DAILY HERALD.

Is Published Every Morning (Sunday excepted) by

HALL & HUTCHINSON,

IN THE

Herald Building,

16 1-2 East Washington St.,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

TERMS OF THE DAILY.

On and after November 1st, the price of the Daily Herald will be as follows:

To carriers, agents and news dealers per copy.....3c
To regular subscribers when delivered by carrier or agent, per week.....25c.
Mail (payable in advance) per year.....$10.00
" " " six months.....5.00
" " " one month.....1.00

And deliverable to city subscribers at 25 cents per week, or $1.05 per month. If paid strictly in advance $12 per annum will be charged, but if not paid in advance $1 per month or 25 cents per week will be invariably the price.

☞ All letters, whether for publication or on business, must be addressed to "Hall & Hutchinson," Indianapolis, Indiana.

THE INDIANAPOLIS DAILY HERALD is sent by all the early morning express Trains, and delivered to subscribers in adjacent towns about the same time it is distributed in the city of its publication. This enables readers at a distance from the Capital of Indiana to get the news of the day from six to twelve hours before they can receive it through papers published elsewhere. The paper can be had of news dealers and carriers at any of the railroad towns on the roads centering at Indianapolis.

Rates of Advertising.

Insertions	1 square	2 squares	3 squares	4 squares	5 squares	6 squares	7 squares	8 squares	9 squares
1 t.	0.75	1.25	1.7	2.25	2.75	3.25	3.75	4.25	4.75
2 "	1.00	1.7	2.25	3.25	4.00	4.75	5.50	6.25	7.00
3 "	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25
4 "	1.50	2.75	4.00	5.25	6.50	7.75	9.00	10.25	11.50
1 w.	1.75	3.25	4.75	6.25	7.75	9.25	10.75	12.25	13.75
2 "	2.50	4.75	6.50	8.25	10.00	11.75	13.50	14.25	16.00
3 "	3.25	6.25	8.25	10.25	12.25	14.25	16.25	18.25	20.25
1 mo.	5.00	9.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	21.00	24.00	27.00	30.00
2 "	7.50	13.50	17.75	22.00	26.25	30.50	34.75	39.00	43.25
3 "	9.25	16.50	22.00	27.50	33.00	38.50	44.00	49.50	55.00
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THE WEEKLY SENTINEL

is published every Monday, at $2 00 per annum, in advance.

☞ To insure against about the money not continued a longer time than paid for.

INDIANAPOLIS R. R. TIME TABLE.

Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway.

Trains Leave.		Trains Arrive.
4:30 A. M.	Day Express	8:00 A. M.
2:00 P. M.	Mail	1:35 P. M.
7:30 P. M.	Night Express	8:35 P. M.

Bellefontaine Railroad.

Trains Leave.		Trains Arrive.
4:00 A. M.		10:15 A. M.
4:00 P. M.		10:00 Noon.
3:15 P. M.	Mail	8:45 P. M.

Madison Railroad.

Trains Leave.		Trains Arrive.
3:00 A. M.	Mail	11:00 A. M.
3:00 P. M.		7:35 P. M.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Trains Leave.		Trains Arrive.
Morning Ex.	10:15 A. M.	Night Ex. 9:30 A. M.
Chicago Ex.	5:00 P. M.	Chicago Ex. 12:30 M.
Night Ex.	9:00 P. M.	Evening Ex. 7:30 P. M.

Peru Railroad.

Trains Leave.		Trains Arrive.
12:40 Noon		4:20 A. M.
7:30 P. M.		11:10 A. M.
6:10 P. M.	Night Express	4:35 P. M.

Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad.

Trains Leave.		Trains Arrive.
8:15 A. M.	Accommodation	3:45 A. M.
12:35 P. M.	Cincinnati Express	10:40 A. M.
3:10 P. M.	Mail	6:00 P. M.
6:10 P. M.	Night Express	7:15 A. M.

Cincinnati Railroad.

Trains Leave.		Trains Arrive.
4:30 A. M.	Express	12:20 P. M.
9:00 A. M.	Mail	7:10 P. M.
7:20 P. M.	Night Express	9:00 P. M.

Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad.

Express Greencastle Junction going north 8:00 P. M.
Going south " " 11:47 P. M.

44TH INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Special Session.

REPORTED FOR THE HERALD BY A. C. AND W. H. DRAPER.

Omissions and curtailments of these Reports, for want of space in these columns, will be printed in the Brevier Legislative Reports.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, *December 18, 1865.*

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.* called to order at 9 o'clock A. M.

The journal of Saturday not being completed, its reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.* presented a communication from the Acting Governor transmitting the annual report of the Superintendent of the Institute for the education of the blind, asking additional appropriations; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. NILES, from the Judiciary Committee, returned Mr. Wright's bill, S. No. 311, legalizing real estate sales made by Deputy Sheriffs under executions, orders of court, etc.; with amendments.

The bill was read the second time.

Subsequently, on motion by Mr. WRIGHT, the rules were suspended—yeas 30, nays 0—the bill was read the third time, and finally passed the Senate by yeas 30, nays 0.

Mr. NILES introduced a bill [S. No. 315,] for An Act defining certain misdemeanors, and prescribing the punishment therefor, to prohibit the sale or carrying of brass knucks or slung-shots, which was read the first time.

Subsequently, on motion by Mr. HORD, the constitutional restriction was twice dispensed with—yeas 3, nays 0—the bill was read the second and third times, and finally passed the Senate by yeas 36, nays 0.

Mr. Brown, of Wells, obtained leave of absence till 3 o'clock P. M.

WORK FOR COMMITTEES.

The following bills were read the second time; and referred to committees where so indicated:

The bill H. R. 41, legalizing sales by guardians under orders detective.

The negro testimony bill H. R. 25.

The Colmet canal bill, H. R. 86.

The Railroad illegal bill H. R. 95;—to the Committee on Corporations.

The bill amending the act incorporating Insurance Companies, H. R. 117;—to the Committee on Corporations.

The witness fee bill H. R. 184;—to the Committee on County and Township Business.

The bank liquidation bill H. R. 189;—to the Committee on Banks.

The gravel road bill H. R. 196.

The grand jury jurisdiction bill H. R. 220.—to the Committee on County and Township Business.

The lawful public notice bill H. R. 231.

The teacher's license bill, H. R. 257.

The St. Joseph river dam bill H. R. 239;—to Judiciary Committee.

The Huntington charter bill H. R. 254.

The Indianapolis Criminal Court bills H. R. 275, 279, 280 and 309;—to the Judiciary Committee.

Forfeited recognizance bill H. R. 294;—Judiciary Committee.

Deputy acts legalizing bill H. R. 299;—Judiciary Committee.

H. R. 126, abolishing the sinking fund;—to the Committee on Finance.

Action of Mr. HANNA on the joint resolution H. R. No. 11, for the relief of Geo. W. Archer, was read the third time.

Mr. H. and Mr. CHAPMAN pronounced this case entirely meritorious; the former recalling the circumstances connected with it.

Mr. WILLIAMS raised the point of order that a joint resolution would not appropriate in any.

Mr. HORD made an unofficial motion to refer it to a special committee, with instructions to change it to a bill.

The joint resolution was passed by yeas 37, nays 1.

On motion by Mr. ALLISON his bill No. 291, amending sections eighteen and nineteen of An Act prescribing the powers of Justices of the Peace in State prosecutions, approved May 19, 1852, (described on page 148 of the BREVIER REPORTS,) was read the third time and passed the Senate by yeas 27, nays 9.

TAXATION FOR NEGRO EDUCATION.

Mr. BARKER offered the following:

Whereas, the people of the State are taxed more than they are able to pay; therefore,

Be it Resolved, that the Senate is opposed to taxing white men's property for the benefit of negroes exclusively.

Mr. RICHMOND moved to refer it to the Committee on Education.

On motion by Mr. WILLIAMS this motion to refer was laid on the table.

Mr. RICHMOND moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Rights and Privileges.

Mr. HANNA moved to lay this motion on the table.

Mr. RICHMOND made unofficial motions for a call of the Senate—affirmative 16, negative 20—and that the senate do now adjourn.

Mr. HANNA withdrew his motion.

Mr. VAWTER demanded the previous question. The demand was seconded by the Senate; and the main question being ordered—

The motion to refer was rejected by yeas 18, nays 21.

The resolution was then adopted by yeas 34, nays 5.

Pending the roll-call—

Mr. NILES remarked, in explanation of his vote, that he was in favor of educating negro children, but by voting against the resolution he could not express his true sentiments. He was opposed to exclusively taxing whites for the education of the blacks, and as the only means of avoiding such a conclusion, he was compelled to vote "aye."

Mr. THOMPSON, when his name was called, said: For many long years it was customary to tax the negroes of this State to educate the whites; and he thought it but right that we should reciprocate. He was really opposed to educating colored people by a tax upon the whites *in toto*, but was in favor of taxing the whites and blacks both for educating colored children. If we keep a debased and despised race among us it will only tend to drag our children down; therefore, he was in favor of educating that population. For these reasons he voted against the resolution.

The vote was then announced.

HOUSE BILLS READ THE THIRD TIME.

The bill, H. R. 21, amending section 22 of An Act defining misdemeanors, etc., approved June 14, 1852; coming up in regular order—

It was finally passed by yeas 33, nays 6.

The bill, H. R. 22, to legalize the sale of certain school lands in Lake county; coming up in order—

Mr. WRIGHT explained its provisions.

The bill finally passed by yeas 38, nays 0.

The bill, H. R. 29, amending section fifteen of an act concerning enclosures, trespassing animals and partition fences; approved June 4, 1852, coming up in order—

Mr. WRIGHT explained the bill.

It was finally passed by yeas 37, nays 0.

The bill, H. R. 33, amending section eight of the Liquor Law of March 5, 1859; coming up in order—

Mr. ALLISON said the only change in the present law contemplated by this bill is, that it provides a penalty for selling liquor on Sundays and election days.

It was finally passed by yeas 35, nays 2.

The bill, H. R. 52, to render uniform assessments of personal property in the several townships; coming up in order—

It was finally passed by yeas 37, nays 0.

The bill, H. R. 53, amending section fourteen of the uniform township business act, approved February 18, 1859; coming up—

Over motion of Mr. VAWTER, with unanimous consent, it was amended by prefixing the enacting clause.

The bill finally passed by yeas 39, nays 8.

The bill, H. R. 58, to amend the fifth and sixth sections of the Act regulating interest on money; and to repeal An Act concerning interest on money, approved May 27, 1855; the fifth section of the Act defining misdemeanors, etc., approved June 14, 1852; and all other laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act, approved March 7, 1861; coming up—

Mr. NILES recited its provisions.

It was finally passed by yeas 33, nays 1.

The bill, H. R. 62, empowering incorporated cities and towns to plant and maintain shade trees, etc., in the same manner as sidewalk ordinances are made and enforced; coming up—

It was finally passed by yeas 29, nays 5.

The bill, H. R. 64, amending section 406 of the General Practice Act, approved June 18, 1852; in regard to issuing executions on judgments of old standing; coming up—

Mr. NILES and Mr. M'CLURE thought the bill ought to pass;—the former explaining its provisions.

The bill was finally passed by yeas 37, nays 0.

The bill, H. R. 67, to entitle attorneys to hold liens on judgments; coming up—

It was finally passed by yeas 26, nays 11.

The bill, H. R. 75, to enable Railroads to build branches to neighboring coal mines; coming up—

The bill was finally passed by yeas 35, nays 3.

The bill, H. R. 79, amending the Road and Supervisors' Act of March 5, 1859, coming up—

It was finally passed by yeas 31, nays 4.

The Senate took a recess till 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. RICHMOND, from the Committee on County and Township Business, returned the grand jury misdemeanor bill H. R. 220; recommending its passage.

It was passed to the third reading.

On motion by Mr. CASON, the vote adopting Mr. Barker's negro-school-education resolution this morning, was reconsidered. [Laughter.

On motion by Mr. VAN BUSKIRK, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Education. [Renewed merriment.]

Mr. REAGAN presented a petition praying for repeal of the so-called black laws; which was referred to the Committee on Rights and Privileges.

Several reports from the Committee on Claims were made and referred to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to incorporate the same in the specific appropriation bill.

Mr. NILES, from the Judiciary Committee, returned the St. Joseph river dam bill H. R. 239; recommending its passage.

The bill was passed to the third reading.

On motion by Mr. RICHMOND [amid peals of laughter and other demonstrations of merriment—the Democratic benches still being empty] it was—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Senate, the children of negroes within this State should be educated as the children of Democrats are.

Mr. WOOD, from the Committee on Corporations, returned Mr. Allison's bill, S. No. 309, amending the charter of the city of Madison; recommending its passage.

The bill was passed to the third reading.

Mr. HANNA understood that an important resolution was passed a few moments ago which involves a question of humanity, and he desired to record his vote upon it. [Laughter.]

VOICES—"No consent." "Yeas and nays."

Mr. COBB did not know what question the Senator refers to, but he understood there was an important resolution referred to the Committe on Education during the absence of a portion of the Senate; and while he had full confidence in the ability of that Committee to act upon such matters, he preferred the resolution should be in the hands of the Senate. He moved that the resolution be recalled from the Committee for the action of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. CULLEN this motion was laid on the table by yeas 24, nays 21.

A message from the House of Representatives announcing adherence to its amendments to the Morgan raid bill, S. No. 15; which the Senate had refused to concur in—

On motion by Mr. ALLISON, a Committee of Conference on the disagreement between the two Houses was authorized, and the President made the Committee on the part of the Senate to consist of Messrs. Allison and Cobb.

On motion of Mr. DYKES, the bill, H. R. 236, authorizing any manufacturing company to erect a dam across the St. Joseph river, in Elkhart county, was read the third time—under a suspension of the rules—yeas 41, nays 0.

The bill finally passed by yeas 40, nays 0.

Mr. NILES, from the joint select committee with reference to the procurement of a more secure place for the public offices, submitted a report (similar to the one presented to the House yesterday morning by Representative Newcomb,) recommending the passage of a bill [S. No. 316] for An Act to provide more secure and less expensive accommodations for the offices of State, and Judges of the Supreme Court; for procuring the means therefor by loan of the Sinking Fund, and for effecting a sale of the State Treasury lot towards reimbursing such loan; which was read the first time.

On motion by Mr. ALLISON, the rules were suspended—yeas 34, nays 8—and the bill was read the second time.

Subsequently—just previous to the adjournment—Mr. HANNA made an ineffectual motion—yeas 21, nays 8—to further suspend the Constitutional restriction that the bill might be read the third time.

REPEAL OF THE SOLDIERS' RELIEF LAW.

On motion by Mr. BEESON the House amendments to Mr. Bennett's bill S. No. 198 for repeal of the soldier's family relief law, were considered. The first amendment—to section 3—was concurred in. The second amendment adding a section directing the paying in the State Treasury of seven per cent. of the moneys collected under the act repealed, out of which shall be appropriated seven per cent. for the indebtedness incurred by the Governor for the relief of Indiana soldiers; and the remainder applied to the relief of discharged disabled officers and soldiers; being read—

Mr. CULLEN opposed concurrence in the second amendment. We have just now concurred in an amendment which requires the Board of Commissioners of each county to attend to the necessities of sick and wounded soldiers. He could see no necessity for taking out of each County Treasury 7 per cent. of the moneys collected under the law of last session, and bringing it here for the Governor to do with it precisely what we have enjoined upon the Commissioners of each county to do. If the Governor has expended money in anticipation of what the law of 1865 authorized to be collected, let him so report to this Legislature; and if he has paid out moneys, as he was authorized to do, every Senator will say, let us know the exact amount, and where it has gone to, and it is all right. He insisted that if the first amendment of the House of Representatives is carried out, there will be no necessity for the second—the one now under consideration. To bring 7 per cent. of these moneys up here to be expended in taking care of disabled, sick and wounded soldiers, seemed to him unnecessary. If a proper bill was brought in to take care of this class of persons, no Senator would vote against it. Then let us leave the money where it is, in the several counties. He would favor the building of a Soldiers' Home, but was not willing to take money from the several counties in this round-about way.

Mr. COBB concurred in most of the remarks of the Senator from Rush, [Mr. Cullen,] but when soldiers return from the field they do not stop in this city, as a general thing, longer than is absolutely necessary, and they want no Soldiers' Home in Indianapolis. In the locality where he lived, he was proud to say, no soldier ever came to asks or depending upon him for support has ever suffered. He saw no necessity for this amendment, and hoped it would be voted down. It is proposing to make a tax upon the people for something that is not asked for by the soldiers.

Mr. OYLER knew of counties not thirty miles from here where soldiers, their widows, children and wives have suffered; and the trouble was that those who sympathized on the other side did not give their dollars to aid them. Then there were soldiers who had no home—no direct and absolute abiding places and they could not be provided for so economically anywhere else as they could at a soldiers' home right here in Indianapolis. He thought the amendment was right and proper.

Mr. CASON also favored the amendment. He did not understand it would compel County Commissioners to expend one dollar of this money. It leaves it to their discretion. Gentlemen have to say now, whether they will vote for this provision, or one similar to it, or whether they will compel the soldiers to go to poor houses. The County Commissioners have no authority by law to provide homes for homeless soldiers, and they are compelled to send them to those dens of refuge called county poor houses. He feared we would adjourn without making provision for any relief to our disabled soldiers; if this amendment should fail; and he urged upon Senators to vote for the amendment rather than take such a risk.

Mr. CULLEN contended that the first House amendment already concurred in, provides that County Commissioners shall take care of disabled soldiers—it makes it their imperative duty; then what is the necessity for bringing this seven per cent. to the city of Indianapolis? He said nothing against the project of a soldiers' home; for he would gladly co-operate in such an idea, if properly carried out. He would vote for an amendment paying out of this fund any sum the Governor has already expended in pursuance of the act of last session, but would go no further. He would not vote to put money in the hands of the Governor to do that which you have already required County Commissioners to do. He desired that this tax levied under the law of 1865 should be used for the purpose of clearing the counties of their indebtedness; and for no other purpose.

Mr. COBB understood the bill to require every county which has already expended the fund collected under the law of last winter, to raise and send up here seven per cent. of that amount. That being the case, this amendment should not be adopted. He should oppose spending money to build up an institution which would give salaries to persons who might spend their time in perambulating the State denouncing better men than they. He believed County Commissioners would take care of suffering soldiers, and was willing to trust this matter to them. He gave many reasons for his opposition to the building up of a State Soldiers' Home, for we have Soldiers' Homes in every county, in every hamlet, town and city, and in every heart.

Mr. THOMPSON would infer from remarks made in this debate, that Indianapolis wanted this Soldiers' Home, and he desired to say, in justice to his constituents, that this was the first time he had heard of it, either here or any where else. His city had never dreamed of asking for it. He saw justice in the amendment now under consideration, and insisted that it should be concurred in without hesitation on the part of the Senate.

Mr. HANNA moved to postpone the further consideration of this question until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, when he would propose a substitute giving to each disabled soldier one hundred dollars. He was willing to vote every dollar in the Treasury for charity, but not one single cent to build up an institution for any pet of any party.

Mr. NILES doubted the wisdom of postponing action on this bill at this late hour in the session. It would be a great misfortune were this bill to fail, and he hoped that the Senate would act upon the amendment at once.

Mr. OYLER also opposed postponement.

The motion to postpone was rejected.

Mr. ALLISON demanded the previous question. The Senate seconded the demand; and the main question was ordered.

The amendment of the House was not concurred in—yeas 29, nays 21—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Beeson, Brown of Hamilton, Cason, Chapman, Carver, Davis, Dykes, Hyatt, Hizar, Niles, Orr, Reaga, Richmond, Terry, Thompson, Van Buskirk, Ward, Wright and Mr. President 29.

NAYS—Messrs. Baker, Benham, Bosma, Bailey, Brown of Wells, Carr, Cobb, Cullen, Cullen, Downey, English, Fich, Fuller, Gilbert, Hanna, Jinkens, McClurg, Mason, Moore, Newland and Stagg—21.

Pending the roll-call—

Mr. BONHAM, when his name was called, said: As far as my vote is concerned, I think our County Commissioners have to pay in in advance all the moneys that should be required of them, and with that view I shall be compelled to vote "No."

Mr. BRADLEY, in explanation of his vote, said: Our County Commissioners say they have borrowed a considerable amount of money, and I don't know but it will be the full amount of the income from the tax levied; and I do not propose to put my county in a position to pay 7 per cent more than other counties. I therefore vote "No."

Mr. NOYES announced that he had paired off on this question with Mr. Vawter.

The vote was then announced as above.

So the Senate refused to concur in the second amendment of the House of Representatives.

The third amendment adding a section that Commissioners shall not be prevented from making allowances to such soldiers' families as are entitled to the same under the provisions of the act repealed, where the same has not been allowed; was concurred in.

The fourth amendment, providing that no part of the fund shall be applied in payment of bonds or orders issued to procure bounties, etc., being read—

Mr. DOWNEY opposed putting in this prohibition against the application of this money to the payment of these bonds. He was willing to trust this matter to the County Commissioners—they would be more apt to bestow this money properly than the officers of State.

Mr. NILES coincided with the remarks of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Downey.)

Mr. CASON had two or three reasons why this amendment should be concurred in. If you leave it discretionary with the County Commissioners, they will be pressed to pay all this money out for the liquidation of bonds. He opposed taking money raised for support of soldiers' families, to pay bounties to men who have only been in the service for a few months. The force of money power is such that the Commissioners will be forced to pay this fund to the bond-holders, and allow the soldiers' families to suffer.

This amendment of the House was rejected by yeas 15, nays 27.

Mr. NILES, from the Judiciary Committee, returned Mr. Bonham's bill, S. No. 140, correcting a mistake in the Blackford county boundary lines; recommending its passage.

Mr. BONHAM explained its provisions.

Having been read three times heretofore, it was passed the Senate by yeas 42, nays 0.

On motion of Mr. THOMPSON, the bill, H. R. 125, amending section 651 of the general Practice Act, approved June 18, 1852; [concerning mechanics' lien,]—was read the third time.

On motion by Mr. OYLER, and by consent, the publication clause was stricken out.

Mr. ALLISON called attention to the fact that the bill allows sales upon mechanics' liens to be made without valuation or appraisement.

Mr. THOMPSON thought it a good provision, and hoped the bill would pass.

The bill failed to pass, by yeas 23, nays 16.

Mr. REAGAN, from the Committee on Corporations, returned the bill, H. R. 117, amending the act for the incorporation of insurance companies; recommending its passage.

The bill was passed to the third reading.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *December 18, 1865.*

The roll-call having determined a quorum—

On motion by Mr. OSBORN, the reading of the journal of Saturday was dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

Mr. LEMON presented the petition of sundry citizens of Harrison county for amendment of the law, chapter 54, for legalizing the issuance of county bonds so as to extend the benefits of the 6th section thereof to all soldiers who have served less than twelve months, or have been wounded and honorably discharged.

It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

GENERAL AND SPECIFIC BILLS.

Mr. HIGGINS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill [H. R. No. 228] for An Act making specific appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

On the motion of Mr. NEWCOMB, the constitutional restriction being suspended for the purpose, yeas 64, nays 3, the bill was read twice by title.

On motion by Mr. HIGGINS, the bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. BRANHAM, from the same Committee, reported a bill [H. R. No. 229] for an act making general appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, repealing certain sections of an act therein named, and declaring an emergency:

And on his motion, [the constitutional restriction having been suspended for the purpose—yeas 62, nays 6]—the bill was read twice by title, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Acting Governor, transmitting a copy of the Nineteenth Annual Report of the Trustees and Superintendent of the Institution for the Education of the Blind, asking for additional appropriations, and recommending that the report be immediately referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

It was referred accordingly.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. CHURCH, from the Committee on Swamp Lands, returned the bill H. R. 060, to amend sections sixteen and seventeen of the act to authorize the construction of levees and drains; recommending its passage.

Mr. BOYD, from the Committee on Claims, reported allowance to Holloway, Douglas & Co., of $771 75, for newspapers, and $62 50 for printing enrolled bills; to Hall and Hutchinson, $771 75 for newspapers; to Mr. Metzger, for the *Daily Telegraph*, $814 50.

Mr. VEACH reported in most of the remarks of the Senator from Rush, [Mr. Cullen,] but when soldiers return from the field they do not stop in this city, as a general thing, longer than is absolutely necessary, and they want no Soldiers' Home in Indianapolis. In the locality where he lived, he was proud to say, no soldier ever came to asks or depending upon him for support has ever suffered. He saw no necessity for this amendment, and hoped it would be voted down. It is proposing to make a tax upon the people for something that is not asked for by the soldiers.

The report was concurred in.

Mr. JAMES, from the Committee on Corporations, returned the corporation bill [S. No. 141], recommending its passage.

Mr. VEACH, from the Select Committee thereon, returned his bill, H. R. No. 291, to change the time of holding courts in the sixth Judicial Circuit, with amendments, recommending its passage.

Mr. BOYD, from the Committee on Claims, reported on the claim of A. N. Hart, of Lake county, the opinion, that the claim is just, and that said Hart is entitled to receive $50 out of the Swamp Land Fund; but as there is a bill pending for the payment of such claims, they recommend that this be laid on the table.

The report was concurred in.

Mr. VEACH reported the allowance of the claim of H. C. Chandler, $64 90 for paper.

Mr. RICE, from the Select Committee thereon, reported the petition of John Campbell, asking for a change in the Road laws, so as to authorize the roads to be worked by contract. The Committee agree in the main to the suggestion of the petitioner, but considering the burdens of taxation, they believe that a bill for that purpose could not be passed at the present session. They therefore ask to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

It was so ordered.

THE CALENDAR.

Mr. COFFROTH called for the regular order of business, and moved to suspend the regular orders and take up bills of the House on the third reading.

After debate on preferences in the order of business, by Messrs. Newcomb, Lasselle and Coffroth—

Mr. VAN BUSKIRK moved that sundry bills from the Senate, including by number all that have not been read in the House, be read the first and second time by title, and referred to a select committee, to examine and report them back to-morrow morning.

The SPEAKER ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. HAMRICK interposed a motion to take up the corporation bill [S. No. 103] the special order for this hour, (which was agreed to,) and then it was postponed and made the special order for to-night at 7 o'clock.]

Mr. Coffroth's motion was then agreed to.

Mr. Cowgill's bill [H. R. No. 211] to enable common carriers to dispose of unclaimed freight and baggage, coming up—

The bill passed the House of Representatives—yeas 51, nays 22.

Mr. Coffroth's bill [H. R. No. 238] to authorize foreign guardians to take possession of the personal property of their wards and receipt for moneys belonging to them in this State, and to sue and recover such moneys owing to such wards in this State, coming up—

It was passed the House of Representatives—yeas 69, nays 1.

Mr. GREGORY of Warren's bill, H. R. No. 234, to repeal an act to ascertain the amount of fees and salaries in the Supreme Court and the Courts of Common Pleas of this State, Sheriffs of the Supreme Courts, and other Courts of the State, and providing a penalty, approved June 3, 1861, coming up—

Messrs. GREGORY, NEWCOMB and LASSELLE stated that it was to repeal a useless law.

The bill passed the final reading in the House—yeas 51, nays 16.

Mr. Miller's bill [H. R. No. 214, to repeal the act to enforce the 13th article of the State Constitution, coming up—

Mr. COFFROTH. So long as the Constitution is in force, and we have taken an oath to support the Constitution, he moved to indefinitely postpone this bill.

Mr. NEWCOMB should vote against the bill, —though it was to repeal a dead letter on the statute book.

Mr. GRIFFITH concurred.

Mr. MILLER thought the reasoning of the gentleman from Marion ought to induce the repeal of dead letters in the statute.

Mr. COFFROTH withdrew the motion to postpone.

The bill was rejected—yeas 16, nays 58.

Mr. Buskirk's Common Pleas bill [H. R. No. 253, affecting the counties of Morgan and Monroe, in that District—the District being composed of the counties of Morgan, Johnson, Shelby, Brown and Monroe,] coming up—

It was passed the final reading in the House of Representatives—yeas 73, nays 0.

Mr. Collover's bill [H. R. 164] to provide for locating and working highways situated upon, contiguous to, or near by county lines; coming up—

Mr. LANE and Mr. STRINGER explained. The Commissioners and Supervisors shall work county line roads by districts on both sides of the line.

The bill was passed the House of Representatives—yeas 70, nays 2.

Mr. Lasselle's bill [H. R. No. 276] to authorize County Auditors to issue fee bills for costs accrued before County Commissioners; coming up—

It was passed the House of Representatives—yeas 72, nays 1.

Mr. Hamrick's bill H. R. No. 241, to amend the act of May 14, 1852, authorizing plank, macadamized and gravel roads; [the tolls in the general act to be just the same as authorized by the special act of last session,] coming up—

Mr. COLLINS and Mr. OLLEMAN considered that the bill ought not to pass. The roads were not kept up. It was for the benefit of road stock holders.

Mr. HAMRICK was advised that quite a number of gravel roads would go down unless the tolls were raised. The growing prosperity of the State demanded good roads, which could not be so well supplied and kept up without these companies.

The bill was rejected—yeas 21, nays 56.

Mr. Milroy's bill, H. R. No. 140, to relieve county officers from the penalty attaching to them on account of negligence of execution of the act of March 2, 1865, for keeping useless sheep-killing dogs, coming up—

Mr. NEWCOMB moved ineffectually to amend by adding a provision to repeal the said act of March 2, 1865.

The bill passed the House of Representatives—yeas 64, nays 16.

Mr. Ferris' bill [H. R. No. 252] to incorporate an additional section into the common school law of 1855, so as not to exclude from the common schools, persons over twenty-one and under six years of age, coming up—

On motion by Mr. BRANHAM and Mr. BROWN, it was recommitted, with instructions to strike out "six."

Mr. Bonner's bill H. R. No. 271, to allow County Commissioners to authorize District Road Companies, where three-fifths petition for the same, and to levy a tax for construction, coming up—

Mr. WRIGHT said it was impossible for the roads to be completed in one year.

On motion of Mr. COFFROTH, it was laid on the table.

Mr. Hoover's bill [H. R. No. 263,] to prevent conductors of Railroads from obstructing crossings of highways, coming up—

On motion by Mr. BRANHAM, by unanimous consent, it was amended so as to prescribe that the obstruction shall not be continued for more than ten minutes.

The bill as thus passed the House of Representatives—yeas 71, nays 4.

Mr Collins' bill [H. R. No. 23,] to provide for draining and ditching wet and overflowed lands, coming up, with the committee's amendments heretofore reported—

Mr. COFFROTH said this was a bill to perfect the general drainage law, and on his motion, the amendments were adopted.

The bill was ordered to the engrossment, considered as engrossed, and read the third time and passed the House of Representatives—yeas 68, nays 3.

Mr. Brown's Locomotive Engineer's bill, [H. R. No. 301] coming up, it was laid over for—

Mr. PETTIT [Mr. Henricks in the Chair.] He introduced a concurrent resolution on the subject of foreign interference in Mexico, and in relation to neutral and belligerent rights. [It declares the separate and independent right of the people of Mexico to maintain the government and policy of its own choice, against the introduction of foreign levies, mercenaries, and that such interference would be regarded as aggressive upon our national policy, and that it is the duty of the United States to apply to all other Governments the same rule of natural and belligerent rights that they have applied to us in derogation of public law.]

Under a rule of the House, it goes to the Committee on Federal Relations, without debate.

On motion of Mr. BROWN, the house took recess till 2 o'clock P. M.

CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.

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Telegraphic Dispatches

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE HERALD.]

Afternoon Report.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

Washington Educational Matters.

MUSTERING OUT OF OFFICERS

Certificates of Indebtedness.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

EXCITEMENT AT VERA CRUZ.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

From New York.

Southern Affairs--United States Mint--Frauds Upon Soldiers--Ohio Regiment on its Way Home--Educational Affairs in the District--Mustering Out of Officers--New National Banks--Treasury Matters --Mexican Affairs.

NEW YORK, December 18.—The *Times'* special says: A. B. Willet, Assistant Architect of the Treasury Department, has just returned from the South, where he has been inspecting the Government buildings, under orders directed to him some weeks ago by the Secretary of the Treasury. The old Custom House and Marine Hospital at Charleston were found to be so badly wrecked that they will be useless. Mr. Willet reports that the Government buildings in the other Southern cities are generally in fair condition, and will require but little repairing.

The director of the U. S. mint at Philadelphia has made for the Secretary of the Treasury specimens of eagles, half eagles, dollars, halves and quarters, bearing the motto "In God we Trust," in addition to the other legends and devices upon the coins.

Secretary McCulloch approves of the designs and the coins hereafter made will bear the motto. The smaller coins do not afford room for the words.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says: Further disclosures show that frauds upon discharged soldiers by unprincipled claim agents, in the matter of procuring bounty land warrants along the Pacific Railroad, will reach $50,000 instead of $2,000, as at first believed. Complaints of swindling discharged soldiers who have received the advance fee of twenty-five dollars, are coming in at a painful rate.

Senator Doolittle's bill, for the removal of disqualification of jurors in cases of trial for treason, by reason of previously expressed opinions, is still in the hands of the Judiciary Committee.

The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says: Brevet Brigadier General Banning left last evening, via the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, with his regiment, for Ohio. It comprised twenty-five commissioned officers and 735 enlisted men, and was mustered out yesterday at Alexandria. They are ordered to Columbus for final discharge and payment.

Senator Wilson will introduce a bill in the Senate to-day, providing for the appropriation of 1,000,000 acres of the Government lands for educational purposes in the District of Columbia. He will also introduce a bill appropriating 3,000,000 acres for instituting in the District a Normal School for the education of school teachers.

An important bill will be also introduced in the Senate, providing for mustering out all officers of the regular and volunteer forces, save certain important scientific bodies, and filling up the organizations of infantry, cavalry and artillery, to be raised under the proposed increase of the regular army from those of the volunteer veteran reserves and regular army, who have distinguished themselves in the late war by bravery and meritorious conduct, and who are found competent for official positions upon examination before a board of examiners, to be composed of officers, equally selected as near as may be, from the regular and volunteer service.

The *Tribune's* Washington dispatches say: The following National Banks were established last week: The