

Indiana American.

C. H. BINGHAM, Editor.

BROOKVILLE —

Friday Morning, February 19, 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 Tontine-of-Office act. The Tribune says his ideas relative to Cabinet appointments are frank, straightforward 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, however, dissented. 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 Pardon.

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, Harrold and Atzerod, 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. Pruyne, 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 enabled 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 underwritten, President of Senate, did, 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 upon all my assistants such men 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, with 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. It would make no difference. 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 indecent 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 them 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. 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.

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 Green Clay Smith.

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 his 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:

"Be it known that the 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.

"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 with 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 shape, 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.

Under Heavy Bonds.

Calvin Keeling, 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 "singer." — [Connersville Times.]

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.

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 drafts.

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.

SENATE.

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:

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