

Indiana American.

C. H. BINGHAM, Editor.

-BROOKVILLE-

Friday Morning, January 29, 1869.

U. S. Senator.

The election of Hon. D. D. Pratt meets with universal approbation from the Republican party. All recognize his eminent ability, integrity, and adaptation for the position of U. S. Senator. It cannot be said that the Republicans fail to keep up the standard of Senatorship, as Pratt is in all respects Hendricks' equal, and in ability his superior. The friends of Colonel Cumback, however much regretting the failure to secure his election, feel proud that the place is filled by one so able in all respects to reflect honor on the party and State.

We can see no good that will result from a discussion of the "unpleasantness" of the last few weeks in selecting a Senator. It is better to let bygones be bygones, and all unite in harmonious efforts to give lasting peace and prosperity to the country under the new Administration, forgetting our preferences for men while adhering steadfastly to principle and the good of our common country.

Vacancy in the Eighth District.

The election of Mr. Pratt to the United States Senate, creates a vacancy in the Congressional delegation, viz: from the Eighth District, which is composed of the counties of Cass, Miami, Wabash, Howard, Grant, Tipton, Hamilton and Madison. Mr. Pratt's majority in October was 2,287. Among the names mentioned in connection with the vacancy are Hon. James N. Tyner of Miami, Colonel M. S. Robinson and Hon. T. N. Stilwell, of Madison, and Colonel Asbury Steele, of Grant.

Committeemen.

Senator Gifford has been appointed on six different Standing Committees, as follows: On Benevolent Institutions, on Agriculture, on Federal Relations, on County and Township Business, on Legislative Appointment, and on Prisons. It is made his duty to visit the Northern and Southern Prisons, the Hospital for the Insane, the Blind Asylum and Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and report to the Senate.

Representative Cory has been appointed on four Standing Committees, as follows: On Railroads, on Insurance, on Organization of Courts of Justice, and on Prisons. It is also made his duty to visit the Northern and Southern Prisons, and report to the House.

Gen. Grant vs. Inauguration Ball.

The following is the letter from General Grant, requesting the omission of the usual "inauguration ball" on the evening of the 4th of March:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20, 1869.

DEAR SIR:—Understanding that the committee of which you are secretary, meet this evening for the purpose of arranging for the inauguration ball, I venture to drop you a line to say that if any choice is left to me I would be pleased to see it dispensed with. I do not wish to disarrange any plans made by my friends in the matter of ceremonies attending the inauguration, but in this matter it will be agreeable to me if your committee should agree that the ball is unnecessary.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
U. S. Grant, General.
Thomas L. Tallock Esq., Secretary, &c.

The committee postponed the ball in accordance with the above request.

Our New Senator.

Hon. Dan'l D. Pratt, the new Senator elect from Indiana, is a native of New York, and a graduate of Hamilton College, in that State. He first went to Indiana as a teacher, and afterward read law with the late Hon. O. H. Smith, at one time United States Senator. On commencing the practice of law, he settled at Logansport, where he has ever since resided. He is of Whig antecedents, a lawyer of ability, and a radical Republican. He was elected as a member of the Forty-first Congress last October, and has received promotion before actually entering the public service at Washington. The unanimity with which he was supported by the Republican members of the Legislature on Friday, indicates his standing with the party, and gives promise that what threatened to be a serious feud in its ranks will be only a temporary disagreement. Mr. Pratt, of course, was not even suspected of any participation in the ball, or of giving it encouragement. He will worthily represent his late as the colleague of Gov. Morton.

Lieutenant-Governor Cumback
Is barely forty years old, full of energy and pluck, and can bide his time. If we do not misjudge, he had a successful future before him. He will emerge from the late conflict still stronger than before, and wield an important power in the future politics of Indiana.

The following is the response of the Hon. Daniel D. Pratt to a telegram announcing his election as United States Senator to succeed Mr. Hendricks:

LOGANSPORT, IND., January 22, 1869.

Hon. A. H. Conner:

The result you announce overwhelms me with astonishment. Express to my friends the gratitude I feel for the unsolicited and undeserved honor they have conferred on me.

Ballotings for U. S. Senator.

Both Houses of the Indiana Legislature went into Joint Convention at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday of last week, and balloted twice for U. S. Senator without electing. They met again at noon on Thursday, and again balloted twice without electing. Adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M., when three more ballotings were had without a choice. At noon on Friday, Dan'l D. Pratt of Logansport was nominated. We give the several ballotings:

FIRST BALLOT.	
Cumback.....	68
Hendricks.....	63
Thompson.....	5
Fraser.....	3
Orin.....	2
Ellis.....	2
Allen.....	1
Hughes.....	1
Total.....	145

SECOND BALLOT.	
Cumback.....	67
Hendricks.....	63
Thompson.....	5
Fraser.....	0
Orin.....	2
Ellis.....	2
Allen.....	1
Hughes.....	1
Total.....	141

THIRD AND FOURTH BALLOTS.	
Total vote for Cumback.....	128
Total vote for Hendricks.....	127
Total vote for Fraser.....	18
Total.....	273

FIFTH BALLOT.	
For Cumback.....	66
For Hendricks.....	62
For Fraser.....	18
Total.....	146

SIXTH AND SEVENTH BALLOTS.	
For Cumback.....	65
For Hendricks.....	61
For Fraser.....	18
Total.....	144

After both Houses adjourned on Thursday, a caucus of those who supported Lieutenant Governor Cumback was held, but no determination was arrived at. A second caucus was held after night, when Mr. Cumback made a brief speech in which he thanked the gentlemen who had stood by him for their support, and said that he desired the harmony of the Republican party above all things, and in order to secure a cordial co-operation among the members of the Republican party he placed his withdrawal from the Senatorial contest in the hands of his friends for such disposition as they saw fit, which, after some discussion, it was decided to accept. The caucus then adjourned to meet at eight o'clock on Friday morning, when it was decided that Dan'l D. Pratt of Logansport should be the Republican nominee.

EIGHTH BALLOT.	
Necessary to a choice.....	72
Total vote for Hendricks.....	63
Total.....	143

The Senate record of the eighth ballot is as follows:

For Mr. Pratt—Messrs. Andrews, Armstrong, Beardsley, Bellamy, Case, Caven, Chute, Colley, Cravens, Elliott, Fisher, Fossick, Gray, Green, Hadley, Hamilton, Hess, Hooper, Houghton, Hughes, Johnson, Johnson of Spencer, Kinley, Rice, Reynolds, Robinson of Madison, Robinson of Deatur, Scott, Stein, Wolcott and Wood—31.

For Mr. Hendricks—Messrs. Bird, Bradley, Carson, Denbo, Gifford, Hanna, Henderson, Bowk, Huey, Huffman, Humphreys, Lasselle, Lee, Morgan, Sherrod, Smith, Taggart and Turner—18.

Mr. Hughes, when his name was called, said:

Mr. President: In casting my vote I desire to say a word by way of explanation. And in the first place I beg leave to offer my sincere thanks to the Senators and Representatives who on yesterday did me the honor to cast their votes for me for United States Senator. I desire to say that I appreciate the compliment, and under any circumstances where it can be done without the compromise of principle, it will afford me great pleasure to reciprocate. I desire to thank them both collectively or individually I owe a debt of gratitude which I hope to repay. With reference to the distinguished gentleman in nomination by the Republican party, I desire to say that I did not participate in the caucus which presented his name, and I am entirely free to vote the dictates of my own judgment. Circumstances not necessary to be recapitulated, had placed me in a position where I could not cast my vote for the first nominee of the Republican party. In that matter I was constrained by an honorable and honorable being over it is unnecessary to refer to it. In casting my vote for Mr. Pratt, I give him one independent, untrammelled Republican vote, and a vote that is entirely approved by my judgment and my feelings. I believe him eminently qualified to fill the office of Senator with honor to himself and benefit to the State. I cast my vote for Daniel D. Pratt.

The House record of the eighth ballot is as follows:

For Mr. Hendricks—Messrs. Addison, Admire, Barratt, Bates, Bobo, Britton, Calvert, Carnahan, Cave, Coffroth, Cox, Cunningham, Dittmore, Fuller, Hutchings, Hyatt, Johnson of Montgomery, Lawler, Logan, Long, McBride, McDonald, McFadin, McGregor, Miles, Miner, Mock, Montgomery, Neff, Odell, Palmer, Peale, Shoff, Shoemaker, Sleeth, Sunman, Tabbs, Welburn, Wiley, Williams of Knox, Zeno and Zollers—42.

For Mr. Pratt—Messrs. Baker, Barnett, Reeler, Bowen, Breckinridge, Buskirk, Davidson, Davis, Dunn, Fairchild, Field of Lake, Field of Lagrange, Furnas, Gilham, Gordon, Greene, Hall, Hamilton, Higbee, Higgins, Hutson, Johnson of St. Joseph, Jump, Kerchival, Lamborn, Mason, Millekan, Miller, Mitchell, Monroe, Osborne, Overmier, Pierce of Porter, Pierce of Vigo, Ratliff, Ruddell, Sabins, Skidmore, Smith, Stevenson, Stewart of Ohio, Stewart of Rush, Tabor, Underwood, Vardeman, Vater, Wildman, Williams of Hamilton, Williams of St. Joseph, Williams of Union, Wilson and Mr. Speaker—52.

Mr. Senator Johnson, of Montgomery, and Representatives Chapman, Chittenden, Cory, Ghormley, and Johnson of Parke, were absent on leave, and paired. Daniel D. Pratt was declared duly elected Senator.

Congressional.

In the Senate, on Saturday, Mr. Stewart's joint resolution for a Constitutional Amendment relative to suffrage was made the special order for Thursday. A resolution was passed providing for the removal from office of persons in Virginia, Texas and Mississippi who can not take the iron-clad oath. Several reports were made on matters before the Judiciary Committee, but there was no action upon them. Mr. Pomeroy's Pacific Railroad bill was taken up and debated, Mr. Sherman speaking in opposition to it. The death of Mr. Hinds, of Arkansas, was announced, and he was eulogized by his friends.

Mr. Shanks introduced a bill for confirming the title of the Miami Indians to certain lands in Allen and Huntington counties, Indiana. Mr. Boutwell's Constitutional amendment and bill on the suffrage question came up, and Mr. Boutwell made a clear and forcible argument in favor of both measures, in the progress of which he was several times interrupted by Eldridge, Niblack and other Democrats. Mr. Brooks, of New York, gave notice of an amendment, the purport of which is to extend the franchise to women. Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, spoke for two hours against the proposed measures. At the conclusion of the debate the House adjourned.

On Monday, in the Senate, the credentials of Mr. Ramsey, of Minnesota, were presented. Mr. Edmunds reported a modification of the present Tenure-of-Office law. A majority of the Judiciary Committee reported against the admission of Senator Bill, of Georgia. Mr. Trumbull made a minority report in Mr. Hill's favor. Mr. Sherman's currency bill was postponed, and Mr. Pomeroy's Pacific Railroad bill taken up, and debated until adjournment without a vote. Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the late President Lincoln, petitioned the Senate for an annual pension.

Several new bills were presented, and rejected. Mr. Boutwell's suffrage amendment was postponed, and the Denver Pacific Railroad bill taken up. Mr. Logan made a strong speech against it. An effort was made to lay it upon the table, which failed; but it, by a majority of 18, sent to the Committee on Public Lands, which is considered equivalent to defeating it.

Fossil Oil Whisky.

The recent developments of adulterations in liquors have shown the almost universal existence of fossil oil as one of the constituent elements in most of the spirits sold at our bars, even the best of them. We need not say, that it is not a very wholesome article to take into one's stomach. A liquid that is strong enough to dissolve the resins, fats, sulphur, phosphorus, &c., must have an ugly potency in rotting the mucous membranes. We find that it acts on the system as an irritant poison, producing nausea, headache and giddiness.

It is absolutely frightful to think how much of this membrane and tissue destroying poison has been swallowed during the past year in New York, even by those who have tipped at fashionable bars in imaginary security. One reason for the prevalence of the fossil oil whisky and brandy has been told to us by a gentleman who was familiar with the Government seizures of liquors during the years 1867 and 1868. The rectifiers, fearful of confiscation of their stocks, and disposing of them as rapidly as possible, almost universally neglected to expel the fossil oil by the requisite process. Hardly any of the whisky put on the market during these years was properly rectified, owing to their haste to prepare it for market. Rotten and rotting stomachs have been the result, and the wisdom of total abstinence is more than ever justified.

Grant on the English Treaties.

General Grant is reported to be strongly opposed to the pending Alabama claims treaty. The following is said to be his position nearly in his own words:

The treaty is unjust to the United States because it assumes to measure the injury inflicted upon this country by the money value of ships actually destroyed, whereas the chief damage to commerce was because our ships were driven from the seas by angry-rebel pirates. In addition, the sympathy extended by the English government to the South prolonged the war at least a year, and for all the lives lost and money expended for this time England is directly responsible. The treaty proposes to settle all these things by the payment of the paltry value of a comparatively few ships.

Card from John W. Burson.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 20.
To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Notwithstanding the "unqualified denial" of Governor Baker of the truth of the statement contained in my card of the 18th, addressed to Lieutenant Governor Cumback, I hereby reaffirm every statement made therein. It is to me a matter of extreme surprise and regret that the action of Governor Baker in the premises seems to necessitate a reiteration upon my part.

The Logansport Journal, published at the home of Mr. Pratt, thus speaks of his election to the Senate:

Mr. Pratt was not a candidate for the position. His nomination by the Republican caucus was solicited or suggested, neither by himself, nor at his instance. He had been honored by an election to the lower branch in Congress, and was ambitious only to discharge his duties there acceptably to his constituents. He will accept the latter and greater honor, with the determination that no effort on

his part shall be wanting to justify the confidence expressed by the Republicans in the Legislature in his capacity, and his fidelity to the great principles advocated by his party.

Hon. Dan'l D. Pratt.

Senator elect to succeed Tom Hendricks, started in life in Eastern Indiana. He came to Lawrenceburg a penniless adventurer, seeking his fortune in the then Far West, bearing with him letters of introduction and recommendation to our old townsman, C. F. Clarkson Esq., then of Lawrenceburg, now of Iowa. By the assistance of Clarkson and other friends, he secured a school at Lawrenceburg, and there laid the foundation of a career culminating in the highest office in the gift of Indiana. It is doubtless gratifying to Clarkson when advised of the success of his old friend and early companion, in whose triumph we are now all so much interested.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Indiana American.
WASHINGTON, D. C., JAN. 22, 1869.

Mr. Editor:—Your paper is so crowded with good material that I have refrained, for a long time, to add what I feared might be an unsavory dish. Permit me now to say several things very briefly. Washington City is quiet socially, and I presume as quiet politically as our own Indianapolis is just now during the pendency of the Senatorial contest. The feeling here among Indians is that Cumback is being treated unfairly. It is hoped that the day is not far away when a sober and good man will be considered worthy of honors, and that no corrupt combination can deprive him of well earned distinction.

Congress is doing some good work. But few important measures will be adopted during this session, but committees are hard at work in investigations of frauds, and in the consummation of matters of great importance to the country. The voice of the people who are burdened by taxation has reached the ears of many of the public servants, and some heed will be given to the cry. But the people should carefully see that something is done toward retrenchment in public expenditures more than talk.

The appropriation bills that have been reported from Committees vastly reduce the expenditures of former years under the same heads. But outside of these bills Congress habitually appropriates specially, and gives special relief, and makes donations, and favors corrupt combinations to an extent that is appalling. Thus what is saved at the spitot may be sluiced out at the bung-hole. I think there is more care now than formerly in the selection of whiskey rings and Indian rings and railroad corporations and all of this kind will have harder work than heretofore to get their baskets full, even if they get them full.

There are many needless leakages from the Treasury of a local character which will not now be corrected. By local I mean they are here in the Capital.

There are a great many persons who are on the rolls of the Departments and receive pay who never do any work. All these should be stricken off, and Congress should make it a penal offence for any officer to allow it. Yet members of Congress often urge the appointment of some friend—perhaps a lady—to such a position, and thus are parties to the corrupt practice. In the furor for retrenchment this abuse of public funds and common honesty will not be corrected. But in what will be done, let the people rejoice and take courage. It is their work, and they can accomplish it in the end. Hold public servants to a strict account for all their money. Great financial theories will do no good. Schemes for the resumption of specie payment are as plentiful as candidates on convention days. But all will avail nothing unless Congress will shut off the sluiceways of extravagant and corrupt expenditures until the income of the Government will exceed the expenditure. That happy condition will bring a private party out of debt, and no political economist can show why the same will not do the same for the Government.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Jan. 9th, referring to a kindred subject, very truly says: "It is useless to talk about the resumption of specie payments or a reduction of the national burden, until honesty is established, and corrupt lobby rings, with all their aids and abettors, be broken up and driven out of the National capital." This is the shortest and only "financial scheme" to bring us out of our trouble, and this will do it without a penny, save among the plunderers of the public treasury. Congress is able for the work. Is it willing? It is due to all concerned to say that Democrats are not wanting who are willing to enter into the support of any scheme of economy that the Republican majority will adopt.

Gen. Grant has written a letter to the Committee having charge of the inaugural ball stating that he did not desire that such a ball should be given, and advises that it be abandoned. The Senate had already refused its consent for the use of the Capitol for the purpose. These are good indications. The inauguration balls were seasons of debauch and shame that were greatly to be deplored, and Gen. Grant has done honor to himself and has had respect for the character of the nation in declining its shame.

Hoosier Sociable.

A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Presbyter says:

The Hoosiers here have a semi-monthly "Sociable," where they meet, irrespective of party, to look each other in the face and pass a pleasant evening together. It is a new thing, but bids fair to be a great success. Conversations, short speeches, essays and poems serve to pass away the hours. On inquiry at a late meeting, it was found that "carnal-baggers," though many of them had been in Indiana so long as almost to be natives.

This is not strange, considering that the State has been in the Union only fifty-two years. Gen. McKee Dunn and wife, of Madison, and Dr. J. R. Goodwin and wife, of Brookville, were the only couples present who were found to have been born and brought up in that goodly State.

GREENSBURG LETTER.

The Close of the Senatorial Contest—Lieutenant Governor Cumback at Home—He is Serenaded and Makes a Speech—How the People Regard Him

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

GREENSBURG, IND., January 25.

Although a great deal has been said about our Senatorial contest, I take it that a letter from the home of Lieutenant Governor Cumback, who has figured so conspicuously in that connection, indicating the feeling of his neighbors and friends toward him, their opinion of the Baker correspondence, and giving his first public utterances upon the question since the termination of the squabble, will be read with interest. The high esteem in which he is held in this city, where he is best known, was very fairly exhibited Saturday evening last. He returned from Indianapolis Saturday morning, after the close of the contest in which he acted so prominent a part, to spend a few days with his family. It could not have been told from his appearance and manner that he was feeling any disappointment over the (to him) unfortunate result; yet, it could hardly be supposed that he felt none.

It being generally known that he was at home, and our people desiring to give him assurance of their undiminished confidence and regard, repaired to his residence Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, led by Withrow's Brass Band, and tendered him the compliment of a serenade. The people were there by hundreds, and without reference to party; for the Lieutenant Governor's personal friends are not content with his own political party. The Democrats here acknowledge his high standing, his honesty and integrity as a citizen, and really desire his success in the fight for the Senatorship, as between himself and his own political household.

In obedience to the call of the large crowd, he appeared in front of his residence, and after the loud and prolonged cheering which greeted him had subsided, he spoke as follows:

"My Friends and Neighbors—As I have a release from official duty to day, by the adjournment of the Senate until Monday, I came home to spend a few quiet hours with my family, and enjoy the sweet welcome home of those who love me most and best."

I did not anticipate this interruption, pleasant as it is, to my home enjoyment, and was somewhat surprised to find myself in the presence of this immense crowd of old friends. The exhausting excitement of the last few weeks, and this unexpected call, will forbid that I should venture to make a speech. A word of grateful thanks, with a brief statement of the political contest through which I have just passed, must be all that you must ask of me to-night."

"For nearly sixteen years I have lived in your midst, and I feel that none know me so well as you. I have tried to conduct myself as a neighbor and citizen in a way to challenge your confidence and regard; and your presence here to-night in such immense numbers tells me in much stronger terms than words can convey that my conduct has your approbation, and that I have a warm place in your affections. I can find no words to tell you how grateful I am that you have come to-night to convince me of that fact. Let me assure you that in the future, as in the past, it will be my aim to strive to merit your regard and confidence, and to join with you in promoting every cause that tends to promote the happiness of our small, yet growing city."

"If I have the confidence of the whole people of the State I am proud of it, but to know from you that there is no abatement of your regard and confidence makes me prouder and happier still. I thank you for it. And henceforth, when I am assailed by slanderers and backbiters, I will not stop to answer them, but will refer them to you, and will abide by your decision. So you see that my confidence in you goes to the extent of making you the custodians of the dearest thing I have on earth—my reputation. [A voice, "We are with you, and will stand by you."]

"You doubtless expect me to say something, to-night, about the Senatorial contest which closed on yesterday. I will cheerfully comply with what I suppose to be your wishes."

"One week after the Legislature met, the caucus for the nomination of a Senatorial candidate was held. I found, as soon as I arrived at the Capital, that a majority of the managing politicians were against me, but I was gratified to find that the people and a majority of their Representatives were for me. These politicians at once commenced to form combinations and rings to compass my defeat. Not contented with this, they assailed my character as a man, and made use of means to defeat me that would cover them with shame when they come in the presence of a just and honest people."

"After doing all that could be done—all that hellish malignity could invent before the meeting of the caucus—it was found that out of seventy-six votes cast in that body for United States Senator, that I had fifty-one on the first ballot. [Cheers.] That is my answer to their wicked and malignant assault. Enraged and chagrined at this signal rebuke to the wicked and unjust war they had waged upon me, they procured a few men to bolt the caucus nomination, which, added to the few that refused to go into the caucus, made a sufficient number to defeat my election by six votes."

"They did not claim, nor pretend, that the caucus was not a fair expression of the will of the people; but they seemed animated with the spirit that if they could not control the popular wish, they could defeat it."

"After several ballots, finding there was danger that the result in the end would be the election of a Senator for six years, not in accord with the public sentiment by a combination of the bolters and the minority party in the Legislature, I made up my mind to do what you know I have done before—to sacrifice my own interest and ambition to procure harmony and success for my party."

"Another caucus was held, and I told my friends, then whom no man ever had more reason to refer to the neglect of both Houses and become laws, that they should select a candidate on whom we could rally a sufficient number of votes, who was not a bolter nor a sympathizer with them, and whose political faith was sound, and in harmony with our principles and party organization. At my urgent solicitation they complied with my wishes,

and then the Hon. Daniel D. Pratt was nominated, and on yesterday was elected."

"I congratulate you on the selection. He is a gentleman of the first order of talent, of the soundest political faith, and, while we have honored him, I am confident, and can assure you, that he will do honor to the position, and that Indiana will be proud of him, as she is now proud of that noblest of men of all in the Senate—our own great and peerless statesman, Oliver P. Morton. [Cheers.]

"I am glad to say that the contest has ended so well for the State, and if by wrong and injustice I have been prevented from having a place in the United States Senate, I rejoice to-night in the fact that I do have a place in the hearts of those who know me best. [Cheers.] I wish my house was large enough that I might have you all come in and share my hospitality. The only place I have large enough for you all is my own grateful heart, and there, I assure you, you will have a place."

"And now, wishing you, collectively and individually, happiness and prosperity all the days of your lives, and with an earnest 'God bless you, I bid you all good night.' [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Hon. O. P. Gilman, Representative of this county, and General Ira G. Grover, appeared at the call of the crowd, and made short and appropriate speeches, after which the crowd dispersed."

Col. Cumback's withdrawal and personal efforts to unite his friends on the second nominee of the caucus are highly creditable to him, and will give him a still stronger hold upon the masses."

The election of no man, save Cumback, would have given our people hereabout greater satisfaction than that of Daniel D. Pratt. He has been known as a lawyer rather than as a politician; is a man of fine ability, and will make his mark in the Senate."

Where Colonel Cumback is known, his honesty and integrity need no defense. The very most I have heard any of his neighbors say of his letter to Governor Baker is, that it was indiscreet. In the light of Hon. John W. Burson's card, it has not even the appearance of indecency or corruption. With the assurances that came to him from those who came directly from the Governor, he ventured the letter. The recent developments have not diminished the confidence of his old friends and neighbors in his integrity in the Senate. They feel that he has been deeply wronged, and feel it as keenly as he possibly can himself. They will not allow this, however, neither will he, to abate their interest in the success and harmony of the party in the future."

LETTER FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

The Senatorial Controversy Settled—An Explanation or Two—Work Required—A Good Committee—The Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 23.

The temptation to ventilate some of the matters connected with the recent unfortunate Senatorial controversy in this State is overcome by the belief that nothing will be gained by doing so. The people of the State are well informed concerning the merits of the controversy, and have formed correct opinions as to the motives of those who were the leaders of the movement which came so near disrupting the party here, while they know fully as well to whom they are indebted for the happy termination of the quarrel. One or two matters only do I think it necessary now to refer to, in the hope that I shall not have occasion to speak of the controversy again very soon at all."

Now and then I hear an intimation that the position of Mr. Cumback in retaining the office of Lieutenant Governor and presiding over the very body which passed a vote of censure upon him, is a humiliating one, and that his self-respect should lead him to resign. I presume he is satisfied that the people are aware of the motives of the men who brought this matter forward, and of the reputation which some of them have in political life, and that the party which he represents is not in any danger of being disgraced by his retention of the office. He owes his vote of censure to the Democrats who voted in a body against him, thereby affording another example of Satan rebuking sin. A large majority of the Republicans voted against the resolution."

Another matter out of which some capital has sought to be made, was the fact that Mr. Hughes was not given the chairmanship of some committees which are most important, while his ability is so universally acknowledged. It has been charged that this was a small way of venting a spite against him, and was wholly unjustifiable. I happen to know that, even though Mr. Hughes introduced a resolution on the first day of the session to take the appointment of the committees out of the Lieutenant Governor, and sought in every way to injure his prospects for the office he sought, Mr. Cumback had no intention of leaving him from those committees on that account, and it was not until the bolting movement had been inaugurated and Mr. Hughes had openly expressed a determination to defeat him by going outside of the party and obtaining the assistance of the Democrats, that he changed his mind and gave the positions on the committees which had been intended for Mr. Hughes to others of acknowledged ability and faithfulness. Candid Republicans will say that in doing so he acted right, and the party would not have held him guiltless if he had given the leadership to a man who openly avowed a determination to act with the Democrats in order to defeat the express will of the majority of his own party. Mr. Hughes has already gone outside of his argument once or twice to refer to the neglect to appropriate his merits, and give him a position which great ability might make still more dangerous if improperly used."

With these references to matters which I have believed needed some explanation, I leave the unpleasant subject."

Now that this is settled, it is to be hoped that the Legislature will go actively to work and accomplish something. There is enough to be done, if legislators will see it clearly and set together. Thus far, the only bills which have gone through both Houses and become laws, are the General Appropriation bill, for paying the expenses of the Legislature, thereby enabling members and officers to draw their pay, and a bill changing the time for holding the courts in one Circuit. There is work laid out, however, 111 bills having already been introduced into the

House and 93 in the Senate, most of which still require action. Very many of these bills, especially those in the House, are worse than useless, and are not worth the paper they are written on, while others are mischievous, to say the least. Happily, the Senate is blessed with a most excellent Judiciary Committee, of which Mr. Catka is Chairman, and whose members are working and intelligent men. Most of the bills are referred to them when first introduced, and by the next day a large proportion of them are reported back and permanently disposed of by laying them on the table, where they are allowed to remain. This prompt action is having an excellent effect already. The committee do not believe it is their duty to arrange and shape up bills which are so crude as to make them mere skeletons, unless, indeed, they possess unusual merit. This course will not only prevent the introduction of useless or mischievous bills, but will cause Senators to prepare their bills with care before introducing them."

There are whisperings here and there of an intention on the part of the holders of the Wabash & Erie Canal bonds to make an effort to obtain the passage of a bill by this Legislature which will enable them to obtain payment for the full amount of those bonds. The condition of the matter was explained by the Governor in his message, and financial men are generally familiar with the circumstances under which the large debt was compromised, twenty five years ago, by the payment of one-half of it by the State. The balance amounts, by this time, with the interest which has been accumulated, to about eleven millions of dollars, and the principal is being nearly half that sum. The State is under no legal obligations to pay the debt, but it is not pleasant to contemplate what effect a large lobby force, with plenty of money, might have upon the members of the Legislature. Under the circumstances the holders of these bonds could well afford to distribute three or four millions of dollars here this winter, if they could thereby cause the State to assume their payment. The thought that such a thing may be attempted is almost beyond belief, but there is such an intention existing, and if once set on foot, it will be with a power which will cause some flattering, and it will need to be closely watched, for such a sum of money as might be brought to bear upon the convictions of the members of this Legislature would test their honesty and integrity in these times of political corruption to the utmost."

CRONICLE.

Carl Schurz on Suffrage.

In the course of an admirable speech before a joint session of the General Assembly of Missouri, subsequent to his election as Senator, Carl Schurz defined his position in regard to negro suffrage and the disfranchisement of rebels, as follows:

"It is not in consideration of the loyalty of the negro alone that we strive to give the right of suffrage to the colored people. It is our interest no less than theirs; it is the general interest of society which demands that the laboring man, whatever his race or color, should possess the political rights wherewith to defend his freedom, independence and manhood, and that all the rights of citizenship be secured to him which are calculated to raise him to the highest measure of usefulness. Thus we shall only be just to ourselves in being just to them."