

MARSHALL COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 5.—NO. 15.]

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1861.

[WHOLE NO. 223.]

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. T. PHILLIPS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office in the Court House, in the County of Marshall, Ind. Rooms No. 3, West-wood Building, PLYMOUTH, IND.

WASHINGTON TUTTLE,
Justice of the Peace,
PLYMOUTH, IND.

General Collection Agent,
PLYMOUTH, IND.

A. N. WISE,
Justice of the Peace,
PLYMOUTH, IND.

General Collection Agent,
BOURBON, MARSHALL CO., IND.

JAMES O. PARKS,
Attorney at Law,
Laud and Collection Agent,
BOURBON, MARSHALL CO., IND.

LAW NOTICE.—T. S. STANFIELD,
of South West, Ind., a J. JOHNSON, of Plymouth, Ind., have associated themselves together for the practice of the law, in all the Courts of Marshall County, Ind. Mr. Stanfield will personally attend in the management of all litigation connected with the above named parties. Office in the Court House, Plymouth, Ind. [Jan 19 1861]

CORBIN & OSBORNE,
Attorneys at Law,
OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

DR. B. A. GROVER, having located at RALPH'S MILL, six miles north of Rochester, on the Michigan Road, solicits attention to his practice of medicine and surgery. Office in the Court House, Plymouth, Ind. [Jan 19 1861]

DR. T. A. BORTON,
Attorney at Law,
OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

DR. A. O. BORTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Office in the Court House, Plymouth, Ind. [Jan 19 1861]

HENRY G. THAYER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
PRODUCE, FLOUR, SEEDS, &c.,
No. 2 LaPorte Street,
PLYMOUTH, IND.

LIVERY! LIVERY! LIVERY!
BUCKEYE
LIVERY STABLES,
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

Mow's Standard Scales,
FOR SALE BY
THOS. S. DICKERSON
No. 45 Wabash Avenue, Chicago

FAIRBANKS' PATENT
SCALES OF ALL KINDS,
Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
35 Lake St., Chicago.

EYE AND EAR,
DR. F. A. CADWELL,
Operator on the Eye & Ear.

NEW MARBLE WORKS,
In Plymouth, Marshall Co., Ind.
A. F. ROBERTS

MONUMENTS, SPIRES, TOMB AND HEAD-STONES,
neatly and promptly executed at prices lower than those of any shop west of Philadelphia. [Jan 19 1861]

LAPORTE MARBLE WORKS
Manufactured of all kinds of
Monuments, Tomb Stones,
MARBLE TABLE TOPS.

THE REPUBLICAN.

The National Treasury.
The following exposition of the condition of the National Treasury, we find in the Philadelphia *Register*. The facts are taken from the recent communication, says the *Register*, of Mr. Dix, Secretary of the Treasury, to Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means. We commend it to the careful perusal of the member from Marshall and Starke, and with him let all unite in "Thanking God that the Democracy have ruled the country for the last thirty years."

First is the public debt. On the first day of January, 1861, the public debt of the United States amounted to sixty-three millions seven hundred and nine thousand dollars, of which nearly forty millions have been incurred since December 1857. This is one item of Cobb's legacy.

Next is the public credit. When the Georgia financier took charge of the Treasury, the United States six per cents were sought for everywhere, at home and abroad, for investment, and could only be had at about sixteen to eighteen per centum above their par value. When he went out, the balance of a six per centum loan, amounting to thirteen millions, was unavailable, because it could not be negotiated; and when the Government wanted to borrow five millions of dollars in December last, it had to offer for but a trifle over two millions, at rates of interest ranging from twelve to thirty-six per cent. This is Mr. Cobb's second memento for his successors.

Thirdly come the outstanding obligations of the Departments, legal and illegal, overdue and unpaid. Of the illegal class none appear to have been issued by any of the heads of the Departments, excepting the fugitive Floyd. Between April 26th and October 13th, of 1860, he accepted the drafts of Russel, Majors and Waddell, to the amount of one million three hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars. This is a pretty extensive seven months' business in the kite flying line, considering that it was all a fraud upon both public and private interests. But this one and a third million is only the recorded swindle. There were additional acceptances of Floyd, not numbered or registered in the War Department, amounting to seven hundred and eighty thousand dollars. These were the basis of the Indian Trust Fund robbery, and as they were deposited in the Interior Department, in lieu of the bonds abstracted, they have been cancelled.

It will thus be seen that illegal acceptances to the amount of over two millions have been issued by the War Department under Floyd. Of this amount there is outstanding six hundred and forty-five thousand dollars, and this sum is over and above those connected with the Trust Fund robbery. In addition to this, there were legal obligations, overdue and unpaid on the first day of January last, amounting to two millions three hundred fifty thousand dollars. Thus we have the thirteenth of Mr. Cobb's legacy.

We now come to the fourth particular in the above recital of mismanagement under the financial administration of the Georgia Ex-Secretary, namely, the unreliable statements in his estimates and reports. The demands upon the Treasury from the first of October, 1860, July, 1861, according to his last annual report are set down.

At.....\$46,935,232 58
To meet these demands Mr. Cobb estimated the revenue at as follows:

From Customs.....\$40,000,000
From Lands.....2,900,000
Miscellaneous.....735,000
Total.....43,635,000 00

Deficit July 1st, 1861.....\$3,300,232 58
This is Cobb's statement. By the exhibit of Secretary Dix, sent to Mr. Sherman, the true state of the case is presented in quite a different and startling form. The new Secretary sets down the demands on the Treasury from January 1st to July 1st, 1861.

At.....\$44,877,264 63
To meet which he estimates receipts

From Customs.....\$16,000,000
From Lands.....1,900,000
Miscellaneous.....477,000
Total.....18,377,000 00

Deficit, July 1st, 1861.....\$26,500,264 63
This shows not only a blunder of a deception on the part of Cobb to the amount of nearly twenty-three millions of dollars, but an inevitable addition to the national debt of nearly twenty millions by July next, when it will be swollen to one hundred million of dollars. And this is another of Cobb's legacies.

Our space is exhausted with doing justice to the masterly analysis and exhibit of the condition of the National Finances, given in Secretary Dix's report to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The constituents of the "member from Marshall and Starke" should feel doubly thankful; firstly, for having such a brilliant Representative, and secondly, that the "Democracy have ruled the country for the last thirty years!"

The Charleston correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing Jan. 31, states that it has been found that the cotton history will not float; so it has been necessary to abandon it. The same authority states that Judge Moore, presiding in the Court of Quarter Sessions, has decided that the legal opinions of Judge Story are still binding. The British Consul at Charleston, he states, has only given papers to American ships, if their owners are engaged to British merchants, but these American ships had, from all of us, been told that they could under the flag and stripes, and under the Palmetto flag.

The Palmetto Flag "Recognized" at Havana.

The first attempt of a vessel to enter a foreign port under the flag of the "Independent Republic of South Carolina," was made at Havana by a brigantine from Charleston. She sailed in past the Moro Castle with her "Palmetto" flag flying aloft. But immediately, by order of the officer in command of the fortress, she was brought to anchor under its guns, and kept there until the flag of the United States was displayed at her masthead, when she was permitted to proceed up the harbor. We wonder what they are going to do in Palmetto-land about this outrage upon their flag in a foreign port. This insult ought to be avenged forthwith. A newborn nationality cannot afford to permit its emblematic ensign to be thus dishonored.

New York Senator.
The vote in the Legislature of New York, on Tuesday last, for United States Senator, was as follows:

Senate.	House.	Total.
Harris (Rep.)	22	81
Seymour (Dem.)	9	38
Majority for Hon. Ira Harris		70

From Washington.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.
DISCONTINUING PORTS OF ENTRY.

The committee of finance in the Senate to-day reported back, with the recommendation that it pass Judge Collamer's bill for discontinuing ports of entry in seceding States where the collection of revenue has been, or may be, interfered with. This obviates coercion, and punishes intermeddlers at seceding ports.

PIKE'S PEAK.
The bill for the organization of Pike's Peak Territory, passed the Senate to-day, with the name of Colorado substituted for Idaho, as originally agreed on by the Committee on Territories. All attempts to put in the question of taxation on slave property failed, and the bill passed in the same shape as the old Territorial bill.

A scene.
There was a little "scene" in the House on Saturday, created by the "personal explanation" of Mr. Packard of Starke, whose infamous nature took fire at the allusion to his sympathy with Southern men, in the Journal of that morning, and flamed out in fierce denunciation of the member who gave us the statement about him as a "liar," and divers other unpleasant offensive things. Mr. Feagler of De Kalb rose and said that "as was the man who had given the information to the Journal, and that it was true, and he hurried back to the gentleman from Starke." There the matter stopped for the time, and for all time, we presume, as Mr. Packard did say what was charged, and it can be proved. He probably does not want any further exposure. Mr. Feagler is a quiet, unobtrusive working member, but he is pluck all over, and the way he came back at the South Carolina gentleman from Starke was altogether more exciting than edifying to that individual.

From Kansas—The People and Stock Starving.
Irving, Marshall county, 30 miles from Atchison, says that cattle and hogs in his neighborhood are actually starving. The inhabitants are nearly destitute of food, and must perish unless relief is speedily afforded. The desperation of despair is forcing upon them. Their teams are giving out, and are too weak to make their way through the snow. Some have been four weeks in trying to get from the Republican forks to Atchison, and have turned back disheartened. The population of Marshall county is about 3,000.

Mr. Jerome has hurried to Atchison with all possible dispatch, fearing that the people on the Little Blue will suffer from hunger before he can get back with supplies.

The condition of the roads in that region is now so bad that only about ten miles a day can be traveled.

Hayne has got his answer.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The President's course in relation to the proposition of Hayne is similar to that of the former course he had no authority to treat for either the disposition of forts or other public property; it is his duty to defend them to the best of his ability, and the consequences must fall on those who attack them. Hayne will now return to South Carolina.

Gov. Houston's Message.
The message of Gov. Houston to the Legislature of Texas, now assembled in extra session, comes to us in the *Galveston News* of Jan. 26. The Governor reiterates the position which he has so often taken—that the insults of which the South complains have been put upon her by the people of the Northern States, and not by the Federal Government, and the question must be decided whether it is better to claim Constitutional rights or to abandon the Union. He appeals to the Legislature to support the position which he has taken, and to urge its members to take no step hastily, but to show their confidences in the judgment of the people, by referring to them the action of the Convention. Texas has gone through one revolution with her people united, and they can be united again, if occasion requires, but they must remember that they will, themselves, have to raise the millions necessary for defending the frontiers of the State, if they declare in favor of secession, and that provision must be made at once for the thousands whom short crops have brought so near starvation. In conclusion, Gov. Houston urges the necessity of maintaining inviolate the credit of the State, and of urging the Legislature to support the position which he has taken, and to urge its members to take no step hastily, but to show their confidences in the judgment of the people, by referring to them the action of the Convention. Texas has gone through one revolution with her people united, and they can be united again, if occasion requires, but they must remember that they will, themselves, have to raise the millions necessary for defending the frontiers of the State, if they declare in favor of secession, and that provision must be made at once for the thousands whom short crops have brought so near starvation. In conclusion, Gov. Houston urges the necessity of maintaining inviolate the credit of the State, and of urging the Legislature to support the position which he has taken, and to urge its members to take no step hastily, but to show their confidences in the judgment of the people, by referring to them the action of the Convention.

Indiana Legislature.

Veatch's Speech—Hours of Laughter—Considerate Absence—Shameful—Garrison—New Logic.
[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 4th, 1861.
The speech of Mr. Veatch, on last Saturday, was very perfect—the most good naturedly severe one I think I ever heard. He defined the position of the Republican party, as he understood it; showing it to be conservative and just, and guiltless of all the various charges which have been brought against it; that it did not propose to compel persons to participate in this Government by the force of arms, but only to execute the laws and protect the public property by that means, if no others would do. He showed that if any party was to blame for the present difficulties, it was the Democratic, because, according to their own showing, if they had remained undivided, and given at Charleston what they now ask the Republicans to give, they would have been victorious. "And why did not you save the country?" he asked, with an emphasis and point that made them look two ways for Sunday. And then he went through with a thorough refutation; good naturedly, yet severely, removing and exposing all the sophistry, and returning the blows with treble force, aimed at the majority report, and the party it represents. No person was insulted, no one enraged, for the whole was done in such a spirit of mirth, that the punished were compelled to laugh at their own punishment! His reply to the gentleman from Marshall is too good to be lost, and I here give it to your readers. A more perfect and laughable annihilation, I think I never knew. Mr. V. said:

Mr. Speaker: The gentleman on my left, Mr. Packard, says he thanks God the Democrats have ruled for the last thirty years. Early piety in youth, Sir, is certainly very commendable; but I think the gentleman was unnecessarily devout; I may be mistaken; but since it has made all the laws, and done all the administering of Government, and we are fallen on such a terrible state of affairs, as the gentleman said we had, on yesterday, one would think there was not so much to be thankful for; but knowing all these things he expressed himself, and I have no doubt he was sincere.

"Some years ago the General Government made a donation to the State of certain swamp lands, which were set apart by the State to the noble purpose of education; the gentleman and his constituents were proud of their State for such an act. But by and by certain suspicious rumors are afloat; and when about to start for the Capital, the gentleman is requested to look into the matter. He promises to do so; and when here, he makes enquiry—investigates—finds the lands nearly all disposed of; and not one cent received from it; ten thousand acres of rich land fraudulently disposed of—given to party hacks—the children of the State swindled out of from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars! The gentleman is indignant! Thinks it an outrage and is about to publicly denounce the whole affair—but remembers his consecration, and—thanks God that Democracy has ruled for the last thirty years. (Hearty laughter and rapid tappings from the Speaker's desk.)

"He is told, too, that he has been saying that officers getting fees contrary to law; please look into it and let us know if there have been such frauds perpetrated, say the gentleman's constituents as he leaves home. The gentleman is honest—he says he will and expose them to public condemnation. He comes—looks into the matter—finds the report too true; poor children robbed of their schooling; creditors of their just dues, and farmers of their taxes by these illegal charges. He looks over the Auditor's books and finds charge after charge, here ten, there fifteen, again twenty two and dollars, and so on, till he finds seventy-five thousand dollars have been thus pocketed. The gentleman is amazed and disgusted! He makes from the office, determined to expose the whole rascality, but he remembers the cause of his gratitude; falls upon his knees and thanks God, that the Democrats have ruled for the last thirty years! (Increased laughter and raps of the speaker's gavel.)

Once more. The gentleman goes to the chair and says: "Mr. Speaker, I have been working here some time, and would like to have a little money." "Very well," says the Speaker, "here is a certificate, take it to the Auditor and he will draw a warrant on the Treasurer." He does as he is told; presents his certificate to the Auditor, who looks long-faced, shakes his head and says: "It is no use, there's no money." "No money!" exclaims the gentleman, "the great State of Indiana without money; how is this?" and hurries to the Treasurer's Office to see if it is possible; finds the Treasurer, forlorn and dejected; "how is this?" Let me look into your safe," says the gentleman. The Treasurer shakes his head dolorously, and says, "nary cent." Takes a key, that is rusty for want of use, from a nail, unlocks the door—the bolt cracks as it slides back, and there are the shelves—tier after tier, which should be full, by the operation of the splendid Treasury system adopted a few years ago, empty! No rolls of bank bills and piles of coin, but rags! The gentleman is exasperated; he is about to rush from the office with imprecations upon his lips, but the Treasurer says him gently on the shoulder, and says: "Keep cool, Bro. P., keep cool, you are young; there was a law to prevent stealing, but by the wisdom of our party there is found a constitutional discrepancy, which makes it void!" The gentleman remembers his consecration, falls upon his knees, and with all the devotion of a Saint and not a cent in his pocket with which to return home, thanks God that the Democracy has ruled for the last thirty years! (Hours of laughter in every part of the House and Lobby.) Speaker's hammer of not much service. When the mirth had subsided the gentleman continued:

Mr. Speaker: I have no language to fully express my thoughts and feelings upon this great subject; it utterly fails me, but by the assistance of a friend here, I have combined language with a pictured representation that I think will fully illustrate the subject. I send it to the Speaker's desk. (The page then carried the representation to the Clerk, who took it and said, "Shall I read?" "Read, read, read!" (The Clerk held before the members a skeleton pocket book, from one end of which projects a strip of paper, and reads.) Mr. Packard, "I thank God the Democrats have ruled for the last thirty years!" Mr. Branham, (Chairman Committee on Ways and Means.) "And here is the result!" and the Clerk held aloft the iron skeleton of a pocket book! The effect was electrical; from every part of the crowded House there went up a deafening roar of laughter, in which even Mr. P. was compelled to join, though his face like Jacob's coat, was a face of many colors.

CONSIDERATE ABSENCE.
The gentleman of the roaring Southern speech saw fit to be absent on Saturday morning. It is suspected that he cared not to witness the expected castigation from the hands of Mr. Veatch. If he had been present, he would have seen his position to his country in no very enviable light.

SHAMEFUL.
Another disgraceful scene occurred in the House, between Mr. Packard and Mr. Feagler. Mr. Packard being the assailant. The lie, and other opprobrious epithets, were freely passed, despite of the most strenuous efforts of the Speaker to keep order; but by a general demand on the part of the House for the members to take their seats, the matter was quieted. It grew out of a communication in the Journal, written by the latter gentleman.

That any member who shall either give or accept a challenge to fight a duel, shall be expelled from his seat in this House—The substance of a resolution offered in the House Saturday morning.

From the London Times, January 19.
What the English think of South Carolina's Ordinance of Secession.

To examine a willing witness, to make a speech before an audience thoroughly prepossessed with the opinions which we advocate, to spur a willing horse, or to break a bruised reed, are exploits proverbially easy and inviting. There are few people so modest as men to believe themselves equal to the most arduous of these undertakings. But the facility of all these things sinks to nothing in comparison with the ease of preparing a manifesto on the subject of slavery and disunion for such a community as that of South Carolina. The happy man to whom fortune has reserved so singular a felicity labors under no other difficulty than the necessity of avoiding whatever temptation necessity or education may throw in his way toward the smallest degree of modesty, candor or fairness. If he can avoid these dangerous shores he has absolutely no other difficulties to fear.

The wind is fair, the sea is smooth, the haven for which his soul longs is full in sight. We confess we are surprised the strength of so many and such unimportant advantages, the Separatists of South Carolina have not done more justice to the exciting thesis they have undertaken to handle.

Whether it be that the declaration has long been written, and carried about like the redoubtable cane of the ever-to-be-regretted Brooks, ready to be put in requisition on the first convenient opportunity, we cannot tell; but certainly the declaration of the immediate causes which induce and justify the separation of South Carolina from the Federal Union is by no means so lively and spirit stirring a composition as a little more literary skill might, perhaps have made it. Of course, it would not be in human nature—that is, American human nature—to commence any great public document without a proper fling at the old mother country, for whose tyranny the States emancipated themselves in order to enjoy, from their mutual justice and forbearance, that perpetual concord and never ending union and happiness which they sought for in vain from a society corrupted by the vices of monarchy, aristocracy and feudalism, and a decrepit civilization. At this time we were established we are told, the right of a State to govern itself, and the right of the people to abolish a government when it ceases to accomplish the ends for which it was instituted. We know not what histories are allowed to pass through the channels of the domestic press, but we are sure that the American Colonies have never known of the history of the world to those fortunate regions without being constituted thereby an abolitionist, exposed to the halter and tar barrel. But we should have thought that the right of a nation to govern itself was fully established by the English Revolution, and the right of a people to get rid of a government which did not accomplish the ends of its institution, by the revolt of the United Netherlands from Spain.

However, we gladly hurry on to the 23rd day of May, 1788, when South Carolina found herself for the first time a member of the American Union. She applies to the Union the principles which she had learned in her quarrel with England. She finds that the Union does not exist for her own benefit; that it does not accomplish, as far as she is concerned, fully and entirely the ends of its institution—may, that some articles of the contract have not been fully accomplished; and strong in this conviction, she claims the right against her sisters as she has before exercised against her parent.

There is not much use in reasoning at the present time with South Carolina. Who she is more amenable to reason, she would not be in the position in which she finds herself, but still we may observe in passing, that it speaks well for the wisdom of the American Federation, when we find its dissolution advocated on principles upon which no federation could permanently exist. If every State is to claim to be the judge of its own grievances, if it is to act without concert and without appeal,

Direct News from Fort Sumter.

New York, Feb. 6.—The steamer *May-day*, from Charleston arrived to-day. Among the passengers are wives of soldiers at Fort Sumter and seventeen children, who suffered very severely from sea sickness during the trip. They represent the garrison at Fort Sumter in an excellent health, not a single soldier being on the sick list. The strongest Union feeling pervaded the company, and they looked forward to an attack with confidence in their strength and ability to repel an assault. There are seventy-five soldiers and thirty laborers, all of whom are now busy in mounting heavy Columbiads on the ramparts and in the fortress yard. The majority of the soldiers are of foreign birth, about half of them being Irish, and a large number Germans.

The garrison is now supplied daily with fresh meats and provisions of all kinds, from Charleston, although only enough is brought in for each day's use. The supply of salted meats and camp rations is ample for a long siege. No reinforcements had been received when the *Marion* left, and from Capt. Adkins's statement, it would appear that great difficulty would be met in entering the harbor at Charleston with reinforcements or supplies. The Charleston volunteers are drilling daily, and they with the aid of laborers, are preparing Moultrie and the other forts in the harbor in the best state of defence. There are about 3,000 soldiers now in encampment, and their number is constantly augmented by arrivals from the interior of the State. It is represented that whatever work is done in the way of rendering Fort Moultrie capable of repelling attack, that she cannot be made to command Sumter in any event, or be able to damage that fort by her cannonade.

The wives and children will leave the *Marion* at 4 o'clock this afternoon, on their way to Fort Hamilton, where they will remain for the remainder of the winter. They are in good spirits, and seem to think that their husbands are perfectly safe in their present situation.

The Free Bank Bill.
The bill before the Senate for amending the Free Banking law contains excellent provisions for giving our currency stability and high character. It provides for banking on Indiana bonds to the exclusion of the bonds of other States, thus keeping a large part of our indebtedness at home and making the notes issued thereon safe beyond all contingencies. Indiana bonds when pledged for the security of circulation dollar for dollar, form a basis every bit as safe as under the present law where an excess of 10 per cent. is required. In fact, such a basis is considered safer than one composed of miscellaneous stocks that fluctuate with every trifling disturbance. The prominent sections of the bill we briefly state as follows, and ask the earnest attention of members of the Legislature to them:

Section four of the act of 1855, by this bill, is amended, so as to allow the Banks organized under this act to issue one-sixth of their circulation in bills less than \$5, instead of one-twentieth.

Section six is amended, so as to allow Banks having Indiana stocks to issue \$100 of notes for every \$100 of Indiana stocks—those having other kinds to issue, only \$100 for \$110 of stocks. The report of the committee on this section is to amend by inserting \$105, so that for every \$105 of Indiana stocks, they shall have \$100 in notes; and Banks having other than Indiana bonds, shall have, until January, 1863, to exchange such bonds for Indiana bonds—and the Auditor shall, upon the application of any Bank, exchange bonds other than Indiana for Indiana bonds.

Section seven is amended so as to allow Banks hereafter organized to use only Indiana stocks.

The Committee recommended the following amendment:

Amend section three of the act so as to provide for the keeping of the plates, dies, &c., by the Treasurer of State.

Section forty-nine of the act is amended so as to provide for the burning of the notes by the Treasurer and Auditor of State, and the issuing of a certificate howing the amount and kind of notes. Also, making the Auditor issue a certificate to persons surrendering the notes of any Bank, stating the amount surrendered, how much paid, what balance is due, and providing that such certificate may be the basis of an action, and shall be prima facie evidence of the balance due in a suit against the Bank or stockholders.—*Ind. Jour.* Feb. 7.

LET OUR TEACHERS THINK OF THIS.—The most successful seminaries of learning for young ladies, in the East, are indebted in a great measure, for their success, to the fact that the use of Sewing Machines has been made an important branch of rudimentary study. Professor Cochran, of the New York State Normal School, was the first to introduce this very important element into the schools, and his good judgment in the matter, has met with unequalled and hearty approval, from all who have come within the sphere of a wide spread influence his example inaugurated. Let the teachers of our State take this matter in hand at once, and in ten years, may we not, how vastly improved will be the condition of our young wives and husbands. Sewing Machines are now an indispensable article in every well regulated household—along side the reaper, the telegraph, and all the advantages of steam, they take their hand as conservators of public welfare. Let the schools teach their use.—*New York Independent.*

In this connection we cannot but refer our readers to the advertisement of Messrs Cook, Stone & Co., Chicago, who are the South-Western Agents for the *Lady Walker & Co. Machines*, which makes the *stitch*, *stitch* on both sides, the best machine, as we believe, there is in use. [2v

Washington's Views on Disunion and Rebellion.

[From the New York Evening Post.]
In Irving's "Life of Washington" we find the following extract from one of his letters: "We are either a united people under one head and for federal purposes, or we are a broken independent sovereignties eternally contracting each other.—If the former, whatever such matters out of the States as the Constitution points out, and conceives to be for the benefit of the whole, should, in my humble opinion, be submitted to by the minority, I can foresee no evil greater than disunion, than that unreasonable jealousies which are continually poisoning our minds, and filling them with imaginary evils for the prevention of real ones." In another letter to Jay he says: "We have probably had too good an opinion of human nature in forming our confederation. Experience has taught us that men will not adopt and carry into execution measures the best calculated for their own good without the intervention of some power. As given in a letter to Colonel Henry Lee, he writes: "You talk, my good Sir, of employing influence to suppress the present tumults in Massachusetts. I know not where that influence is to be found, or, if attainable, that it would be a proper remedy for the disorder. Influence is not government.—Let us have a government by which our lives, liberties and properties will be secured, or let us know the worst at once.—There is call for decision. Know precisely what the insurgents aim at. If they have real grievances, redress them if possible. If they have not employ the force of the government against them at once. Let the reins of government be then broken and held with a steady hand, and every violation of the Constitution be repressed. If it be defective, let it be amended; but not suffered to be trampled upon whilst it has an existence." In a letter to General Knox he writes: "I feel, my dear General Knox, infinitely more than I can express to you for the disorders which have arisen in these States. Good God, who, besides a tyrant, could have foreseen, or a Briton predicted them? I do assure you that even at this moment, when I reflect upon the present prospect of our affairs, it seems to me to be like a vision or a dream. After what I have seen, or rather what I have heard, I shall be surprised at nothing; for if these years have been such a formidable rebellion as exists at this day against the very Constitution of our own making, I should have thought him a Hellas, if it subject for a madhouse." How applica-

Washington's Views on Disunion and Rebellion.

ble these words to the people of South Carolina and other seceding States at the present time; and how differently could the laws have been enforced and treason and rebellion nipped in the bud, were he now President instead of James Buchanan.

Direct News from Fort Sumter.
New York, Feb. 6.—The steamer *May-day*, from Charleston arrived to-day. Among the passengers are wives of soldiers at Fort Sumter and seventeen children, who suffered very severely from sea sickness during the trip. They represent the garrison at Fort Sumter in an excellent health, not a single soldier being on the sick list. The strongest Union feeling pervaded the company, and they looked forward to an attack with confidence in their strength and ability to repel an assault. There are seventy-five soldiers and thirty laborers, all of whom are now busy in mounting heavy Columbiads on the ramparts and in the fortress yard. The majority of the soldiers are of foreign birth, about half of them being Irish, and a large number Germans.

The garrison is now supplied daily with fresh meats and provisions of all kinds, from Charleston, although only enough is brought in for each day's use. The supply of salted meats and camp rations is ample for a long siege. No reinforcements had been received when the *Marion* left, and from Capt. Adkins's statement, it would appear that great difficulty would be met in entering the harbor at Charleston with reinforcements or supplies. The Charleston volunteers are drilling daily, and they with the aid of laborers, are preparing Moultrie and the other forts in the harbor in the best state of defence. There are about 3,000 soldiers now in encampment, and their number is constantly augmented by arrivals from the interior of the State. It is represented that whatever work is done in the way of rendering Fort Moultrie capable of repelling attack, that she cannot be made to command Sumter in any event, or be able to damage that fort by her cannonade.

The wives and children will leave the *Marion* at 4 o'clock this afternoon, on their way to Fort Hamilton, where they will remain for the remainder of the winter. They are in good spirits, and seem to think that their husbands are perfectly safe in their present situation.

The Free Bank Bill.
The bill before the Senate for amending the Free Banking law contains excellent provisions for giving our currency stability and high character. It provides for banking on Indiana bonds to the exclusion of the bonds of other States, thus keeping a large part of our indebtedness at home and making the notes issued thereon safe beyond all contingencies. Indiana bonds when pledged for the security of circulation dollar for dollar, form a basis every bit as safe as under the present law where an excess of 10 per cent. is required. In fact, such a basis is considered safer than one composed of miscellaneous stocks that fluctuate with every trifling disturbance. The prominent sections of the bill we briefly state as follows, and ask the earnest attention of members of the Legislature to them:

Section four of the act of 1855, by this bill, is amended, so as to allow the Banks organized under this act to issue one-sixth of their circulation in bills less than \$5, instead of one-twentieth.

Section six is amended, so as to allow Banks having Indiana stocks to issue \$100 of notes for every \$100 of Indiana stocks—those having other kinds to issue, only \$100 for \$110 of stocks. The report of the committee on this section is to amend by inserting \$105, so that for every \$105 of Indiana stocks, they shall have \$100 in notes; and Banks having other than Indiana bonds, shall have, until January, 1863, to exchange such bonds for Indiana bonds—and the Auditor shall, upon the application of any Bank, exchange bonds other than Indiana for Indiana bonds.

Section seven is amended so as to allow Banks hereafter organized to use only Indiana stocks.

The Committee recommended the following amendment:

Amend section three of the act so as to provide for the keeping of the plates, dies, &c., by the Treasurer of State.

Section forty-nine of the act is amended so as to provide for the burning of the notes by the Treasurer and Auditor of State, and the issuing of a certificate howing the amount and kind of notes. Also, making the Auditor issue a certificate to persons surrendering the notes of any Bank, stating the amount surrendered, how much paid, what balance is due, and providing that such certificate may be the basis of an action, and shall be prima facie evidence of the balance due in a suit against the Bank or stockholders.—*Ind. Jour.* Feb. 7.

LET OUR TEACHERS THINK OF THIS.—The most successful seminaries of learning for young ladies, in the East, are indebted in a great measure, for their success, to the fact that the use of Sewing Machines has been made an important branch of rudimentary study. Professor Cochran, of the New York State Normal School, was the first to introduce this very important element into the schools, and his good judgment in the matter, has met with unequalled and hearty approval, from all who have come within the sphere of a wide spread influence his example inaugurated. Let the teachers of our State take this matter in hand at once, and in ten years, may we not, how vastly improved will be the condition of our young wives and husbands. Sewing Machines are now an indispensable article in every well regulated household—along side the reaper, the telegraph, and all the advantages of steam, they take their hand as conservators of public welfare. Let the schools teach their use.—*New York Independent.*

In this connection we cannot but refer our readers to the advertisement of Messrs Cook, Stone & Co., Chicago, who are the South-Western Agents for the *Lady Walker & Co. Machines*, which makes the *stitch*, *stitch* on both sides, the best machine, as we believe, there is in use. [