

The Palladium.

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President's Veto.

Mr. Buchanan in his zeal to defend the treasury, after having squandered millions of the public funds, has, in a fit of retrenchment, vetoed the Morrill Agricultural College bill.

The President transmitted a message to the House, in which his objection to Mr. Morrill's bill for granting lands to the several States and Territories, providing Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the promotion of Arts.

He says that according to the report of the Interior Department, over six millions of acres will be required, of which the minimum price is equal to \$7,575,000. This bill was passed at a period of great financial embarrassment, and should it become a law, the treasury would be deprived of nearly all its income, which for the next year is estimated at \$20,000,000 from that source.

Should the thirty-three States enter the market with their land at scrip prices, the public land would necessarily diminish, and considering the many land warrants in the market, the treasury would be deprived of so much revenue.

Should the bill be passed, it would maintain the system, the internal character of which would become greatly deteriorated. Hence the two should be kept entirely distinct. Another consideration was that so much land precipitated on the market, would benefit speculators to the injury of actual cultivators and it is doubtful for the reasons stated whether the proposed grants would conduce to the benefit of agriculture.

The President argues the constitutionality of the question, should it be referred to the Supreme Court of the Constitution, in an horizon Congress to make the needed regulations in relation to the public lands, that the lands shall be given away. He purposely avoids any attempt to designate what portion of land may be granted, and for what purpose to improve the value and promote the settlement and sale of the remainder without violating the Constitution. In this case he adopts the rule "sufficient unto the day."

Mr. Merrill and the President has a right to express his opinion as to whether the bill is constitutional or not, and the members of Congress have the same privilege. The bill was not introduced as a party measure, and had received the sanction of men of all parties in the House. It was a measure near the heart of Washington, and yet the President sent a message to day to strike it out, and return it to the only one that had the original bill in his pocket.

The President has committed, if not a crime, at least a blunder. Mr. Merrill briefly replied to some of the President's objections.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, the President's veto to the contrary, which resulted in—yeas 105; nays 96. Not being two thirds as required by the constitution, the Speaker declared the bill rejected.

The Homestead bill has been defeated in the Senate. Every Democratic Senator present except Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, voted against it, and every Republican Senator in favor of it. Had it passed the Senate, in all probability it would have been vetoed by the President—While this bill was under discussion, Mr. Seward said:

That after nice long's discussion on Cuba, it was time to come back to the great questions of the age. The propositions now stand face to face. One is a question of land for the landless; the other a question of land for slaves.

Mr. Seward had spoken only a few words when Mr. Fitch appealed to the chair to put the question of order to the Senate, with a view of stopping what threatened to be an interminable discussion.

The Vice President declined to do so.

Mr. Seward again resumed his remarks, saying that this is the fifth Congress that has put aside the Homestead Bill. He contrasted the merits of the two bills.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, spoke for some time. He said, was laid to the landless, or negroes to the negroes. He would antagonize the slaves, and carry the appeal to the country. The whole object of the Democratic party was to go round the negroes, and fight for negroes. They could not make a party, without negroes that a steam engine without fuel.

Mr. Bigler made another appeal to the Republi-

cans to name the hour for taking a vote or to come to some other arrangement. To this there was no response, and at midnight business was at a dead lock, and indicated no prospect of adjournment.

Mr. Clark spoke, after which Mr. Doolittle's motion to take up the Homestead bill was voted on and lost. —Yea 19, nays 29.

State Legislature.

A bill has passed the house providing for the management of the estates of persons who have mysteriously disappeared or deserted their families, without having made any legal provision for the care of their estates or the support of their families. Also, a law to abolish the complete record in all cases in which the same is now required by law to be made in the Supreme Court.

CINCINNATI AND THE WAYNE RAILROAD.—The House, on Saturday, passed the bill of the Senate without amendment, providing for the distribution of the profits of the State Bank of Indiana among the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of children in each. This question is now out of the Legislature, and the "over-acted" question of the disposition of the State's School Fund set aside, for the present, at least. —*Indiana Journal*.

JUSTICE GREAR, in the case in error, in the Supreme Court of the United States, of Henry Hill against Caleb B. Smith, Thomas J. Sample, Walter March and others, from the Circuit Court of the United States for this district, upon a grant of a writ of certiorari, will be heard at the next session of the court, on the 4th of March. It is currently reported that he will convene Congress in an extra session in June next.

MR. SHIELDS has given notice to the Senate that he will not call up the Cuba bill again during the present session, but that he will present it the first day of the next session. So ends, for the present, the proposition to place in the hands of the President \$30,000,000 to reward his political friends and punish his political enemies.

HON. ED. A. HANNegan, formerly a member of the United States Senate from this State, died at St. Louis, on Friday evening last.

LOGANSPORT has taken of a Union Depot near the Valley Station, for the convenience of the travel on the T. W. & W. Railway, and the Cincinnati & Chicago R. R.

WE are under obligations to W. C. Jeffries, of the House of Representatives, for inter-

esting liquor, and the bill failed in an effort to pass it over his veto.

The bill providing a Treasury system was vetoed, but passed, the Governor's objections to the contrary notwithstanding, by yeas 53, nays 42.

Our Common School Teachers.

We learn that the County Examiners, during the past year, have issued near seventy-five certificates to teachers teaching in this country. We are informed that a large portion of this number have received them only for a short time, viz.—three, six, nine and twelve months—twenty-four months being the legal extent. The questions proposed by the examiners have been fair—mainly of an elementary character—ability to demonstrate, or to teach, has been carefully noticed, as is right, by the examining board.

Our attention is called to this subject by the minutes of the County Association, published above. It is really a matter of surprise to us that so few teachers avail themselves of the privilege, for certainly it is one of attending the large and interesting convocations of the citizens wherever the meetings are held, in large; but the number of teachers few. By reference to the minutes it will be seen that not over twenty-five teachers were present at the last meeting. What is the cause? Are the teachers all perfect? Do not our best teachers regularly attend, and take part in the business? It is decidedly so, and they are, as a consequence, better paid, and their services are more in demand. Whereas, those teachers who barely get a "certificate at all, are very rarely, or never seen at the meetings of the association.

These certificates have been issued with the express understanding that the teachers receiving them avail themselves of every opportunity to improve their scientific qualifications, and their abilities to teach successfully.

There is the merchant who does not daily interest himself in the supply and price of commodities, or the banker in exchange? The lawyer in decisions? The farmer in the price of stock and grain? Yet we have teachers teaching in this country who have read no works on practical teaching—never attended a teachers' institute, or an association—never took a school journal, or scarcely ever heard of one—and mislead James Buchanan, President of the U. S.

During an examination which occurred in the early part of winter, it was reported about the city that the examiners required the teachers to write the names of the terms used in Simple subtraction, and more than half the number wrote them incorrectly; and one, for the *Difference*, or *Remainder*, wrote *Quotient*. One, when asked where *Calcutta* was, replied that it was in Iceland.

Follow citizens, these things ought not so to be, every teacher in the county or State, who can possibly attend these associations, should be encouraged to do it. In view of this state of things we learn that the County Examiners will issue no more four-months' certificates. A higher grade must be obtained or the applicant will be refused—this is right.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Everything pertaining to our public schools are of interest to our people, and especially those involving an expenditure of money. In carrying on public or private schools, there is but few things more annoying than the disposition to change the books used. We understand that there is a florid now being made to introduce a new class of writing books, which are no better, if as good, as those now in use, and which have been used for a long time. We do not believe the change is called for, for having examined the two classes of books, we are convinced that the old ones are decidedly the best. They are more simple and yet more thorough—the lessons more extensive—and the style more legible. We hope, and presume the trustees will make no change, but continue the use of those published by Messrs. Crosby, Nichols & Co.

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