MARSHALL COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 5.—NO. 21.] PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1861. [WHOLE NO. 229.

The Republican.

OFFICE,
MICHIGAN ST., between ADAMS AND JEFFERSON.

I. MATTINGLY & SON,
EDITORS, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms of Subscription.

If paid in advance.....$1,50
If paid after six months.....2,00
At the end of the year.....2,50

☞No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

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One square of 220 ems or less, three weeks, or less, $1,00, each additional insertion 25 cents. Larger advertisements in proportion. Less than half a square to be charged as half square, over half a square to be charged as a whole square.

	3 m's.	6 m's.	9 m's.	12 m's.
One square,	$ 3,00	$ 5,50	$ 8,50	$ 8,00
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Three-fourths column,	20,00	28,00	31,00	38,00
One column,	25,00	37,00	44,50	50,00

An addition of twenty-five per cent will be made on the above rates for Special Notices.

Agents in other towns and cities will be allowed twenty-five per cent commission, but no advertisement, of any kind, will be inserted at less than regular rates.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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. [feb16 n15y1

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

JAMES O. PARKS,
Attorney at Law,
Land and Collection Agent,
BOURBON, MARSHALL CO., IND.
sept 15, 1859 tfy1

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. [may19 n28y1

W. CORBIN.....J. G. OSBORNE.
CORBIN & OSBORNE,
Attorneys at Law.
OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING.
PLYMOUTH,.....INDIANA.
apr17—y1

DR. B. A. GROVER, having located at RALSTON'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, "
Tho'. 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 19, 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 soon accommodated, with, or without a driver.
Having surveyed in this county, he is well acquainted with all the Lands, Routes, Distances, &c., &c.
jan31y1 J. M. KLINGER, Proprietor.

Howe's Standard Scales.
FOR SALE BY
THOS. S. DICKERSON
The 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,
56 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 graduate, with TWENTY YEARS' extensive practice in the treatment of diseases of the EYE AND EAR, feels fully qualified to give relief or effect a cure in any case within the province of human skill.
☞Dr. C. may be consulted at his office, on Clark st., opposite the Sherman House, Chicago, for a few days only.
Dr. C.'s Treatise on the Eye and Ear, 64 pp., containing testimonials, Description of Diseases, Cases, and other important matter, illustrated with Cuts, to be sent gratis, by sending five Cents to pay postage. Address, Dr. F. CADWELL, 85 Randolph St., corner Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. [Oct. 4, 1860.—1y.

LAND FOR SALE, (Wild or Improved) on long and in quantities to suit purchasers. Dwelling Houses and Rooms to Rent.
Apply to CORBIN & OSBORNE,
dec13—y1 Plymouth, Ind.

THE REPUBLICAN.

For the Republican.

BUCKS CORNERS, Ind., March 18, '61.

MR. MATTINGLY,—Dear Sir: Seeing that Mr. Taylor has been writing a description of this country in its primitive state, and the first improvements, I am prompted to send you a poem descriptive of my childhood days. Having lived in this county for twenty-three years, being but eighteen months old when I came with my father, my recollections are all here. If the poem is entitled to sufficient merit to be worth a place in your columns, you are at liberty to use it:

MY CHILDHOOD'S HOURS.

You'd scarce believe should I describe
My childhood's happy hours,
Far from the bustle of the world,
In backwood's lonely bowers.

My father moved to the country new
When I was but a child,
To try the strife of a frontier life,
And the scenes of the forest wild.

The tall trees then surrounded close
Our little house of logs,
And all we found, in the country round,
Were forests, swamps and logs.

All the white folks we then knew,
Lived many miles away,
But the Indian came, in search of game,
By us most every day.

The playmates then I often had
Were little red skin boys,
And many a day, in merry play,
We shared our childish joys.

Though children then we did not fear,
When red men, large and stout,
Would come around our little ground,
Our parents not about;

For we were taught that we should live,
And act a Christian's part,
And the source of love, from God above,
Would melt the Indian's heart.

Wild beasts in plenty roamed the woods,
The Wildcat, Lynx and Bear;
The Wolf's fierce howl, the hooting Owl,
Were heard in the forest near.

We lived on food the plainest kind,
Corn bread we'd always plenty,
With venison fried and wild fruits dried
Our living was not scanty.

The rude wigwam, with roof of bark,
And Indian village too,
And hunting ground, then all around,
Were most we saw or knew.

The sturdy forest of staunch old oaks,
Their rivals of other kinds,
Stood towering high, up towards the sky,
And yielded not for winds.

The briars and nettles grew so tall
They'd hide a man from sight,
The underwood, so thick it stood,
'T would scarce admit the light.

But times since then have sadly changed,
And things are different now,
The jungle thick, it vanished quick,
The ground has felt the plow.

Our master fate declared his power,
To change the forms of yore,
The red man's haunt, his low rude shant,
Are seen round here no more.

The settlers came in one by one,
The Indian traveled west,
And left the land here to our hand,
That we might all be blest.

Where once there grew the tangled shade,
Scarce pierced by sunny rays,
Fhere fields all green may now be seen,
Where flocks and herds may graze.

The forest falls by sturdy stroke,
The woodman will not spare,
And dwellings rise from its supplies,
All o'er our country fair.

The dusky Wolf that howled so fierce,
He finds no refuge here,
The gentle lamb, or his master man,
Has driven him off through fear.

Where are they now, those red skin boys,
That then my childhood knew?
In far off lands—but death's cold hands,
Has left their number few.

SYLVANUS.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

From the Ashtabula Sentinel.

The Fugitive at Cleveland.

Her ancestors had been kidnapped in Africa. For generations they had been held as slaves in Virginia, had been scourged, degraded, brutalized. She had herself caught some glimpses of Christianity. She saw that her life, her liberty, and that which was dearer than both, were held at the disposal of a brutal master. She had heard of Cleaveland as the citadel of freedom; she had been told that a Christian community resided there. She fled to it. She was a stranger demanding the protection of a Christian people. But she was pursued by her despotic claimant. He asserted his right to dispose of her life, her liberty, her virtue.* In open day, in the midst of civilized people, she was seized; the cold iron was placed upon her limbs, and she was hurried to a fate far worse than death. Persons of her own coraplexion were told that they must not interfere to save this helpless, this friendless woman. In Africa, they would have done it; but in Cleaveland, barbarism was protected by their public men. Indeed, some of them united in the perpetration of this revolting crime.

I bring no railing accusation against them. I feel this blow at the honor of our beautiful city, at the honor of our Western Reserve, at the honor of our State, at the honor of our people, too deeply. I write in sorrow, and not in anger. But they represented themselves as acting in obedience to Law. I deny it emphatically. The Fugitive Slave Act *is not law* according to the definition of that term given by any approved writer for the last century. "Law" says Blackstone, 'is a rule of action prescribed by the supreme power of a State, commanding that which is right, and prohibiting that which is wrong." The Fugitive Act commands that which *is wrong, and prohibits* that which is right. It is the reverse of law, the antagonism of law. It was never prescribed by the people who are the supreme power in this nation. They never delegated to members of Congress authority to murder, or enslave any human being; they held no such authority themselves, and could not have delegated it to slaveholders and doughfaces. It is insulting to the intelligence of our people to call that act "Law." No, let the truth be spoken; the capture of Lucy was as unauthorized, as unmitigated a piracy as was the capture of her ancestors in Africa. But some of those men were Republicans. They had said to the world, that Lucy held her right to life and liberty from the Creator.—That our government was instituted to secure the enjoyment of these rights. Under the Constitution they had sworn she should not be deprived of them, except on conviction of crime. Added to these, were all the human sympathies, and all the moral considerations appreciable by mortals urging them to protect this friendless female stranger. Why did they not do it? *They dared not do it.* They bowed meekly submissive, to the most arrant despotism that ever crushed the souls of men. It was the despotism of slavery.—Buchanan surrenders up our Forts and Arsenals at the bidding of the slave power. But the principle men of Cleaveland surrender up helpless females to moral death, at the bidding of this same slave power.—History will record the mournful story of Lucy; but when future generations shall look back upon the present day, and find that *obedience to the most revolting despotism* was held forth as a virtue, here on this Western Reserve in this afternoon of the nineteenth century; that in a land of bibles and of churches, a land boasting of its christianity, the people quietly looked upon the most repulsive barbarism without raising a hand to prevent it, they will wonder, but will be unable to account for such moral phenomenon.

When our people were seized and enslaved under Algerine enactments, we, as a nation, with unanimous voice pronounced the enslavers "pirates," unworthy of human association, and we butchered them without mercy. If those Algerines deserved death, Goshorn and the captors of Lucy have no claims to life, and every man who advised or consented, or assisted to consign her to chains and bondage, is accessory to the crime.

Now are we to be told that the people cannot judge of these questions. There is not a mechanic, black or white, in the city of Cleaveland, who will admit that Congress can confer on any man authority to murder or enslave an innocent fellow being. That they can impose upon any person an obligation to submit to be murdered or enslaved. Even the heathen barbarism on board the slave ship Amistad acknowledged this universal consciousness. They asserted their right to liberty, and slew those who attempted to hold them in bondage. They struck down men who were far more innocent than was Goshorn and his assistants in crime. But the Supreme Court of the United States held them guiltless and the Christian world approved the act. They surely manifested a superior civilization, a higher Christianity on this point than did those principal men of Cleveland. The slaves on board the Creole understood their natural rights; they slew those who attempted to make merchandise of their souls and bodies, I, acting as the Representative of this Congressional District, publicly vindicated this act of the slaves. The British ministry vindicated it; the people of our district, indeed the people of the United States approved of the action of those slaves. And the people of Cuyahoga county for ten years; sustained me in the position I had assumed on that subject.

I am laying down no new doctrine. For a century it has been held by Christian Publicists, that the right of every human being to life and liberty, lies behind and above human governments, guaranteed by the will of the Most High, that to violate this will of God by murdering or enslaving men, constitutes the highest of human offences, whether it be done by murderers, pirates of despots. This will of God, this natural law, cannot be changed or modified by human legislation. It constitutes the basis, the essential element in our government. It constitutes the life giving principle of the Republican organization. To surrender it, would be to surrender the Republican party, to surrender the government, to surrender our liberties.

The doctrine of submission preached by our friends at Cleveland, when, carried out, would surrender their own daughters to Southern prostitution, and themselves to interminable bondage. Nor can Marshal Johnson be in any degree excused, because he is an officer. He knows that Lucy's right to liberty was held directly from the Creator. That neither murderers, pirates, nor members of Congress had authority to disrobe her of this prerogative. He knew that the process issued by Bushnel White, commanding him to violate the liberty of Lucy, was void, was a mockery conferring on him no authority whatever, imposing upon her no obligation to submit to be enslaved. Yet its only effect was to involve White in the Crime, to render him a party in the guilt. There is but one qualification to which these remarks is subject. The turpitude of White, Johnson and Goshorn, and those principal men of Cleveland, who advised, or consented to the enslavement of Lucy, is measured by their intelligence.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have been informed that those persons who met at Lima are to be indicted, and punished for conspiring to secure Lucy in the enjoyment of her liberty. Such a prosecution will be consistent. If the fugitive act be "law," all who conspire in favor of freedom must be offenders. And inasmuch as Hancock, Adams, Jefferson and their associates who favored the great conspiracy of 1776, are now beyond the jurisdiction of Judge Wilson's court, it might be well to embrace the Chicago Convention and the Republican party in one general indictment. The submissionists and compromisers will of course be glad to act as prosecuting witnessess. I presume Judge Wade, Judge Ranney, and all those public men who have declared they would liberate any person captured under the fugitive act, will at once plead guilty. Judge Sutliff and Judge Brinkerhoff, having dared officially to proclaim the fugitive act void; should be most severely punished.

But what can be said to mitigate the punishment of Tom Corwin, Senator Monroe, and other conspirators who composed the Republican State Convention of 1859, and before the country declared this fugitive act "destructive to the rights of the States, to liberties of the people, and *abhorrent to the sense of the civilized world.*' I tremble for these flagrant offenders.—But I trust that the punishment of the people of our State, who voted to sustain the views of the convention, who elected Brinkerhoff because he held these doctrines will receive mercy at the hands of the slave-catchers.

*Some twelve years since, a young slave woman in Virginia was set upon by a white ruffian who attempted to violate her person. She possessed strong physical powers, and in defending herself, she struck such a blow as to lay him dead at her feet. For doing this she was convicted and sentenced to be hung. Members of the Methodist Church to which she belonged, interceded with the Executive, who agreed to pardon her on condition that she would leave the United States. Her friends agreed that she should do so, and applied to the editor for letters addressed to the friends of liberty in Ohio asking their hospitality towards this victim to the barbarism of Virginia to which Lucy was consigned up east of Cleveland. The letters were given, and this woman is now an exile, for defending her virtue under Virginia laws.

From the Indiana Journal.

Bills Introduced in the House of Representatives at the Session of the General Assembly of 1861.

Whole number	349
Reported to the Senate	87
Laid on the table	117
On second Reading	15
Engrossed and on file	48
Indefinitely postponed	52
In the hands of committees	30
	349

House Bills Passed by the General Assembly of Indiana at the Session of 1861.

Whole number	57
Of which were approved	55
Vetoed by the Governor	1
Passed but not approved	1

The following is a list of said Bills, with their titles, and the date of their approval by the Governor:

Introduced by Mr. Branham—

House Bill No. 1. Bill defining certain felonies and misdemeanors and prescribing punishment therefor, and providing for certain evidence on the part of the State.

Approved February 22, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Cameron—

No. 2. Bill to amend the 16th section of an act entitled "An act to fix the times of holding Common Pleas Courts in the several counties of this State, the duration of the terms thereof, and making all processes from the present Common Pleas Court returnable to such terms, and declaring when this act shall take effect, and repealing laws inconsistent therewith; approved March 5, 1859"—so as to provide for the holding of said Common Pleas Courts in the county of Newton.

Approved March 4, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Nebeker—

No. 3. A bill proving for the allowance and compensation of Clerks of the Circuit and Common Pleas Courts and Sheriffs for extra services, and to repeal all laws in conflict therewith.

Approved March 11, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Kendrick—

No. 4. A bill authorizing County Librarians to loan certain funds and regulating the same.

Approved March 11, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Hopkins—

No. 5. A bill to amend section 2 of an act entitled "An act concerning the organization of voluntary associations, and repealing former laws in referance thereto; approved February 12, 1855."

Approved March 9, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Nebeker—

No. 6. A bill to authorize the formation of new counties, and to change county bonadaries, and to repeal all laws inconsistent therewith.

Approved March 1, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Holcomb—

No. 7. A bill to authorize the Gibson county Circuit Court to hear testimony and make a decree in reference to the erection and sele of the county seminary of said county.

Approved March 8, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. McLean—

No. 8. A bill to amend the first section of an act entitled "An act to provide for the management and disposal of the estates of persons who have absented themselves from their usual place of residence and gone to parts unknown;" approved March 5, 1859.

Approved March 9, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Holcomb—

No. 9. A bill to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to fix the time of holding the Common Pleas Courts in the several counties of this State, the duration of the terms thereof, and making all process from the present Common Pleas Courts returnable to such terms, and declaring when this act shall take effect, and repealing all laws inconsistent therewith;" approved March 5, 1859.

Introduced by Mr. Veatch—

No. 10. A bill to authorize the Bank of the State of Indiana to lay off and establish five additional Bank districts, and to locate and establish Branches therein.

Approved March 9, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Brucker—

No. 11. A bill authorizing aliens to hold lands in the State of Indiana by purchase or otherwise.

Approved March 9, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Hendricks—

No. 12. A bill to amend the sixth section of an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the St. Joseph Iron Company, and to repeal the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth sections thereof," approved January 22, 1835.

Approved March 9, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Hopkins—

No. 13. A bill to quiet the title of a piece of ground in Vanderburgh county known as the east half of out-lot No. 5, according to the plan of out-lots laid out by Robert M. Evans, on part of the northwest quarter of section No. 29, in township 6, south of range 10 west.

Approved March 9, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Orr—

No. 14. A bill regulating interest on money, and to repeal an act, entitled an "Act concerning interest on money," approved May 27, 1852; and all other laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act.

Approved March 7, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Moss—

No. 15. A bill to amend sections eight and ten of an act providing for the election and qualification of Justices of the Peace, and defining their jurisdiction, powers and duties in civil cases, approved June 9, 1852.

Approved March 11, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Knowlton—

No. 16. A bill to amend an act approved January 27, 1847, entitled an "Act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Eel River Seminary Society," approved January 7, 1829, and for other purposes; to amend the section of said act; to repeal the third, fifth and eighth sections; to clothe said society with additional powers; to provide for the increase of stockholders; the election of five trustees as sole managers of the affairs of said society, and their terms of office, and the effect of a failure to erect; and to confiarm the act of the Board of Commissioners of Cass county in releasing to the stockholders of said Society all the interest of said county in the Society's property and revenues, and releasing all claims of the State thereto, and releasing the Corporation from the operation of the act requiring the sale of county Seminaries, and legalizing the proceedings of said Corporation.

Approved March 11, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Black—

No. 17. A bill authorizing Township Trustees to assign certificates of purchase, of Saline Lands, which were purchased with School Funds by the inhabitants of School Districts, in congressional townships, for school house sites.

Approved March 9, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Williams—

No. 18. A bill to provide for the erection of any bridge across a stream forming a boundary line between two counties, and to repeal section seven of an act, approved March 3, 1853, entitled an "Act to provide for the Erection and Repair of Bridges," and to repeal an act, entitled an "Act to provide for the Erection and Repair of Bridges," approved May 12th, 1852.

Approved March 8, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Branham—

No. 19. A bill to provide for the deficiency in the Treasury by a loan of seventy-five thousand dollar from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and for the security and repayment of the same.

Approved February 21, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Woodhull—

No. 20. A bill to amend the thirteenth section of an act, entitled "An act defining misdemeanors and prescribing the punishment therefor."

Approved March 9, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Burgess—

No. 22. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act supplemental to an act entitled 'An act to exempt property from sale in certain cases, approved Feb. 17, 1852;' approved March 5, 1859;" and to provide for the making out of a schedule by the wife in the absence of the execution defendant.

Approved March 9, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Moody—

No. 23. A bill concerning the State, County, Township and Road Tax of the counties of Jasper and Newton.

Approved Feb. 21, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Allen—

A bill in relation to witnesses, and to amend section 238 of article thirteen of the act entitled an act to revise, simplify and abridge the rules, practice, pleadings and forms in civil cases in the Courts of this State, to abolish distinct forms of action at law, and to provide for the administration of Justice in a uniform mode of pleading and practice, without distinction between law and equity; approved June 18, 1852.

Passed March 8, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Edson—

No. 25. A bill to amend section six of an act entitled "An act to provide for the valuation and assessment of the real and personal property and the collection of taxes in the State of Indiana, for the election of township assessors, and prescribing the duties of assessors, appraisers of real property, county treasurers and auditors, and of the Treasurer and Auditor of State, approved June 21, 1852," so as to exempt from taxation the personal property of widows where the same does not exceed $300 in value.

Approved March 11, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Jenkinson—

No. 26. A bill to enlarge the legal capacity of married women whose husbands are insane, and to enable them to contract as if they were unmarried.

Approved March 11, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Sherman—

A bill to authorize the President of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners to make deeds and satisfy mortgages in certain cases therein named.

Approved March 4, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Collins of H. and W.—

A bill to amend section nineteen of an act entitled "An act to fix the times of holding Common Pleas Courts in the several counties of this State, the duration of the terms thereof, and making all process from the present Common Pleas Courts returnable to such terms, &c., approved March 5, 1859."

Approved Feb. 16, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Underwood—

No. 29. A bill fixing the time for holding the Circuit Court in the 13th Judicial Circuit, regulating the length of the terms thereof, and repealing all laws inconsistent therewith.

Approved March 11, 1861.

By the Judiciary Committee—

No. 30. A bill declaring it to be a misdemeanor to leave open gates, let down fences or destroy cattle guards along the line of railroads, and providing a penalty therefor.

Passed, and vetoed by the Governor.

By the Committee on Public Expenditures—

No. 31. A bill to amend the 11th section of an act entitled "An act to provide a Treasury system for the State of Indiana, for the manner of receiving, holding and disbursing the public moneys of the State, and for the safe-keeping af public moneys, approved March 1st, 1859."

Approved March 6, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Roberts—

A bill concerning promissory notes, bills of exchange, bonds or other instruments of writing, signed by any person who, to pay money, or acknowledes momey to be due, or for the delivery of any specific article, or to convey property, or to perform any stipulation therein mentioned, and repealing all laws coming in conflict therewith.

Approved March 11, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Frasier—

No. 33. A bill supplemental to an act entitled an act supplimental to an act entitled an act to provide for the relocation of county seats, and for the erection of public buildings in case of such relocation, approved March 2, 1855, so as to provide for the relocation of county seats and for the erection and preparation of county buildings, in the counties where two-thirds of the legal voters have petitioned, designating a site and a house to be used as a Court House, and when a deed has been executed, to provide also for the transfer of any equitable title for the termination of actions growing out of such relocation, and for the transfer of the former county property, approved December 28, 1850, so as to provide for the relocation of county seats in counties where no Court House has been erected, which have been formed out of the territory of another county, and for the transfer of the county offices, books, &c.

Approved March 7, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Anderson—

No. 34. A bill to license dogs, and providing for the payment of damages sustained in the maiming or killing of sheep by dogs.

Approved March 11, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Hendricks—

No. 35. A bill entitled an act to provide for numbering the several districts of the court of common pleas of the State of Indiana.

Approved March 9, 1861.

Introduced by the Judiciary Committee—

No. 36. A bill to authorize the board of commissioners to purchase toll bridges or any private interest therein.

Approved March 9, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Wells—

No. 37. A bill to provide for the organization of companies to build dams across any stream to afford slackwater navigation.

Approved March 11, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Branham—

No. 38. A bill to provide for the expenses of the present session of the Legislature.

Approved February 22, 1861.

Introduced by the Committee on Agriculture—

No. 39. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing county agricultural societies to purchase and hold real estate," approved Feb. 19, 1855; and to authorize such societes to issue capital stock.

Approved March 11, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Prosser—

No. 40. A bill fixing the time of holding the circuit court in the first judicial circuit, and repealing all laws in conflict therewith.

Approved March 7, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Jones of Tippecanoe—

No. 41. A bill to amend section one of an act entitled "An act fixing the time of holding the circuit courts in the 12th judicial circuit, regulating the terms thereof, and repealing all laws inconsistent therewith, approved March 2, 1859.

Approved March 11, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Branham—

No. 42. A bill to provide for the payment of interest on the State debt, due January 1, 1861.

Approved March 8, 1861.

Introduced by the Committee on Rights and Privileges—

No. 43. A bill to provide for the necessary judicial proceedings to procure the removal of the feeder dam erected across the Calumet river in the State of Illinois, and the payment of the expenses of such proceedings.

Approved March 9, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Stotsenberg—

No. 44. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to repeal all general laws now in force for the incorporation of cities, and to provide for the incorporation of cities, prescribe their powers and rights and the manner in which they shall exercise the same, and to regulate such other matters as properly pertain thereto," approved March 9, 1857.

Approved March 11, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Hurd—

No. 45. A bill to amend section fifteen of an act entitled "An act to fix the times of holding the common pleas courts in the several counties of the State, the duration of the terms thereof, and making all process from the present common pleas courts returnable to such terms and declaring when this act shall take effect and repealing all laws inconsistent therewith," approved March 5, 1859.

Approved March 9, 1861.

Introduced by Committee on Judiciary—

No. 46. A bill regulating the assessment and collection of taxes on the capital stock of the Bank of the State of Indiana, and the Stock Banks of the State of Indiana.

Approved March 9, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Heffren—

No. 47. A bill to repeal all laws now in force establishing the times of holding Circuit Courts in the second Judicial Circuit, to fix the time of said Courts, requiring all persons to take notice thereof, providing for the return of process, and declaring when this act shall take effect.

Approved March 11, 1861.

Introduced by Committee of Ways and Means—

No. 48. A bill to raise a revenue for State purposes for the year 1861 and 1862.

Approved March 9, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Allen—

No. 49. A bill to revise an act entitled an act to legalize the doings and proceedings of the Alton, Mount Carmel and New Albany Railroad Company, and for other purposes, approved February 4, 1851, extending the time for the commencement and completion of said railroad, changing the name thereof, with some general provisions in regard to the corporate powers thereof, and declaring an emergency for the immediate taking effect of this act. Approved March 9, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Gresham—

No. 50. A bill to amend the 4th section of an act entitled an act to fix the times of holding the Common Pleas Courts in the several counties of this State, the duration of the terms thereof, and making all process returnable to such terms and declaring when this act shall take effect, and repealing all laws inconsistent therewith approved March 5, 1859, and providing for the return of process to the terms fixed in this act, and declaring when this shall take effect.

Approved March 11, 1861.

Introduced by Committee of Ways and Means—

No. 51. A bill making general appropriations for the years 1861 and 1862.

Approved march 11, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Grover—

No. 52. A bill to amend section 1st of an act entitled an act to amend the 103d section of an act entitled an act to provide for the valuation and assessment of the real and personal property, and the collection of taxes in the State of Indiana, for the election of township assessors, and prescribing the duties of assessors, appraisers of real property, county treasurers and auditors, and of the Treasurer and Auditor of State, approved March 5th, 1859.

Approved March 11, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Grover—

No. 53. A bill to amend section 124 of an act entitled an act to provide for the valuation and assessment of real and personal property, and the collection of taxes in the State of Indiana, for the election of township assessors, and prescribing the duties of assessors appraisers of real property, county treasurers and auditors, and Treasurer and Auditor of State, approved June 21, 1852.

Approved March 11, 1861.

Introduced by Committee of Ways and Means—

No. 54. A bill in relation to applying certain funds therein named to the payment of the public debt, and raising a revenue for the support of common schools, and to repeal all laws in conflict therewith.

Approved March 9, 1861.

Introduced by Committee of Ways and Means—

No 55. A bill making specific appropriations for the year 1861.

Approved March 11, 1861.

Introduced by Mr. Jones, of Vermillion—

No. 57. A bill supplemental to an act entitled an act to provide for the government and discipline of the State Prison, and to repeal an act to provide for the government and discipline of the State Prison, approved March 3, 1858, and all other laws or parts of laws inconsistent therewith, approved Febauary 5, 1857, providing that the directors of said Prison may work the convicts outside of said Prison under certain restrictions, and providing punishment for any interference with the officers or convicts of said Prison while so employed, and providing for the purchase of ground for graveyard, for the enlargement of the female department of the Prison, for the transfer of the insane convicts to the Hospital for the Insane, and authorizing said directors to adjust and settle all matters in controversy with the contractors in said Prison, to make new contract with said contractors, and repealing section 11 of an act entitled an act to provide for the government and discipline of the State Prison, and to repealan act entitled an act to provide for the government and discipline of the State Prison; approved March 3, 1855, and all other laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith, approved February 5, 1857.

Approved March 11, 1861.

House Joint Resolutions.

Introduced by Mr. Holcomb—

No. 13. Joint Resolution on the present state of the country.

Introduced by Mr. Heffren—

No. 9. Joint Resolution on Postage and Mileage of members of the General Assembly.

Introduced by Mr. Stotsenberg—

No. 7. Joint Resolution for procuring pensions for the soldiers of the war of 1812.

Introduced by Mr. Polk—

No. 22. Joint Resolution on amending the Constitution of the State of Indiana.

Introduced by Mr. Moody—

No. 23. Joint Resolution directing the Auditor and Secretary of State to distribute Statutes, Laws, Reports, and other public documents to the county of Newton and other newly organized counties.

No. 29. Joint Resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint Commissioners to meet those sent by other States, in Convention, to consider the present state of the Union.

No. 8. Joint Resolution granting to settlers on public lands 160 acres of land.

Introduced by Mr. Branham—

No. 31. A Joint Resolution to provide for the appointment of a Commission to investigate and report on the fiscal affairs of the State.

Introduced by Mr. Sherman—

No. 3. Joint Resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to endeavor to procure an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor at Michigan City.

Introduced by Mr. Fisher—

No. 34. Joint Resolution in relation to the publication of reports of the State Board of Agriculture.

No. 35. Joint Resolution directing and requiring the Attorney General to bring suit, upon the official bonds or otherwise, against the State officers, and the late State officers for the fees and perquisites by them collected and not paid into the State Treasury as required by law.

The best way to disperse a mob is to begin giving them good advice.

Wiggins says he cannot support his wife, for she is *insupportable*.