

Indiana American.

C. H. BINGHAM, Editor.

BROOKVILLE

Friday Morning, July 30, 1869.

The Crop.

The Commissioner of Agriculture continues to receive gratifying reports of the success of the cereals distributed by the Department the past season. The Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society writes from Harrisburg, that the Excelsior oats distributed in that quarter have fully answered public expectation. A farmer near that city has grown from this seed a single stalk having 178 fully developed heads, and a large number with 150. Other farmers in that quarter have been equally successful, and pronounced them the best variety of oats ever grown there. The Tappahannock wheat is also in great demand in Pennsylvania for seed, which the department has distributed as freely as its means permit.

Mineral Riches of the State.

Professor T. A. Wylie, of the State University, has been making an extended geological investigation of the counties of Monroe and Green, and, in an elaborate report, claims that large deposits of what is known as black coal exists there, in addition to the very finest quarries of sandstone of superior building character.

Professor Cox, our State Geologist, reports the discovery of black coal in Parke County, on the line of the Evansville and Rockville Railroad.

Chinese Laborers for the Southern States.

A contract has been made in San Francisco, the Chronicle of that city says, for the supply of 20,000 Chinese laborers to be employed as plantation hands in the State of Tennessee. The very faithful and intelligent manner in which the Chinese laborers performed their work in constructing the Central Pacific Railroad has attracted attention to this unpassed class of rough laborers. It is understood that the passage of these laborers will be paid by their employers, and they will be paid twenty dollars per month. Another force of 25,000 is being contracted for to proceed to the State of Mississippi.

Indiana State Fair.

The premium list of the Indiana State Fair aggregated \$12,000 in premiums, with no per cent. or entry fee charged. The fair will open September 27th and continue the entire week. Railroads will carry visitors at half fare. Hotel accommodations are ample. Single tickets of admission 25¢; horse and rider two tickets; single horse and driver two tickets; double carriage and driver three tickets, and two-horse wagon and driver two tickets. Competition open to the world except as otherwise provided by the rules. Fruits, vegetables or grain must be entered for premiums by the growers of the same. No premium will be awarded when the article is not worthy, though there be no competition. Any improper interference with the awarding committees will be promptly reported and the premium withheld on that account. The fair grounds contain thirty-six acres and adjoin the city of Indianapolis on the north and are easily accessible. There were expended on fitting up the grounds \$13,000 in 1868, and several new buildings will be erected during the present summer.

Another Great Bore.

The question of tunneling the channel between France and England, which has been so long regarded as visionary and impracticable, is now pronounced upon competent authority to be capable of an easy solution. A special commission, appointed by the Emperor Napoleon to examine into the matter, report that they consider the plan of the English engineers feasible. The only difference of opinion between the French Commission and the English Board of Trade is whether the amount of traffic would remunerate the stockholders; but if the pecuniary success of great public works were always narrowly considered by the original builders, there would be very few lines of internal improvement. Mr. John Bright is the friend of the undertaking in the British Parliament, and this gives assurance that at least an attempt will be made to begin the work.

Another very successful trial of the serial ship Avitor was made at San Francisco, on Wednesday, in the presence of members of the press, the Chicago excursionists and a number of engineers, the latter expressing the opinion that the larger machine now building will be a decided effect.

The official vote of Washington Territory is 5,238—an increase of 698 in two years. The majority of Garfield, Republican candidate for Delegate, is 148. The vote on the subject of calling a State convention was small—for, 400; against, 688.

A through time table from New York to San Francisco has just been issued, showing the time from Indianapolis to the latter place to be five days and twelve hours.

Several prominent Democratic politicians are at Saratoga, New York, arranging the plan of the campaign for the fall elections. It is rumored they will have a less conservative policy than heretofore, and accept reconstruction as an accomplished fact.

Senator Morton will open the campaign in Ohio on the 12th proximo, at Wilmington. Governor Hayes will speak at the same time and place.

Letters from Europe state that Bontell's management of the Treasury Department has done much to strengthen the credit of our Government abroad.

The Coming Chinamen.

The London newspapers contain correspondence from Canton stating that preparations are making there for wholesale emigration to the United States on the part of the masses, who are too eager to embrace any opportunity to get away from their mandarins and the bastinado. One of these writers says there is one caution—they must keep the whisky bottle from their new subjects. Hitherto this has been done with the most satisfactory results, and if it is not done now, we are warned that we shall get rather a bad bargain, a drunken Chinaman being about as bad a case as a whisky-drinking Indian.

A Colored Preacher's Opinion of Mississippi Matters.

Rev. Jas. Lynch, colored, of Mississippi, denies a recently-published statement that he has pledged Judge Dent the support of the colored people of his State. Lynch has made arrangements for an interview with the President and Judge Dent on Thursday. He declares all further efforts at reconstruction should be based on universal suffrage and universal amnesty; that the white people of Mississippi have as thoroughly abandoned resistance to the doctrines of the Republican party as they did to the Government when the armies of Lee surrendered; that the Southern white man concedes to the colored man equal political rights; that there will be no issue between them, and to create one will be a curse to both races. Mr. Lynch has conferred with many of the leading Radicals.

A Movement for a Political Alliance.

A movement is developing itself in Virginia having for its object a reconciliation between the two leading factions of the Republican party in that State. Many of the Radicals who supported Wells have expressed themselves satisfied with the sentiments contained in the speeches of Governor-elect Walker, since the election, and it is therefore, not improbable that the movement will succeed. The ultimate result will be a combination of the Conservative and Radical Republicans in the Legislature against the Democrats, and thereby the election of two Republicans as United States Senators.

Cruelty to Animals—Illinois.

The Legislature of Illinois at its last session passed a law designed to prevent cruelty to animals, and attached to a violation of it a penalty for each infraction of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars. Overdriving, overloading, overworking, torturing, tormenting, shortfeeding, cruelly beating, mutilating, or killing—in a cruel manner, we suppose—involve the penalty which is recoverable before the lowest court. The penal sections are twelve in number, and designed to meet all possible forms of cruelty to which farm stock may be subjected both of a positive and negative character. Stock carried on railroads are not to be confined in the cars longer than twenty-eight hours at one time, and when the journey is longer than this, the stock to be landed, fed, and rested five hours before being moved forward again. All shippers, deputies, policemen and constables are enjoined to note violations of the law and prosecute the offenders for each infraction of its provisions.

Artificial ice.

The ice factory at New Orleans is a great success. It consists of six retorts of a chemical freezing mixture. From these six retorts six pipes descend to six huge chests, which chests in turn radiate severally into four compartments. In each compartment are long, thin tin cases, seven on one side and eight on the other. This making by all the rules of arithmetic a total of fifty six cases in a box, and there being four boxes to a chest, and six chests to a factory, it follows that at full blast this Southern ice factory can turn out 1,314 cakes of ice, eighteen inches long, twelve broad and two thick at the completion of each process. The ice is much colder than that frozen naturally, and lasts much longer. The factory is a joint-stock enterprise, and the property is exceedingly lucrative.

Commissioner Delano, having been advised by Secretary Boutwell that he has the power to make removals in his department, will act accordingly. He finds, on his return to duty, many complaints against revenue officers in different parts of the country, and some changes may be expected soon. He thinks temporary transfers of Supervisors from one district to another would have a salutary effect, and will try the experiment.

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There was a big crowd at Long Branch on Monday evening, on the occasion of the ball given in honor of the President. Among the celebrities present were Mr. Borie, and Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Ingalls, Reeves, Ames and others.

Items of State News.

Mrs. Clem predicts that revelations will soon be made that will clear her from the charge of murder and secure her release. A verdict of guilty was given at Terre Haute, Indiana, on Wednesday evening, against Oliver A. Morgan for the murder of John Petri.

The Vincennes (Indiana) Gazette says the peach crop is the largest ever known in that section of Indiana, and the apple crop will be above the average.

The quality of the new wheat at Richmond, Indiana, is not generally first grade. The rains just before harvest damaged it somewhat.

On Wednesday of last week, near Huntington, Indiana, a girl named Wenebrenner, one and a half year old, while at play in the yard, fell into an open well and was drowned.

The Evansville Journal says the chicken cholera is becoming a serious injury to poultry breeders. A lady near that city has lost "nearly one hundred laying hens and two hundred young chickens" by it.

At Yountville, Indiana, on Tuesday afternoon, two ladies, named Clark and McConnell, were crossing a creek, when their boat was carried over a dam, throwing both ladies into the water. Mrs. Clark was taken out, and was brought to life; but the other lady was drowned.

Several ladies and gentlemen visited the land-sink curiosity, south of Fort Wayne, Indiana, on Tuesday, and a few moments after they left, a tree by which they had been standing, with about six feet of earth, slid from the bank into the river, a distance of thirty feet.

On Tuesday morning, as some workmen were loading piles on the cars, five miles west of Mitchell, Indiana, some chains gave way, letting a pile roll over the body of Jacob Ard, breaking his leg in two places, and so bruising him that his recovery is doubtful.

At Indianapolis, Monday evening, a mad dog entered the house of Albert Frazer, and ran directly up stairs into a bed-room, where he jumped upon the bed and began tearing the pillows and bed-clothing. Mrs. Frazer locked the door upon the dog, and then called her husband, who killed him.

The Marion (Ind.) Chronicle says there has been left at that office a stook of wheat from a single grain, consisting of eighty stalks. More than fifty of these stalks have well filled heads four inches in length and the other stalks have good heads. The stalks were over five feet high as they stood in the field.

A boy of Lewis Davis, three years old, was drowned in a cistern at Terre Haute, Indiana, on Wednesday. The mother and child were at a neighbor's house, when he ran out of the house and was missed not more than five minutes when the mother went to look for him and found him in the cistern.

The Lafayette Courier says that a gentleman of Shelby township, in Tippecanoe county, having been invited by a doting mother to kiss her baby, extended the token of admiration to herself. The husband proposed to kill him, but was finally content with having him fined twenty dollars.

A singular accident happened in Indianapolis the other day. A Mr. Jesse Smith, while walking up Delaware street, placed a lit cigar in his coat pocket, which set fire to the garment and the rest of his clothing. The flames spread rapidly, burning his back and right arm in a horrible manner. As Mr. Smith is sixty-five years of age, the physicians think his recovery extremely doubtful.

One-third less ground was planted in corn near Vincennes, Indiana, than was intended, on account of the continued rains in the spring. The potato crop will be abundant, but the breadth of ground planted is small. There will be more than the usual amount of buckwheat sown, and should the season prove favorable a large crop is expected. The yield of wheat is larger than ever before.

A lady in Evansville was playing with her child, a few days ago, and ran into a closet, when the child pushed the door shut, and it having a spring-lock, she was made a close prisoner for nearly an hour, (the child being too small to push back the spring,) until her husband came home to his dinner. She was so nearly suffocated, it is said, that she could not have lived long, had she not been released.

Four prisoners escaped from the jail at Covington, Indiana, last Wednesday morning, having dug an outlet seven feet long under the foundation, at which they were to work four days and nights, under the wall. Immediately after their escape, another prisoner, named Moore, gave the alarm; but for this, Runster, the murderer, who was in the same part of the building, would also have escaped. It seems, therefore, his reported escape was a mistake.

Ex-Secretary Stanton endorses Boutwell's policy regarding the course to be pursued in the reconstruction of Mississippi and Texas.

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The Utterances of a Reconstructed Rebel.

Colonel Tom. P. Ochiltree, who will be remembered as one of the few officers of the rebel army who supported General Longstreet in his advocacy of the election of General Grant, in a recent address to the people of Texas, his native State, says:

"The people of Texas will soon be called upon to reject or adopt the Constitution submitted by the late Convention, and, incident thereto, elect a full list of State and Federal officers. It is presumed that there will be but one voice as regards the adoption of the Constitution, as it is by all odds the most acceptable one that has yet been submitted to any of the States recently in rebellion. It is, perhaps, well known to all of you that, notwithstanding we may adopt the Constitution, we must subsequently adopt the Fifteenth Amendment, which is one of the precedent conditions of a return to the Union. Still, the whole question of admission or rejection rests with Congress. So it behoves us to weigh every movement. If you have acted wisely in determining to sustain a Republican candidate for Governor, why not yield the same support to the subordinate positions, and select good and competent Conservative Republicans to the Legislature? Indeed, the late decision of General E. R. S. Canby, commanding the Military District of Virginia, in regard to the ineligibility of certain candidates for the Legislature in that State, will be found most applicable to our contest. The nomination and election of men who can take the requisite oath will remove the last possible objection of all factions who are contending against an early and complete reconstruction, and consequent admission into the next Congress."

Colonel Ochiltree is now in Washington, representing the interest of the Hamilton party in Texas.

it is possible that an operation to separate them would be attended with no serious results, the probability is that it would be perilous. Sir James Simpson says that "Chang and Eng have themselves no desire to be surgically divided from each other. But some of their relatives and families have become anxious that they should be separated, if it were possible to do so."

Reply to "Sam."

Editor of the American.—In reply to the communication in your last issue, from Mizelver, signed "Sam." Before writing that communication, "Sam" should have sought correct information, and not received the idle gossip on the streets in relation to the proceedings of the Commissioners at their Special July Term, held while the Court of Common Pleas was in session. The writer says that "The Board met on the 12th day of July inst. to let the building of the bridge, and in a few hours the letting was given to Reed, King & Winslow; but it took only three days to close the contract and take bonds." Now if the writer had examined the records of the Board, he would have discovered that the above labor was closed about noon on the second day, and if he had further examined the records he would have found that other business was done. Part of his communication is reference to the allowance made at said term by the Board to the Sheriff for his services at said term, is also untrue; also the allowance to Jacob Gerber as Superintendent of erection of the piers under the bridge of which Schrieke & Co., are contractors, is untrue; but there is but little danger in unmasking the late rebels. Their poisoned fangs will have been pulled by the Fifteenth Amendment. —[Journal.]

The Minnesota Wheat Crop.

The next ten days will decide the fate of the wheat crop in Minnesota. An immense breath of land has been sown—an extent of acres that ought to produce 18,000,000 bushels. It is now headed out, and in the milk. There is a large growth of straw, and the heads are ponderous. They bear kernels that ought to weigh sixty pounds to the bushel. The straw is clean and strong. Ten days or a fortnight of favorable skies and airs will reveal Minnesota as the champion wheat State of the Union.—[St. Paul Pioneer, July 18th.]

One Who Knows.

The people of Virginia who cried "let us alone" in 1861, when they were not desirous of being forcibly restored to loyalty, having had enough of rebellion, are now begging their old tempers, the Northern Democracy, to suffer them to rest in peace. The Richmond Whig says: "We beg the New York World, and all the over-zealous Democratic journals, to let us alone. What we have done has been done without their aid, and in spite of their opposition. We are more indebted to President Grant than to all the Northern Democrats put together for our deliverance. Let us alone!"—[Gazette.]

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