

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1877.

THE I. D. & C. RAILROAD AND ITS PROSPECT.

By a recent number of the *Rensselaer Union*, we see that Elder D. T. Halstead, formerly of the Church of God at Rensselaer, and who lately moved to Mississippi, comes forward in a letter to the *Union* in defense of the people of Mississippi. The article is intended as a reply to some statement made by the Rev. Mr. M. M. published in the *Union*. We presume Elder Halstead, who is a very worthy man, finds it necessary for his peace and comfort, as does every Northern man who proposes to live in the south, to apologize for the eccentricities of the southern people, in killing people, or defend them. It is to be regretted that citizens from other parts of the country dare not go into the south and act as free and unshackled, in opinion and action, as they could in the north, but the result is, that every "lives are made of every man south of the Ohio river who does not think just as the late rebels did. Northern men have no rights that southern people are bound to respect, unless they choose to act as the "fire-eaters" say—*Winamac Republican*.

Just so! Mr. Keiser (who "would like to have a dog," in the person of Elder Halstead, to do their bidding) is very anxious to have the people believe that the Elder either knows nothing of affairs in his neighborhood, or lacks the courage to tell the truth; and that the *Rensselaer Union* and *Winamac Republican* are better informed as to the true condition of things in the south: are truth-loving, truth-telling God-fearing sheets, and have no motive of fear or favor—loss or profit—to induce them to fabricate and publish a lie! Oh, no! But heretofore the radical southern outrage mills were employed in grinding out southern devility for northern consumption for the purpose of keeping the radical party north united.—Now they are operated with a view of forcing Mr. Hayes to adopt and enforce the policy pursued by his predecessor, and thus insure the retention of power in their hands. And in case any reliable person of their own party stamps the reported outrages as false and groundless, his motives are to be impugned, and he is to be branded as a coward. The people are beginning to find out that of the thousands of reported outrages nine-tenths of them have been sheer fabrications, without foundation in fact, and invented with a purpose to deceive. These proceedings are played out; the days of the conspirators are numbered, and the radical o gams are bitter in their denunciation of all who love the truth and tell it.

**THE KEMPER COUNTY TRAGEDY.**  
Gov. Stone Defines His Exact Duties in the Matter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—After the details of the Chisholm (Miss.) tragedy were telegraphed North, Jerome A. Johnson, a prominent colored politician in this city, wrote to Gov. Stone to ascertain if the general press dispatches gave a true version of the affair. The letter evoked the following reply from Governor Stone, dated Jackson, May 18:

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 15th just was received by to-day's mail. I wish that a larger number of your people were willing to hear both sides before condemning. Since the recent unfortunate occurrence in Kemper county, April 29, there has been no outbreak in that county, nor any disturbance in town or violence, nor any well-founded suspicion of trouble. I visited the scene of trouble, soon as a report of it reached me, and remained there a part of two days. I made a full investigation, and conversed freely with the family of Judge Chisholm. I afterward visited the Judge of the district, who was at the time holding court in Columbus, and obtained his promise to hold a special term of the Circuit Court, with a view to a full judicial investigation. I returned to Jackson on the 7th instant, leaving everything quiet in Kemper, and assured by officers and citizens that there was not the slightest danger of further trouble.

I started to Natchez on the 8th, but left Natchez on the next night, and by the first boat, having received the telegram of Captain M. Shaughnessy, which has been published in the northern journals. I did not believe the fears expressed in his telegram were well founded, but I desired to do my duty to the people to whom my office person that there was no cause of apprehension. I had just left Kemper county, and knew better than Captain Shaughnessy the condition of affairs there. Two days had elapsed since the attack on the jail and everything was quiet. It was not true that Judge Chisholm and his family were in danger from any mob. An early judicial investigation was promised, and I was not willing, in order to silence the clamors of any one, to permit the invasion of the county by a body of armed men, and thus give sanction to a violation of law.

As Captain Shaughnessy's "volunteering the necessary force to protect the widow and her family" was made ten days after the attack on the jail, when everything was quiet, and as eight days have since elapsed, and quiet still prevails, I should say the reports heralded through the north, based solely upon his telegram, "are rather highly-colored." It is not true that Mrs. Chisholm and her husband were in danger of assassination while the latter was in a wretched prison; it is not true that her residence was guarded by a mob day and night; that they swore to take his husband's life, and that she was not allowed egress or ingress without a pass from the head of a mob.

No one justifies the act by which Judge Chisholm lost his life. Every thing that is possible shall be done to arrest and punish the guilty parties. I do not hope to silence the misrepresentations of men who are making political capital out of the unfortunate affair. The trial has been too long the victim of misrepresentation for your people to become willing to listen to hear both sides before coming to a decision. The recent telegrams and articles that have appeared in northern papers are based solely upon my refusal to consent to an invasion of Kemper county by a body of men from other counties. The folly of consenting to such a proposition when no trouble was apprehended must be apparent to every reasonable person.

William S. Hoagland, of the Montello Woolen Mills, called in to see us on last Wednesday.

therein stated, and the new company asks that these pledges be renewed. Just as soon as this is done and the company is assured of that fact, then will the paddies, teams, scrapers, etc., make their appearance and the work be vigorously prosecuted until the road is completed and in operation. Now all that is left to be done, is for the people along the line to go to work in earnest and labor in concert to secure the required aid. Concert of action, diligence, perseverance, patience, and the eternal grit, all combined, will make a success of what has heretofore proven a failure. Nothing gained, nothing lost; not a dollar is asked until the road is completed and a train of cars comes thundering into Rensselaer. Then up, boys, and at 'em! One strong pull altogether and success is certain. The following named gentlemen were appointed a kind of executive committee to look after the interests of the road in Jasper county and to solicit subscriptions: Alfred McCoy, Alfred Thompson, S. P. Thompson, Dr. S. W. Hitchey, R. S. Dwiggin, A. Leopold, Jared Benjamin, John Makeever and James T. Randall. It is earnestly hoped that all who are interested in this matter will respond promptly when called upon and subscribe willingly what they are able to give. Mr. Lee went from this place over the line to Lowell, Lake county, where he expects to meet the citizens of that town and vicinity and urge them to the work.

We have not received the Montello Democrat for two weeks. Kindly send it along, and oblige.

**AUDITOR'S ANNUAL EXHIBIT**  
OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of Jasper County, Indiana, for the Fiscal Year ending May 31st, 1877.

Balance in County Treasury, June 1st, 1876, as follows:

Common School Principal,	\$ 141 84
Congressional School Principal,	317 09
Congressional School Interest,	1511 71
Congressional Township Rental,	71 37
Special School Fund,	2124 33
Turner Fund,	538 31
Road Fund,	3979 30
University Fund Interest,	53 65
Estray Fund,	70 30
Tuition Fund,	219 72
State Revenue,	7051 52
County Revenue,	93 06
	13447 51
	\$29620 02

From which deduct the deficit in following funds:

Land Redemption,	\$ 227 72
I. D. & C. R.R.,	236 30
Common School Interest,	58 62
Tax Levy account,	548 81

Balance in County Treasury, June 1st, 1876.

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

University Land Interest,	\$ 303 14
Estrays,	22 15
Tuition Fund,	548 81
Congressional Township 32, 7, Rental,	14848 95
Common School Interest,	31 37
Turner Fund,	869 39
Road Fund,	762 40
University Fund Interest,	1349 16
Congressional School Principal,	3699 50
Special School Fund,	4812 59
Township Fund,	9732 09
Turner Fund,	1649 75
Road Fund,	8034 84
Dog Fund,	892 17
County Revenue,	14229 98
Total Receipts,	75,571 87

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

University Fund Interest,	148 42
Tuition Fund,	19188 03
Congressional Township 32, 7, Rental,	659 34
Common School Interest,	62 74
State Revenue,	873 94
Common School Principal,	13785 97
Congressional School Interest,	4147 84
Special School Fund,	5461 70
Township Fund,	5130 00
Road Fund,	9481 65
Dog Fund,	1792 20
County Revenue,	8923 47
	926 19
Total balance in County Treasury June 1, 1877,	21105 94

\$15,065 21

Revised List of Disbursements of County Revenue during the Year.

To balance Congressional Annual Interest,

To balance Tax Levy account,

Fuel and Lights,

County Officers,

Relief of Poor,

Poor Farm Work,

Insans account,

Roads and Bridges,

Public Improvements,

Circuit Court,

Prisoners,

Commissioners' Court,

County Attorney,

Assessing Revenues,

Deaf and Dumb,

Elections,

Wolf Scalp,

House of Refuge,

Books, Stationery & Printing,

Educational,

Coroner's Inquest,

Incidental,

Total Disbursement of County Revenue

during the year ending May 31, 1877.

The balance in County Treasury, June 1, 1877, as above stated, belongs to the following funds:

University Interest,

Estrays,

Tuition,

State Revenue,

Common School Principal,

Congressional School Interest,

Turner Fund,

Road,

Dog,

County Revenue,

From which deduct the deficit in following funds:

Land Redemption,

I. D. & C. R.R.,

Common School Interest,

Congressional School Interest,

Total balance in County Treasury, June 1, 1877,

\$15,065 23

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY A. BARKLEY, Auditor Jasper County.

Examined and approved in open court this 8th day of June, A. D., 1877.

GEORGE KESSLER, Commissioners Jasper County,

WILLIAM B. PRICE, Auditor, Rensselaer, Indiana.

JNO. VANTWOOD, Auditor, Rensselaer, Indiana, June 15, 1877.

William S. Hoagland, of the Montello Woolen Mills, called in to see us on last Wednesday.

**Real Estate Transfers.**  
James Clemens, etc. 7, 31, 6; ne 18, 6; se 18, 31, 6.

Wm. Chadwick to Wm. R. Beatty, und. § 11 ne 18, 28, 6.

Wm. R. Beatty to Abel L. Warner, und. § 11 ne 18, 28, 6.

Jefferson Caldwell to Thompson, nw 18, 31, 6.

Jonathan Bliss to Elizabeth K. Bliss, ne 18, 26, 27, 7—80 acres.

Auditor Jasper County to James Cooper, nw ne and nw nw 33, 31, 5.

Jasper Circuit Court to Simon P. Thompson, w sw 25, 32, 7; se 25, 32, 7.

Marion C. Coover to Ezra Bowman, 12, block 18, Remington.

Amanda J. Barkley to Wm. J. Reach, nw 36, 32, 7; ne 36, 32, 7; sw 36, 32, 7.

Temperance Meeting Programme.

The following is the programme of the regular monthly meeting of the Jasper County Temperance Union, which will be held at the Baptist church, in this place, Monday evening, June 25th:

1. Music, by Prof. Abbott's orchestra.

2. Reading scripture, by Miss Libbie Walton.

3. Prayer, by Rev. Thomas Vansoy.

4. Reading minutes, by secretary.

5. Singing, by ten ladies.

6. Select reading, by Miss Cora Bowman.

7. Music, by orchestra.

8. Essay, by Miss Dora Purcile.

9. Character song, by Mr. C.