

Indiana American.

C. H. BINGHAM, Editor.

-BROOKVILLE-

Friday Morning, November 5, 1869.

Time of Holding Republican State Convention.

It is now generally believed that the Republican State Convention will be held in Indianapolis on the 22d of February, as usual. As yet candidates are not numerous.

\$7,363,883

Is the amount of reduction the public debt has had to submit to the last month. These monthly announcements are the severest dispensations that are now visited upon the Democratic party.

Tuesday's Elections.

The results of the elections held last Tuesday may be briefly summed up as follows:

In Massachusetts the Republican candidate for Governor, Gov. Claflin, has been elected by a plurality of some 10,000 or 15,000 votes, over John Quincy Adams, the Democratic candidate, and Mr. Chamberlain, the candidate of the "Labor Reform Movement." The whole Republican State ticket has also been elected. The Legislature is about evenly divided between the Prohibitionists and Anti-Prohibitionists. The Labor ticket received about 10,000 votes.

Few reports have been received from Wisconsin. These show Republican gains, and indicate the re-election of Gov. Fairchild by an increased majority—say 8,000, against 4,764 in 1867. "Well done" is the verdict the State has returned.

New York is claimed by the Democrats by a majority of 12,000. This result is attributable to the perpetration of the most barfaced and immense frauds in the city. Eighteen thousand illegal votes, it is estimated, were cast there, and it is needless to add that they were Democratic votes. And yet, in spite of these, the Democrats carry the State by only 12,000 majority. One good thing, however, the Republicans gained. The Legislature we have. The new Constitution is defeated.

Minnesota elects Governor Austin over both the Democratic and Temperance candidates, by an estimated majority of 3,500. Maryland goes Democratic. So did Kentucky.

Paying the Debt.

When Mr. Boutwell stated that the nation's debt might be paid in twelve years, without increasing the public burden, people were startled at the magnitude of the proposition. Nor, until the figures were shown, were they ready to believe that it could be paid in twenty years with diminished taxation. But Commissioner Wells, known to men of both parties as a careful and accurate statistician, has written a letter fully confirming the statements of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Wells takes as his basis the established fact that the excess of receipts over expenditures for the year ending the first of July last was at least forty-eight million dollars. Were no changes to be made, the surplus would remain the same. But there are changes to take place in our favor. In the first place the eighteen million dollars required to pay extra bounties last year, and nine and one-half millions for the Alaska purchase, should be deducted from the expenditure account. Of course they will not be paid again. Then the increase of the country in wealth and population will bring a steady increase of revenue, averaging fifteen million dollars, while the rigid economy enforced by the Administration effects an annual saving of not less than thirty millions. Commissioner Delano entirely corroborates these statements. The several items put together amount to about one hundred and twenty million dollars, which sum approximately indicates the surplus revenue at the disposal of the government.

After making a very liberal allowance for expenditures, (more liberal than the estimates of the government) Mr. Wells calculates that there will be at least one hundred million dollars a year at the disposal of the government. If this sum is put in a sinking fund at six per cent. interest, it would extinguish the debt in less than fifteen years. Or taxation could be reduced, and the burden of the people lightened proportionately, so that only fifty millions a year would be applied to this object, still the principal would be paid in twenty-three years. And if the debt were funded at a lower rate of interest, of course the burden would be much lighter and its payment easier. Here is a proof of the success of the Administration, and of its fidelity to its pledges, that no amount of Democratic argument and abuse can controvert. The Republican party will do well in the canvass to follow Horatio Seymour's advice of last year, and "push the financial argument."

Interesting Table.

A table has been prepared at the Internal Revenue office showing the difference between actual collections and assessments. The assessments for all the States and Territories was in round numbers \$188,000,000, and the collections reached \$173,150,000. In Illinois collections were less than assessments by \$1,000,000, in Indiana by \$100,000, in Iowa by \$3,000, in Ohio by \$200,000, in Pennsylvania by \$700,000, in Tennessee by \$200,000, in Wisconsin by \$50,000, in Missouri by \$1,000,000.

Terrible Steamboat Disaster.

The steamer Stonewall, which left St. Louis on Sunday evening for New Orleans, heavily laden with passengers, horses, mules, hay, and other freight generally, when near Neely's landing, ten miles from Grand Tower, took fire about 6 1/2 o'clock on Wednesday evening of last week, and, in spite of all efforts to save her, was burned to the water's edge. The Stonewall had on board thirty-five registered cabin passengers, five guests, one hundred deck passengers, and sixty officers and crew. Among the number were eleven women and some children.

The fire originated about ten feet forward of the deck stove, from the sparks from a match used in lighting a pipe by one of the deck passengers. A quantity of hay had been stowed in the room. As soon as the alarm was given, confusion worse confounded reigned. A number of deck passengers instantly seized the only yawl remaining, and floated off without aid. The pilot headed the boat for the shore while the efforts were being made to subdue the fire. In a few moments the boat grounded in water six feet deep, and about two hundred yards from the Missouri shore. A few seconds sufficed to show that there was no hope of saving the boat. In the meantime, everything available—doors, shutters, plank, mattresses, and all kinds of furniture—were thrown overboard into the river, the passengers springing in after and clinging to them for safety. About this time one of the steam pipes blew off, adding still more to the alarm, and those who were not already struggling in the water sprang in regardless of the consequences.

All except those in the yawl, nearly 250 in number, were battling for life in the current of the Mississippi. Night had gathered around them. Above the screams of the dying passengers and the crackling of burning horses. With no boat or life preservers, clinging only to frail supports, scores were dying from the intense cold of the water, chilled through, with no help in sight and with no hope before them. One by one they sank to rise no more. Those who did reach the shore were not only exhausted but nearly frozen. One man, Mr. Blumer, from Galveston, Texas, died after reaching the land. Of the eleven women, three were saved; one a lady aged sixty years was saved by her son.

Soon after the fire broke out, the engineer attempted to launch the stage, but the passengers crowded on it in such numbers that he could do nothing. He then jumped overboard. They followed. One little girl still remaining clinging to a rope, let herself down from the second deck into the projecting point of the stage, and remained there until burned off, and she floated off and was saved.

The steamer Belle Memphis, on her way to St. Louis, reached the scene about ten o'clock, and gathered up from the shore all the survivors that could be found, 33 in number. Fifteen or twenty are supposed to have reached the shore some distance below, making about fifty or sixty, all told.

The conduct of the passengers and officers is said to have been heroic.

Such an appalling scene has not been witnessed on the Mississippi for many years. A dispatch from Carbondale says that a party is busily engaged in dragging the river for those who lost their lives. Up to 2 o'clock Monday evening upwards of sixty bodies had been recovered, ten of which have been identified by their friends. Two or three charred bodies were found on the wreck.

Presbyterian Union.

The New York Observer, commenting upon the recent union of the Old School and New School Presbyterians, remarks:

It is the most interesting and important ecclesiastical event that has transpired in this country in thirty years. It marks an epoch in the religious history of a leading denomination, and, without doubt, it will have a powerful influence upon the religious history of the country, and we hope also of the world.

Economy in the Navy.

One means by which expenses are being rapidly reduced in the Navy Department is the fitting out of all vessels of war with full sets of sails. This change is now nearly completed, and orders have been sent to all squadrons to cease using coal altogether, except in cases of necessity, and even then a full report of reasons must be sent to the department. If these are not deemed sufficient, the cost of the coal used is charged to the officers ordering it to be burned. Aside from saving expense, however, the design of the order is also to restore a knowledge of managing sailing vessels, to which little attention was given by our steam navy during the war.

Another Polar Voyage.

Dr. Hayes announces a Polar voyage for 1870. The only great geographical problem that is left for man to solve, he proposes to again attempt. The Nile has rendered up its secrets; Africa is no longer an unknown land; Ormus and Ind and the farthest East have become our neighbors. But to the mysterious regions of the North men still turn their eyes wistfully. That success may wait upon his motions, science is putting forth her best efforts.

General Butterfield's resignation as Assistant Treasurer, at New York, will not be accepted until his successor shall be appointed, which will take place this week.

Bad News for Pendletonians.

The public debt statement shows a reduction for October of over seven million dollars. The following table gives the principal items of the statement:

LIABILITIES.	
Increase in coin interest	\$8,911,182.25
Increase in fractional currency	4,954,143.88
Increase in gold certificates	4,318,800.00
Decrease in three per cent	2,935,362.50
Decrease in matured debt	182,491.46
Decrease in demand notes	138,596.00
Net increase in liabilities	15,044,888.17
ASSETS.	
Increase in coin	819,065.88
Increase in currency	889,291.12
Increase in sinking funds	2,194,542.93
Increase in special bond purchases	11,394,584.00
Net increase in assets	22,408,770.92
Net decrease for the month	7,406,882.73
Total decrease since March 1st	64,332,870.65
Coin balance in Treasury	116,994,711.69
Less gold certificates	28,731,520.00
Net gold balance	88,263,191.69
Currency balance	7,248,295.24
Net cash in Treasury	95,511,486.93

Monetary.

Gold has had lower range in New York, during the past week, than for several years past. There was a slight recovery, on Saturday, from its downward tendency; but this was lost on Monday, and it has ruled at still lower points than on any day of the week. The latest quotation is 127 1/2.

Not a Bad Suggestion.

Treasurer Spinner will recommend, in his report, that the amount received and accreted as conscience fund, and that received from the sale of specimen fractional currency, which is not redeemable, be transferred to a sinking fund, and applied to the payment of the national debt. The former is nearly \$114,000 and the latter nearly \$23,000.

Opinion of Grant's Character.

The London Post, commenting on the action of Gen. Grant in regard to gold speculations, says the habits of life of President Grant are a sure guarantee that he will do his duty impartially to all parties. His character as a soldier will protect him from temptations to which those who make politics a trade frequently yield. His judgment as a statesman remains to be tried. Thus far he has given evidence of statesmanlike prudence and good temper. The temporary failure of the Alabama negotiations led him to wisely postpone the reopening of the subject. The course he has pursued with respect to Cuba proves that however anxious for aggrandizement of the Union, he is resolved to observe faithfully the duties prescribed in international law.

Schism Among the Mormons.

The following is an extract from a private letter from a well informed gentleman living in Salt Lake to one of the editors of the Chicago Tribune:

"The schism, of which you may have heard while here, is working. Stenhouse, and all the editors and proprietors of the Utah Magazine, have been suspended, and if they stand firm, and they will, they will be cut off. It is only a matter of time, as showing what may be expected when the overpowering will and interest of Brigham Young shall have been removed—a revolution, proceeding from the heart of the church itself, enthroning the majority of the people instead of God, of course letting drop the absurd idea of daily revelations, with which, as it is based upon it, would go polygamy and the preposterous scheme of empire to which they are now so fanatically devoted."

Mr. Stenhouse, named in the above extract, is editor of the Salt Lake Telegraph, and has been for many years one of Brigham Young's most trusted friends and ardent admirers. His daughter is one of the wives of Joseph Young, Brigham's oldest son. The editors of the Magazine are wealthy and influential.

The Richmond Dispatch, speaking of the Tennessee Senators, says:

"The fate of Mr. Johnson is well merited. We should be far better off had he never lived, and we trust we have seen the last of him."

The Department of Agriculture reports that the state of the cotton crop attests an ample sufficiency for all the wants of the country, and that the conditional estimate of 2,780,000 bales can be exceeded.

It is rumored that an investigation will be ordered by Congress into the gold speculations among the first business of next session, as people everywhere want to know who are concerned. The investigation will be thorough.

An epidemic is raging in the north part of Montgomery County, Ohio, carrying off huge by scores. Turner's distillery at Salem has lost over 200, and other distilleries large numbers. It is pronounced to be cholera, and nothing will cure it.

Governor Holden, of North Carolina, has enrolled a large body of negro militia, which it is reported will shortly be sent to Orange and Chatham counties to assist the local authorities there. A large number of negroes from the country are in Raleigh very anxious to be enlisted. It is said arms were nightly shipped to various points for the use of the colored militia.

At 2 o'clock Friday forenoon a fire occurred at the Licking County (Ohio) Infirmary, situated two miles south of Maysville. The stone and frame buildings were destroyed. The former was occupied by ten insane persons, and, when the fire was discovered, it was too late to rescue them (they being bolted in their rooms), and all perished.

A Fort Wayne special describes the passage of a large meteor over that place, early Wednesday morning. On reaching Forest Station, Ohio, it exploded with a loud report, the concussion breaking window glasses and alarming the inhabitants for three miles around. The phenomena deserves the attention of men of science.

Supreme Court Decision.

In the Supreme Court on Monday an opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Chase in the case of Thorington vs. Smith & Haly, in which the Court decided that a promissory note given in payment for property purchased at Montgomery, Alabama, in 1864, when the authority of the United States was excluded from that part of the State, and the only currency in use was Confederate Treasury notes, is payable in Confederate notes alone, and United States Courts possess the power to enforce the same. The Court also ruled that contracts stipulating for payments in that currency can not be regarded as made in aid of foreign invasion, in the one case, or of domestic insurrection, in the other. They have no necessary relations to the hostile Government, whether invading or insurgent. They were transactions in the ordinary course of civil society, and though they may indirectly and remotely promote the ends of the unlawful Government, are without blame, except when proved to have been entered into with actual intent to further the invasion or insurrection.

The Ohio Election.

The total vote in Ohio this year, as compared with the Presidential vote in 1868, shows a falling off of 54,591. Of this the Democrats lost 10,451 and the Republicans 44,140. The Democrats polled 1,590 more votes for Thurman in 1867 than for Seymour in 1868, while the Republicans gave Grant 36,617 more votes in 1868 than Hayes received in 1867. These figures show that the Republicans always lose more in a lazy election than the Democrats, and also that the Democrats have gained nothing in Ohio. There is a majority of forty to fifty thousand in the State against the Democrats, on a full vote.

Bible Reading in the Schools.

The Cincinnati School Board have voted to dispense with Bible reading in the schools. An injunction was obtained on Tuesday from the Superior Court against the Board of Education, restraining it from excluding the Bible from the schools. This takes the question directly into Court.

Sharp Practice.

The Clerk and Sheriff of Hancock county sent their resignations to the Governor on Friday, which were accepted. The Commissioners have appointed the same men to the same offices, and the supposition is that they expect by this sharp practice to render themselves eligible to another term, which they could not be after serving out this one. It looks as though the Commissioners were in league with them.

Sensible.

General Spinner, in his forthcoming report, takes the ground that all clerks should be paid according to the work they accomplish. This would give the women an equal opportunity with the men, and he thinks if such a rule were established the women would make the most money. In detecting counterfeiters, and during the past week two female clerks in his office detected several counterfeit coupons, after the engravers and men clerks had passed them as genuine.

To the Credit of Government.

Secretary Boutwell has addressed the following letter to Treasurer Spinner:

WASHINGTON, November 1, 1869.
SIR: In answer to your letter of October 30th, stating that you have \$177,277.50 in gold interest due this day on bonds purchased for the sinking fund, and \$376,636.50 in gold interest due this day on bonds specially purchased to await the action of Congress, and asking instructions as to the disposition of these amounts. I have the honor to say that you will sell all of said gold, and with the proceeds purchase bonds, and add the same to the respective funds from which the gold was received; that is, the gold received as interest on the sinking fund bonds to be expended for the purchase of bonds, and added to that fund, and that received from the bonds specially purchased to be sold and expended in bonds to be added thereto.

A Disciple of Zacheus.

Commissioner Delano recently received a letter from Cincinnati, inclosing a large amount of revenue stamps, which read as follows:

DEAR SIR:—Inclosed please find three hundred and sixty dollars' worth of stamps, which I stole. I've reformed.

The London Midnight Mission has rescued upwards of one thousand girls from a life of shame, either restoring them to their friends, or securing them work at home or in the colonies. Upwards of fourteen thousand have attended meetings held. One hundred and seventy-four were reclaimed in the year ending March 1st, of whom but fifty-six were natives of London, while fifty-eight were orphans.

The November Elections.

This month elections are to be held in the States of New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Mississippi, Maryland and Texas. In New Jersey, Minnesota, Mississippi and Texas the Legislatures to be chosen will have to pass upon the pending Fifteenth Amendment. Maryland has not yet voted upon this measure, but last year the Legislature was unanimously Democratic, and there can be no doubt as to its action. Of these elections seven occur to-day in the States of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Maryland. [Journal, 2d.]

TAX LIENS.

Opinion of the Attorney General.

The following important opinion has been rendered by the Attorney General: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, October 27, 1869. Nathan Kimball, Treasurer of State, Indianapolis, Indiana: DEAR SIR: I am in the receipt of your note of the 19th inst., asking my opinion on certain matters touching the lien of taxes on real estate, and whether the land can be relieved of taxes assessed against a former owner by the payment of the taxes assessed on the land?

The lien of the State for all taxes for State, county, school, road, or township purposes, attaches on all real estate on the 1st day of January, annually, and such lien shall be perpetual for all taxes due from the owner thereof. This lien can in no wise be affected or discharged by the sale of the land. 1 G. 100, S. 112. All the property, both real and personal, situate in the county is liable for the payment of all taxes, penalties, interests and costs charged to the owner thereof, and no partial payment of any such taxes, penalties, interest or cost shall discharge or release any part or portion of such property until the whole be paid. And this lien can in no wise be affected by sale or transfer of the property. If the land is sold it stands good and is bound for all taxes, penalties, interests and costs that may have accrued against the owner.

And if the purchaser of the land desire to make a partial payment, on the amount of tax assessed against the land, he may do so, designating the property on which the partial payment is intended to apply. And such property shall not be sold for the residue of the taxes due, if property of the same description can be found sufficient to make the balance due; but if such property cannot be found sufficient to meet the residue of the taxes due, then the land is bound for all taxes, penalties, interests and costs that may have accrued against the former owner.

I am, respectfully,
D. E. WILLIAMSON,
Attorney General of the State.

The Supreme Court and the Currency.

The Cincinnati Gazette closes an editorial on the above subject as follows:

If the Supreme Court were to decide the note-tender act illegal—as undoubtedly it will as soon as it pronounces on cases that have already been argued before it—and if it were in addition to perpetuate the legal monstrosity of deciding that all debts that were contracted in greenbacks must be paid at their face in coin, the effect would be the same as if it were to use measures to raise the greenbacks to par with coin. Yet it is a common notion that this would be a blessing. Of course it would be just as easy to pay in coin as in notes exchangeable for coin. But it is a singular instance of newspaper ignorance and foolishness that the majority of them think that a decision of the Court that would change greenback debts to coin would be a calamity and a crime, while they think that the raising of the value of the currency of payment to par with coin would make both debtor and creditor richer. The fact is, no Government has the legal power to alter the obligation of contracts by making arbitrary changes in the value of the money of payment, and it is the duty of the Courts to protect both parties against such changes by enforcing the payment of the exact value that was intended.

Mr. Colfax has been "bearing the lion in his den" by making a speech in Salt Lake City condemnatory of Mormonism. Of this the New York Tribune says:

Mr. Colfax's speech to the Mormons is one of the most refreshing bits of eloquence from the lips of an American politician that we have read for many a year. It is quite contrary to custom for an official personage to go into a public meeting and tell his hearers that they ought to be ashamed of themselves; but this is just what Mr. Colfax did, and we presume the Mormons never before in their lives heard the iniquity of their system so plainly denounced. The speech was certainly, in the Mormon view, not such an one "as becomes genteel good manners," but it appears to have been heard respectfully, and perhaps may do the people of Salt Lake some good. At any rate, its example will be good for the public speakers generally of the United States.

The New York Herald, closing an article in opposition to the removal of the national capital, says:

"Nevertheless, it is worthy of observation that Western men keep hammering at this subject—they have just had a Convention in St. Louis for the removal, which looks like business—and in the face of the exposed situation of the capital in case of a foreign war, and the other fact that an approach to it is in the hands of a railroad monopoly, they have arguments that must be heard with respect."

Governor Chamberlain has appointed Hon. Lot M. Morrill, United States Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Fessenden of Maine.

Financial.

Gold has been steady and quiet all through the week, closing with a slight buoyancy at 131. The absence of a gold clearing house has proved a blessing. All gold exchanges are now made direct, without any intermediate agency between payer and receiver. There is no gold exchange bank in operation now. The receiver has paid one dividend of 25 per cent, and has declared another. The Treasurer continues to sell gold and buy United States bonds. The case before the United States Courts, contesting the legality of the legal tender act, will be decided in a few months, and in case of an adverse decision, which is probable, a large Treasury board of gold would be the only sure defence. The Government Treasuries of Europe keep an immense amount of specie as a security against panic. But were gold the regular and only legal tender, we should have no gold bubbles or speculations. Such a trouble as Wall street lately experienced, could not have happened in a time of specie payments. Gold is, at present, a commodity easily speculated in and liable to bubbles at any time. The New York Treasury received last week \$2,495,297 as duties, of which it sold \$1,000,000, so that it is accumulating gold a little. [N. Y. Observer, 26th.]

Items of State News.

A corn-stalk fourteen feet nine inches high is on sight at Delhi.

At New Albany, the malicious poisoning of dumb animals prevails. Gregg Harper, a negro in Jennings County, is one hundred and twenty-four years old.

A woman's rights paper, to be published at Crawfordsville, will bear the terrifying name of "The Avenger."

Many apples about Muncie have been injured by the recent frosts.

Harman H. Tapp was found dead in bed, on the morning of October 28, near Bowling Green.

A coal shaft has been sunk about one mile west of Terre Haute, on the Western Railroad.

The second trial of Morgan for the murder of John Petri, of Terre Haute, will commence November 22.

A colored school at Corydon, kept by day and night, has pupils from six to forty-five years old.

Nearly all the apples ungathered, in Harrison County, previous to the cold weather, are ruined.

Mrs. Ballerly, the Indiana giantess, who weighs seven hundred and two pounds, and her husband, the "Skeleton Man," have taken winter quarters at Indianapolis.

A party of hunters from Peru brought home, on Wednesday, a large black bear, which they shot near Antwerp, Ohio, last Sunday.

Hiram Stowe, sixty-nine years old, committed suicide, last Sunday morning, in Delaware County, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol.

A little boy, named Zoker, at Fairfield, swallowed a bone of a squirrel, which stuck in his wind pipe, causing his death on the 18th ultimo.

An extensive establishment for the manufacture of plate glass will go into operation at New Albany early this month.

Snow fell to the depth of eighteen inches, at Kokomo, last Saturday, and much of it still remains. It has greatly damaged fruit and ornamental trees.

Near Atwood, recently, a boy named Joseph Arnold struck his mother with his fist with such force that she fell over a large chair, breaking her thigh and injuring her side so badly as to cause her death.

About two hundred thousand dollars have been paid to pensioners, at the Pension Agency in Fort Wayne, during the present semi-annual payment, which commenced on the 4th of September.

Professor E. T. Cox, State Geologist, has just returned from a tour of Greene County, and reports finding large deposits of coal.

An appeal to the Supreme Court of Indiana will probably be made in the case of Henry Clark, sentenced at New Albany to twenty years imprisonment for the murder of Tellico.

Deputy Sheriff Major James Fitzwilliams, of Vanderburgh County, was shot through the heart at 10 o'clock Sunday night in a saloon in Evansville, by one of the city police.

An American eagle was killed in Union County, a few days ago. It came down to carry away a goose, and was killed by a party of men who were threshing wheat near by. Its wings measured from tip to tip seven feet and a half, and its length was about four feet.

George Hatch, from Fort Wayne, injured himself by falling from a sidewalk into a trench, while intoxicated, at Chicago, early last Tuesday morning, that he died in the hospital on Wednesday afternoon.

The tobacco cut and hanging in bars and tobacco sheds in Warrick, Spencer, Pike, Dubois, and Gibson Counties was frozen and greatly damaged by recent frosts. It is said that one half the crop is badly injured, and at least one-fourth ruined.

William Moore, a miner, working at Barnett's Slope, near Harmony, was crushed and smothered to death, on Monday, by the falling of several tons of the roof upon him. He lived about an hour and a half and conversed with a companion, who was in the room with him, but who, not entirely buried, was taken out.

At Chili, last Sunday morning, two little girls of John C. Below, one thirteen and the other eight years old, got up to build a fire, their mother being sick and their father absent from home, and, using the can of coal oil, an explosion followed, their clothing caught fire, and both were so badly burned that they died that night.

A young man, with a young lady whom he proposed to marry, and two of his own sex, as friends, drove into Madison, at 2 o'clock last Saturday morning. The wedding was to take place bright and early, but, unluckily, they left their spring wagon exposed outside of a livery stable, and before the party, which took to a hotel, was up, the father of the would-be bridegroom rode into town, recognized the vehicle, found the hotel, had his naughty boy ordered up, and carried him off home.

In a breach of promise case at Laporte, wherein Althea Munroe claimed damages of \$50,000 from W. O. Leeds, \$1,500 were granted recently.

At Rolling Prairie, last Monday, a number of hands were engaged in threshing wheat at the farm of a Mr. Brown, the machine being set in the barn, and John Nichols was stationed in the barn loft to pitch sheaves down to the feeder. While engaged in his duties he made a misstep, and fell headlong from the loft, his head striking the cylinder, which was running at full speed, when he was instantly drawn into the machine head first, and in a mo-

ment his head and the upper portion of his body were reduced to a shapeless, unrecognizable mass by the teeth of the cylinder.

At Evansville, on Wednesday afternoon, William Paine, a policeman, went to sleep, leaving his little boy, three years old, playing in the room, his wife having gone out, but was awakened by the child's screams, and found him enveloped in flames, which were put out by wrapping a comforter about him. The boy had been playing with the fire in the grate, and was severely burned.

Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, of Illinois, is favorably mentioned by his friends for appointment as Circuit Judge, under the new law, for the circuit composed of Indiana, Northern Illinois and Wisconsin.

Presidential Thanksgiving Proclamation.

The year which is drawing to a close has been free from pestilence, and health has prevailed throughout the land. Abundant crops reward the labors of the husbandman; commerce and manufactures have successfully prosecuted their peaceful paths; the mines and forests have yielded liberally; the Nation has increased in wealth and strength; peace has prevailed and its blessings have advanced every interest of the people in every part of the Union; harmony and fraternal intercourse are restored, obliterating the marks of the past conflict; burdens have been lightened; means of increased civil and religious liberty are secured to every inhabitant of the land whose soil is trod by none but free men. It becomes a people thus favored to make acknowledgments to the Supreme Author from whom blessings flow, of their gratitude for their independence, to render praise and thanksgiving for the same, and devoutly to implore a continuance of God's mercy; therefore,

I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend that Thursday, the 18th of November next, be observed as a day of thanksgiving of peace and prayer to almighty God, the Creator and ruler of the universe; and, secondly, I do further recommend to all the people of the United States to assemble on that day in their accustomed places of public worship and to unite in the homage and praise due to the bountiful Father of Mercy, in fervent prayers for the continuance of the merciful blessings lie has vouchsafed to us as a people.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, this 5th day of October, A. D. 1869, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

The word "Euceneion" comes from two Greek words meaning "the habitable world," and an "Euceneion Council" ought to embrace representatives of the Church from all parts of the globe. The Pope's Council aims at that, but will not accomplish it.

The term "ultramontane" so frequently used in speaking of opinion in the Roman Church, comes from two Latin words signifying "beyond the mountain." In France there has prevailed a liberality of opinion far ahead of the High Churchism that obtains beyond the mountains in Italy and Spain. Hence, extreme bigoted bitter Romanism such as prevails in Ireland, Italy and Spain is called ultramontane. Our American type of Romanism is Irish and is ultramontane quite equal to that of Rome itself. Indeed, if the coming Council should affirm that infallibility resides solely in the Pope, without the expressed voice of the Church, the French, German and Austrian bishops might be slow to endorse the dogma, but all the Irish and American Romanists would swallow it with extreme eagerness. [N. Y. Observer.]

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