MARSHALL COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

A National Republican Newspaper.....Devoted to Constitutional Liberty, Union, and every true Interest of the Country.

VOL. 5.—NO. 14.] PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1861. [WHOLE NO. 222.

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. T. PHILLIPS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Will practice and make collections in the counties of Marshall, Fulton, Pulaski, Starke, Lake, Porter, St. Joseph and LaPorte. ☞Office, in Room No. 9, Westervelt Block, PLYMOUTH, IND.

REFERS BY PERMISSION TO
Hon. Schuyler Colfax, M. C., South Bend, Indiana; E. Egbert, Judge C. P. Court, " " M. McCullough, Pres. Bank of the State, Ft Wayne; Ind. Jas. Grant Wilson, Editor Record, Chicago, Illinois; R. W. Shannon, Saint Louis, Missouri; A. L. Wheeler, Esq., Plymouth, Indiana; John L. Westervelt, Esq., Plymouth, Indiana; H. Kanay, Cashier Branch Bank, Bank of the State, Plymouth, Indiana. [jan10 n19y1

WASHINGTON TUTTLE,
Justice of the Peace,
—AND—
General Collection Agent,
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.
☞Office one door south of the Bank, Michigan st.
Will take acknowledgments of Deeds and Mortgages attend to the taking of Depositions, and give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him. [may 3

A. N. WISE,
Justice of the Peace,
—AND—
General Collection Agent,
BOURBON, MARSHALL CO., IND.
Will take acknowledgments of Deeds and Mortgages; attend to the taking of Depositions, and give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him. [feb 16 n1-y1

L. H. SHATTO,
Attorney at Law
—AND—
Collection Agent,
BOURBON, MARSHALL CO., IND.
june 7, 1860—1y

JAMES O. PARKS,
Attorney at Law,
Land and Collection Agent,
BOURBON, MARSHALL CO., IND.
sept 15, 1859 t3y1

LAW NOTICE.—T. S. STANFIELD, of South Bend, Ind., & A. JOHNSON, of Plymouth, Ind., have associated themselves together for the practice of the Law, in all the Courts of Marshall County.
Mr. Stanfield will personally assist in the management of all litigated business.
Office up stairs in Pershing Block. [may 19 n28y1

R. CORBIN.....J. G. OSBORNE.
CORBIN & OSBORNE,
Attorneys at Law.
OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING.
PLYMOUTH,.....INDIANA.
dec15—6y1

DR. B. A. GROVER, having located at RALSTIN'S MILL, six miles north of Rochester, on the Michigan Road, solicits a share of public patronage.
REFERENCES:
Dr. C. Brackett, Rochester, Indiana;
Dr. V. Gould, " "
Dr. S. Everts, Valparaiso, " "
Dr. T. H. Everts, " "
Prof. Daniel Meeker, LaPorte, Ind. [n10y1

DR. T. A. BORTON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
After some years in the practice of his profession, offers his services to the citizens of Plymouth and vicinity.
Office over Pershing's Drug Store in Dr. A. O. Borton's Dental Rooms, corner Michigan and Gano sts.
☞Residence west side of Michigan street, opposite the Edwards House. dec 13, 1860 n6y1

DR. A. O. BORTON,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Whole or partial sets of Teeth inserted on the most approved plan. Special attention paid to the preservation of the natural teeth, and irregularity of Children's teeth corrected.
Fangs and difficult teeth extracted with or without Chloroform. Can be consulted at his office at any time except on Mondays and Tuesdays. Office in Pershing Block, up stairs, corner Michigan and Gano streets. [n33y1

HENRY G. THAYER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
PRODUCE, PORK, SEEDS, &C.
☞Office in Charles Palmer's Store,
No. 2 LaPorte Street,
jan32tf PLYMOUTH, IND.

LIVERY! LIVERY! LIVERY!
BUCKEYE
LIVERY STABLES,
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.
The proprietor having erected Large and Commodious Stables near the Edwards House, with an entire new stock of
Horses, Buggies, Carriages, &c.,
is now prepared to accommodate all those who wish good Livery Teams.
Persons arriving at this place on any of the Railroad Trains, and desiring a Carriage conveyance to any part of the country can be accommodated, with, or without a driver.
Having surveyed in this county, he is well acquainted with all the Lands, Routes, Distances, &c., &c.
jan17y1 J. M. KLINGER, Proprietor.

FARMERS' HOTEL.—Laporte street, near the Depot, Plymouth, Ind.
Good Fare, low bills, and every attention paid to render the stay of all who patronize the Farmers' agreeable.
Good and convenient Stabling for those having Horses.
[feb 16 12tf] JOB SHORT.

Howe's Standard Scales.
FOR SALE BY
THOS. S. DICKERSON
Tin Plate Warehouse,
No. 45 Wabash Avenue, Chicago
Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All friction received on Balls. [45

FAIRBANKS' PATENT
SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
35 Lake St., Chicago.
☞Be careful to buy only the genuine. [april 12y1

EYE AND EAR.
DR. F. A. CADWELL,
Operator on the Eye & Ear.
For Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of Sight and Hearing.
DR. C. being a regular Physician, with TWENTY YEARS' exclusive practice in the treatment of diseases of the EYE AND EAR, will be found fully qualified to give relief or effect a cure in any case within the reach of human skill.
☞No charge made for an examination or opinion, or for unsuccessful service.
Dr. C.'s Treatise on the Eye and Ear, of 300 pp., containing References, Testimonials, Description of Diseases, Cases, and other important matter, illustrated with Cuts, to be had gratis, by sending Ten Cents to pay postage. Address Dr. Cadwell, 93 Randolph St., corner Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. [Oct. 4, 1860.—1y.

NEW MARBLE WORKS.
In Plymouth, Marshall Co., Ind.
A. F. ROBERTS
HAS permanently located in this place, and is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He is now receiving direct from Vermont,
The Largest Stock of Marble,
ever brought to Indiana, which he will sell at prices that defy competition.
Monuments, Spires, Tomb and Head-Stones,
neatly and promptly executed, at prices lower than those of any shop west of Philadelphia.
☞All orders from a distance promptly executed.
Shop on Laporte street, west of Center.
July 5, 1860—35tf

THE REPUBLICAN.

XXXVITH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—HOUSE.—Mr. Adams of Missouri made a speech on the report of the Committee of Thirty-Three. He said that the most magnificent example of self-government known to the history of the world was in imminent danger by reason of the precipitate violence of a few desperate men. He discussed the cause and effect of this proceeding; there was no reason for disaffection on the part of ten or twelve States, except the successful candidates in the late election were persons for whom they did'nt vote. To refuse obedience to the will of the people, constitutionally expressed is revolution, but is denominated rebellion under every code of law. He discussed points showing that the personal liberty bills never freed a slave from territory applied to that which slaveholders ever desired to occupy, and that the South apprehends events which can never take place. He adverted to the measures of the Committee of Thirty-three as the most effectual mode of disposing of the agitation question effectively and forever. If the Union is broken the treason shall remain on record for-ever. It would be because gentlemen on the other side rejected one form of settling the question in order to present another which the North could not accept without disgrace. If the object was to carry on slavery propagandism, he should not be connected with it, let the consequences be what they may.—He repeated what he asserted last session, the project of a Southern Confederacy will ignominiously fail. He concluded with an eloquent appeal for the perpetuity of the Union.

Mr. Niblack of Indiana was willing to grant the seceders everything consistent with honor. In the meantime he was in favor of a vigorous eforcement of the laws.

SENATE—Mr. Seward presented a monster petition from the citizens of New York for the passage of resolution, substantially the Border State resolutions, The petition is signed by 38,000 people, and is 1,206 feet long. In the course of his remarks he said he had been asked to support this petition. He had not yet found, though anxiously waited and hoped for, that manifestation of amity on the part of the people of the country and representatives which could justify him in saying the seceding states or those who sympathize with them, have made propositions which citizens of the adhering states could accept, or that this or any other of the various propositions from citizens of the adhering States or those desiring to adhere to the Union would be acceptable and satisfactory to the other party. I have thought it my duty to hold myself open and ready for the best adjustment that could be practicably made. I have therefore been obliged to ask this committee to be content with the assurance that I would express to the public and the Senate that the spirit in which they come is perfectly commendable. It is perfectly satisfactory and gratifying to see a proper spirit, a spirit of fraternal kindness, of conciliation and affection is adopted by a large portion of New York, fellow citizens of the State where I belong. I have asked them also, in return for performing my duty on this occasion, when they arrive home that they will act, and manifest their devotion to the Union above all other interests and sentiments, by speaking for the Union, by voting for the Union, and if it should be demanded, sending, even giving, their money for the Union, and fighting in the last resort for the Union, taking care that speaking always goes before voting, voting goes before giving money, and all go before battle, which I should regard hazardous and dangerous, and therefore the last, as it would be the most painful, measure to be resorted to for the salvation of the Union. This is the spirit in which I determined, for myself to come up to this great question, to pass through it, as I sincerely believe we shall pass through it—for although this great controversy is not already settled, I do not therefore any less calculate upon and expect it will be peacefully settled, and settled for Union. I do not expect the Union will be firmly re-established in ninety days, but my confidence remains, that, as I have not believed the passion and frenzy of the hour can overturn this great fabric of constitutional liberty and empire in ninety days, so I have felt sure there will be time, even after the expiration of ninety days, for the restoration of all that has been lost, and the re-establishment of all that is in danger. Secession or revolution on one side and coercion and defiance on the other are all to pass away, and the Union is to become the grand absorbing object of interest and affection and duty upon the part of the citizens of the United States. A great many partizan interests are to be suppressed, party platforms swept away before the Union, if in danger, and if it is to be saved, can be saved; but it will require a very short time if the Union does not require it to be saved for all these interests and platforms, all these men to disappear; everybody, who shall oppose, resist or stand in the way of this Union will appear like moths on a summer evening, when the whirlwind of popular indignation arises that shall be excited at its full discovery that this Union is in danger through faction or even the intractibility of one part. Alluding to the question of slavery in the territories which had been a vital one for twelve years at least, he said the admission of Kansas settled all that was vital or important in it, leaving behind nothing but passions which contest engendered. Kansas is in the Union, California and Oregon are in the Union, and now the same contest distracts this Union as before. The extent of the Territories after the admission of Kansas is 1,063,500 square miles area, twenty-four times that of the State of New York. Twenty-four States, such States as New York, are to be organized. Now under what is accepted by the administration as judicial decree, every inch of that territory is slave territory. How many slaves are there in it? Twenty-four African slaves! He had followed the thing in good faith with zeal and energy, but confessed he had no fears of slavery where, in the peculiar condition of things which has existed, slavery has succeded in planting only one slave upon every 44,000 square miles of territery. This, then, ceased to be the practical question. In lieu thereof comes up the great, vital and fearful question, Union or dissolution—of the country, or no country—the question of home—the question of sinking forever under the contempt of mankind. Why then should he despair that a great people, thirty millions, will be unable to meet the crisis. He had no fear. This is a Confederacy, not at an Imperial Government or Government of a single State, It is a confederacy dependent upon the imperial consent of all members and subject to dissolution by their own action, but that assent is to be always taken by virtue of original assent, and held until the form prescribed by the Constitution itself, and time and manner and with all conditions which the Constitution prescribed, and those who constitute the Union shall declare that it shall be no longer. Thirty days, sixty days, ninety days given us by the disunionists may not be enough for their policy and purposes. He trusted there might be time enough for the policy and purposes of the lovers of the Union. God grant it may. If not, these controversies will be settled just as our forefathers foresaw when they framed the Constitution, by submission to the people of the United States in Convention called according to the forms of the Constitution and manner prescribed by law.

Mr. Mason said, after all else, the recommendation of the Senator is battle, blood; then to save the Union—the Union is broken. Is there no Union in the country?

Mr. Seward said he was not surprised that the Senator from Virginia differed with him. The Senator sees a dissevered country. He saw returning reason, judgment and harmony in the Union; and the Senator from Virginia is he in the Union or out? Seats are here, States here, Union here. He had contemplated fighting, because he knew that treason North and South might arise against the Union.

Mr. Mason said that he wanted to place before the American people the fact the Senator proposes as a remedy, war. He has presented the argument of a tyrant—force—compulsion, as the only resort. He takes no notice of communities claiming to have assumed sovereignty and are now completely out of the Union. He wanted Virginia not to be hoodwinked by the cry of peace, when there was no peace. He trusted to the good sense of the people North and South to repudiate the counsels of the Senator.

Mr. Seward was amazed at the delusion of the Senator from Virginia. He made a speech pacific and fraternal; the Senator makes it a declaration of war. He could see nothing but war in a speech which simply proposed speaking for the Union, voting for the Union, giving money for the Union, and a Convention in a Constitutional form, and only after all were exhausted, then stand by the old flag, and if it must fall to be wrapped in its folds.

Mr. Mason said he was speaking for Virginia. She would never remain in the Confederacy unless guarantees were effectually made for the preservation of her rights. He was not willing to submit the question to the mass of the American people; but the Constitution recognized the people as people of the United States.

Mr. Douglas desired peace and the maintainance of the Union, but failed to see anything in the action of the Senator from Virginia to encourage the idea. He was pained when the Senator from Virginia, (Cameron) made a large advance toward conciliation, he seemed to be repelled by the Senator from Virginia. The Senator from Virginia said he wanted no coercing, he was applauded by the Senator from New Hampshire (Hale.) He was pained also when the Senator from New York, this morning was met in such a spirit as he feared. Moderation would prevail. There seemed to be concert between extremists on both sides the other day. Senators on this side refused to vote, when the proposition of the Senator from New Hampshire (Clark) passed. They then telegraphed to the South there was no hope as the Republicans voted down the Crittenden proposition.

Mr. Johnson of Arkansas, said there was consert of action; he wanted to see the action of the Republicans, and it was evident there was no hope.

Mr. Douglas said he never ceased to hope while there was hope, and thought he saw indications to-day. Why not adopt the amendment that Congress has no power to legislate on the subject of slavery, except to perform the duties regarding fugitives, and prohibit the slave trade, with that we might have peace.

Mr. Hale expressed surprise that the Senator from Illinois regarded with surprise the approbation he showed at the remarks of the Senator from Virginia. The latter said the people of Virginia are satisfied with the Constitution, and ask no concessions. He was willing to take the Constitution as it was. The hopes of mankind were freighthed in the ship of the Union, and none but madmen would give it up to try a new experiment. It had been said that New England was to be sloughed off any way, and if the country could get along without new England, he would say, God bless them. He paid an eloquent tribute to the enterprise and industry of New England. He might go to the cotton fields of the South and see but for New England that cotton which they call King would now be a beggar. It was also said that the Northwest was going off. Well, good bye, but give us back our Jewels—give back the Senator from Illinois with his great principle, for he belongs to us. If Ohio goes, give back her thundering orator, Wade, for he belongs to us. No, not till men have lost all recollection, would the West leave New England. He would be willing to do anything reasonable to save the country; but if the South insists. let them go, and when they return we will kill the fatted calf.

Mr. Wigfall declared that the South would never submit to coercion, and would never come back.

Mr. Douglas responded to some remarks concerning his doctrine, concluding with the hope that the Union will be preserved, saying that he had reason on which to predicate this hope.

Adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

The Grand Jury found three cases against Bailey and Russell, three indictments against Russell for receiving stolen bonds, one joint indictment against Bailey, Russell and Floyd for conspiracy to defraud the Government.

Jno. Cochrane, in reporting a bill for the collection of the revenue yesterday, said he fully concurred with the President in his opinion against secession; therefore all acts and ordinances of secession are to be considered infractions of the supreme law of the land; also that the Constitution does not confer authority on the Government to wage war against a seceding State in order to coerce or compel her to remain nominally a member of the Union. The bill proposes that vessels from foreign ports bound to ports in seceding States where obstructions are put to the laws, with its foreign cargo, be liable to seizure and condemnation. All vessels in the coastwise trade are exempt, its restrictions apply only to foreign commerce of which revenue is by law collected. It also provides, when the revenue laws are obstructed, the President proclaim the port where such obstructions exist closed.

The Senate will report the tariff bill Friday with the warehousing features amended so as to allow goods to be stored three months before the duty is paid, and six months thereafter, and when taken out for export the duties are to be refunded.

Private accounts state that Alex. H. Stephens will be pressed for the provisional President of the Southern Confederacy, to conciliate conservatives.

The friends of the Pacific Railroad Bill, judging from the vote of the Senate, feel sanguine of the President's approval. Amendments are yet to be acted upon by the House.

It is rumored that there is serious disagreement between Gen. Scott and the President, touching recent movements at Fort Sumter, the President express much annoyance at turning the guns of this fortress inland.

The commander of the Brooklyn is ordered to lay off Fort Pickens after landing supplies, and if he sees an attempt to attack the fortress, to land his artillery men and bring the ship's guns to the defence of the Fort. Intense anxiety exists at the White House to hear from Pensacola, as a collision is strongly apprehended.

A messenger arrived yesterday with dispatches from South Carolina for Col. Hayne.

The Select Committee yesterday examined John Torney, clerk of the Inferior Court, Baltimore, touching a secret organization in Maryland for the seizure of the Capital. He denied all knowledge, but asserted if military companies from the North attempted to pass through Maryland to Washington to attend the inauguration of Lincoln they would be stopped.

The House Committee on Ways and Means have reported a Deficiency bill, recommending the purchase of Wendell's printing office, discountenancing the Chiriqui contract, and reducing the appropriation for returning recaptured Africans to $400,000.

Mr. Cass will return to Detroit in a few weeks.

Mr. Magraw of Maryland has resigned the Liverpool Consulate, to which he was recently appointed.

It is understood that the messenger from South Carolina brings the resolutions passed by the South Carolina Legislature, demanding the surrender of Fort Sumter; Col. Hayne will present the demand to the President, and if refused an attack on Fort Sumter will follow immediately.

The whole Massachusetts delegation, except Sumner, unite in urging the sending of delegates to the Border State Conference.

Private advices from the South, received to-night indicate that there will be a fight in less than thirty hours.

Capt. Meigs, commanding the fort at Tortugas, informs the Government that he is sufficiently reinforced to defy any attack.

A Commissioner from Alabama has arrived with power to negotiate for Federal property situated in that State, arsenals, forts, &c.

Capt. Randolph is the only naval officer of that rank who has resigned, and he was on the reserved list. His resignation was accepted before the information reached the Department of the surrender of the Pensacola Navy Yard.

More care is now taken than heretofore by both the Navy and War Departments to prevent their secret orders from obtaining premature publicity, which has on several occasions frustrated the designs of the Administration, to the public detriment.

Applications continue to be received here from postmasters in the seceding States for supplies of postage stamps, blanks, wrapping paper, &c., but they are furnished on condition that the postmasters will acknowledge and conform to the laws affecting the Postal service.

Hon. F. J. Judge, the Alabama Commissioner to arrange the property question, has arrived and is in conference with the Virginia Commissioners, Col. Hayne and others.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

It appears from official sources, that representations concerning the troubles of foreign vessels in Charleston harbor have been made to Government by British, Spanish and Bremen Ministers. Secretary Black's reply is to the effect that the President would deeply regret that any injury should happen to the commerce of foreign or friendly nations, especially that British subjects at Charleston should suffer by the anomalous state of things existing there.

Black quotes from law to show that the jurisdiction of the Federal Government to collect duty on imports is exclusive.

Whether the existing state of things at Charleston will or will not be regarded as sufficient reason for not executing the penalties incurred by British subjects, is a question which Lord Lyons will see no necessity for raising until it practically arises. Each case will doubtless have its peculiarities. Black regrets that this consideration compels him to decline giving any assurances on the point presented.

The Treasury Department will give public information of the condition in which South Carolina puts the post-office arrangements.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

The steamer Brooklyn joined the Macedonian at Pensacola. It is said an attack will be made on Fort Pickens which is not now improbable, within a short time.—Considering the advice of parties distant from the scene, these vessels will co-operate with Lieut. Slimmer in its defense, although it is supposed here he will be able successfully to maintain his position without additional succor.

From the Indiana Journal.

Legislative Summary.

MONDAY, January 28, 1861.

SENATE.—In pursuance with Saturday's adjournment the Senate met at two o'clock, and resumed the consideration of the House bill for borrowing $75,000 from the Sinking Fund to meet a casual deficit in the Treasury. After discussing it at some length the bill was laid on the table. A joint resolution was adopted directing the State Treasurer to demand of county treasurers all funds in their possession belonging to the State. Some Senators contended that a prompt response to this call would put the Treasury in a condition to meet all current demands against it.

Joint Resolutions for the appointment of Commissioners to meet the Border States at Washington City on the 4th of February, in compliance with the request of the Legislature of Virginia, were introduced and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Resolutions calling on the Treasurer of State for information concerning the disbursement of the public money, and asking if it had been paid out in accordance with the act of 1859 governing the Treasury, and embracing some other matters of minor importance, were adopted.

A number of *reports* were made from committees, mostly in reply to resolutions of inquiry, and generally adverse to the kind of legislation named in the interrogatories. Other reports embraced amendments to unimportant bills, or recommended the indefinite postponement of others.

Memorials from individuals asking compensation for damages sustained, and containing the proceedings of Union meetings held in Lawrence and Clarke counties were presented.

HOUSE. — *Petitions* were presented to protect sheep from dogs; to allow 10 per cent. interest on special contract; to repeal the law relative to the formation of new counties; to provide for the repair of roads by taxes in lieu of the two days working.

Reports from Committees—Against the petition of citizens of Newton asking a change in the law relative to the removal of county seats—the report was recommitted after considerable discussion; against increasing the pay of the Speaker to $6—no definite action was had on the report.

Resolutions offered—To make the money arising from escheated estates and the sale of animals running at large a part of the common school fund; to allow fees to Recorders for entering satisfaction of mortgages; to make counties pay over all lost school funds entrusted to their care; to repeal the appraisement law of property seized on execution; to inquire whether county agricultural societies can hold real estate; to repeal the law requiring Justices to pay a fee of $1 for their commissions to the Secretary of State; to request an exhibition of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind Asylums; to allow tax-payers to deduct their indebtedness from their taxable property; to require Justices to report a list of the fees due on their dockets every three months.

These resolutions were to inquire into their expediency, and not imperative, and their adoption does not indicate any opinion of the House. They are very useless affairs, generally.

Bills Introduced: To amend section 4 of an act relative to special elections; to amend the 6th section of the General Banking law; to examine the claim of Morehead, Law & Co.; to amend section 2 of the act prescribing the duties of County Recorders; to amend the 1st section of the act incorporating manufacturing, mining, and other companies; to require sellers of patent medicines to label them, stating their compounds; to appropriate $4,000, annually, in addition to the $1,000 now appropriated, to the State Board of Agriculture; to authorize Judges to make certain entries in vacation; to punish and prevent frauds in elections; relative to the transfer of real estate owned by widows, during their second marriage; relative to the custody and attestation of certain records by Clerks; to amend section 3 of the act relative to the sale of spiritous liquors; to amend section 178 of the act relative to the settlement of decedents' estates; to require pleas denying the existence of corporations to be sworn to; to release the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal from keeping it up in the city of Evansville; relative to the statements to be given by tax-payers in their lists of property; relative to the testimony of persons in confidential relations; to amend section 476 of the practice act.

TUESDAY, January 29.

SENATE.—The Judiciary Committee reported on several bills and resolutions referred to them; recommending the passage of a bill amending the act for the election of a Reporter and for the speedy publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court, and that it was inexpedient to make the recognizances of sureties liens on real estate.

Resolutions were introduced inquiring into the expediency of enlarging the Hospital for the Insane, in order to accommodate the five hundred insane persons now confined in the jails and poor houses of of the several counties; to ascertain if the securities pledged for the redemption of the notes of the Free Banks are in actual deposit with the Treasurer of State; and to inquire into the expediency of authorizing county boards to collect all moneys paid for maintaining insane persons in cases where their property exceeds in value $500.

At ten o'clock the minority report of the Committee on Federal Relations was taken up as a special order and discussed until the hour of adjournment in the afternoon without disposing of the question.

HOUSE.—*A petition* was presented to allow the taking of ten per cent. interest.

Reports were made against any change in the mode of selecting Electors for President and Vice President; a new bill was reported to exempt from taxation $300 worth of property belonging to widows; against the expediency of further legislation to prevent voters from emigrating into this State from other States, and from one county to another, for the the purpose of fraudulent voting; against the expediency of erecting a House of Correction for juvenile offenders, at this time, on account of the financial condition of the State; bill reported to protect fish; to release county treasurers from the duty of visiting their townships; against authorizing county commissioners to re-survey township lines and establish corners, when they shall deem it necessary; against allowing the claim for damages to the citizens of Noble county, for lands overflowed by the dam at North Point.

These reports were concurred in.

Resolutions were introduced relative to the settlements of county auditors; expressing the opinions of Union meetings in Gibson county and in Bartholomew county; also the resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature in response to the Virginia resolutions, to pay county officers salaries; to make uniform the tolls of turnpikes, plank and graded roads; to allow justices one dollar for the trial of each case; to allow as witnesses the assignor and payee of notes, when suit is instituted thereon; to so change the Order of Business that resolutions shall not be in order until after the Orders of the day have been finished; to require schedules of property to be given in by execution debtors who claim the benefit of the law exempting property from execution; to provide penalties against county treasurers for failing to make final settlements when required by law; to vest in townships the power to establish, vacate or change township roads; to authorize county recorders to demand their fees in advance.

Joint Resolutions on the state of the country, in answer to the Virginia resolutions, were offered, and referred to the Committee of Thirteen, which it was agreed should report to-morrow morning.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN INDIANA.—The following statement contains the aggregates of the assessment of real and personal property in Indiana, for the year 1860, which we take from the report of the Auditor of State:

Number of Acres	21,867,641
Value of Lands without improvements	$219,661,783
Value of improvements	55,491,249
Value of Lands and improvements	275,153,032
Value of town lots and improvements	47,473,326
Total value of railroad assessment	6,619,342
Other corporation stock	1,819,246
Other personal property	122,944,432
Total valuation	455,011,378
Number of polls	203,098

On the above stated amount of property and number of polls there are levied the following amounts of taxes:

State tax	$ 659,159 12
County tax	1,192,437 95
School tax	536,044 86
Road tax	338,347 81
Township tax	141,641 21
Sinking Fund tax	88,736 88
Railroad tax	41,339 92
Other Corporation tax	607,721 99
Total amount of taxes for 1860	3,768,426 87
Delinquent tax	702,699 64
Total amount of taxes	4,471,126 51

—*Ind. Journal.*

The Financial Condition of the State.

When Gov. Hammond announced in his message that nearly the whole of the January installment of Interest, due on the State debt had to be provided for by loan, it was no hasty judgment in Gov. Morton to declare that the financial condition of the State was in great embarrassment and confusion, and to demand that the laws should be enforced and peculation resisted.

Not only has this loan been made, but by turning to the report of the Auditor of State for 1860, page 28, it will be seen that the State is still indebted as follows:

Loan from Sinking Fund to pay interest July 1, 1858	$165,000 00
Indebtedness of the General Fund to other funds	989,188 95
Domestic debt	$1,154,188 95

This is a portion of the legacy left by the Democratic administration of our State affairs to the incoming Republican administration. Let the people look to the fact that the Republican party must provide for the payment of this domestic debt, for it is a debt owing to funds that need its payment. Of this debt, $303,921 68 are due the common school fund, and there is a proposition now before the House contemplating its immediate payment. To the State debt Sinking Fund there is owing $541,176 20. This fund was raised to liquidate gradually the State debt, but instead of devoting it to this sacred purpose, *as directed by law*, it has been illegally appropriated to other purposes.

What these purposes are may be judged by one of the leading acts that has characterized the Democratic administraton of our State affairs. We allude to that gross and intolerable practice of "OVERDRAWING THE APPROPRIATIONS"—a practice that vests in the State officers powers which belong to the General Assembly alone.

From the Auditor's report for 1859, it is seen that the appropriations overdrawn for that year, for various objects of public expenditure, amounted to about $45,827,-85, and in 1860, by the report for that year, to about $29,480 42, making together $75,308 27.

If the General Assembly means to tolerate this practice any longer, it should at least, give it some semblance of legality, by declaring that the officers of the State may draw any amount out of the Treasury, for any purpose they desire, connected with the ordinary or extraordinary expenditures of the State.

Take as an instance of the result of this illegal practice, the payments on account of the Northern State Prison. Mr. Jenkinson declared in the House, the other day, that he had examined the Auditor's books, and found warrants on account of this Prison, amounting to about $90,000. The appropriation was for $50,000 only. He also stated that there were $40,000 more of accounts that would soon be presented. Thus the limitations set to the public expenditures by the General Assembly are broken down, and as a consequence, the finances are thrown into confusion, domestic debts are created, and fraud and corruption in contracts countenanced.

Public plunder, demoralization of official honesty, and heavy indebtedness, are not the only results of this course. As these officers cannot levy additional taxes to meet *their additional expenditures*, they seize one fund to meet the expenses of another; and as "official compensation" is not much increased by such expenditures as made to the common schools, and payment of our public debt, these pure and useful objects of State expenditure are stripped of their legal appropriations.

What then is the duty of our General Assembly and of Governor Morton? We answer:

1. That the General Assembly declare by law that the Auditor shall not issue a warrant for any purpose, beyond the amount appropriated to it, and that he shall be liable on his official bond for any excess.

2. That the Governor shall be required, as indeed a faithful discharge of his duties now require of him, a constant supervision of the official acts of the State officers, with power to stop any action by them which he may consider illegal.

For all indebtedness, which the Republican party has thus inherited from their political opponents, we hope to see a *special* tax levied, that the people may see it was no debt of Republican origin.—*Indiana Journal Jan. 25th.*

From the New York Evening Post,

The Breckinridge Dodge.

We were arguing yesterday that the Crittenden proposition, to protect slavery in certain parts of our territory, was precisely the point on which Breckinridge was so signally defeated at the last election, we had no idea that Breckinridge himself was the author of Crittenden's plan. But such appears to be the case.—A correspondent of the *Herald* writing from Lexington, Kentucky, under date of January 15th, makes this disclosure;

"I have seen some complaint in certain newspapers charging the Vice President with supineness at this time. This it unjust. Mr. Breckinridge is among that gallant band who are striving to secure peaceably our rights and are making one last final effort in the Crittenden amendment before an appeal to arms. This is essentially Mr. Breckinridge's own proposition, and I state now to you from the best personal authority, which is generally known here, that the Crittenden amendment, so called was drawn up by Mr. Breckinridge and M. C. Johnson, Esq., of this city, prior to the departure of the former for Washington, and by him taken on and entrusted to Mr. Crittenden. This you may rely on as authentic beyond a question."

This is about the sharpest practice in politics that we have ever known; and the sly Vice President ought to be voted a leather medal at least for his impudence. Defeated before the people by a vote of more than three million, he has yet the audacity to offer the very principle on which he was so overwhelmingly defeated, as "a compromise to his victorious antagonists. Sprawling upon the ground he says to them, like the highwayman in Don Juan, when he was knocked down: "Gentlemen, I'm floored," but straightway springing up, he conceals himself behind his personal friend Crittenden, and, presenting a pistol to our heads, threaten's to blow our brains out if we do not accept his principles under the name of "compromise."

Breckinridge must be a genius in his way. If he had been elected President we should have had him and his slavery protection dogmas for four years at most; but having been rejected by the people, he now proposes to incorporate these dogmas permanently into the Constitution, as amendments. Better for the Republicans to have allowed the election to go by default than to have triumphed on such terms. What is worse, Mr. Breckinridge menaces a civil war if we do not accept his overtures.—This same gentleman, too, if we are not mistaken, was a few years ago about to remove into Minnesota, to escape the influences of slavery in Kentucky,

SCHOOL FUNDS.—Marion county pays to the School Fund of the State $30,000, and receives of this amount to be expended here $13,000; Wayne county pays $17,000 and receives $11,000; Vigo pays $14,000 and receives $7,000; Vanderburgh pays $13,000 and receives $8,000; Tippecanoe pays $10,000 and receives $8,000; Rush pays $10,000 and receives $6,000; Jefferson pays $12,000 and receives $10,000; Laporte pays $13,000 and receives $8,000, Henry pays $10,000 and receives $8,000, and so of other counties that are largely taxed for what they get no benefit from.—*Ind. Journal.*

By the secession of twenty-seven Representatives of Cotton, the House of Representatives is now reduced from two hundred and thirty-seven to two hundred and ten members. This gives the Republicans a majority of seven.

Indiana Commissioners.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 31.—The joint resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint five Commissioners to the Convention at Washington on the 4th proximo, passed both Houses this morning by an almost unanimous vote. The Governor will announce the Commissioners to-morrow morning.

Rhode Island Commissioners

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 31.—Gov. Sprague has appointed the following commissioners to the Washington Convention—Chief Justice Ames, Alex. Duncan, Gov. Hoppin, Geo. H. Browne, Samuel G. Arnold.

Ohio Commissioners.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 31.—The Commissioners appointed to Washington and confirmed by the Senate are Gov. Chase, Thos. Ewing, J. C. Wright, Wm. Groesbeck, V. B. Horton, Reuben Hitchcock and F. T. Backus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 31.—The Commissioners from Ohio, will be instructed to procure an adjournment to April 3d, if possible.