

Indiana American.

C. H. BINGHAM, Editor.

BROOKVILLE —

Friday Morning, January 15, 1869.

Morton to Greeley.

On our first page this week will be found Senator Morton's reply to Mr. Greeley's letter to the Senator, on the question of resumption of specie payment. It will be observed that he completely demolishes "H. G."s" pet theory.

Fourth Judicial Circuit.

Representative Cory this week introduced into the House a bill to fix the times of holding the Court in the Fourth Judicial Circuit, embracing the counties of Franklin, Union, Fayette, Rush, Shelby, Decatur and Dearborn. This bill has passed the House and Senate, and is now a law.

Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad.

The Richmond Telegram says that all but \$30,000 of the stock required to prepare the bed of the Richmond & Fort Wayne railroad for the iron, has been subscribed, and that responsible parties have contracted to furnish the iron as fast as the road is ready for it. Of course the small balance of stock will be taken up without delay, and the road is certain to be commenced at an early day.

Indians Offer to Surrender.

General Sherman has received information that the representatives of four hundred lodges of Comanche Indians had arrived at Fort Bascom, New Mexico, and offered to surrender. They were notified that no surrender would be received at Fort Cobb, the object being to have all the tribes on the plains within watching distance of General Sheridan.

The Butler Currency Plan.

Benjamin F. Butler has brought forward a currency plan, and advocated it in a speech at much length, which is published in the Gazette. He escapes all the hardships of return to specie payment by cutting loose from specie altogether, and soaring to the upper plane of a perpetually irredeemable currency. He pronounces gold and silver money a relic of barbarism, like those political twin sisters, slavery and polygamy. He condemns coined money as the badge of popular servitude and of despotic rule. He thinks that our wise constitutional fathers made a grave mistake that they did not abolish the use of gold and silver as money, and that thereby they endangered the liberties of the people. He argues that we should no more use the same kind of money that nations having monarchical governments use than we should use their institutions of kings and crowns and hereditary nobility. He alleges, also, that the savage tribes, the barbarous and semi-barbarous nations, and even the Chinese, use gold and silver money, which is positive proof that it is unfit for civilized peoples.

The New York Election Frauds.

It is stated that the Congressional Investigation Committee have filed testimony sufficient to hang, politically, many politicians in New York city. They have evidence to prove that not less than thirty thousand fraudulent votes were cast in that city by "neglectors" alone. The business was reduced to a science, and had it not received such a sudden check by Marshal Murray, no doubt it would have become of general application in all the large cities of the Union. By his timely action Marshal Murray prevented the 20,000 from becoming 60,000. Several of the witnesses testified that they voted from nine to thirty nine times each. These witnesses have testified because those who employed them did not pay them according to agreement. The Committee have summoned nearly four hundred witnesses upon the one question of using fraudulent naturalization papers. These papers were offered by the hundreds and thousands. The Committee have the testimony of the printer who manufactured these documents, who had his presses running from the first of June almost up to the day of election. He printed over one hundred thousand of them. The Committee have evidence that the naturalization evidence in the County Clerk's office is rapidly being destroyed.

Opposition to the Virginia Conservatives.

As an offset to the operations of the Virginia Conservatives in Washington, the Grant and Colfax Association in that State have adopted a memorial to Congress asking, in view of the deception practiced by persons whose disabilities have not been removed, that no further steps be taken in that direction until applicants have proven, in the coming election, that they favor reconstruction by voting for it. A committee is to be sent to Washington to oppose the amnesty movement.

The telegraph announces the death of the Hon. John Minor Botts, at his residence near Brandy Station, Va., and of General L. H. Rousseau, at his headquarters in the city of New Orleans.

Hon. T. B. McCarty will retire from the Auditor's office on the 25th instant, and Major John D. Evans takes his place. The change in the Secretary's office will take place on the 18th.

The Republican caucus of the Legislature to nominate a candidate for United States Senator was to be held on Thursday night of this week.

Congress.

The morning hour in the Senate, on Monday, was not signaled by the introduction of any important business. A petition of citizens of Georgia requesting legislation for the protection of Union men was presented. Senator Sherman introduced a bill providing for retiring Judges of the Supreme Court on full pay after they arrive at the age of 70. The credentials of H. V. Miller, Senator elect from Georgia, were referred to the proper committee. The Senate then discussed the claim of Sae Murphy for three or four hours without settling it and went into Executive session. An hour and a half was spent in consideration of the nomination of Collector Smythe, of New York, for Minister to Russia. The only vote had was one by which it was decided not to lay the matter on the table.

In the House under a call of States there was an immense number of new bills presented, all of which went to appropriate committees without debate.

Among them were one devoting \$50,000 yearly to the improvement of the N. Y. Harbor, one for dividing Kentucky into two Judicial Districts, and one for securing the punishment of criminals in Virginia. On motion of Mr. Washburn, of Indiana, the rules were suspended and the House voted to repeal the Tenure-of-Office bill—119 yeas, 47 nays. An effort to get an investigation of the Post-office contract with Wells, Fargo & Co. ordered failed. Mr. Boutwell, from the Judiciary Committee, reported an amendment to the Constitution guaranteeing the right of suffrage to all citizens without distinction on account of race, color or previous condition. He also reported a bill declaring who may vote for President and Vice President and Representatives to Congress. The Naval Appropriation bill was passed in Committee of the Whole and reported to the House.

A memorial of New York capitalists of

feeling to build the Pacific railroads for a subsidy much less than the one now paid, was presented to the Senate on Tuesday. The Senate passed the resolution appropriating money to bring home the bodies of Minister Cogswell and daughter. Several other bills were presented and referred and the remainder of the session was devoted to the consideration of the S. Murphy claim.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for killing off the National Banks, and providing a permanent paper currency. The credentials of J. C. Conwell, delegate from Wyoming, were sent to a committee. The joint Committee on Ordinance was continued. Consideration of the bill for equalizing soldiers' bounties was postponed three weeks. The Legislative, etc., Appropriation bill was reported, but not discussed. Mr. Banks reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs a resolution for establishing a protectorate over Hayti and St. Domingo. He was sharply censured as to the scope of the resolution, but maintained that it did not mean necessarily either war or annexation. He said he had reason to think the governments of those countries would accept the protection of the United States if offered. It was not acted upon.

Request to Congress.

In the Kentucky House of Representatives, on Saturday, a joint resolution was introduced, ordered printed, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, respectfully requesting Congress to remove all political disabilities that may have attached to any citizen of Kentucky by virtue of the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment.

Velocipedal.

The velocipedal fever is getting violent in New York. It is proposed to build an elevated roadway from Harlem to the Battery, to be used only by the riders of velocipedes. By this means it would be possible to go from one end of the island to the other, in about an hour, making allowance for stoppage and accidents.

A Great Haul of Counterfeitors.

A batch of counterfeiters, Israel Stern, Henry Morbitz, Caufman Stern, Hannah Myers and Mary Strader, were arrested on George street, west of Central avenue, Cincinnati, at nearly three o'clock Saturday morning. Officers Hogan, Petit and Kidney made the arrest. The secured about a gallon of nickel coin and implements for making the same. They were taken to Ninth Street Station House.

Charles Elliott, D. D. LL. D., one of the pioneer preachers, educators and editors of the M. E. Church in the United States, died at the family residence, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, Wednesday evening, January 6.

For the American.

Wonderful Discovery.
Mr. Editor,—Recently came to our Post office, for free distribution, a number of Circulars from one Benj. Best of Dayton, O., in which he proposes to sell a pretended discovery of his to protect trees from insects, and to invigorate and make them fruitful, and to do many more quite as wonderful things. Thinking he may have scattered these circulars over the County, and thus lead some of my acquaintances, like myself, to invest in his alkali and tar, I wish to say that, two years ago next Spring, I tested this Mr. Best's Fruit Tree Invigorator and Insect Destroyer, and that it will purchase and pay for an individual right for any man in this County, and make him a present of ten dollars besides, who will protect even one of my plum trees from the Curculio.

J. A. APPLEGATE.

Mt. Carmel, Ind., Jan. 11, 1869.

Illinois Correspondence.

LINCOLN, ILL., JAN. 2, 1869.

Dear American,—Pardon me for coming to you so soon again with a few lines, but your paper that came to day has stirred within me the memories of the olden time. I read with sorrow of the death of Mrs. Gallion, although I was but slightly acquainted with her. When a mere child I sometimes went to her house on an errand, and her kind words and pleasant manner made an impression on my young mind that a quarter of a century has not effaced. She was faithful in all her house, and another landmark is gone, another link binding the past and present is broken.

Moses Hornaday, too, has closed his earthly labors. His life was an active one, and he had many friends. His death gave a good occasion to some one to give credit and seek a very pleasant and a very harmless dig. It is not everybody that can turn the death of a war-worn veteran to so good and pleasant an account.

How we boys grow old. Soon we will be the "old men" for verily our fathers are rapidly crossing to the other shore. Here and there a venerable father or mother stands, as if to teach us that old age may be made beautiful, or to show us that the vigor of middle life soon gives place to feebleness and decay.

But I did not intend to write a sermon. I spoke in my last of our new church. We did dedicate it last Sunday, and we did raise \$5,000, and could have raised more if the people would have given it. We had a good day in every sense of the word.

Our Christmas tree was a grand thing. The writer hereof had a nice present of a pair of parlor slippers, a little large and a trifle heavy, being made of wood and being number 14. They keep my feet very dry in my room, and are a great curiosity, as we have very few Germans here, and wooden shoes are a rare thing. Among other more valuable presents given me, I may mention a splendid silver pitcher and a gold lined silver goblet. These, with two wedges, turkey dinner, good supper, &c., made the day as pleasant as it well could be under the circumstances. Our people know how to make Christmas enjoyable.

The week of holidays has been given to turkey dinners, oyster suppers, balls, drunks, and other pleasant entertainments. I am glad "you us" had a good time. It is a great pleasure to your advantage soon, I will write again.

Yours, W. R. GOODWIN.

Logan Against the Civil Service Bill.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, has made a speech in opposition to Mr. Jencks' Civil Service bill. The bill was not before the House at the time, and a considerable portion of Mr. Logan's arguments were not applicable to the bill. Mr. Logan denounces the bill as establishing a life tenure of office, which it does not; as the creation of an aristocracy, which is gammon; as class legislation, which is an abuse of words; as taking away the immediate responsibility of officers to the people, and depriving each new Administration of its rights to have party unity in its subordinates, which is but another way of saying that it does away with the pernicious system of rotation in all the clerical offices at every change of parties. He says that it might force the government to keep its offices filled with traitors in time of civil war, which is to suppose that in such an emergency government will let the country go rather than reform its official system.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for killing off the National Banks, and providing a permanent paper currency. The credentials of J. C. Conwell, delegate from Wyoming, were sent to a committee. The joint Committee on Ordinance was continued. Consideration of the bill for equalizing soldiers' bounties was postponed three weeks. The Legislative, etc., Appropriation bill was reported, but not discussed. Mr. Banks reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs a resolution for establishing a protectorate over Hayti and St. Domingo. He was sharply censured as to the scope of the resolution, but maintained that it did not mean necessarily either war or annexation. He said he had reason to think the governments of those countries would accept the protection of the United States if offered. It was not acted upon.

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J. A. APPLEGATE.

Mt. Carmel, Ind., Jan. 11, 1869.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 7.

The two Houses of the State Legislature assembled at 10 o'clock this morning. The Senate was called to order by Major O. M. Wilson, Principal Secretary of the last Senate. Those members holding over answered to their names, and the newly elected ones presented their credentials, and were sworn in by Judge Frazer, of the Supreme Court.

For President pro tem. Mr. Bellamy nominated Hon. John R. Cravens of Jefferson, and Hon. Archibald Johnson, of Montgomery, was nominated as the Democratic candidate. The vote resulting in favor of Mr. Cravens, was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Walcott and Bird. Major O. M. Wilson, of Marion, was elected as Principal Secretary, Hon. W. A. Bonham, of Blackford, as Assistant, and John A. Furnish, of Grant county, as Doorkeeper.

Mr. Kinley offered a resolution requesting the Superintendent of the Soldiers Home to send three intelligent sprightly boys from that institution to act as pages. Mr. Rice was unwilling to send to that institution and take from their studies the boys now so well provided for, and bring them to meet the immoral tendencies they would have to face in this city. Mr. Church held the same views. The resolution was rejected.

Mr. Jaques offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the appointment of a committee to set with a similar committee of the House to procure the services of a minister of the Gospel to open the Joint Convention with prayer before the delivery of the Governor's message.

Mr. Stein offered the usual resolution for the appointment of a joint "committee" to wait on the Governor. It was adopted, and Messrs. Stein and Bird were appointed as such committee. At the afternoon session the committee reported that the Governor would be ready to deliver his message at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. A resolution was passed for taking three copies of each of the daily papers and two of the German papers, two to be encyclopedias and stamped.

A resolution offered by Mr. Hughes giving the President pro tem. power to appoint the standing committees, created considerable discussion and some feeling. In the course of his remarks, he took occasion to speak of Mr. Cumback as ineligible to the United States Senate. This attempt to take a power usually accorded to the Lieutenant Governor out of his hands, coming from a gentleman who is himself an aspirant for Senatorial honors, was regarded as in bad taste, and the resolution was postponed until to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. As the message will be delivered at that hour, and Mr. Cumback will be inaugurated on Monday, this resolution virtually decides the matter. But four Republicans voted with him against the postponement. The Senate adjourned until 2 o'clock to-morrow.

The House was called to order by Hon. Cyrus T. Nixon, Clerk of the last House. The roll of members was called, and they were sworn in office by Judge Gregory, of the Supreme Court.

For Speaker, Mr. Buckirk nominated Hon. A. P. Stanton, of Marion. Mr. Cory nominated Hon. Jno. R. Colfeth, of Huntington. Mr. Stanton being elected, he was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Buckirk and Colfeth, and after a brief address, was sworn in by Judge Gregory.

Upon the returning of the Senators to their own Chamber, the chair was relinquished to Mr. Cumback, the Lieut. Governor.

THE GEORGIA TROUBLES.

Reports of Military Officers—Full Statement of the Difficulties.

WASHINGTON, January 6.

The following dispatches were received at the headquarters of the army to-day:

PHILADELPHIA, January 4, 1869.

To Gen. U. S. Grant, Washington:

I transmit the latest dispatches received from Gen. Sibley, commanding in Georgia, in relation to the reported difficulties on the Ogeechee. Gen. Sibley has instructed not to permit the organization of any armed bodies, whether white or black, in contravention to law; to preserve the peace at all hazards; to co-operate with the civil authorities, in case he finds the same are acting in good faith, and that their action is necessary for the preservation of the peace, and that not, as at Camilla, the law be made a pretext for committing outrages on the negroes. At the same time, he is ordered to disarm and disperse all assemblages of the negroes, and require them to submit to the legal action of the civil authorities.

Upon the returning of the Senators to their own Chamber, the chair was relinquished to Mr. Cumback, the Lieut. Governor.

2. To give effect to this purpose, and to spare no effort to effect a speedy and permanent restoration of union and harmonious relations between the portions of the country which for some years past have been alienated, the undersigned will appoint a committee of nine from different portions of the State, and reflecting as far as may be practicable the public sentiment of the State, whose duty it shall be at an early day to proceed to Washington and be authorized to make known the views and purposes hereby declared to the Congress of the United States, and to take such other measures as they may think proper to aid in obtaining from that body such legislation concerning the organic law of Virginia as Congress in its wisdom may deem expedient and best under all the circumstances. The delegation so to be constituted may fill vacancies, and are authorized to enlarge their number at their discretion.

3. The undersigned recommend to the people of Virginia, by primary meetings, to appoint delegates to a popular convention to be held in Richmond, on Wednesday, the 10th day of February, 1869, to receive the report of the committee appointed by the foregoing resolution, and to adopt such other measures as may be deemed most expedient to promote the objects herein indicated:

Alexander H. H. Stuart, Augusta,

Thomas Branch, Richmond,

D. C. D. Jarrett, Caroline,

Thomas S. Flournoy, Halifax,</