the amended city charter, nor has he during the past year so conformed with the charter as to have enabled the Common Council to make a legal settlement with him. Now therefore be it

Resolved, By the Common Council of the city of Terre Haute, that J. B. Edmunds, the City Treasurer, be requested to present his returns to this Board in conformity to the above section at this time or by next Monday evening, which will be the first Monday in March.

By the way we find the following in the published proceedings of the Common Council on Tuesday evening:

Mr. Tousey offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the ordinance relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, passed October 15, 1857, be, and is hereby repealed.

This is a new feature in Parliamentary law. We were always of the opinion that it required the same process to repeal a law, that it did to enact it. But it seems not now, and Councilman Tousey has discovered that an ordinance can be repealed by the simple passage of a *resolution*. May be it can, may be it can't. The Mayor however advised that it was better to let the matter *lie over*, and we suppose the resolution *lied*.

From the South.

The Legislature of Louisiana has come to a "dead lock" on a bill to apportion the Representatives and Senators of the State Legislature to the several parishes. Neither House will concede a point to the other, and serious fears are expressed that the quarrel will be attended with very alarming consequences, if both parties persist in an obstinate adherence to the threats.

The constitution of the State provides that before each apportionment a census shall be taken, and that after such enumeration of the inhabitants, the Legislature shall *not* pass any law, of any kind, until an apportionment of the representation in both Houses shall have been made upon the basis of the whole population. The disagreement of the two Houses, under this constitutional provision, stops all legislation. The sessions are limited to sixty days, and this session expires on the 18th of March, on which date the existence of the present Legislature ceases.—If no apportionment be made, no succeeding Legislature can be elected; and the Legislative power of the State will be abrogated, and and the wheels of the government be stopped for the lack of laws authorizing the appropriation of a single dollar to keep them in motion. Before they permit such a calamity to befal the State, some terms of compromise will be arranged between the two Houses.

The New Township Law.

In to-day's issue we publish an authentic copy of this law. As it went into effect upon its passage it will govern the township elections next month, and the township business thereafter. As but one Trustee is to be elected, upon whom is devolved the conduct of business which has heretofore been entrusted with five officers, it is important that honest and capable men should be selected for the position. The voters of every township should see to it that the very best men are elected, so that the law will be efficiently and wisely administered. As the compensation to these officers is inadequate to the services required under the law, candidates will have to be selected from those who have public spirit enough to be willing to devote some labor for the public good in the discharge of its important duties—an office really requiring more ability and a higher trust than those deemed more honorable.

☞ A question as to the liability of lawyers to their clients has risen in Boston. Mrs. Shaw recently obtained, after several trials, the sum of $25,000 against a railroad company, for the lost of her husband. The company have appealed and it appears that they had offered to compromise with her for $10,000, which offer her counsel, Messrs. Choate and Durant, did not communicate to her. Should the railroad company succeed in their appeal, the question arises whether the lawyers will not be responsible to her for the sum offered, which she would have accepted, and which they, without consultation with her rejected, preferring to go to a trial.

☞ A plan has been submitted to Secretary Toucey for laying a telegraph wire across the Atlantic, which is to be supported on floats each ten miles apart with enormous anchors, submerged, clear upon the ocean bottom. Once in every one hundred miles, the inventor would place a buoy of great power, to sustain telegraph stations. He claims as the advantages of the plan the impossibility of losing any considerable portion of the wire, and the fact that currents could be reported from different points. Lieut Maury, it is said, conceives the plan a practicable one.

☞ The National Intelligencer says that both the chair and desk used by John Quincy Adams, while he was a member of the House, are in the possession of Mrs. John Adams, of Washington city, his daughter in law.

Message of the Governor Vetoing the Liquor Bill!

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

I have received, for my approval, a bill which has passed both Houses of the General Assembly entitled "An act to licence, regulate and restrain the acts of spirituous, vinous, malt and intoxicating liquors, to prevent drunkenness and crime—to repeal all former laws conflicting with the provisions of this act, and prescribing penalties for violations thereof."

There has been, and still is, an earnest desire among the people of the State, that the law should regulate and control the trade in spirituous, vinous, malt and intoxicating liquors. What that law should be has been the subject of discussion for several years. The inquiry has been instituted to learn to what extent the Legislature has the power to prohibit or regulate the trade. The Supreme Court, the highest tribunal established in Indiana, to construe the Constitution, has decided that the Legislature cannot prohibit the trade; but they have the power, in my opinion, to establish rules and regulations by which those engaged, in it shall be governed. I am confident that the people of the State are desirous that it should be regulated by law, and I regret that I am unable to approve the bill presented for my consideration. There are provisions in it which cannot be executed under our existing Constitution, and I regard it as useless and injurious to enact laws which cannot be sustained. Every such law creates difficulties and subjects citizens to great expense. The bill provides that the Commissioners of each county shall require of every white male inhabitant before he engages in the trade, to pay annually not less than twenty nor more than one thousand dollars.

Section 22 of article 4 of the Constitution declares that the General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws in relation to fees or salaries, or for supporting common schools; and section 23 of the same article, that in all cases where a general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general and of uniform operation throughout the State.

Can a law be sustained which would enable the Legislature to designate the individuals in each county who should be authorized to engage in a legal traffic and require one of those individuals to pay for the privilege thus granted a higher price than is demanded of another? Is there a power to compel by law one farmer to pay for the privilege of cultivating his own soil one price, and require of another who cultivates his, a higher price? Can a merchant, physician, mechanic or lawyer be charged for the privilege of disposing of property, engaging in his labors, or practising his profession more than any individual engaged in a similar business is required to pay?—And if the Legislature could not be authorized to thus discriminate between those who are engaged in a trade or business which cannot be prohibited by law, can such power be conferred upon the Commissioners of the county? But even if the Legislature or the County Commissioners had this power to decide who should and who should not pursue a legal occupation in any one county, would they have the right to say that the citizens of one county should be required to pay more than the citizens of another for carrying on a legitimate business? I am satisfied there is nothing which authorizes the Legislature to make such discrimination, and that no power exists to confer upon the Commissioners of the various counties such authority.

The bill declares the amount demanded for a license fee. If so, the 22d section before alluded to requires that every man who desires the privilege of engaging in the liquor traffic should pay the same. If the amount paid is to be regarded in the nature of a tax, then it must be uniform. No such uniformity can exist where one individual is taxed more than another for the privilege of engaging in a particular business. But it can be made uniform whenever all those engaged in the same employment shall be required to pay proportionably upon either the amount of labor done, capital employed, or profits derived.

The money derived from this fee or tax is to be applied to the support of common schools. It has been held, and I think rightfully, that all taxes levied for the support of common schools should be uniform.

The people of the State have adopted the Constitution. They have hitherto maintained and supported it. If there are errors in its provisions, they are alone authorized to amend or correct them. But so long as they continue it, as the chart to guide the course of those who are entrusted with the care of its execution, it should be regarded as all controlling and as the highest law. They created it as a shield to protect them against encroachments upon their rights and liberties; I hold it therefore, to be the duty of every public officer to hold it up until they themselves are willing to take it down.

I return the bill with these my objections for your consideration. I shall most cheerfully unite with you in the enactment of any law which can legally be enforced controlling and regulating the trade.

ASHBEL P. WILLARD.

A SINGULAR AFFAIR.—The Louisville Courier says:

Some weeks since a respectable young lady of this city was married to a man who passed by the name of Edward J. Warren. They went on a bridal trip to Cincinnati, and took rooms at the Galt House, in that city. There, after remaining a week, the bridegroom left his young wife one bright morning, and never returned to the hotel to her knowledge; nor did he by word or otherwise give a clue to his strange conduct. After waiting with weary heart for some time, and receiving no intelligence concerning her husband, she was forced, from want of money, to return to her friends in this city, and knowing not whether she has been wilfully deserted, or whether her husband has been foully dealt with.

The lady formed the acquaintance of Warren six months or more ago, at Harrodsburg, Ky., and he paid her addresses from their first acquaintance.

The Cincinnati papers say it was a base and heartless desertion of a young lady whom the villian had married for the vilest motives.

FAITHFUL VIRTUE.—As a recent writer, in a happy sketch of the peculiar virtues which the human conscience creates for its own enjoyment, says:

The Pythagoreans thought it wrong to eat beans; the Essenes were a teotalist sect and thought that all use of wine and oil was wrong. The Talmudists describe three great denominations of Pharisees—the "Truncated Pharisees," who thought it wrong to *step*, and dragged his feet as he walked, in order to avoid the pride of lifting up his feet from the ground; the "Mortar Pharisee," who thought it wrong to lift up his eyes from the ground, and wore a deep cap in the shape of a mortar, or a sort of obtuse extinguisher, in order to cut off all horizontal scope of vision; and the "Striking Pharisee," who thought it wrong to walk with his eyes open at all, for fear they should light upon any of his fair neighbors, and whose peregrinations were consequently one perpetual collision of stone walls.

☞ Mr. John Mitchell, in his late Citizen, says: "There is no such thing as a free negro. White negroes have been met with—namely, the Albinoes; but free negroes never. Negroes are born slaves, and their right, of man, means a right to a good master."

An Act to Provide for the Mode Uniform Mode of Doing Township Business, Prescribing the Duties of Certain officers in Connection therewith and to repeal all Laws Conflicting with this Act.

SEC. 1 *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That the Board of County Commissioners in each county in this State, may lay off and divide the same into any number of Townships that the convenience of the citizens may require, accurately defining the boundaries thereof, and may from time to time make such alterations in the number, names and boundaries of such Townships they may deem proper.

SEC. 2. The descriptions of the boundaries of such Townships shall be entered at full length in the records of such boards; as also, all alterations in such boundaries and all new and additional Townships which may be formed.

SEC. 3. The Township and Road Districts now established, shall remain as they are, subject to alterations or subdivisions as provided in this act.

SEC. 4. Each and every township that now is or may hereafter be organized in any county in this State, is hereby declared a body politic and corporate by the name and style of——Township of——county, according to the name of the Townships and county in which the same may be organized, and by such name may contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued in any Court having competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 5. The qualified voters in each Township shall on the first Monday in April, annually, at the usual place or places, of holding elections in such Township, elect a Township Trustee, who shall hold his office for one year and until his successor is elected and qualified, and before entering upon the duties of his office, he shall take an oath or affirmation before some person authorized to administer the same, for the faithful performance of those duties, and execute a bond conditioned as in ordinary official bonds, with at least two freehold sureties, in a penalty of not less than double the amount of money which may come into his hands at any time during his term by virtue of his office, to the acceptance of the County Auditor, which bonds shall remain on file in the office of the Auditor.

SEC. 6. The duties of Township Trustee shall be, *First*, to keep a true record of his official proceedings in a book provided for that purpose. *Second*, to receive all monies belonging to the Township and pay the same out according to law, as right and justice will require. *Third*, to divide his Township into convenient highway districts, and make such alterations in the same as may be necessary.—*Fourth*, to fill all vacancies that may occur in the office of Supervisor of highways in the Township. *Fifth*, to see to a proper application of all moneys belonging to the Township for road, school or other purposes, and perform all duties heretofore required of the Township Trustees, Clerk and Treasurer, under the Supervisors and School Act. *Sixth*, have the care and management of all property, real and personal, belonging thereto, and to superintend all the interests thereof. *Seventh*, to cause a record to be made accurately, defining the boundaries and numbers of each road district, and all alterations made in the boundaries in such district shall be accurately described by the record. *Eighth*, shall have power to administer oaths when necessary in discharge of the duties of his office.

SEC. 7. The Township Trustee shall be inspector of elections, overseer of the poor and fence viewer.

SEC. 8 The Trustee shall superintend all the pecuniary concerns of the Township, and shall, at the March session of the County Board, annually, with the advice and concurrence of the Board of County Commissioners, levy a tax on the property of such Township for township, road and other purposes, and report the same to the County Auditor, who shall enter the same on the proper tax duplicate, in a seperate column, or columns, and the Treasurer shall collect the same as other taxes are collected. But in case of failure of such Trustee and Commissioners to concur, then the Board of County Commissioners shall determine upon and levy such township road and other taxes.

SEC. 9. All vacancies in the office of Township Trustee shall be filled by the Board doing county business in term time, or by the Auditor in vacation, and every Trustee so appointed shall continue in office until his successor is elected and qualified.

SEC. 10. The Trustee shall examine and settle all accounts and demands chargeable against his Township, and shall keep an accurate account current with his Township which shall be so arranged and kept as to show the amount received and paid out on account of seperate and distinct funds, and to show paid, as well as the whole receipts and expenditures, by one general account, and shall file all accounts as vouches, and report the same to the County Board in his annual settlement therewith, which report shall be verified by his affidavit.

SEC. 11. The Township Trustee shall, annually, on the last Saturday in February, settle with and audit the accounts of Supervisors of roads in his Township, and shall, within five days thereafter, make to the Board of of County Commissioners, a complete report of the receipts and expenditures of his Township during the preceeding year, which report shall clearly exhibit the amount received and expended on account of township, road, school and other purposes, as well as the proper balance remaining on hand; and he shall, within ten days thereafter, record at length, a copy of such report in the Township Record, and publish the same by posting up a certified copy thereof at the place or places of holding elections.

SEC. 12. Such Trustee shall, at the expiration of his term, deliver to his successor, all moneys, books and papers belonging to his Township.

SEC. 13. The County Treasurer, immediately after his annual settlement with the County Auditor, shall, on the warrant of such Auditor, pay over to the proper Township Trustee, all moneys in his hands belonging to such Township, which warrant of such Auditor shall be receipted for by the Trustee receiving it.

SEC. 14. The Trustee, at the time of settling with the Board of County Commissioners, as provided in section eleven of this act, shall file with said Board an itemized statement verified under oath, of his charges and services as Trustee, upon which said Commissioners shall allow him such reasonable compensation as they deem just, not to exceed one dollar and fifty cents per day for all time necessarily employed, which shall be paid out of the funds of the proper township. Provided, however, that when such Trustee has served the part of a day, he shall be allowed in payment only in proportion to the time spent.

SEC. 15 The record and other books of the Township Trustee, shall always be open for public inspection.

SEC. 16. The offices of the Township Treasurer and Township Clerk are hereby abolished after the election and qualification of the Trustee herein provided for. And after such election and qualification, it shall be the duty of such Clerk and Treasurer to deliver to such Trustee, all moneys, books, papers, furniture and all other property belonging to their Township.

SEC. 17. In all prosecutions against a township process shall be served by delivering a certified copy thereof with the Township Trustee, at least ten days before the sitting of such process, and the Trustee may appoint an attorney to defend any suit or proceeding in which the Township may be interested.

SEC. 18. Should any person elected or appointed to the office of Trustee under this act, after having accepted such office, fail to perform any duty required by him by any provision of this act, such person so failing, shall forfeit and pay to such township any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, to be recovered in a civil action in the name of the township before any court having competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 19. That the Township Trustee shall in no case have any power to change, vacate, or open any highway in any Township in any county, but such power shall be vested in the County Commissioners of the county, under the same regulations as to the petition notice and appointment of viewers and assessment of damages, as is now provided by law in cases effecting more than one township, and that all business now pending before any Board of Township Trustees in relation to changing, vacating and opening highways, be transferred to the Board of County Commissioners of the proper county.

SEC. 20. All laws and parts of laws heretofore enacted which are in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 21. An emergency is hereby declared to exist for the immediate taking effect of this act, and therefore it shall take effect, and be in force from and after its passage.

JNO. R. CRAVENS,
President of the Senate.
J. W. GORDON,
Speaker of House of Representatives.
Approved February 16, 1859.
ASHBEL P. WILLARD,
Governor of the State of Indiana.

STATE OF INDIANA } SEC.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

I, CYRUS L. DUNHAM, Secretary of State of the State aforesaid, do hereby certify the above to be a true and complete copy of the enrolment, now on file in the office of Secretary of State.

Witness my hand, and seal of the State, at Indianapolis, the 18th of February, A. D. 1859.

CYRUS L. DUNHAM,
Secretary of State.

Kossuth the Hungarian Exile in London.

A contributor to Bonner's Ledger furnishes an entertaining account of a visit made last fall at the present residence of Kossuth, in London: "The Hungarian patriot is established in Upper Gower street, Bedford square. He is in straightened circumstances, living on the proceeds of his lectures and contributions to newspapers, eked out by the remnant of his wife's $20,000, most of which was lost in railroad investments in the United States. Kossuth still admires our country and its institutions, and thinks he made some mistakes on his visit here, in consequence of his ignorance of our affairs and the advice of interested friends. In European politics he takes a warm interest, censuring, with unqualified severity, Orsini's plot against Napoleon's life, and Mazzini's local insurrections, as identifying the cause of liberty with murder and assassination. He still confidently expects its triumph in Europe and other lands; and whether he shall live to see it, appears to him a matter of small consequence.

The question what became of the $100,000 collected by Kossuth in this country, is answered by the writer. Kossuth did not appropriate a dollar of it to his own use, but expended it all on the political objects for which it was contributed. By its aid he sent agent after agent on expensive revolutionary service to Hungary; two or three of whom were executed, and the vigilance of Austria rendered his scheme abortive.

"It is seven years," says the writer, "since Kossuth left the United States—but he looks twenty years older now than he did then. His flowing beard, then jet black, is now plentifully sprinkled with gray. He has grown very bald, and conceals his baldness by combing his hair over the top of his head. His face is marked with deep wrinkles, and the impress of care, and grief, and hopes long deferred, is deeply stamped upon his features. But his smiles is as sweet, his voice is as deep and melodious, and the light of his dark eye is as soft and as tender as in the days when they so won the hearts of our people, and made the soul of this nation vibrate like the strings of the lute to the touch of genius and of skill."

BATES HOUSE.—It is entirely unnecessary, in this community to say anything in favor of this most deservedly popular House at Indianapolis, but we cannot forego adding our testimony, to that of the thousands who are every day speaking in terms of the highest praise and admiration, of the exquisite style in which the affairs of that *Palatial* Hotel are conducted. Mr. Judson, the proprietor, and Mr. Hartwell, his Clerk, are winning the hearts of all, by their urbane manners towards their guests, and their untiring efforts to make them comfortable and well pleased in all respects. No city or no country can boast of a more comfortable Hotel, or one conducted by more gentlemenly and efficient men.

To those of our community who at any time may visit the Capital City of our State—we would earnestly say—go to the most *capital* Hotel in the State—the Bates House.

GIBSON HOUSE, CINCINNATI.—To any of our friends who shall visit Cincinnati, we would cordially recommend the Gibson House on Walnut street between 4th and 5th, as one of the most pleasantly and conveniently located Hotels in the city, and Mr. Geffroy the proprietor, as one of the most polite and attentive gentlemen in that or any other city.

His rooms and beds are most scrupulously clean and neat, and his tables fairly groan under the superabundance of luxurious comestibles, provided for his numerous guests. It pays to stop at the "Gibson."

☞ We were under the necessity of spending a night in Madison a short time since, and were agreeably surprised to find that, notwithstanding the travel to that city which was once the emporium of the State, has greatly fallen off—yet Capt. Woodburn of the Madison Hotel has in no wise abated his effort to sustain the well earned reputation of that magnificent Hotel. It is a first class Hotel and kept in first rate style. Give Capt. Woodburn a call.