

to litigants in civil cases. This was, to some extent, relieved in the four most populous counties in the State, by the establishment of a civil circuit court in each of these counties. Even with this relief, however, in Marion county the civil dockets of the courts are so crowded with business that the delay necessarily occasioned in the trial of causes is very injurious to public and private interests. Under the legislation for the establishment of Criminal Circuit Courts, said courts can only visit in counties having at least seven thousand voters. There are counties in this State not having this number of voters, in which there is a pressing necessity that the Circuit Courts should be relieved of criminal cases in order to enable them to transact the business. It has been a question with the legal profession whether the Civil Circuit Courts now existing, are Circuit Courts such as the Constitution requires to be established in each county, or inferior Courts, such as the Legislature provides.

AGRICULTURE.

The report of the State Board of Agriculture, for the years 1867 and 1868, will be laid before you. It is believed that this Board is doing much to promote the agricultural interests of the State, upon which all other interests so largely depend. At present there is no means of collecting and disseminating statistical information as to the agricultural, manufacturing and mechanical products of the State. If we desire to compete with other States in attracting capital and inviting immigration, some means must be used to make known what we have already accomplished, and the vast resources of our State which still remain to be developed.

A statistical department might be connected with the State Board of Agriculture or with the office of the Secretary of State, and it is believed that the small outlay which this would occasion would soon be repaid by the increase of population and capital which would ensue. Our large coal and iron interests are almost unknown beyond the borders of the State, and even our own people have no adequate idea of the extent of these interests. No State has greater opportunities and capabilities than our own for multiplying and diversifying her industrial productions.

If we shall do our duty in advertising our resources so as to attract manufacturing capital to our borders, we will soon have a home market for our agricultural products, instead of being compelled to pay high rates of transportation to carry them to distant markets. As a means to this end, a thorough and scientific geological survey of the State would seem to be a necessity.

EDUCATION.

The Common School system of the State is gradually but steadily improving and becoming more thorough and efficient in the great work of educating our children and youth. The increased and increasing pride which the educators of the State manifest in the noble profession to which they have devoted themselves is worthy of the highest commendation.

EDUCATION OF COLORED CHILDREN.

It is time that the illiberal policy heretofore pursued toward the colored people of the State in reference to the education of their children, should be abandoned. It will be seen by the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction that, by correspondence with the officials of other States, he has collected information which will enable you to institute a comparison between our legislation and that of our sister States on this subject. This comparison will show that, with the single exception of one other State, Indiana stands alone in her adherence to this wise, just and oppressive policy.

If there was no higher motive to urge us to do justice in this regard, the letter and spirit of our own Constitution would seem to make the path of duty so plain that none need err therein. The Constitution declares that "Knowledge and learning, generally diffused throughout a community, being essential to the preservation of free government, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to encourage, by all suitable means, moral, intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement, and to provide by law for a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge, and equally open to all."

The precise manner in which the colored people shall be secured in their educational rights, is a question of minor importance, and one on which we can derive assistance from the experience of other States, in which the question has arisen and been settled.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

On the 4th day of April, 1867, the land scrip which had been issued by the Secretary of the Interior to this State, under the act of Congress of July 2d, 1862, entitled, "An act donating lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agricultural and the mechanical arts," was disposed of by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Indiana Agricultural College, under the direction of said Board, in pursuance of the requirements of the fifth section of the act of the General Assembly accepting the grant, approved March 6, 1865.

At former sessions of the General Assembly, three distinct plans of executing the trust were discussed. The first of these proposed making the college a branch or department of the State University. The second contemplated the establishment of a separate and independent institution. The third suggested the division of the annual income of the fund equally among the State University and two, three or more of the denominational colleges and universities in the State, upon the condition that each of the institutions so favored should provide one or more professorships devoted to instruction in such branches as the act of Congress requires.

The proposition last named would, to my mind, be so plain a departure from the spirit and intention of the grant, and would, on other grounds, be of such doubtful expediency, that I could not recommend its adoption. Should the General Assembly be of the same opinion, and also be averse to applying to Congress for permission to apply the income to the support of common schools, or to add it to the principal until such time as the State may be prepared to establish the College, the remaining choice would be between establishing a new institution and providing a College in connection with and as a branch of the State University.

CONCLUSION.

Having thus performed what I conceive to be my duty in presenting to you information concerning the condition of the State, and in recommending such measures as would in my opinion be promotive of its welfare, allow me to assure you of my sincere desire cordially to cooperate with you in all your efforts to advance the prosperity of the State and the happiness of its people, and to express the hope that your councils may be harmonious, and that your labors may result in lasting benefits and blessings to your constituents.

CONRAD BAKER.

Indiana American.

C. H. BINGHAM, Editor.

BROOKVILLE

Friday Morning, January 22, 1869.

A Tempest in a Tea-Pot.

During the past week considerable ill-feeling has been manifested among members of the Indiana Legislature and "outsiders," on account of some private correspondence which took place a year ago between Governor Baker and Lieutenant Governor Cumback. The first was represented by Maj. Jonathan W. Gordon and John H. Farquhar Esq., Mr. Purse by Maj. Livingston Howland of Indianapolis, and Lautenschlager by a Mr. Bond of Cincinnati. The judgment of the Court was against Logansport Journal, which has not been an advocate of Mr. Cumback's nomination, upon which the forfeiture was incurred, and against Lautenschlager because of his complicity with the frauds.

The Cumback-Baker Correspondence.

CUMBACK TO BAKER.

[Envelop marked "Private."]

GREENSBURG, IND., January 6, 1868.

GOVERNOR BAKER—DEAR FRIEND: If I had not a thousand things to demand my attention this week, I would come up and see you. I will, therefore, venture to make this suggestion: I think Hendricks will be chosen by the Democrats, and he will certainly (if he intends to inspire a hope of success among his friends) resign his position. The person appointed by you will, other things being equal, stand the best chance to be chosen by our Legislature. If you will assure me of the appointment, I will withdraw from the contest for any position on the State ticket, and take the position of Elector at our State Convention. If this proposition does not meet with your approbation, please return this letter to me. Let me have your reply at an early day. I do most earnestly hope for the unity of the Republican party.

I am, as ever, your friend,
WILL CUMBACK

BAKER'S ANSWER.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 8, 1868.

Hon. Will Cumback, Greensburg, Indiana:

SIR—Your communication of the 6th instant was received, and absence from the city prevented an immediate reply. The proposition is corrupt and indecent, and I feel humiliated that any human being should measure me by so low a standard of common morality as to make it.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
CONRAD BAKER.

CUMBACK'S SECOND LETTER TO BAKER.

GREENSBURG, IND., February 21, 1868.

Governor Baker:

SIR—As we are engaged in a common cause, and in the same ticket, it is of the utmost importance that our relations should be friendly.

If, therefore, you will return the note I wrote you January 6th, and withdraw the reply you made, I will then, if you desire it, make a full explanation of the reasons that induced me to write it, that I will hope may mend the breach between us.

No one, as yet, knows me that there is any feeling of an unpleasant character after us.

I am your obedient servant,
WILL CUMBACK.

BAKER'S ANSWER.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 22, 1868.

Hon. Will Cumback, Greensburg, Indiana:

SIR—Your communication of yesterday is before me. In reply I beg leave to say that the relations of the parties alluded to are not, in my judgment, as to prevent either of them from doing his whole duty to the public in the position assigned him. If the matter proposed to be explained is believed to be susceptible of explanation, the explanation should be made without the conditions suggested. For such a purpose opportunity will be offered if desired. The return of the one paper, and the withdrawal of the other, could not change the facts, but would be pregnant with an implication that the party who really thinks he did no wrong had changed his opinion.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
CONRAD BAKER.

Washburne on Grant and Congress.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, in a speech in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, said, after alluding to the election of General Grant:

"It is time that the representatives of the people were admonished that they are the servants of the people and are paid by the people; that their constituents have confided to them the great trust of guarding their rights and protecting them; and that the benefit of the people whom they represent, and not for their own benefit and the benefit of the lobbyists and the gamblers and speculators who have come to Washington to make a profit, is the true object of these reforms in the public service which are so ingeniously demanded. As President General Grant must have the earnest and hearty support of one other branch of the Government, the Senate, he will be supported by the whole nation."

Colonel Thompson is not regarded as having any chance of success.

Hughes is working with a view to securing his own election, if possible, rather than of Thompson or any other man.

Reorganization of Courts.

As a starting point for economizing, we respectfully invite the serious attention of the Legislature to the reorganization of our Courts. The present system is complex, expensive, and unworthy of our State. The formation of Common Pleas Courts was a great blunder, brought about by bigrolling aspirants for Judgeships, and has demonstrated what its opponents predicted it would prove to be—a useless and expensive appendage.

We notice efforts to reorganize and increase the Circuit Courts, and regret all such movements that do not look to the formation of but one class of our Courts inferior to the Supreme Court in our State. This is the time to revive the single system of Circuit Courts, increasing their number and prescribing their limits, with jurisdiction in all cases above that of Justices of the Peace. By this system we diminish the number of Judges and their Circuits, increase their pay, thereby commanding the best talent of the country, and, in the aggregate, make a handsome saving in expenditure. With a single Circuit system we can in many, if not all, have issue and trial terms, saving thereby heavy expense and endless annoyance to litigants and witnesses.

The subject is one of vital interest to the whole country, and we hope the Press will demand, in behalf of the people, prompt action by the Legislature.

U. S. Senators.

Carl Shurz has been elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Missouri; Alex Ramsey has been re-elected U. S. Senator from Minnesota; Zech Chandler re-elected from Michigan; Charles Sumner re-elected from Massachusetts; Reuben E. Fenton elected from New York; and John Scott elected from Pennsylvania.

The Dare Moity Case.

The case for moiety or informer's share, resulting from the forfeiture of Jonathan M. Dare's Distillery at Harrison, Indiana, amounting to \$4,080, was tried at Indianapolis before Hon. David McDonald, U. S. District Judge, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 5th, 6th and 7th inst., and resulted in the award of the same to the Government. The claimants were three in number—R. H. Swift Esq., Assessor of Internal Revenue, 4th District of Indiana; Mr. A. L. Purse, of Cincinnati, and Philip Lautenschlager, of Harrison. The first was represented by Maj. Jonathan W. Gordon and John H. Farquhar Esq., Mr. Purse by Maj. Livingston Howland of Indianapolis, and Lautenschlager by a Mr. Bond of Cincinnati.

The judgment of the Court was against Logansport Journal, which has not been

an advocate of Mr. Cumback, either by a betrayal of the trust confided to Republican legislators in a corrupt coalition with the Democracy, or by bolting the regular nomination and attempting to defeat the election of Senator.

Resolved, That we urge the honest Republicans of the Legislature, who love the principles, harmony and strength of the party to stand firmly and faithfully by the nomination of Mr. Cumback, and we denounce those who may be intriguing against that nomination, as inimical to our political organization.

Resolved, That whenever and wherever any number of men attempt to form a clique, ring or combination, having for its object the defeat of any man who is clearly the choice of a majority of the people of the party to which he belongs, it is the duty of the people to repudiate all such combinings, barters and disorganizations, and consign them, together with their schemes, tricks and fraudulent practices, to the shades of private life for all coming time.

Resolved, That the editorials in last Saturday's and this day's Indianapolis Journal, entitled the "Duty of Republicans" and "Stand fast in front," meet our entire approbation.

IMPORTANT CARD BY LIEUT. GOV. CUMBACK.

Gov. Baker Charged with Making the First Improper Proposal.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

— INDIANAPOLIS, January 18.

The following card from Lieut. Gov. Will Cumback will appear to-morrow morning:

BATES HOUSE, January 18, 1869.

Editor of the Journal:

"In regard to the much talked of letter of Governor Baker, 1868, to Governor Baker, I beg, in compliance with request of some of my friends, to make the following statement of the facts that induced me to write it:

"Some of the friends of Gov. Baker came to me at different times, whether speaking by authority of the Governor or not, I know not, and made the same proposition which is contained in the following letter of John M. Burson, Esq.:

— BATES HOUSE, January 18, 1869.

— Lieutenant Governor Cumback:

"— DEAR SIR—Your verbal request to

make a statement of the proposition Gov. Baker made to me in regard to the position you should have on the State ticket, and in connection with the Senatorship, I make with pleasure. He said he knew that his service for a single term in the House was such as to give him an excellent standing in his party. During the late canvass he was the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and his exertions for the ticket were probably more continuous and laborious than those of any other politician in the State."

But the most direct and significant expression of the feelings of Republicans was given by a meeting of the constituents of Senator Hughes last Saturday, a report of which we append:

"At a mass meeting of the Republicans of Marion, Boone and Spice Valley townships, Lawrence county, Indiana, held at Mitchell, Monday, January 18, 1869, M. D. Crim was called to the Chair, and John W. Mansington was chosen Secretary.

"The object of the meeting was stated by the Chairman to be to take into consideration the course pursued by the Hon. James Hughes, our State Senator, on the United States Senatorial question, and to give an expression of the Republican views of the townships of Marion, Boone and Spice Valley, who gave him (350) three hundred and fifty majority—the strongest hold of the Republican party of his District—knowing, from the course that he is pursuing, that he is acting in direct opposition to the sentiments of those that elected him.

"On motion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, that we are now, and have been from the commencement of the contest in February, 1868, in favor of the Hon. Will Cumback for United States Senator, and we are pained at the course pursued by the Hon. James Hughes, our State Senator, in his efforts to thwart our wishes, and we demand of him that he again support the nominee of the Republican caucus, and cast his vote for the Hon. Will Cumback for United States Senator."

"Resolved, That we endorse the course of our Representative, the Hon. Moses F. Dunn, in regard to the United States Senatorial question.

"On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Indianapolis Daily Journal and the Mitchell Commercial, and a copy be forwarded to the Hon. James Hughes.

"Resolved, That we endorse the course of our Senator, Hon. Will Cumback, for United States Senator, and that he be supported by the people of Indiana in their efforts to elect him.

"Resolved, That we support the nomination of the Hon. Will Cumback for United States Senator, and that he be supported by the people of Indiana in their efforts to elect him.

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