

# Indiana American.

C. H. BINGHAM, Editor.

BROOKVILLE.

Friday Morning, September 24, 1869.

## Annual Exhibition.

The Annual Exhibition of the Franklin County Agricultural Society is now in progress on the Fair Grounds in Brookville. Our paper goes to press at noon on Wednesday, and it is therefore too soon to give the result of the Exhibition; but judging from the usual number of exhibitors on hand and the favorable state of the weather, there will be a very large attendance.

## Brookville College.

It is a source of gratification to the numerous friends of the College to hear of its prosperity. We are told that the Institution has opened more favorably than has been known during the past eight years, and the prospects are still most encouraging. We have often urged through our columns the importance of sustaining Brookville College, and we repeat now, let every lover of education rally around it. The inducements presented are unsurpassed, and the young people of our town and neighboring Counties are not looking to their own interest, when they go to other schools or fail to attend anywhere. We are glad to learn that the patronage from town better than usual. The people of Brookville can not properly know the value of the College, except they should be deprived of it.

It is the intention of the Faculty to organize a Normal Institute next week for the benefit of Teachers, and we have also heard it intimated that a Course of Lectures will be delivered during the year. The Musical Department is in the best of hands, and exercises in Vocal Music will soon commence.

Stand up to your own College, and give it such patronage as it merits.

## Another Authoritative Dispatch.

It is stated that strong hopes are still entertained by our Government that Spain will eventually accept some proposition which will secure the independence of Cuba. No fears are apprehended of a collision with Spain, as no cause for offense has been, or will be offered. Minister Stickles' note, which caused so much comment, was simply a reminder that as Spain had formerly accepted the United States as a mediator between that country and Cuba, our Government was ready to enter upon negotiations. The Cubans have determined, sooner than submit to Spanish rule, to render the island untenable for the Spaniards, and will destroy all their crops rather than have them seized by their enemies and used as a means to carry on the war against them.

## Incomes to be Reassessed.

Commissioner Delano has determined to thoroughly sift the income assessments, and to this end has appointed a large number of assistant assessors, whose specialities will be to reassess incomes. The commissions have already been issued, and the work will commence in the large cities immediately.

## The Stump Extractor.

Several of these machines were on exhibition at the Ohio State Fair last week. The proprietor of one of them accepted a challenge that he could not extract a three foot oak stump with his machine. If he did draw it he was to receive \$500, and also sell the machine. Nobody believed it could be done; but the machine set to work and the stump came out.

## The Currency Supply.

In consequence of the pressing demand everywhere made for some small notes and currency, the Treasury Department has made arrangements in New York for furnishing \$250,000 a day, beginning last Monday, in fractional currency. By the 1st of October the new one, two and ten dollar notes will be ready for issue, when the companies propose to furnish three hundred thousand dollars per day, and, if possible, increase that amount.

The New York Journal of Commerce says: "We understand that the Pacific Mail Company intend to put on weekly steamers to China to import labor from that country. This they will do at a low price (the exact sum we are not now able to state), rendering it entirely feasible for Southern planters to procure hands directly from China, via the Pacific Railroad, which will co-operate with the Pacific Mail Company in the new project. The Pacific Mail Company will also, we understand, petition Congress for subsidies for a weekly instead of a monthly mail."

By the provisions of the new Constitution of Virginia, the Stay Law is abrogated, and the Legislature is prohibited from passing any law to stay the collection of debts. This will bring most of the land property of the State under the hammer of the Sheriff. A large portion of the judgments are in favor of Northern creditors against merchants, who in turn hold judgments against the farmers and planters.

Revenue cutters in New York are on the lookout for a Cuban expedition which is expecting to sail in a day or two. Several small parties are already known to have left in schooners and fishing vessels.

The State Fair begins next Monday.

## The Avondale Tragedy.

The Avondale mining disaster is horrible enough in itself without ascribing it to malice. If, however, there were grounds for believing it the result of a greater crime than culpable carelessness, the investigation should have been thorough and brought it out. A letter to the New York Times says:

Those who believed it incendiarism before, believe so now. I am reliably informed that much testimony tending to strengthen this view could have been produced at the inquest, but it was not deemed advisable to do so, because it could in no way serve to lead to the apprehension of the criminal. The public know something by this time of mining jealousies, and troubles about "basis" and "strikes," and will understand why it was unsafe to fan these acrimonies. But that many persons believed the shaft to have been fired by an incendiary is as true as any statement made in connection with the tragedy, and the statement telegraphed from Wilkesbarre in the name of the Miners' Union that nobody believed in incendiarism was sufficiently disproved by the sworn testimony before the Coroner. The suspicion of incendiarism came from miners, who founded on the condition of the breccia. The owners knew perfectly well that if it should be proven that the fire could have originated in no other way than by the act of an incendiary, certain inferences would be drawn which would disorganize mining industry, and indefinitely postpone the profitable production of coal. It is known as a fact that while the managers of the company were exceedingly anxious to show that the disaster was not the result of any negligence or unskillfulness on their part, they were fearful of the effects of the incendiary theory, and studiously kept it in the background.

Important news comes from South America, by way of Lisbon, to the effect that the Paraguayan war is at last ended. The allies, it is reported, have captured Ascurra, and Lopez has fled. A provisional Government has been established at Asuncion, and the gallant people that have continued to fight against odds most overwhelming have been compelled to lay down their arms.

It is expected at the Treasury Department that Mr. Boutwell will be able to show a reduction of \$60,000,000 in the public debt by December.

General Gresham having qualified as Judge of the United States District Court, Colonel T. C. Slaughter has been commissioned by Governor Baker as Agent of State.

Indications are that the public debt statement, to be issued on the first of October, will show very little, if any, reduction; payments for the present month having been very heavy.

The Maryland Democrats are making strenuous efforts to extend and prolong their supremacy. It is believed that they will soon openly welcome the colored people into their ranks.

Asa Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, is accused of bolting the Democratic nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court, some eighteen years since, because he was a Catholic; fourteen years ago he was trained with the Know Nothing; and nine years ago he bolted Stephen A. Douglas, and went for Breckinridge, the candidate for secession and rebellion. Now he turns up as a good enough Democratic candidate for defeat on the gubernatorial course.

Among the most recent movements for the importation of Chinamen that we have to chronicle, is the departure of a leading merchant of New Orleans for China, via New York and the Overland route to San Francisco. He goes outas the representative of a number of New Orleans commercial houses, to establish an agency at Hong Kong, Pekin, or some other advantageous point. He will be accompanied by a Chinaman of experience in the business, and will visit the various agricultural districts of China, to find which will furnish the best and cheapest labor for the cotton and sugar fields of Louisiana.

DEMOCRAT'S YOUNG AMERICA.—This bright little Magazine is as full of good things, and as great a favorite with the children as ever. One of the causes of its popularity is because it enters right into the children's occupations and amusements, and makes itself a part of them. We recommend it to all parents who wish to procure a juvenile periodical which combines much and varied instruction with amusement and great originality. \$1 50 per annum with a premium. Address 838 Broadway, N. Y.

THE LITTLE CORPORA, the brilliant Western Juvenile, (which claims to have a larger circulation than any other juvenile magazine in the world, and to be better worth the money than any other magazine,) announces that it will come free for Oct., Nov. and Dec. of this year to all new subscribers for the new year whose names and money are sent to the publishers before the last of October. Beautiful Premiums are offered for Clubs. Now is a good time to begin. Price, One Dollar a year; sample copy, 12 cents. Address Alfred L. Sowell & Co., Publishers, Chicago, Illinois.

DEMOCRAT'S MONTHLY.—The last number of this popular Magazine is always said to be the best. Certainly its enterprising publisher will sustain its brilliant reputation, and spare no effort or expense to render it the best periodical in America. How he can afford the expensive premiums he gives, in addition to the positive cost of such a periodical, for \$3 00 per year, is one of the mysteries of publishing. The magnificent picture by Mrs. Lilly M. Spencer, of the "Picnic," now

offered as a premium, both to members of clubs and single subscribers, we know to have sold for ten dollars per copy, and considered cheap at that. This is surely going to the extreme of liberality. Published at 838 Broadway, N. Y.

## Something About Raising Rye.

The following article is copied from that staunch and reliable New York paper, *Hearth and Home*. It will command the careful attention of our enterprising farmers:

After the hurry of July, the most important as well as the busiest month in the year, there is a season of comparative rest. The early harvest is secured, and the later is not ready, and between the one and the other there is a time for doing the numberless things that appertain to keeping the farm in order, beside adding to its value. The next crop that needs attention is rye, and the first thing to be considered is

### THE SOIL BEST SUITED.

This grain differs from most others in that there are some soils in which it will not grow, however well prepared or rich they are. It grows best in dry, sandy, loam. It will grow in dry loam without sand; but it will not grow in wet loam or clay, however large the expenditure of manure or careful the culture. Having selected suitable land, the first thing is the

### PLOUGHING.

In ploughing for rye, the furrows should never be cut over four inches deep, especially if the land selected is pasture or meadows, to which no foreign enriching material is to be added. Our reason for this is that the roots of rye naturally run near the surface, and nothing in the shape of grass, or weeds, or the little sprinkling of manure that the cattle or sheep may have left, will benefit the grain in the least if put six inches under ground; whereas it will be all appropriated if it is not over three.

If the land is to be well enriched, and is naturally mellow, two inches more will, perhaps, not be of essential disadvantage, but shallow ploughing for rye, as a general rule, is the safest, as well as the best. Before the rye is sowed, the ploughed land should be subjected to a thorough

### HARROWING.

If the rye is sowed on the furrows, a portion of it, finding its way between them, will reach the depth of from three to four inches, and if the shoot ever sees the light, its journey will have exhausted its vitality, and the next spring it will never send up more than one or two stalks, even that number; and in addition to this loss, the whole field will be in drills, which is not the best culture for this grain in New England, whatever it may be else. The ground should, therefore, be thoroughly harrowed—both ways is better than lapping half—and when thus prepared, made as level and mellow as possible, it is ready for

### SOWING.

One bushel to the acre is the standard. A little more on poor lands is better than a little less, and if the land is rich, quite rich, three pecks will answer, though a bushel would be better.

In sowing, begin at the straight side of your field, next to the wall or fence. Before starting, take seven generous paces from the point where you are to begin, and at a right angle with the direction in which you are going, and set up a good-sized stake, one that can be readily seen across the lot. Then, with rye sufficient to cover a "boult"—if your field is not too large—in a pail or light basket begin to sow a fair-sized handful every alternate step. When the opposite side is reached, set up another stake at exactly seven paces from the wall, or fence, or edge of your field, next to the wall or fence. Before starting, take seven generous paces from the point where you are to begin, and at a right angle with the direction in which you are going, and set up a good-sized stake, one that can be readily seen across the lot. Then, with rye sufficient to cover a "boult"—if your field is not too large—in a pail or light basket begin to sow a fair-sized handful every alternate step. 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