

A colony of five hundred families intending to locate in this State between Wood river and North Platte. They are from Michigan.

The Omaha Daily Tribune will be hereafter, issued in the morning, so that we may expect it in Brownville at about ten o'clock of the day after, as heretofore. Quite an improvement for mail subscribers.

We are under obligations to DeForest Porter for Legislative favors. He informs us that the Legislature will probably adjourn this week for a month. We refer our readers to his letter in this paper, explaining remarks made by him at the Senatorial jubilee, concerning which we had a word to say on the 28th of January in the Advertiser.

The Legislature has passed a memorial asking Congress to pass the bill which passed the Senate last year to grant lands to aid in the building of the Brownville, Ft. Kearney and Pacific railroad. As it passed unanimously we hope it may have great weight in inducing Congressmen to consider the matter favorably, and give us the lands. We only ask that Congress may deal as liberally with the State of Nebraska as it has with other new States. The U. P. R. R., and the B. & M., obtained grants for running through the State before we were admitted into the Union, but since that time no grants have been given us for railroad purposes. This arrangement leaves the Northern and Southern portions of our State unprotected for.

Sometime since the city Council of the city of Cincinnati, in accordance with a vote of the people thereof, issued \$10,000,000 in City Bonds and placed them in market, for the purpose of building a railroad commencing at the foot of the bridge, on the Kentucky side opposite Cincinnati; thence southwesterly through Kentucky, to Nashville, Tennessee. After placing the bonds on the market, the Kentucky Legislature convened, and a man was sent down to ask the Legislature for a charter for this purpose. A bill was drawn up and referred, and favorably reported, but the House voted it down, being opposed to such improvements in the State. This is quite a comment upon Kentucky enterprise, and we will cease to wonder that the State gives eight thousand majority for the Democracy.

W. Burns, residing in Richardson county, gave us a call last week. He says that the large quantity of winter wheat sown last fall continues to look well. In speaking of the improvement made in that county the past five years, he said that they had but thirteen voters in Barrada precinct, now they have two hundred; and his nearest neighbor was three miles away, now he has a score of them within that distance; then it was an open country from his residence to Falls City, with but three families living near the road, now the road is nearly all fenced up with residences all the way. He says the Trunk road has forfeited the aid offered it by Richardson county two years or more ago, and that whatever it gets now must come from Rulo, Arago and St. Stephens precincts, the latter of which is not able to do much.

The M. & N. R. R. Gen. Drake President of the Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska Rail Road Company, addressed our people upon the claims of his road to our attention, on last Thursday night. This is the railroad that the Nebraska City people have talked about so much the last ten years. It is a consolidation of the interests of the State line road, the Alexandria and Nebraska City road, and the Southern Iowa road, and is the one that the Nebraska City folks claim will be built within the next year or so. In all this our Nebraska City neighbors, and Gen. Drake the president, agree. There is one thing about the matter which is not so definitely settled, as we have been led to believe, and that is the point on the Missouri river, where the company may conclude to terminate its track, and land its freight and passengers. We say the point is not yet determined, unless the proposition our people made the President, and the result of that conference shall say right here, that a private letter received by us after the President returned to Hamburg, gives us warrant for saying that the terminating of the road at Brownville is among the probabilities.

The General will give no absolute promise, this year what he may conclude to do west of Centerville, Iowa. His road starts from Alexandria, Mo., and Keokuk, Iowa, and one hundred miles will be constructed this year, we say will be, because the contract for this work is let to men who have not only agreed to, but are abundantly able to do it. The constructing company is made up of men who control the great through interests of the Pennsylvania Central to the Mississippi river, of which Andrew Carnegie, of New York, is the Treasurer, and Henry Hill, of Warsaw, Ill., is the Superintendent. This constructing company furnish two-thirds of the working capital, and the people along the line, furnish in twenty year eight per cent bonds, the other third. Gen. Drake said that the road would be completed to the Missouri river, in two years, and would bind himself and the company, to have it done inside of three years. The intention of the company is to reach out into the Republican Valley, and thence across the continent to the Pacific, on an independent line. The General has an interested citizen in this route, that they are not going to release their hold upon this project without a struggle, until the matter is permanently settled.

OUR SCHOOL LAW.

The following are some of the amendments that were proposed at the meeting of the County Superintendents, held at Lincoln January 26th:

Section seven was amended so as to provide a predicate for a subject that was left by the framers of the law hanging on a peg, as it were; also to specify more definitely about dividing the funds in the hands of the old Treasurer, at the time of the division of a district.

For instance a district has \$150 in the hands of the Treasurer; the district numbers sixty pupils, but who are so scattered as not to be accommodated; the County Superintendent divides the district so that twenty pupils are placed in the new district. Now justice demands that fifty dollars of the money on hand should go with the twenty children.

Section twenty is amended so that the district board may call a special meeting without a written request. Section twenty-eight is provided with a proviso giving districts power to obtain a deed for a school house site, in case the owner refuses.

Section forty-eight amended so as to fix the school month at four weeks of five days each.

Section fifty-three amended so as to require Directors' reports at the close of each year. Other amendments consist mostly in verbal corrections defining more explicitly the duties of officers. We learn that the County Superintendents' meeting was a very pleasant and profitable gathering that they were earnest, energetic, enthusiastic workers, and no moments were allowed to run to waste while they were at Lincoln.

The matters considered were School Law amendments, text books, teachers' institutes, blanks, disposition of the school fund, Normal Schools and University, teachers' certificates.

On all these subjects committees were appointed, whose reports gave rise to earnest discussions. The Legislature was asked to memorialize Congress to donate about 100,000 acres of land to establish four Normal Schools in Nebraska.

Resolutions were passed endorsing heartily our present school and pledging their most earnest efforts in its behalf in future. The State Teachers' Association was considered a very important gathering, and a committee was appointed to canvass Lincoln at an early day to see if those attending the Association will be entertained free of charge.

ATCHISON COUNTY, MISSOURI. We glean from the Rockport Journal: The corps of Engineers, making the survey of the S. Louis, Chillicothe and Omaha Railroad are now passing through the northeastern portion of Atchison county.

A lodge of Good Templars will shortly be instituted in Phelps City. Six cents, live weight, is the price paid for hogs at the depot. An ox team, wagon, and saw log went through the ice near Sonora, in January. The current took them under the ice and all were lost save the driver, who saved himself by jumping from the saw log on to the ice, just as he were going under.

The Graded School in Rockport township has just been opened. It is to be supplied with scholars who have made certain proficiency in the various public schools of the township and none others.

From the Rockport Sentinel: Jno. C. Turk retires from the editorial chair of this paper to give room to P. T. Smith, who proceeds to haul down the name of Thomas A. Hendricks for next President, from the head of his editorial column. The Sentinel will remain Democratic in the future, but it discards all the past principles of the party. In other words its editor is one of those "dead issue" men up to the past, and one of those who want to get outside of a live issue for the present and future. Something new, progressive, wants to put himself and his paper in unison and in harmony with the great heart of the people, i. e., wants to be Republican in theory, but Democratic in practice.

No houses to rent in Rockport; all full. Col. R. K. Crandal, of Hamburg, Iowa, was present last week at our rail road meeting, and addressed our citizens upon the subject of rail roads, and the great benefit of rail road competition, citing many facts to the point. He says that he can obtain a loaded car of goods from Chicago for one half the cost of one to Phelps, because they have the choice of two routes while we have but one. That Nebraska City, now having the competition of two roads can pay from eight to ten per cent. more per bushel for wheat than we can, as their transport and freights are that much cheaper. That Nebraska City paid \$50,000, and could then get the St. Joe & C. B. road only within a mile of the river, but after they paid the B. & M. \$150,000 to come to the river that compelled the St. Joe & C. B. road to come also. Now so soon as we can get an connection to come to the river that will bring with it the St. Joe & C. B. Road.

The question recurring upon Myers' resolution to appoint a committee to prepare articles of impeachment against Gov. Butler, the vote stood: Ayes—Abrahamson, Briggs, Beall, Cannon, Hall, Hedges, Kipp, Majors, Myers, Patterson, Reed, Roberts, Rosewater, Rouse, Ryan and Wolcott—17. Nays—E. Clark, J. Clark, Conger, Daily, Dillon, Doorn, Doby, Galey, Goodin, Grenell, Jenkins, Munn, Niles, Overton, Quimby, Rhodes, Rickard, Schock, Shook, Sommerlad, Wickham and Collins—22.

The number of members of the United States House of Representatives, at different periods, has been as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Number of Members. Rows include 1789-1800, 1801-1810, 1811-1820, 1821-1830, 1831-1840, 1841-1850, 1851-1860, 1861-1870.

RAILROAD MEETING.

COURT ROOM, Feb. 8th, 1871. According to notice, a large number of our citizens met in the Court room to hold a conference with Gen. Drake, President of the Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska R. R.

The meeting was called to order by the nomination of A. P. Cogswell, as Chairman, and J. D. Calhoun, as Secretary.

After stating the object of the meeting, the Chairman introduced Col. Crandal, of Hamburg, Iowa, who stated that he had been in correspondence, for some time, with Gen. Drake, upon the subject of diverting the western terminus of his road from Nebraska City to Brownville, and that he desired that the General should come to see the city and people of Brownville. Col. Crandal then introduced Gen. Drake, who made a plain and concise statement of the affairs of his road, stating such facts and giving such references as were perfectly satisfactory, as to the actual condition of things connected with it.

It appears that the road is in actual progress; that iron is being laid, and that the road will certainly be finished to Centerville, Appanoose county, Iowa, before the close of the present year.

The General intimated that his termination was still an unsettled question, and said that his eastern backers looked toward the Republican Valley as its destination. He gave the names of some of the leading railroad men of Pennsylvania and New York, as connected with the Iowa Railroad Construction Company, who were pushing this road and had the contract for building it.

After Gen. Drake took his seat, remarks were made by Dr. McPherson, Col. Furnas and Hon. J. S. Church. On motion of Mr. Church the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That after hearing the statement of Gen. Drake in regard to the company he represents, and the object they have in view in running their line to some point on the Missouri river near Brownville, we are of the opinion that we have a material interest in the building of said road to Brownville, we will guarantee to said company the sum of \$150,000 in subscription upon the completion of their line to Brownville; provided that said company shall construct their line from this point to Hamburg within a year, when \$50,000 shall be due; the remainder to be paid when the through connection is completed.

Gen. Drake said the proposal was a satisfactory one, and he would make it the basis of negotiations. Some time was spent in colloquial discussion of the matter, after which a vote of thanks was extended to Col. Crandal for his friendly presence and kindly interest in our behalf.

Dr. McPherson, R. W. Furnas and J. S. Church were appointed a corresponding committee, to take such steps in the matter as future developments might seem to demand. On motion the meeting adjourned. The interest manifested in the new project was very gratifying to all our people, who are in favor of enterprise and progress.

A. P. COGSWELL, Ch'n. J. D. CALHOUN, Sec'y.

A Word About Fern. MR. EDITOR: Allow me to say, through your columns that, in the prosecution of my mission as Agent of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, I have visited Peru three times and preached four sermons in the school house, Methodist and Episcopal churches. A more kind, considerate, gentlemanly and church going people I have not found in the State, their churches, though the streets were very unpleasant, were full of attentive listeners numbering at least three hundred, at some of the services, which certainly speaks well for a town of not over six, or seven hundred inhabitants.

I think "our State" fortunate in having her Normal School located with such a people. May it long remain there, and the blessing of God rest largely on it and the town. The Trustees of the Methodist and the Rector of the Episcopal church, and others concerned, will please receive my hearty thanks for opening their houses, and the people at large, for their kind attentions.

J. N. WEBB, Dist. Sec'y, &c.

Church Revival.

HOWARD, Feb. 4th, 1871. Mr. Editor.—A powerful religious influence is prevailing in the community in the vicinity of Sander's Mills, in this county. Twenty-four persons have united with the M. E. Church, within the last two weeks, and the interest is increasing daily. The meeting is under the pastoral care of Rev. Isaac Burns, assisted by Rev. B. C. Parker, a supernumerary in Lafayette Precinct.

Yours Truly, OBSERVER.

Otoe County Correspondence.

EDITOR ADVERTISER: This morning I went to my traps, and behold I fell to work and lo, I caught seventy-six skunks all in one hole, and it was not a very good day for skunks, either. Any person disputing this fact let him call on H. Neel, or A. P. Cathcart, at Wilson Creek, Post Office, and you will find it out to be the plain truth, and also we did not get scented! Hurrah for Otoe, it is an extra place for game.

Yours, H. NEEL, Wilson Creek, Otoe county, Neb.

According to the annual railway statement for January 1, Illinois is the great railway State of the Union, being in advance of Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York. The following is the order of the leading railway States:

Table with 3 columns: State, No. Miles Constructed, No. Miles Projected. Rows include Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Indiana.

Nearly every county in the State is now crossed by one or more railroads, and the effect has been to increase the value of property contiguous to roads from fifty to one thousand per cent. While the convenient accessibility to the best markets enables farmers to take advantage of every change in the market in their favor. In 1860, we could probably have 10,000 miles of railroad in the State.—Quincy Whig.

NEBRASKA ITEMS.

REWARD COUNTY. The Record says Seward county has a population of 8000 worthy home-owners, nearly all of whom are contented, and satisfied to stay.

Good water is reached, within fifty feet of the surface, on upland prairie. The county Superintendent publishes a short account of each school he visits, in the Record, a good idea.

HAMILTON COUNTY. The first school in this county is being taught by Miss Jennie Loring. Some of her scholars living eight miles away, and attend regularly. This county is being settled up quite fast, within the short time since its lands were surveyed. Good wheat is raised in that county.

COLFAX COUNTY. This county was organized about two years since. It now proposes to vote \$30,000 for a court house, and \$60,000 to bridge the Platte river.

HALL COUNTY. The Independent claims that they have bridged eight of the Platte river channels, and will have the ninth and last channel, bridged in a few weeks.

In artificial groves and forests, this county claims to stand ahead of other counties in Nebraska. It will have to climb some, if it beats Nemaha, Johnson, Gage, Pawnee, Richardson, and Otoe.

1,988,710 pounds of produce, for which the farmers were paid \$80,000, were shipped on the U. P., at Grand Island during six months ending January, 1st 1871. It must pay to live on a railroad.

OTOE COUNTY. From the Chronicle. A remonstrance is being numerous signed, objecting to a special election to vote aid to the Trunk railroad. Dr. Converse crossed for the Midland road, on the ice twenty-eight car loads of ties, five of iron, three of bolts and splices, and four flat cars.

R. S. Smith, of Camp Creek, has invented a new, combined agricultural implement, which will probably be introduced next year. It is "a stalk cutter, feed roller, and walking cultivator."

The track on the Midland Pacific, has been laid out sixteen miles from Nebraska City.

LANCASTER COUNTY. We only had space last week to say that the Governor's reception at the Capitol, on Wednesday evening, was a magnificent affair. One thousand persons were at the supper table, and many retired hungry from want of room. Our bachelor friend of the Journal must have a penchant for ladies' head dresses, as he gives a minute and satisfactory (?) description of many of the bon ton whose hair was dressed a la pompadour.

Miss Carrie D. Fuller's Reading was not well attended. Those present were well pleased with the entertainment.

A bill passed the House giving to the State Normal School, at Peru, \$27,000 for the erection of additional buildings for the use of the School.

The Governor, in a special Message to the Legislature, advocates the passage of a law granting female suffrage.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Cars are now running from Omaha to Blair, on the Omaha Northwestern. Distance thirty miles.

Three seven inches through are being set out on our border of the side walks in some of the business streets of Omaha.

RICHARDSON COUNTY.

S. W. Brook topped out of the editorial chair, after last week's issue as predicted. H. A. Baell, lately of the St. Louis Times takes his place. From his salutatory we classify him among the fossils of the past. He will work "for the restoration of the old Democratic party" with Jeff Davis and Vallandigham in the lead, and will not rest until "the XV amendment is wiped out of existence, believing this once free America, to be a white man's government, and all the blacks their slaves." To those Democrats who say that these are evils which cannot be remedied, and that we must call them "dead issues," and "accept the settlement as final," to such weak-kneed snufflings" the Register says: "no and a thousand times no! They must be abolished."

The new editor is as plucky as the old, and speaks light out in meeting the real sentiments of every Democrat.

Value of Confederate Bonds. The Confederate bonds sold to still have a value, as they bear a price both in London and in Richmond which, in a certain sense, is the sum of the market value. The Confederate cotton loan bonds, which are redeemable in gold by Mr. Jefferson Davis' government in 1868, have 2, 325, 700 pounds, or about \$12,000,000 in the London market, most of which cost the purchasers about ninety per cent of their nominal value. One English patriot, Sir Henry De Houghland, friend of the Jeff. Davis' government, is said to have nearly a million dollars which cost him nearly par. Sales actually made in London, Ohio and New York, at three and three-fourths to five per cent. The only remaining idea of value is in the vain hope that they may yet be redeemed by our government.

The credit of this stuff is not quite as good even in Richmond, for a recent sale of the effects of one of its banks, several millions were put up, a lump, and sold for seventy dollars in greenbacks. The sale was made to some dealers in curiosities, who they peddle over the country, and as such they will be quite likely to prove a safe investment.

Prospect of Better Terms for France.

LONDON, Feb. 7. It is currently stated in official circles in this city that there is a strong probability that the present demand of Germany against France is being subjected to great modification by the former nation. It is thought that Germany may possibly demand the sum of 40,000,000 sterling and no war ships. It has been reported that this sum and the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine will possibly constitute the entire war claim of Germany.

Red Cloud reports his people starving. The wife of President Juarez of Mexico is dead.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ADVERTISER. LINCOLN, Feb. 7th, 1871.

The bill introduced by Mr. Porter to extend the time in which State railroads may complete for the State lands, has passed and awaits the Governor's signature.

The time will thus be extended to March, 1872, and gives the Trunk and the Brownville & Ft. Kearney one more chance for a slice of those lands.

A joint resolution passed both Houses to adjourn on Friday, until March 15th.

The committee of investigation will remain in session until they complete the same. They are setting with closed doors and do not admit even reporters. LATER.—Feb. 8.—Porter's railroad bill vetoed. Veto sustained. Normal School bill passed both Houses. R. W. FURNAS.

LINCOLN, Feb. 1, 1871.

Dear Sir.—My attention has been called to an article in your paper of the 26th of January, referring to some remarks made by me in Representative Hall, on the eve of the election of Hon. P. W. Hitchcock, to the United States Senate. I am surprised at the construction put upon the words used by me as reflecting upon the President, from the fact that I intended to refer by my language to other persons entirely. It is true that the Governor and Marshal of a Territory and other persons from outside of the State were here using all their influence for the re-election of General Thayer. And the pretended influence of the administration in this State, was in the hands of Gen. Thayer and his friends, with the great esteem I have ever had for the President, and my confidence in his good judgment, I never for a moment believed the asserted claim, and all I intended by saying "that the election of Mr. Hitchcock had demonstrated the fact that the people of Nebraska could run their own machine without outside interference from Washington, or elsewhere" was to rebuke the men who had boasted of having such power, and the persons from other States and Territories who had by their presence and influence sought to determine the choice of the Legislature for Senator from among the Republican candidates present.

Yours, DEFOREST PORTER.

LINCOLN, Feb. 6th, 1871. The past week has been chiefly remarkable for a series of large undertakings and small accomplishments. The Myers' Resolution, providing for the appointment of a committee to draft articles of impeachment, which had been made the special order for Wednesday, was defiantly voted down after a somewhat protracted and angry discussion. Then they passed unanimously, a resolution providing for a joint investigating committee of five, which they clothed with extraordinary powers. Senator Thomas, of your city, is, I believe, Chairman of this Committee. They have already commenced operations, but, much to the dissatisfaction of many, have decided to sit with closed doors, excluding even reporters. However thorough their work may be, it will scarcely meet with that general approval which an investigation open to all, from first to last, would have secured; besides, by this course, they will lose the benefit of suggestions from new papers and other sources, which might and ought to be of great advantage to them. The reasons they give for their course strike us rather weak. They are that witnesses would be loth to attend; that after the evidence is all in, it will be easier to come to a just and unbiased conclusion; and finally that they will be less subjected to outside pressure; all of which reasons seem to be grounded upon most too tenacious confidence in their own and others' integrity and capacity. We may congratulate ourselves, however, that by their action we are relieved for a time of attention to a matter that has become exceedingly wearisome.

An effort was made last Friday to adjourn the Legislature until the 1st of March, in order to give the committee ample time for their work, and also reserve to the body a sufficient number of the days of the session for action in case the developments to be made should call for the impeachment or trial of any of the State officers. The refusal to adjourn betrayed an overconfidence, to call it by no harsh name, on the part of a majority of the House. Nine days, only of the session remain, and that is none too long for action, should such be demanded. I am disposed to think the majority wish to be perfectly fair, but they are a surely not careful enough to avoid subjecting themselves to the charge of unfairness. They need have no alarm. The people of Nebraska are generous and intelligent. They are willing to overlook any number of mistakes, purely such, on the part of their Executive officers. All they demand is that there shall be a frank and full disclosure. Any attempt to screen, cover up, or conceal these mistakes, to dodge or shift responsibility, will meet their unmeasured denunciation. They look for honest intentions, manly sincerity, never for infallibility, in the conduct of their public servants. Therefore stand aside, gentlemen legislators, and do not interfere. Let justice, truth and light make their power manifest.

Turning to the action of the Legislature proper, we find that but few important measures have yet reached maturity. The Senate will probably amend the bill calling for a Constitutional Convention, by adding thirteen more members. As it passed the House it provides for only thirty-nine, to be chosen, one in each of the representative districts of the State. On Wednesday last, your Representative, Mr. Porter, deemed it his duty to introduce a bill to suspend the powers of Regents of the University until there should be realized, from the endowment, a fund of \$15,000 annually; also, meantime, to hand the

University building over to the State Superintendent, to be used for the benefit of the deaf and dumb. In sustaining his measure, with a prepared speech, he declared that a tax for the support of a college was unprecedented, apparently ignorant of the fact that the Michigan University, the only State University of any moment, is largely supported by a tax of one twentieth of a mill upon the grand assessment roll of the State. His broad assertion that there were few or no young men or women in the State, none in Nemaha county, qualified to enter the University, is simply an extravagance. If Mr. P. was ever in college, it must have been in those good old times, now rapidly passing away, when the classical department claimed supreme and undivided homage; and so, remembering with pain the long, tedious process by which he became fitted to enter that department, he logically concludes that none in this State have passed through a like ordeal. A wise ergo, indeed. Let us inform Mr. P. that tempora mutantur etiam si in illis non mutantur. In any good school in the State ample facilities are afforded to fit any one to enter a scientific department. And to conclude that in all the State there are not at least fifty ambitious young men and women, not only prepared but anxious to enter such department, with many others ready to enter the classical and other departments, is verily a stigma upon the character of our population.

In this connection, too, it is pertinent to remember that with the same rate of increase in the next decade as in the past we shall number in 1880, not fewer than 60,000 inhabitants in Nebraska. Be it remembered, also, that by the existence in our midst of such an institution as the University may be made, not only will the number of our people be greatly augmented, but the character of that people be largely determined. We make these strictures, not because there is any probability of the passage of a measure so ill-considered, foolish, and self-destructive, but simply that the audacity of the movement may not be overlooked. So far as we could judge, it met not the slightest encouragement.

Mr. Shook in a few sensible, well-timed remarks, indicated very plainly what would be his action as Chairman of the Committee on Education, he would not be a party to the placing of the slightest obstacle in the way of so good and great an enterprise, and one in which, as a citizen of the State, he took a deep interest—the successful establishment of the University. The interests of the people are safe in his hands.

IMMIGRATION.

A bill for the encouragement of immigration will be passed soon, as the bill was stated it provides for the election by the Legislature in joint session, of five commissioners to hold office for two years; they are to meet at the Capital the second Monday in March and elect their officers; the Legislature to choose also a Superintendent of immigration, to remain in the State, act as Secretary of Commissioners, to be paid a salary of \$1,500 per annum; the Commissioners to appoint three agents, one for Great Britain, one for Sweden, Denmark and Norway; these agents to receive \$150 per month salary, \$100 for expenses; for carrying the act into effect \$15,000 are appropriated.

It is thought that the only effective way to promote immigration, is by sending agents to the people in their own countries with plain truthful statements of the advantages we can offer them; with practical counsel, advice, and direction. These agents are, so far as practicable, to organize companies who shall come together provided with means for their subsistence for at least one year after arrival; the Superintendent here to receive them and aid them in finding suitable locations.

It is certainly to be hoped that this scheme will be an improvement upon our efforts hitherto which, to say the most for them, by their absolute inefficiency, have helped us in the attainment of a method wiser and more feasible.

CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIPS.

An act for the organization of Congressional townships for road, school and other purposes, will undoubtedly pass at an early day. It provides for the organization of such townships whenever they shall contain twenty-five voters. To this end the precinct assessors are to take the names of the legal voters and note at same time their township and report the same to county Clerks; these shall report to Commissioners of their respective counties at their next regular meeting. The latter are then to appoint a suitable person for each township, resident therein to act as clerk of election. Such clerk at the election in October shall appear at the place designated by the County Commissioners and with the assistance of the voters elect three Judges and assistant clerk of said election, which shall be served one year, and two Justices of Peace, and two Constables for two road districts. The trustees are to have power to lay out their townships into suitable road and school districts; to alter and change the same as circumstances may require. Where county lines may divide townships the Commissioners are to form new townships from the fragments of annex the same to other townships as may be deemed best.

LADY PROFESSORS.

Mrs. Eard of Omaha, an earnest, highly intelligent gentlewoman, an educator of advanced and correct views, indeed an exceptionally refined and gifted lady, lectured a few evenings since in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the subject of education. I do not mention the subject in order to give a report of her lecture, though it was of unusual interest, but to ask our honorable Board of Regents why they do not elect her or some other lady of scholarship and character for one of the chairs in the University. Indeed

ought there not to be at least two or three lady professors? Assuredly the parents of our and other States will be much more willing to send their daughters if they know that for a portion of the time at least, they will be under the personal supervision of accomplished teachers of their own sex! Space will not permit us to pursue the subject here. It is one of vital importance and we commend it to the careful and candid consideration of the Regents.

GRANT'S INDIAN POLICY.

Col. J. H. H. the able Superintendent of the various Indian agencies of this State, gave us, on Friday evening, a simple, but highly interesting account of the character and workings of President Grant's Indian Policy. It seems that before his inauguration the General had determined upon this humane policy. He sent word of his intention to the Friends or Quakers, and asked them to nominate agents. Since the time of Wm. Penn a warm friendship had subsisted between the Quakers and Indians. No Quaker had ever been killed by Indians. For seventy years after the arrival of Wm. Penn, no white man was killed by Indians in Pennsylvania. Inhuman deeds there are elsewhere, began with the inception of an inhuman policy.

At the beginning of Grant's Administration, all the Indians, save a few under the immediate control of missionaries, were bloodthirsty savages. Two years have passed, and lo, a goodly portion of them are industrious, orderly, moral, christian men; they dress like the whites; have built in many instances good log houses, and furnished them with ministers of their own; have given up polygamy; are publicly married; long ago gave up the scalp dance; are learning the English language; and generally conforming themselves to the arts and practices of civilized life. All this has been effected by the kind humane treatment of their friends, the Friends. I refer now particularly to the Indians of Nebraska. It must not be understood that these are fully attained, but only attainable results, surely clearly defined tendencies.

In this State under Mr. Janney's superintendence, are six agencies: The north Santee, numbering some nine hundred Indians, who are now among the most civilized of their race; the Winnebago, thirteen hundred and thirty, all dressed as white men; have four day schools, and 250 pupils; last winter they got out 200 sawlogs; have built good houses. The Pawnees are best civilized of all, yet last year they desired Mr. Janney to retain \$2,000 of their annuity for mill purposes, and \$5,000 with which to procure for them, stock and agricultural implements for their farms; The Otoes number but 43; they are now in a promising condition; The Iowas numbering 24; T. e. Saes and Foxes 80.

Among all the Indians, as among the uncivilized everywhere, death usually follow sickness, from an almost total lack of all real knowledge of diseases and their cure. The greatest of humbugs are our white "Indian Doctors," or those who claim to cure diseases a la Indian! In conclusion Mr. Janney remarked that while enough had been done to demonstrate, not only the practicability, but the certainty of this long suffering people becoming civilized, we should not be too impatient with their progress even though it were measurably slow. We should remember that our own ancestors were more than a thousand years in emerging from a barbarous into what we call a civilized state. Let us for a score of years treat the Indians not like wild beasts, but like men, be kind, just, true, merciful and forbearing toward them, and the unexpected results of the past two years of generous treatment would be only an earnest of the grandest fulfillment.

So then it is not impossible that the Indian policy of the distinguished soldier, but no less eminent friend of peace, General Grant, will yet be the crowning glory of his most beneficent Administration.

The ladies of this city held a meeting last Friday evening, and determined that by reason of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the U. S. Constitution, the right of suffrage belonged to them, and they resolved to memorialize the Legislature to remove the impediments whereby their right is abridged in this State.

The Governor presented their memorial, accompanying it with a special message in which he expressed his concurrence in their object and trusted the Legislature would be both disposed and able to grant their prayer. A resolution was passed by the House, asking the opinion of the Attorney General as to whether the aforesaid amendments did secure women the right of suffrage. He made a somewhat laconic and slyly like reply, to the effect that if they were deprived of the right by reason of color, race, or previous condition of servitude, they were no longer deprived of the right by reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. In other words they were or weren't, but whether they were or weren't, dependent said not. Of course our wise and staid legislators were somewhat bewildered, but finally recovered themselves so far as to make the whole thing a special order for this P. M. at 3 o'clock.

Speaker Collins was called home on Saturday last by illness in his family, and the House elected Mr. Rioridan Speaker pro tem. He is a young man of medium height, spare build, sandy complexion, head small, slightly bald, forehead high and full, a nervous, energetic, organization; has a full, round, sonorous voice, heard distinctly in every part of the hall; speak a little too impulsively, jerkily, indistinctly; a little more moderate, self-contained and he would make a model Speaker; altogether he is a rising young man, a man of native force and vigor, and with proper industry, which, however, he will not lack, will make himself heard and felt in much higher circles than those in which he moves to-day.

TELEGRAMS.

Emperor William's Reply to the Address by the German Parliament. BERLIN, Feb. 3. The President of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, read to the body to-day a reply from the Emperor seeking to lay on the occasion of his assumption to the Imperial Crown. The Emperor expresses his thanks to the Diet for the sentiments declared in their address, and a fervent hope for peace and prosperity to the new empire, though there is no reason to suppose