

C. H. BINGHAM, Editor.

-BROOKVILLE-

Friday Morning, February 10, 1869.

What the New York Papers Say.

The newspapers of New York of both parties generally commend the speech of Gen. Grant, made on Saturday. The World says his speech is no ordinary exhibition of character. The man who thus quietly holds politicians at bay evinces a resolute self-reliance which is one of the most respectable qualities that can be possessed by a man clothed with great responsibilities. It considers the burden of his speech a virtual demand for the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act. The Tribune says his ideas relative to Cabinet appointments are frank, straight-forward and business-like, and commends his reference to economy and payment of the public debt.

The Constitutional Amendment.

Has gone to a conference committee. There was a good deal of a struggle in the House when the Senate proposition came up, and Mr. Bingham made a strong speech for concurrence, but the body was against him by more than three to one, and upon the Senate was thrown the responsibility of defeating the whole thing or asking a conference. Just what will generally be agreed upon, can not now be said.

The Coming Inauguration.

General Webb, Grand Marshal, is perfecting his arrangements for the inauguration procession on the 4th of March, which promises to be one of the most imposing pageants ever witnessed in this country. Associations desirous of appearing in the procession should report at once to General A. S. Webb, Grand Marshal, or N. P. Chinman, Chairman of the Committee on Procession.

Supreme Court Decision.

The Supreme Court has decided an important case brought up from New York. The opinion of a majority of the Court is that contracts made payable in coin can be specifically enforced and can not be satisfied by legal tender notes. Justices Swayne and Davis concurred as to the general results, but read different opinions. Justice Miller dissented. This decision does not involve the general question of the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act, but affirms the integrity of contracts made prior to that legislation by Congress.

Before and After Martial Law.

It is stated by Col. Barton, Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary to Gov. Clayton, of Arkansas, that during the three months preceding the calling out of the militia, there were received at the Governor's headquarters authentic accounts of very many outrages and of over two hundred different murders, perpetrated with impunity in that State; but during the forty days which have passed since martial law was declared, but one single murder and not a single outrage has been heard of in the State.

Hon. D. D. Pratt.

The Senator elect from Indiana, in a private letter alludes to the errors which have crept into many journals concerning his birthplace, age and size. Several papers stated that he is forty years old and weighs 450 pounds. Mr. Pratt says that he was born in Palermo, Waldo county, Maine, in 1813, and that his father, a physician, moved thence to the State of New York in 1815. The new Senator is six feet four inches high, and weighs 270 pounds.

Mudd Pardoned.

The pardon of Dr. Mudd, one of the conspirators in the assassination of President Lincoln, was signed by the President on Thursday, and sent to the State Department, where it will receive the signature of the Secretary and the seal of the United States, and then be sent to the commanding officer at the Dry Tortugas, where it will arrive about the middle of this week, and Dr. Mudd be liberated.

Whisky in Bond.

The Ways and Means Committee, in its final consideration, decided that it would unanimously oppose all propositions for extending the time for the withdrawal of whisky in bond. This will probably settle the matter so far as this Congress is concerned.

Mr. Morton's Bill.

The Senate Military Committee have reported favorably upon Senator Morton's bill, refunding to States interest and discounts on bonds issued by them for war purposes, and the Senator expects to find time to pass it this session.

Mysterious Embarkations.

Vague reports have reached Charleston of mysterious embarkations at various points on the Georgia and Florida coasts of parties partly composed of Cubans. It is supposed that these movements are connected with the revolution in Cuba.

Petition for Booth's Body.

Application has been made to the President for permission to remove the bodies of Booth, Harold and Atzerodt, from their places in the arsenal grounds, based on the fact that he allowed the removal of Mrs. Surratt.

It will cost \$25 to dance at the inauguration ball.

Grant Officially Informed of His Election—His Speech to the Committee.

The Joint Committee, composed of Senator Morton, Representatives James T. Wilson, of Iowa, and T. L. Pruyn, of New York, appointed by Congress to officially inform General Grant of his election as President of the United States, waited on him last Saturday morning at half past ten o'clock, at his headquarters, and discharged the duty assigned them. The ceremony took place in the General's private office. About two dozen gentlemen were present, among whom were nearly all the members of the General's staff, Representative Robertson, General Logan and one or two personal friends. The whole affair did not occupy more than twenty minutes. After the usual courtesies, Senator Morton, on behalf of the Committee, said:

"General—The Joint Committee appointed by the two Houses of Congress visit you this morning to notify you officially that you have been elected President of the United States for the term of four years, from the 4th of March next. The great majority of your countrymen hail your election with delight, while even those who did not support you at the polls entertain for you the highest confidence and respect. The friends of our country and the friends of liberty throughout the world rejoice at your elevation to the Presidency, and all believe that you will bring to the performance of your duty unalloyed patriotism, inflexible integrity, great powers of intellect and all the high qualities that enable you to achieve such distinguished success in another sphere of duty. They cherish full faith in your ability and virtues, entertain the highest hopes of your success, and that during your Administration the work of reconstruction will be complete and the wounds of civil war healed, and that our country will take a new departure in growth, progress and prosperity."

Senator Morton then handed the official notification to General Grant, of which the following is a copy:

"Be it known that the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, being assembled at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the second Wednesday, being the tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, the undersigned, President of the Senate, in presence of the said Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and count all the votes of the Electors for a President and Vice President, by which it appears that Ulysses S. Grant was duly elected, agreeably to the Constitution, President of the United States, for four years, commencing on the fourth day of March 1869. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Senate, this 10th day of February 1869."

"B. F. WADE,
President pro tem. of the Senate."

General Grant, on receiving this certificate, made the following response, speaking very deliberately and with evident embarrassment:

"I can promise the committee that it will be my endeavor to call around me as assistants such men only as I think will carry out the principles which you have said the country desires to see successful—economy, retrenchment, faithful collections of the revenue, and payment of the public debt. If I should fail in my first choice, I shall not at any time hesitate to make a second, or even a third trial, until the concurrence of the Senate, which has the confirming power. I should just as soon remove one of my own appointees as the appointee of my predecessor. There is one matter that I might possibly speak of here, and that is the selection of a Cabinet. I have always felt that it would be rather indelicate to announce or even consult with the gentlemen whom I thought of inviting to positions in my Cabinet before the official declaration of the result of the election was made, although I presumed that there was no doubt about what the declaration would be. But after consideration I have come to the conclusion that there is not a man in the country who could be invited to a place in the Cabinet without the friends of some other gentleman making an effort to secure the position, not that there would be any objection to the party named, but that there would be others whom they had set their hearts upon having in the place. I can tell that from the great number of requests which come to me in writing and otherwise for this particular person or that one from the different sets and delegations. If announced in advance, efforts would be made to change my determination, and therefore I have come to the conclusion not to announce whom I am going to invite to seats in the Cabinet until I send in their names to the Senate for confirmation. If I say anything to them about it, it will certainly not be more than two or three days previous to sending in their names. I think it well to make a public declaration of this to the committee, so that my intentions may be known."

At the conclusion of Gen. Grant's remarks, Mr. Pruyn stepped forward and said:

"General—In the great principles which you have marked out for the conduct of your Administration, you will have the political support of those with whom I am associated ready to act with you."

Gen. Grant made no response to this beyond his thanks. The committee and most of the gentlemen present then shook hands with him and retired.

They afterward waited upon Mr. Colfax at the Capitol, and were received in the Speaker's room. A similar notification was handed to him by Mr. Wilson, when he handed to the committee his response in writing, as follows:

"Gentlemen, please convey to the two Houses of Congress my acceptance of the office to which I have been elected by the people of the United States, and assure them that I shall endeavor to prove worthy of this mark of confidence by fidelity to principle and duty."

This ended the ceremony.

Several well known Fenians have left Canada for the United States, fearing, it is said, a revelation by Whalen.

John S. Nixon Esq.

The Cincinnati Daily Gazette, of July 19th, has the following in reference to Mr. Nixon:

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.—We understand that the friends of John S. Nixon, Esq., of Covington, Kentucky, will vigorously press him as successor to Mr. Rollins.

Mr. Nixon was an unconditional and pronounced loyalist in Kentucky when that State was wavering between neutrality and the open espousal of the rebel cause, and made large personal and pecuniary sacrifices to hold up the hands of the National Government. He was subsequently appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth or Covington District, then comprising about one-fourth of the area of our sister State, and held this office with manifest advantage to the public until removed by the Acting President, at the instance of General Green Clay Smith, when representing the Covington District in Congress. The General, it will be remembered, became Johnsonized, and was afterward rewarded by being appointed Governor of Montana. So highly did Secretary McCulloch prize Mr. Nixon's ability and fidelity as Collector of Internal Revenue that he vigorously protested against his removal, and prevented it for some time, but he was ultimately turned out through the influence of General Grant.

Our personal knowledge of Mr. Nixon is not intimate, but favorable as far as it goes, and accepting the warm and unqualified commendation of mutual friends of unquestionable integrity, we believe him to be eminently well qualified to direct the Department of Internal Revenue, and that, if appointed to the office now held by Mr. Rollins, he will bring to the discharge of its duties a valuable experience, ability, zeal and incorruptible integrity. Should his friends succeed in securing his appointment, we suspect that "compromising" will not obtain with his consent, and that he will see to it that Collectors, Assessors and Supervisors do their whole duty. As he is an old and esteemed personal friend of General Grant, it is quite probable that the movement of his friends will be crowned with success.

The Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth, of January 22d, has the following good words for Mr. Nixon:

The Cincinnati Gazette, in a late article, states that it is probable that John S. Nixon, Esq., of Covington, Ky., will be the successor of Mr. Rollins as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Should this prove to be true, the government will have the services of an officer of unquestionable ability and strict integrity at the head of the designated department. We regard Mr. Nixon as one of the best executive officers in the nation, and the date of his appointment we should take to be the inauguration of a purpose by General Grant to introduce a wholesome reform in the matter of the revenues. In fact, we heard in person from various officers of the Department at Washington, about the time of Mr. Nixon's removal from the Collectorship of the Sixth District, the expression that he was the best District Collector in the United States.

Mr. Nixon was reared in Union County, Ind., and removed to Covington, Ky., some twenty years ago, where he has been engaged in the practice of law ever since.

Hospital for Inebriates.

The propriety of establishing a Hospital for confirmed drunkards is being urged by many philanthropists in this State, and we should not be surprised if such an institution was founded in a few years. There are persons in almost every city and town in the State who have been ruined by drink, and there is no hope of their reform except in such an institution.

Under Heavy Bonds.

Calvin Keesling, the Henry county merchant who procured an abortion which resulted fatally to a Miss Wilson, at Anderson, has been arrested and placed under \$20,000 bond. Dr. Hockett, a physician who was arrested as an accessory, has been placed under bonds amounting to \$10,000.

Mississippi.

The Reconstruction Committee has agreed by 5 to 3 to report against the admission of Mississippi under the election of last year. The Republican committee from that State is a good deal disappointed at this conclusion, which will probably be sustained by the House.

Physical Changes of the Moon's Surface.

Professor Campbell, of Wabash College, in his observation of the recent lunar eclipse, noticed several very important physical changes of the moon's surface. The crater of the volcano Linneus he states to be in a violent eruption, and there is every evidence of a great change going on in this, the nearer planet to our earth.

Snoring Match.

Conductor Hinkle and Auctioneer Hance, of Fort Wayne, have arranged for a Snoring Match, which is expected to come off soon.

"Indiana Student."

The students at the State University, at Bloomington, publish a weekly paper, called the "Indiana Student."

The State of Indiana is indebted to Mr. Sherrod, of Orange County, a Simon pure Democrat of the "Lost Cause" stripe, for dragging the negro into the Legislature. He introduced a resolution, with a State rights preamble, against the proposed suffrage amendment of the Constitution. It is now time for Mr. Sherrod, followed by the whole pack of Democrats, to begin to howl that the Indiana Legislature can't talk or legislate about anything but the "nigger."—[Connorsville Times.]

The unanimous choice of Colonel Cumback as President of the State Temperance Alliance, shows how the popular current runs, outside of the little knot of selfish politicians who defeated him for the Senate.—[Standard.]

Legislative Summary.

HOUSE.

The following bills passed to a third reading:

House bill No. 40, to enable County Commissioners to sue for and recover funds left in the hands of any person or persons for relieving counties of debts.

House bill No. 5, to amend 103d section of an act prescribing forms of proceeding in criminal cases, giving to the State the closing of the argument.

House bill No. 167, fixing penalties for permitting minors to play billiards in public billiard rooms.

A bill to change the township elections to October elicited some discussion, and was finally ordered to engrossment.

House bill No. 134, providing penalties for stealing corn or fruit, was passed.

The bill providing for teaching German in the public schools, provided it can be done without extra expense; was passed by a vote of 77 to 7.

The bill to assess National Bank stocks for municipal purposes was laid on the table and finally disposed of.

The Military Committee reported against the resolution proposing to close up the Soldier's Home at Knightstown.

Mr. Hadley laid before the Senate the proposition of Hancock County to donate \$100,000 or \$125,000 in longer payments, for the Agricultural College, provided it should be located at or near Greenfield.

The Bee Cholera.

Another Harrison county man has cured the Bee Cholera with paregoric. He says:

"I have, or had on the first of November, twenty stands of bees; but the bee disease, or bee cholera, as it is called, broke out among my bees, and I have lost more than half my hives. Some four weeks ago I noticed your suggestion to place paregoric in or near the hives so the bees could get at it, as an experiment that might prove efficacious in arresting the fatal disease. I accordingly procured six ounces of paregoric, which I distributed in a number of small saucer plates around the hives. During the warm weather in January the bees came out and sipped the paregoric, and soon the disease among them disappeared entirely. Several of my neighbors have since tried the remedy, with similar good results. I am satisfied that paregoric is a certain cure for bee cholera."

This repeated testimony in favor of such a simple cure ought to suggest to our farmers the same remedy—that is, if there are any bees yet living in the County.

Execution of Whalen.

An Ottawa telegram gives the following particulars of the execution of Whalen:

The morning opened dull, accompanied by a drizzling snow. The country people began to arrive at an early hour, and set about securing good positions to see the scaffold and hear the last words of Whalen. Up to 9 o'clock there were about 300 people on the east side of the jail. At 10:30 the crowd had increased to 7,000 or 8,000, but all was quiet and orderly. At 10 o'clock the prisoner's physician reported Whalen in good health, and that no agitation or flurry was noticeable in him. A short time after the Sheriff announced everything in readiness for the execution. At 11 o'clock Whalen was pinioned, and accompanied by the Sheriff and three priests, was led from the prison looking very pale and excited, but he moved along with a firm step and mounted the stairway to the scaffold, responding, as he walked, distinctly to the prayers of the priests. After the Pater Noster had been repeated, he said: "I beg pardon for any offense I may have committed. I forgive all parties who have injured me. I ask forgiveness from any one I may have injured. God save Ireland, and God save my soul." The executioner then fitted on the white cap and drew it over his face, adjusted the rope, and in a few moments the drop fell and Whalen hung by the neck for four minutes, suffering intensely, and then breathed no more. It is rumored that Whalen left a written paper in the custody of the Sheriff, the purport of which has not yet been made public.

In a letter to the Franklin Democrat of last week, the Hon. C. R. Cory, the Representative from that county, and in connection we will add one of the most useful members of the present Legislature, proposes to communicate to that paper a detailed statement of the investigations of the Committee on Prisons, of which he is a member. Mr. Cory says the State has spent vast sums of money in building these institutions, and large drafts are made upon the State treasury yearly to support them, and it is his purpose to let the people know something about the management and the disposition of the money appropriated for their benefit. There is no reason why the labor of the prisoners should not make the prisons more than self-sustaining, for nearly all the convicts are able to perform some kind of labor which will more than compensate for the cost of maintaining them. When this is not done, and the prisons become a charge upon the State treasury, it is pretty conclusive evidence of either incompetent administration or improper application of the earnings of the prisoners. We hope Mr. Cory will give the result of his investigations to the public, as he promises to do, for the people need that kind of enlightenment to enable them to remedy the evil.—[State Sentinel.]

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.—We notice the friends of Hon. John S. Nixon, of Covington, Kentucky, are presenting his claims with considerable vigor as successor to Mr. Rollins as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Mr. Nixon lived at one time in Eastern Indiana, and has always been held in the very highest esteem by his friends and acquaintances.—[Journal.]

"Honest John" Yaryan's "pieces" on the Julian-Reid question, after two or three months' delay, at last turns up in the Indianapolis Journal. Flat, stale, stupid and malignant, of course.—[Radical.]

Letter from Greenacastle.

GREENCASTLE, IND., Feb. 15th, 1869.

Dear American,—Having remained silent for some time, it occurred to me that a few items from the city of Greenacastle would perhaps be well appreciated and read with interest and pleasure by most, if not all the readers of your paper. This city is fast becoming a business place, and will soon rival some of our larger cities. The enterprising people who live here are wide awake to their best interests, and are doing all in their power for the improvement of the city, by way of grading and macadamizing the streets.

The University here is in a flourishing condition, and well may we flourish under the supervision of such a noble and talented man as Dr. Bowman, with a corps of professors not to be surpassed anywhere in the West—such men as Dr. J. W. Locke, Dr. J. A. Reubelt, Prof. Jingley, Wiley, &c. There are upwards of 300 students in attendance this term, which speaks for itself.

We were honored with one of the finest lectures it has ever been our pleasure to listen to, on the evening of the 11th inst. in the College Chapel, by the celebrated lecturer, Fred. Douglass. Subject: William the Silent. The College Chapel was thronged with people to hear him, and all went away seemingly satisfied with the intellectual feast they had received within the walls of Old Asbury from a colored gentleman. We have had a series of lectures this winter, delivered under the auspices of the Literary Societies of the University, which so far have given general satisfaction. They have been delivered by the most distinguished lecturers of our country.

The prospects of having a new College building commenced in the Spring are growing brighter every day. Putnam County has already subscribed \$40,000, and subscriptions outside of the County increase this amount to \$65,000, and it is hoped that this amount will soon be increased to at least \$100,000. The Trustees of the University are wide awake, and are doing their part nobly, making every possible preparation for the purpose of commencing the building in the Spring.

The endowment fund of the University is only \$80,000. This amount should be increased to at least \$250,000 or \$300,000, and this can be easily done if the people of Indiana will but do their duty as lovers of intelligence and civilization. After the new building is completed, with an endowment fund sufficient to maintain it and carry it on as it should be, Asbury University will become the crowning glory of Indiana. Yours, &c., H. J. S.

Jottings from Every Day Life—No. 2.

Mr. Editor,—Was it ever your lot to reach a R. R. depot after a hurried effort to make it in time, to be told by the Agent that the train was two hours behind time? If so, you know something of the feelings of a fellow mortal who has been roused from his slumbers by an alarm clock at 5 A. M. to make ready for a drive to reach your town in time for the morning train. In vain does a man make up his mind to "grin and bear it." Minutes grow into hours amidst the dreadful growl with stretching, gnapping and talking, with your disappointed neighbor, a hundred times over the question asked, "How soon will the train be here?" But at length the well known whistle announces the approach of the "long-looked-for, come-at-last train." You hasten into the cars, take your seat, and make up your mind that bore No. 1 is now passed.

An hour suffices to remind you that you are too late for the westward connection, and you wake up to the fallacy of all human promises and plans, and feel that your enjoyments for that day are broken up. This, with another dreadful two hours' wait, with no one but the agents to your companions, and they totally unfit to appreciate your feelings, serve to make up bore No. 2.

But at length relief arrives, for after an earnest appeal to help us on our way, we are permitted to ride with the engineer on the engine of a gravel train to our destination. This for a little season is a relief, for the novelty of the ride is something new in our history, and we begin to feel "it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good." We leave the engine reluctantly, only to revert back to our former feelings, by the disappointment and failure in the object of our coming, and we are ready to find all way homeward, musing on the fallibility of all things earthly.

A chronicle of that day's disappointments the world over, would make up the sum of each day's experience to follow mortals everywhere. We were not alone in our disappointment; for while standing at the I. & C. Depot we were accosted by a sturdy German with, "Bless, sir, tells me which way to der big Court House, I be on board der train, mit my family and childer, and gets out to get one glass lager beer der train goes off mit mine row and childer." No doubt the poor fellow had been in some bar room, and fleeced out of his money, was now begging his way to find his wife and children.

Reaching the Brookville Depot, we listened a few minutes to the haps and mishaps of one of your lawyers who had been on a trip taking depositions, and met with a half, after which he tore her heart out, cut it open with a knife and swallowed the blood. He was arrested, and when asked why he committed the deed he replied that Christ died—that Christ was killed—and it was no worse for his child to die than Christ—that he offered her as a sacrifice to Christ. It is said the man is insane on religion.

Reception of Hon. J. N. Tyner.

PEBU, IND., February 11. When the train bearing the delegates from the Congressional Convention came in this afternoon the gun squad was firing a salute in honor of the nomination of Hon. J. N. Tyner, who was received with manifestations of great joy by his fellow citizens.

Copies of the petitions to the Legislature urging the enactment of laws reducing taxation has been left for the signatures of citizens at the various banks of the city and at the Postoffice.—[Journal.]

LETTER FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

A REVIEW OF THE WEEK—THE OMNIBUS EDUCATIONAL BILL—ITS OBJECTS AND THE OPPOSITION TO IT—LARGE NUMBER OF BILLS—THE SENATE INDULGES IN VERY LOW COMEDY—THE CLEM TRIAL, ETC.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette. INDIANAPOLIS, February 13.

A leading feature of the proceedings in the Senate, for the week, was the introduction of a bill by Judge Hughes, on Monday, intended to provide an increased and extended system of education in Indiana, and which has received the name of the Omnibus Educational bill. It is founded, as explained by him, upon the principle of furnishing a complete education at the State's expense, beginning with the common school system and advancing up through the various gradations to that of an extensive university education. The bill, it is true, does not touch upon the common school system, which is in no danger of being neglected under its present management, with the interest which everywhere is felt and shown toward it. The State University, which is located at Bloomington, has been struggling along and contending against great odds, until the last Legislature took it in hand and passed a law giving it yearly the sum of \$8,000, providing for free tuition and the admission of pupils of either sex. Previous to this, the old buildings were burned down, and a fine new one erected by the private enterprise of the citizens of the county. This appropriation has met with a most encouraging response, the attendance having been largely increased. Even yet, it is much behind Eastern universities, and it is claimed that from the north part of the State pupils much prefer going to Michigan University, which is much in advance of this one. The present building is large enough to accommodate many more, and for the purpose of putting it upon a substantial foundation and giving it an impetus, it is proposed to appropriate \$25,000. This sum may be larger than is necessary, and yet, as stated by Judge Hughes, the Legislature appropriates regularly and without hesitation much larger sums to the benevolent institutions of the State, and should not hesitate to conduct an institution for the education of sound minds on as liberal a principle as it does those for the care of persons of unsound mind or body. Under the present law tuition is free, but fees are charged for janitor, fuel, &c. The new bill proposes to make it absolutely free in every respect.

The fourth section of the bill provided for the application of any revenue which might be realized from either of the prisons to a law department, which has been carried on for some years, without expense to the State, by private enterprise. This section, however, was stricken out. The next proposition was one which created something of a stir among the citizens here. Senate bill No. 25, known as University Square, was donated to the city, "for the use of a university." This has been generally construed to mean "site," and it has been held in reserve for that reason. This bill provides for the establishment of a medical college or department, to be connected with the University, and provides for either the location of it upon this square, or the sale or lease of it. For the purpose of soliciting contributions, a special board is proposed, to consist of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Treasurer of State, President of the Board of Trustees of the State University, and three eminent physicians of Indianapolis, who shall also have charge of all matters connected with the enterprise. This proposition raised a great deal of opposition in certain quarters of the city, for the reason that this square is located in the center of the city, and the residence of some of the most wealthy and aristocratic citizens look out upon it. It has also been taken possession of by the city, fenced in, and used as a place for the city's first school to be held in it, if it should be sold, but it is worth something like \$140,000, and it would be much cheaper to have the use of it without buying. Three of the principal churches of the city are located opposite, while the value of the private residences fronting upon it is stated at \$145,000. Judge Hughes, in discussing the bill, spoke of this opposition to the sale or use of the property, and he very ably left the disposal of this branch of the matter to the Senators from Marion county, by leaving it to them to say whether or not they would reject the plan proposed, and with it the Medical College.

The bill then proposes the donation of enough to complete the State Normal School building, and the acceptance of the proposition from Tippecanoe county, and location of the Agricultural College at Tippecanoe Battle Ground. The various portions of the bill are all subject to amendment, and the Agricultural College might be located as well at any other place if the Legislature should so decide. The reason for naming the Battle Ground was that at that time the donation proposed from there was larger than that from any other place, being land and buildings worth \$100,000, and money to the amount of \$50,000. Hancock county has since proposed to give \$100,000 cash, or \$125,000 in payments. Indianapolis is also waking up, and it is proposed to have the Commissioners donate \$100,000 for its location here, though it meets with some opposition from men who say the money can be better spent in some other way. A meeting is to be held to-night to decide upon the matter, while the Sentinel of this morning had a new scheme, looking to the sale of University Square in addition to the donation. As a fact, however, the State would have as much right to divert the proceeds of that square to any other point as to apply them here. The amount of the grant by the United States is estimated at \$243,000, but the location must be made before 1872, in order to receive any benefits from it. This matter, whether settled in connection with the "Omnibus" bill or outside of it, is going to create a great deal of interest. The bill meets with opposition from the Eastern section of the State, on the ground that it is sectional, proposing to give all the benefits to the Western part of the State. There is nothing in this, however. The State University was long since located at Bloomington; the Normal School went to Terre Haute, because the citizens showed that they wanted it \$80,000, or \$100,000 more than any other place, and the location of the Agricultural College will probably be influenced by the same sort of argument. It is also urged

against this bill that it is a pet measure of Judge Hughes, for the purpose of managing all the different institutions at Bloomington, but the truth is that they are only to be connected together by making the President of the Board of Trustees of the State University a member ex-officio of each of the other boards. The present President is William Hannaman, of this city, who is well known throughout the State.

The bill, upon coming up on Thursday last, was met by an attempt to kill it by hostile amendment, but this effort was unsuccessful, and it will come up again for discussion next Tuesday afternoon.

During the week seventy-seven new bills were introduced in the House, and forty-four in the Senate. Much the larger part of these are worse than useless, and stand no chance of ever getting through. Thus far, the number introduced in the Senate has been two hundred and forty, and in the House two hundred and fifty-two. Very few of these, less than a dozen, have passed both Houses and become laws, and nearly all of them were for changing the times for holding courts; in one instance, at least, two changes have already been made, one district by difficultly made, and another by a bill, and so forth. So little system does there seem to be in the House, that not a single bill has thus far been passed in the regular way—those which have gone through being under a suspension of the rules, while messages from the Senate are now lying on the table, which have been there over two weeks.

In the Senate, a bill to provide for the assessment of stocks of National Banks for taxation purposes was discussed at length, and was finally passed, just before the roll was called upon its final passage.

The Judiciary Committee reported that William H. Montgomery is entitled to the seat now occupied by Aaron Houghton, from the counties of Pike, Dubois and Martin. Mr. Houghton is one of the Senators holding over, a Republican, and most worthy gentleman. The ground of contest is that he accepted an appointment as Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue subsequent to the last session, thereby vacating his seat. Mr. Montgomery was voted for by the Democrats last fall. The subject comes up in the Senate next Wednesday, but there is no probability of the report and resolution being rejected, the committee having been unanimous.

A disgraceful scene was enacted in the Senate on Friday afternoon. Judge Hughes sent up to the Secretary to be read what he claimed to be a memorial from a man in Green county. It was lengthy, and was couched in such extremely and grossly indecent language that one or two ladies who happened to be present immediately left the hall, and others who were coming in turned about and went out when they saw the nature of business which was being carried on. Judge Hughes has taken occasion to state that he would present any petition sent to him which was couched in respectful language, but this was no excuse for offering one so grossly indecent as this one was, and Senators did themselves no credit in allowing the paper to be read through. If they have no respect for themselves, they should not thus permit respectable ladies to be wantonly insulted, and will probably hesitate hereafter to visit the Senate. Such a scene as this one was quite beneath the dignity of a legislative body. It was only a few days before that a similar one was enacted in the House, but it was rendered respectable by the later action of the Senate.

A large number of petitions have been pouring in from different sections of the State, for the repeal or amendment of the gravel road law, and now and then a resolution comes against it. Also a great many petitions for a prohibitory temperance law. A bill for the last object named, has been made the special order for next Thursday. The temperance people are united upon it, and they are making a vigorous fight, but they cannot rely upon anything more than ascertaining who the real friends of such legislation are, provided they can get them pinned down to the record. The Committee on Corporations intend to report a bill for the amendment of the gravel road law, in a few days, with a view to getting rid of some of its more objectionable features. I am satisfied that there is no disposition to repeal it entirely.

The House, after an extended discussion, passed a bill on Saturday, by a large majority, to provide for teaching the German language in public schools. A bill to fix the legal rate of interest at seven per cent. was indefinitely postponed.

THE CLEM TRIAL.

The second trial of Mrs. Clem for the murder of Jacob Young was commenced on Thursday at the Criminal Court. There was great difficulty in getting a jury, although four venires for sixty men each had been issued, and it was not until the afternoon of Wednesday that one was finally secured. Nothing new has thus far been developed in the testimony which was not brought out on the former trial. The defendant looks quite as well as she did then,