

Patriotic Resolutions.

The following are the patriotic resolutions introduced into the Indiana Legislature...

Mr Murray introduced the following joint resolution on the state of the Union:

Whereas, The State of South Carolina has placed herself in treasonable hostility to the General Government...

Resolved, That the laws, peaceful as they are, which are the basis of the Union...

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Indiana Hospital for the Insane.

We have before us the Twelfth Annual Report of the Commissioners, Superintendent and Treasurer of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane.

The Commissioners report the financial and material affairs of the institution to be in a very satisfactory and prosperous condition.

The Hospital is out of debt, with a small balance of the last appropriation expended.

Number of patients treated during the year, commencing Nov. 1st, 1859, and ending Oct. 31, 1860.

Applicants for admission, 324; Patients admitted, 231; Applicants refused for want of room, 113; Patients died, 104; Discharged improved, 14; Unimproved, 89; Patients remaining in Hospital, Oct. 31, 1861, 297.

Average number daily during the year, 194; Cost of each patient per week, covering every expense, \$2 43; Being 25 cents per week less than the average expense of like institutions throughout the United States and Canada.

The Commissioners recommend a salary of \$1,000 per annum for the Superintendent, and \$500 for the Physician, and \$200 for the Steward and Matron.

The Superintendent's Report shows that 524 patients have received treatment during the year.

Total number of patients admitted since the Hospital was opened, now 12 years, 1,974; Total number discharged cured, 1,233; On the Farm during the year there have been produced \$3,196 worth of produce.

The entire report shows the institution to have been very judiciously and economically managed.

These benevolent institutions should receive the most careful consideration of the Legislature.

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GUBERNATORIAL.

Governor HENRY S. LANE'S VALENTINE.

To the President of the Senate of Indiana: You will please to present to the Honorable body over which you preside, the annexed communication:

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana: Having been elected to the Senate of the United States by your Honorable body, for the term of six years, commencing on the 5th of March, 1861, I hereby resign the office of Governor of the State of Indiana, the resignation to take effect from and after the reception of this communication.

In tendering to you my resignation, I desire, through you, to return to the people of Indiana my heartfelt thanks for the honor conferred upon me in electing me to the high and responsible office of Governor of the State of Indiana, and also to assure them that nothing but a strong sense of public duty could have induced me to tender this resignation. The Senate will please to have his letter entered upon the journals of that body. H. S. LANE, JANUARY 16, 1861.

Governor MONROE'S VALENTINE.

I beg leave to return to you my thanks for the courtesy and kindness extended to me during our very brief official intercourse. That intercourse was just long enough to show me by your part, the wisdom of the notice, without the improvement and facility resulting only from experience. In the new position in which I am placed, I trust that our relations, both social and official, may continue satisfactory and pleasant.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: Called by the Constitution to perform the duties of the office of Governor, it will not be expected, under the circumstances, that I should deliver a formal inaugural address. I can only pledge myself to you, and through you, to the people of Indiana, to the extent of my ability, for a faithful and diligent administration; to take care that the laws be enforced; and to resist extravagance and profligacy, come in what form they may.

The affairs of our State are in a great confusion and embarrassment. It will be among your first duties carefully to investigate their condition, which, having done, you will then be able to devise the necessary remedies, and apply them as far as may be in your power. The people of this State have been promised reformation, and that promise can and must be redeemed.

The times in which we are called to act are full of gloomy portents, counseling us to discretion, moderation and firmness; and I shall gladly co-operate with you in all measures having for their purpose the prosperity and well-being of our beloved State. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM WOODRINE.

From the Indianapolis Journal of the 18th.

Legislative Summary. In the Senate, the bill for the re-organization of the Northern Personal Liberty Bill, defining the conduct of South Carolina, and concluding as follows:

Resolved, That we have a Government, according to the full meaning of the word, strong enough to punish transgression of its laws, whether North or South; that we consider secession treason, a fire-brand cast among the people, by designing mad politicians, calculated to deluge the Valley of the Mississippi with the blood of freemen.

Resolved, That we earnestly call upon the working men of every section of our country, to rally around the Constitution and the Laws, determined to maintain them, and show political demagogues that we, the people, have a voice to be heard, and an arm to chastise demagogues.

Hon. Ben Stanton, M. C. from Ohio, has ventilated the negro equality record of Senator Pugh. Mr. Stanton says: Prior to 1848 there had been put upon the statute book, laws imposing certain disabilities upon the negroes of the State.

When George E. Pugh was a member of the Legislature, he made a bargain with Messrs. Morse and Townsend, the Abolitionists of the Northern part of the State, to the effect that if they would vote in favor of the re-organization of the Southern Personal Liberty Bill, he would vote for the repeal of those acts imposing disabilities upon negroes. The bargain was carried out, and George E. Pugh repealed the said acts. Now ain't that a pretty set to talk to Republicans about negro equality? The whole question is one of position, and the Republicans decide in favor of white men.

SOLITARY AND ALONE.—A South Carolina, in England, pours out his troubles in a communication (which was rejected by the London Times) in the Christian Mercury. Referring to the general condemnation of the course of South Carolina, pronounced by the English press, he says: "I have looked with great anxiety and deep interest for one word on the other side of the question, but in vain; there has been no line printed that would show that there was any other side. Universal condemnation was pronounced against us; and I am forced to believe, what my circle of acquaintance would seem to confirm, that there is not one man in England, except myself, who sympathizes with the noble, patriotic and self-devoted action of my beloved State."

WESTERN VIRGINIA.—Western Virginia is for the Union. A public meeting at Parkersburg, Jan. 1st, pronounced the largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in that county. It passed a series of resolutions for the Union as it is; denouncing secession; declaring it the duty of the President to uphold the laws by all the means in his power; recognizing Mr. Lincoln as the lawfully chosen President, and entitled to all the prerogatives and respect of Chief Magistrate when installed.

The question is not whether we shall secede from South Carolina, but whether we shall submit to South Carolina. This is applicable to the whole country. It is particularly applicable to the Northern part of the State. Will they be dragged long by the ears into revolution, by the little Commonwealth of South Carolina?

KNICKERBOCKER.—We have received the February No. of the Knickerbocker, which we find as usual a Treasury repete with good things.

The Knickerbocker like wise grows better as it grows older. Every body should have a copy. It is a solid institution and will do to it.

ARTHUR MAGAZINE.—The Number for February is received, and is deserving of the highest commendation, both as to reading matter and embellishments.

He says he believes the greater part of the difficulties between the two portions of the Union have grown out of misapprehensions in the Northern Democratic organs, especially the Cincinnati Enquirer. And he believes that if they would publish nothing but the truth henceforward the Union would yet be saved.

Will our neighbor take the hint? The South Carolina tax payers have a delightful prospect before them. The loss of \$11,000,000 which has just been authorized by the Legislature for the purpose of creating a navy, will amount to \$40 for every white man, woman and child in the State.

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Dream-Land Scenes.

Each busy spot of earth was hushed, And twilight's gentle hour The deeper shades of night, replaced O'erfield and woodland bowers:

In slumber-wavy, the weary soul Admits cares had cast, Oblivions of the Present's toil, Forgetful of the past:

I wandered far in dream-land realms, As waned the night away— A fairy world, where wild and free, Untroubled fancies play:

'Twas early Autumn, and 'neath a Sky of richest blue Contractor with the dew's robe Overwhelm'd the scene:

Within a thicket wood'd dell, An Eden-blossom'd ground, With azure opening shade, I sat Upon a mossy mound.

The squirrel gambol'd thro' the boughs, The birds were singing gay, And here and there, the daisies danced Like merry elves at play:

While thro' the grass and lovely flowers— Musing and at my feet, A tiny brooklet stole along, With murmurs soft and sweet.

Far to the eastward rose—loud surge, That gentle slopes bespeak, And slender peaks, subdued and low, Point'd distant echoes woe.

And gently play'd lightnings flash'd Along the cloudy sky, As gleams the laughter-loving light From merry midday's eye.

Half down the heaven's western slope The sun had curd his way, And onward, where the rain dropp'd fell, Quick sped its evening ray:

When lo! upon the vision burst A sudden, gleaming grandeur, The seven-hued rainbow primed arch The eastern heavens spanned.

Dear Lizzie, as we sat and gazed Upon its golden arch, We felt that scarcely Heaven itself, Could bring a lovelier scene:

And long we gazed, but not of earth— I wish, I joys or fears; But of the future, when I loved, Of life's sweet moments years!

Familiar forms and voices dear, Came trooping from the past, Till from their eyes of heavenly blue, The tears were rolling fast:

Then thought we of the future bliss, Whose light's our race is o'er, And of the sainted ones we'll meet Upon the heavenly shore:

And soon the tears were wiped away, That dimm'd those former joys, And that sweet smile of winning love Again was playing there:

And I turned me from the brook, Still musing at our feet, And gently stooping, would have kiss'd Upon the cheek of my sweet.

The sunlight from the eastern sky Peep'd through my window pane, And called me back from dream-land bliss To this cold world again.

WILLIAM WOODRINE.

Bob Anderson, the Bold.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Bob Anderson a bold boy— No bolder in the land— Wanted to guard his country's flag Against a rebel hand:

In Muller's walls he found not Protection from the foe, And so, said he, to Sumpter proud This very night will go.

So Anderson, the bold boy, When darkness hid the bay Spoke all his soul, and alicely Took to the water's side:

As Perry left the Lawrence, Butrais'd his flag once more, So Anderson's men bravely wava'd 'O'er Sumter that before.

Bob Anderson, the bold, says: "No, Treason, say your worst, The cause of Sumter guards the flag From every hand accused."

The bold, tall seceder Discover that he's sold; The flag they dread is guarded by Bob Anderson, the bold.

Bob Anderson, the bold boy, Desecrates the nation's thank; He knows and dares his duty well, Despite rebellion's pranks:

Will give three cheers for Union, And three times three for Lee, And three times three 'll give to thee, Bob Anderson, the bold.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Forty-first Session. Fifth Day. Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1861.

SENATE.—After reading the Journal, the President laid before the Senate a communication from the Journal and Sentinel declining the terms of subscription offered by the Legislature.

The President announced Messrs. March, Anthony, Steele, Conner, Line and Hamilton to the committee to invite the President to visit the Legislature of Indiana.

After the presentation of resolutions of a public meeting, held in Elkhart County, by Mr. Murray, much time was consumed on the stationary question, which was finally determined by agreeing to procure the stationary through the Librarian, who should report the amounts drawn every two weeks.

Mr. Line from the committee on Rules reported the Rules of the last House. Canvassed and read 230 copies ordered to be printed, along with the order of business, and the standing committees.

By Mr. Slack: Resolved, That the Doorkeeper contract for three copies each of the Daily Journal, Daily Sentinel, Weekly Volksblatt and Weekly Erie Press—two copies to be sent to the Librarian and stamped.

Mr. Stone moved to amend by inserting one copy instead of three copies.

Mr. Newcomb offered the amendment he proposed yesterday as an addition to that of Mr. Stone, that each Senator subscribe for what papers, published in this city, he may prefer.

After much discussion and the rejection of divers amendments, Mr. Slack's resolution with Newcomb's amendment was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS: Several Resolutions were offered of no general interest.

By Mr. Hamilton—A joint resolution, of indefinite length, which was referred to a committee on Federal relations.

By Mr. Ray—A joint resolution in shape of a memorial to Congress from the Indiana Legislature, and intended, as was said, as an antidote to Gov. Lane's inaugural.

A motion to suspend the rules, in order to take a direct vote on the resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 25 to 21.

A motion to instruct the committee to report the resolution back without amendment to-morrow morning was also tabled.

Afternoon. The President laid before the Senate the reports of the several benevolent institutions, also the reports of the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal, and the Bank of the State.

By Mr. Anthony—I to organize the Militia of the State, promulgating the duties of certain officers, providing a military fund and its disbursement, and to punish failures, relaxations and negligences and to repeal existing laws in reference thereto.

The bill was read twice by its title and 300 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate and House.

By Mr. Wilson—To punish the employees of railroad companies for embellishing tickets or coupons.

By Mr. Claypool—For the protection of fish, defining penalties and prescribing the manner of collecting the penalties named.

On motion of Mr. Claypool the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—After some unimportant business the Speaker laid before the House the reports of the Doorkeeper and Clerk, and the latter 3 assistants, with an additional one to arrange the vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Also the Speaker announced the following committee: Select Committees of 13 on the State of the Union—Messrs. Bundy, Vestch, Junkenison, Hefren, Braasch, Prosser, Grover, Burgess, Newman, Knowlton, McLean, Hunt and Hull.

On Foreign and Domestic Insurance Companies—Messrs. Packard, Hopkins, Lee, Ford and Bryant.

Various bills and resolutions of an unimportant character were introduced.

Mr. Warren offered a resolution requiring the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether owners of slaves had the right of transit through the State with their slaves, and if not, that they should report a bill granting such right.

Laid on the table by a vote of 59 to 38. Resolutions on the state of the country were introduced; by Messrs. Halcomb, Moorman, Roberts and Gresham, which were severally referred to the committee of 13.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the committee on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 200 copies of which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Feagler offered a resolution inviting John Taylor to visit inside of the Hall, because he had been a soldier in the war of 1812, and was the first Marshal of Indiana.

Mr. Hefren said that this mark of respect, should be extended to all soldiers of that war, and he moved an amendment, to that effect.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The Alabama Senate, to-day, were notified by telegraph, from the President of their Convention, not to leave their seats until they are further informed.

The trouble is, in the refusal of a delegate from Northern Alabama, to sign the ordinance unless the time for session is postponed 1 the 4th of March.

In the deficiency bill, for appropriating \$25,000 for carrying the mail to New York to San Francisco, the name of Cornelius Vanderbilt was struck out.

Senator Latham struck out the recognition of services rendered by the Panama Railroad Company and the Pacific Steamship Company.

Hon. Wm. Aiken, of South Carolina, has been forced to contribute to the ordinary government, under a threat of confiscating his property, in case of refusal.

Every Foreign Government represented here is distinctly opposed to the secession scheme, and will make their views public when the occasion occurs.

Word has been sent to Gen. Scott from Baltimore that 8,000 young men are fully organized and ready to come on to that city at the start of the war, to assist in the defence of the District of Columbia and the Federal Capital. The commander, himself, communicated the proposition of the company to Gen. Scott.

The following is the substance of the orders transmitted to the commander of the Ironclad, previous to her recent trip: You are to proceed direct to Charleston harbor, but not to go over the bar, nor come to anchor, but lay under steam outside, to ascertain if the Star of the West has landed her troops—foster her orders and order her, with the troops, to Hampton Roads; and also, give any information as to the existing state of affairs there, and the return immediately to Hampton Roads.

The Senate was in executive session four hours. Mr. Holt was finally confined, 39 against 13.

The bill introduced by Mr. McKean, in the House on Monday, was to repeal the law making Charleston, Georgetown and Beaufort, ports of entry, even in time of peace. The collection of revenue at these ports costs more than it amounts to.

McKean's desire is, to stop foreign trade and sufficient naval force to blockade the harbors, but he is not alone in this view.

CONVENTION OF 4th STREET.—We have once or twice before this directed the attention of the City Council, and Street Commissioner to the condition of north 4th street, and to the great necessity for its improvement without effect.

There is no portion of our city of more public interest than 4th street, and we stress more need, yet it is in the most wretched condition of any street in the city.

In rainy weather the side walks on the west side of the street is literally quagmire, from Wabash street to Chestnut with the exception of one or two short spaces.

We now appeal, again, to the powers that be, to examine this matter and if we are correct in our estimate of the condition of this sidewalk let it receive prompt attention.

We make this appeal, not in our own behalf but in behalf of the hundreds of school children, from all parts of the city, who are daily compelled to wade through this mud hole, four times a day, to and from school.

Every parent, whose children traverse this sidewalk, should join in an effort to have this sidewalk repaired. It is little wonder that so many school children sicken and die, since they are compelled to wade through mud and water, "show mouth deep" and then sit in the school room with cold feet for all day. It is no wonder that three are every children in that direction left, to go to school.

Hundreds of dollars have been expended for repairs around the public square to make nice dry walks, which are seldom used, but year after year this walk traversed, daily, by hundreds of school children and by hundreds of citizens, remains "eye sore and a disgrace to our city."

We suggest, that upon the first rainy day that occurs, the City Council with our right boots, (let them be long boots) go to inspect over coat and spreading materials, turn out and in a body wade through this morass, from Burr's Drug Store to the City School House or Chestnut street. It would result in good.

MR. SLAVE POWER MANUMIT.—The office of "The Union," a German paper published at Galveston, Texas, we learn from the N. O. Current, was destroyed by a mob of the clergy on Saturday, Jan. 5, because that paper had expressed the sentiment that Texas would stand by the Union.

As it accounts the people were organized to catch and Lynch the editor. What a wonderful debt freedom owes to the slave power.

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO GOV. FAYETTE—Hon. Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois, has appointed Mr. William Marshall of Coles County, as his Private Secretary—Mr. Marshall is a son of Senator Marshall, and is a gentleman of excellent ability and admirable fitness for the position.

We congratulate our friend upon his good fortune, and feel confident he will do honor to himself and the position he occupies.

GAS DIX.—It is a fact of some significance that General Dix, who has just been appointed commander of the District of Columbia, was a number of years ago connected with the regular army of the United States as a certain. While serving in that capacity, Major Anderson was his first lieutenant. It will, doubtless, be a source of satisfaction to the latter to thus have an old comrade of arms in the Cabinet—Correspondence of "The Press."

IF THE local the Express says no Republican can endorse Grover's compromise without stultifying himself. What does he mean? Had not a better stultify themselves, even if it be so, politically, than to see this country laid waste and our liberties destroyed forever?—Journal.

In other words had not a man better be ready to preserve his freedom—a liberty to preserve himself respect—a liberty to respect the respect of his fellow men.

MR. STANTON'S EXERCISE.—The New Orleans papers are in ecstasy over the fact that an effort is being made, in that city, to manufacture their own soap.

BAD TIMES IN ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis Democrat, of yesterday, says: