

Indiana American.

C. H. BINGHAM, Editor.

-BROOKVILLE-

Friday Morning, February 11, 1870.

The State Convention—Half-Fare Arrangements.

The following railroads have agreed to carry delegates to the Republican Convention on the 22d of February at half fare rates:

Terre Haute and Indianapolis.
Evansville and Crawfordsville.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway (Central road).
Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis.
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.
Louisville, New Albany and Chicago.
Peru and Indianapolis.
Indianapolis and Crawfordsville.
Indianapolis and Vincennes.
Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette.
Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction.
Delegates must make their own arrangements with the respective roads to return tickets. Some of the roads have blanks already prepared and will not use a certificate of the President of the Convention or Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Our County Convention.

The Republican County Convention which met in this place on Saturday last was a decided success. The number in attendance, when we take into account that there is at this time very little political excitement in the country, was much larger than we had any reason to expect. The Convention was not only respectable in point of numbers, but was composed of the very best men of the County. A more orderly, quiet and attentive assembly never convened in the Court House. After the main business of the Convention was transacted, Hon. J. M. Wilson addressed the meeting upon the subjects of finance, reconstruction, &c. His speech was well received by the assembly, and gave great satisfaction to the Republicans in particular. The Judge is very popular in Franklin County, and is undoubtedly the first choice of its voters for Representative to the next Congress. Should he be nominated over Mr. Julian—and there seems very little doubt that he will be—we have no fear of his election by a triumphant majority.

Decision of the U. S. Supreme Court on the Legal Tender Act.

The decision in the case of Hepburn vs. Norwalk, involving the constitutionality of the Legal Tender Law, was announced by Chief Justice Chase on Monday. It holds that Government has no right to make its notes a legal tender for pre-existing debts, but does not touch the question of contracts made since its passage. The opinion is concurred in by Justices Nelson, Clifford and Field. Justices Miller, Swayne and Davis dissented.

The Colored Citizens.

The colored voters of Indianapolis held a meeting on Tuesday evening, to make arrangements to participate in the coming political canvass. There are about eight hundred colored voters in that city.

Georgia on Wednesday ratified the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution.

The Pope declines to argue the case of infallibility any more.

The Assembly of New Jersey on Thursday rejected the Fifteenth Amendment by a vote of 32 to 27.

Shelby and Rush counties support Judge Wilson for Congress from the Fourth Indiana District, and censure Mr. Julian for his circular letter.

Letters received in Washington from Alaska show there is great suffering and starvation among the inhabitants. The military have been obliged to issue rations.

The nomination of Mr. Hoar for the Supreme Bench was rejected by the Senate by a vote of 24 to 33. Mr. Hoar will remain in the Cabinet.

The colored residents of New York city are making arrangements to hold a grand celebration over the complete ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

An official statement shows the Economical Council consists of 760 members, the number having been somewhat thinned by death and defection.

The Kansas Senate has passed a bill removing disabilities, to take effect after the promulgation of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Bentwell, in his testimony before the committee, gave a flat denial to the claim of the gold conspirators that they had any foreknowledge of its intention to sell gold in September.

A State Convention of the colored people of Kentucky has been called to meet at Frankfort, on the 21st of February, "to discuss all matters pertaining to the political issues of the day and to the vital interests of our race throughout the State."

The Funding bill, as reported from the Finance Committee, is a compromise between Sherman and Boutwell. One section provides for destroying the bonds Boutwell has been buying and those he may buy. Those on hand amount to \$97,082,354.

The New Jersey Senate on Monday rejected the Fifteenth Amendment, by a vote of 13 to 8.

The Kansas Legislature have requested the removal of all the Indians from that State. They have also appointed a committee to investigate the affairs connected with the Cherokee neutral lands.

The Democrats in Congress keep up their practice of talking economy and voting against it. Thus a majority of them voted for the bill transferring the Philadelphia Navy Yard from its present site to League Island.

The House Judiciary Committee has agreed to report in favor of an additional Circuit Judge under the new law, so that Southern States may bring forward their business, which has so largely accumulated during and since the war.

The public debt statement shows a reduction in the public debt of \$3,993,664.39 during the month of January, and a decrease of \$80,649,971.09 for the eleven months since the inauguration of President Grant.

A Washington special says that persons who have taken the pains to inquire as to nearly every one of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress stands by Mr. Dawes in the fight for economy, and believe that in the main his facts are correct. Every member in the Senate and House condemn the attack upon his record as an anti-slavery Republican.

Indiana Items.

Noblesville has decided to build a \$20,000 high school.

About three hundred persons rose for prayers at Mr. Hammond's meeting in Evansville, on the night of the 2d inst.

Samuel Helam was thrown from a flour wagon in Richmond, last week, and killed. Chili has a new bridge, which reminded a Peru editor, when he saw it, of "a lithe greyhound."

Professor Cox, the State Geologist, says there is enough coal in Clay county alone to pay the Government debt.

The old man Boekmer, who jumped into the river at Evansville, on Monday night, has since died.

Peter Markley, of Hazelton, slipped from a load of straw, fell under the horses' heels, and was instantly killed.

A convict, named Switzer, was killed at the Southern Indiana Penitentiary, on Monday, by a stick of timber accidentally falling on him.

A quarrel among the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mitchell resulted in the organ being ripped to pieces, one night recently.

The officers of the Indiana Democratic State Central Committee have received no intimation from Colonel Eddy of his intention of declining the nomination for Secretary of State.

At Newton, Orange County, on Thursday, a desperate fight, resulting from a family quarrel, took place between two men named Smith and Denbo, brothers-in-law. Each party received serious if not fatal wounds.

A dancing master named McBride, who has been figuring, for some weeks past, in Evansville, was arrested on Wednesday night, and lodged in jail, at the suit of a young lady of Petersburg, on a charge of bastardy.

Ord Parker, weigh-master at the Star-Mine coal shaft of the Indianapolis Rolling Mill Company, in Clay County, fell down the shaft, eighty feet deep, on Monday evening, and was instantly killed.

The boiler in Sinker & Co.'s Western Machine Works, Indianapolis, exploded on Saturday. Patrick Lynch, the engineer, was badly injured. Two or three other employees were slightly injured.

The wife of Dr. Hall, of Rockford, was thrown from a sleigh on Wednesday, while the horses were running away, and so badly injured that she died in a few minutes. Another lady was seriously injured.

The Baptists of Indiana are making more decided progress than they ever have before, both in material and moral respects. The tables show that the increase during the past year in Indiana was nearly three times as great as in Ohio.

On Saturday Deatur County voted on the question of subscribing \$150,000 to the St. Louis and Cincinnati Air-line Railroad and the Toledo and Louisville Railroad. The proposition was carried by—ayes 1,742; nays 444. Majority in favor of the subscription 1,298.

A damsel in Jasper County, who had no notion of being "one more unfortunate," armed herself with a revolver, and rode on horseback twenty miles, to where her betrayer was chopping wood all alone, in a forest. He married her that evening.

A young girl on a farm in Jackson County heard a noise under her window, the other night, and peeping out, saw a burglar climbing up a ladder. When he was within one step of the window, she dashed him to the earth, and next day a burglar with a broken leg was carried off to jail.

J. W. Whitney, a blacksmith, had his leg broken in Boone county, last Saturday, by a kick of a horse, but set it himself with two boards, and rode alone forty miles, to his home in Indianapolis.

George Ponce, the man who was shot by a policeman, in Terre Haute, a few nights ago, died on Monday from the effect of his wounds. The shooting was done in self defense, and is regarded as entirely justifiable.

Joseph Edmonds, of Peru, a brakeman in the employ of the Chicago, Cincinnati

and Louisville Railroad, had his leg crushed while coupling cars, on Monday. He will probably die.

A destructive fire occurred at Cambridge on Monday evening about half past 6, wholly destroying the extensive flax mills of Morrey & Co., together with all the machinery, a large amount of straw and other material. The losses may reach \$7,000—no insurance.

The stockholders of the Indianapolis Hotel Company met on Saturday, and located the new hotel on the northwest corner of Pennsylvania and Market streets, opposite the Post-office. There is only \$25,000 stock yet to be subscribed, which, it is believed, will be taken in a few days, when the organization will be perfected and work commenced as soon as possible.

A Hagerstown School Superintendent and Deacon in the Presbyterian Church, Justice of the Peace, merchant and express agent, is charged with embezzlement of money, and leaving for parts unknown. His name is Thomas N. Anderson. His last words were, "Good bye, I'm gone forever," but the man he said it to required twenty-four hours to comprehend it.

A man named Kluck was murdered in his own house in Vincennes, being shot through the window as he was sitting by his stove. Seven buck-shot entered his back between the shoulders, killing him instantly. No clue has yet been obtained as to who the murderer was. It is supposed that the complicity of the murdered man in the burning of a mill in that county, several years ago, may have prompted the murder, but nothing is known in regard to it.

The following has been received at the Internal Revenue Office in Washington: EVANSVILLE, IND., January 4.

To the Hon. C. Delano: I have ordered the seizure of the large distillery of Bingham & Barton, at Hazelton, Ind. 214 packages of spirits have been fraudulently removed. The evidence is completed.

[Signed.] GEORGE B. WILLIAMS, Supervisor for Indiana.

Progress of the Fifteenth Amendment.

The States which have declared that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and that Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation," are Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin. In all twenty-eight—the required constitutional number. Nebraska will ratify as soon as the Legislature meets, which will be within a fortnight. There is no doubt, either, that Texas will give her sanction to the Amendment.

The Legislature of New York has reversed the action had by the previous Assembly, and there is alleged informality in the action of the Indiana Legislature; but even omitting these, a sufficient number will have ratified to secure this great measure of justice and equality of political rights. Once made a part of the Constitution, the fierce opposition which the Amendment has encountered will gradually die out, and with it the prejudice which has kept it alive. Once it is established fact that citizens of the United States, no matter of what race or color, may be seen and do vote, no political party will thereafter risk its chances of success upon an avowed policy of disfranchisement of any class of the people, and there will be general assent to a principle which has its foundation in common sense and equal exact justice. Any feeling of regret at the abridgement of the right of a State to regulate the franchise will vanish, as men are made more and more conscious that it was abused by them to perpetrate inequalities that lead to the creation of a governing class possessing all the powers of the State, and a governing class having no adequate representation, though subjected, equally with the other, to the burdens of taxation.—[Commercial.

Mr. Julian's Card.

Last week, just before going to press, we received through a gentleman of this county, Hon. Geo. W. Julian's card, announcing himself a candidate for re-nomination for the position of Representative to Congress from this District. The friend who sent us the card stated that Mr. Julian wished it published, *even if he had to pay for it*. It is the universal custom to charge candidates for office for announcing themselves as such, and although we see no reason why Mr. Julian should be especially favored in that respect, yet in order that he should have no cause to complain that he had been treated unfairly, we published his card in our next issue, at some inconvenience to ourselves, without any design of demanding payment for our labor.

No other candidate has asked this much of us, and he, to say the least, exhibits an ungenerous spirit when, in this card which he demanded we should publish, he imputes improper motives to us and all our friends who have expressed a preference for some other man.

Mr. Julian must learn that he is not the sole exponent of Republicanism in this District, and that fealty to the party is not to be measured by fealty to him or any other man. Those who do not think him the most available candidate, are not such as will afterwards "combine with our political foes in the use of fair means and foul," to defeat Mr. Julian, should he be nominated, nor will the flag of Republicanism "be trailed in the dust" at their "dictation." But they are men who will remain in the party and can not be driven out of it by anything Mr. Julian may say.

Almost the entire press of the district has favored the nomination of Hon. J. M. Wilson as our Congressional Candidate, and it is a serious matter for Mr. Julian to intimate that it has been subsidized. For our part, we have entered the Campaign with the intention of dealing fairly with all the Candidates, and while we certainly have a preference, and shall always exercise our undoubted right of making it known, yet our columns shall be as free to

the friends of Mr. Julian as to those of Judge Wilson. Mr. Julian's friends are all good Republicans, and we deprecate any effort to create ill feeling between them and other Republicans. We were sorry to see the resolution, in regard to Mr. Julian's address, introduced in our late Convention, but it is only the legitimate result of the language used by that gentleman, for it is but natural that sensitive men should resort, when such aspersions are cast upon them. We hope, however, the matter will rest here. Let us save our bitterness for the common foe.—[Rushville Republican.

Dawes on the Administration.

We claim to be a pretty sound Republican, but we do not adhere to the doctrine that the party can do no wrong. Nor, do we sympathize with those journals that denounce all and criticize upon the conduct of those in power, an insidious attack upon the party. We feel that we can afford to tell the truth—it pays in the long run. An exposure of mismanagement, or extravagance in any department of the public service, and a bold and outspoken protest against it, is better for the country and the party than concealment in any form. The people demand economy—our party has promised it, and must observe it, or it will deserve and receive their condemnation.

Instead, therefore, of attacking Mr. Dawes and reading him out of the party, as a few of the extremely loyal are doing, for his fearless speech in the House upon the public expenditures and appropriations, a few days ago, we are disposed to commend him. He has done the party and the country a service that entitles him to gratitude. We had better look into his facts and learn the lesson they suggest, rather than attack his motives and his loyalty to the party.

What Mr. Dawes insists upon, as we understand it, is that the expenses of the Government should be brought down from the plane of war to that of peace. He is pursuing the line of his duty as Chairman of the Committee of Appropriations, and in taking a practical, if Congress acts upon his suggestions, it will necessarily cut off many fat appropriations, that members have set their hearts on, for their respective localities. Right here is where the difficulty in securing retrenchment begins. There are railroad schemes, ship canals, river and harbor improvements, League Island, and so on, of more or less local importance, demanding Government aid. When, therefore, any member suggests a course that will interfere with these pet schemes, a storm begins to brew at once. The Senators who have them in charge are shocked at such an exhibition of disloyalty, and read him out of the party.

So far the Administration of President Grant has done well in purging the Revenue service of incompetent and dishonest officials. The taxes are, we believe, honestly and faithfully collected; that is a great point gained. But that is not the entire mission of the Administration. It proposes to cut down the expenditures, and now when the first steps in that direction are being proposed, it is a bad sign to see the proposition so savagely attacked by prominent Republicans in Congress. Are we to be told that our professions and our pledges in this regard were meant to deceive? We hope not. The people are in no humor to be trifled with upon this question, and members of Congress had better learn this now, than when it is too late.

The Negro question being virtually settled, the question of the debt, revenue and expenditure, and the question to which the Administration should vigorously devote itself. When it goes before the people in 1872, it will be judged by its record in this regard. Whatever it does to commend itself to popular favor must be done in this line. If it shall maintain the public credit, honestly and faithfully collect the revenue, and exhibit strict economy in conducting the Government, it will go before the people with the assurance of an endorsement. But, if it fail to do this—if extravagance shall mark its conduct—if every scheme of plunder that is introduced into Congress shall receive recognition, it will be swept from power. It will deserve no other fate.

We believe, though, its conduct will be characterized by honesty and economy, and that the counsel of such men as Dawes will be heeded. If so, all will be well.—[Greensburg Standard.

Letter from Logansport.

LOGANSPORT, IND., Feb. 2nd, 1870. EDITOR AMERICAN.—Sir: I may not be uninteresting to some of your readers to hear that Old Cass has not exploded over the 15th Amendment. Our Colored Fellow Citizen of African persuasion are as civil and quiet as usual, notwithstanding the fact that one of their brethren was inveigled into matrimony by the winning smiles of an Anglo-Saxon Democratic Female Woman. It is evident that the Democracy will bid high for colored votes next Fall, to prevent the seceder from departing from the Court House Ring. It is thought that some of our virtuous Democratic officials are already casting hopeful glances at the colored population.

Be that as it may, there is another element that they appear to be anxious to rid themselves of. I need hardly say that I refer to the sons of the Emerald Isle. The first step made in that direction was the ousting of the County Examiner, Fred Douglass is to be here soon, but I have not heard whether they contemplate tendering the position to him as a bonus for colored votes or not. There is but one solution of this Democratic problem, and that is found in the fact that the Irish of this county are too well educated to be of further service to the party, hence you need not be surprised to hear of their turning to the new political element for salvation. Yours truly, VATELL.

The whole civilized world will hope that the ghastly story of the burning of Dr. Livingston, the African explorer, as a wizard, by a Chief in the interior of the benighted continent, may turn out like the story of his assassination, two years ago, a falsehood; but the knowledge that the Doctor has ventured alone into the most remote and savage region on the globe, where he is subject to the greatest perils, will cause

the most painful solicitude in his behalf, and anxious watchfulness for definite intelligence.—[Commercial.

For the American.

Facts and Figures Concerning the New Bridge.

MR. C. H. BINGHAM.—Sir: Having noticed a communication of Mr. Robeson in the Democrat of the 28th of January last, concerning the bridge on the Fairfield road, I beg leave to give the following facts to the public through your paper.

On the 12th of July last I made a contract with the Board of Commissioners, by which I was to put up the abutments and pier for the bridge, under which contract I was to be paid for excavations above low water mark 50 cts. per cubic yard and for excavations below low water mark \$4 per cubic yard, 35 cts. per foot for timber, 10 cts. per pound for wrought iron spikes, 88 per cent for masonry below low water mark, and \$6.75 per perch above low water mark, and \$3.50 per barrel for hydraulic cement. The foundations of abutments and pier were to be made of timber 8 inches thick, the first course to be laid across stream 16 feet long and cover 36 feet up and down stream, the second course to be laid up and down stream 36 feet long and 14 feet wide, the third to cross the second 34 feet up and down stream and 12 feet wide, to be spiked at each alternate crossing with wrought iron spikes, all of which was to be done under the direction of the Engineer employed by the Commissioners.

On the 17th day of July, 1869, after said contract was made, the contract was altered in accordance with a letter I received from Mr. Robeson and Mr. Bath, which letter reads as follows: "The Auditor's Office, FRANKLIN COUNTY, BROOKVILLE, IND., July 17, 1869."

MR. Z. B. REED.—Sir: The Engineer has just examined the location for the bridge on the Fairfield pike, and reports that much less timber will be required than is named in your contract. The bill for timber will be as follows, according to his estimate: 27 pieces of hem timber, 30 feet long, 10 by 12 inches; 810 cts. of sawed white oak timber, full measure, 9 feet long by 4 inches thick, making 3,240 of board measure. This being the estimate of the Engineer, you will have to work to it, as this will largely decrease your expenses in the work you have undertaken, and the Board being desirous of saving to the County all that can be saved. We would like to see you about the matter, and come to some arrangement looking toward a reduction on the part of the work. You can reduce on Mr. Robeson for further information on this subject.

Respectfully yours, WM. ROBESON, NICHOLAS BATH.

The above letter was handed me by Mr. Bentley. I saw Mr. Robeson and Mr. Bath immediately after I received the letter, and agreed to do the work as directed in the letter, and did so do it, with the following exceptions: I put two courses of timber in the foundation for the pier, making the first one 11 feet wide instead of 9, and the second course 10 feet wide, and made the foundations for the abutments longer than specified in the letter, so that the stone work did not project over the pier. The work was all done under the direction and superintendence of the Engineer. I put no foundation down until after the Engineer had examined the excavation, and ordered the foundation to be put in it.

The whole job was done in a workmanlike manner, and to the entire satisfaction of the Engineer. The Engineer laid off the work, making the top of the abutments 190 feet apart. The superstructure or iron work was only 180 feet long—because only just long enough to reach from one abutment to the other, and could not rest on the abutments if the spans met on the pier. Whose fault this was, I am unable to say. The foundations of abutments and piers were left exposed and subject to be undermined by water. I called the attention of the Engineer and Commissioners to this fact, and informed them that it was unsafe to leave the work in that condition, and offered to put the necessary protection around the pier for \$50. They said it ought to be done, but did not employ me to do it, and no protection was put in.

I have examined the pier since it fell, and find that on the Northeast side the water washed a hole ten feet deeper than was ever known before at that place, and the pier leans in that direction. The falling of the pier was evidently caused by the water washing and undermining it, which probably might have been prevented by protecting it with brush and stone.

I am not responsible for the foundation being too weak or too small, or for it being undermined by water. If it had been put down in compliance with the original contract, it would have been a good, substantial job; and if properly protected, would have stood; and might have been sufficient as it was, put down, under the direction of Commissioners and Engineer, if it had been protected as piers usually are. I derived no benefit by the change of the specifications and contract; that change took off a large amount of the most profitable part of the work.

Z. B. REED.

The Portuguese Mission.

We are informed that Lieutenant Governor Cumback, of Indiana, soon after he received notice of his appointment as Minister resident at Portugal, addressed a note to the President, thanking him for this mark of his confidence, but declined the position. Mr. Cumback is a young man; has an important and growing law practice; has a family to support, and can not, therefore, afford to accept a mission, the salary of which (\$7,500 a year) would not pay the expenses of himself and family abroad. If he should accept he would be compelled to abandon his practice, and would return, after a year's absence, as poor as he is now, with the disadvantage of having to seek a practice again. Under these circumstances his friends will fully approve of his course. There are few men more popular with the people of Indiana than Governor Cumback, and his State is the best place for him to reside, and the practice of his profession the most honorable and profitable employment for the time.—[Gazette.

New Jersey is a good State. Its Democracy is above or below—suspicious. Not content with one failure to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment, its Legislature this week repeated the innocent amusement of taking another kick at the now enfranchised negro.—[Journal.

Letter from Washington City.

[Correspondence of the Indiana American.] WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5th, 1870.

Winter is wearing away without much of the character of Winter even for this climate. What the ground hog may do by having returned to his hole so speedily on his appointed day for augury, remains yet to be seen. Really we have had no cold weather, and much Spring like sunshine since the first of December. In the early part of this week I saw a peach twig that was nearly a dozen more full blossoms. Fruit is safe by that. No Life Assurance Company here, however, will issue it a policy for six months, even at extravagant rates.

Washington is gray—exceedingly gray. The upper circles, supported generally by distant and humble constituencies, revel in gay pleasures that distance the Court of Solomon, and the ladies outdo the ladies of the field in their splendid array. The Queen of the South could not find words to express her admiration and amazement of all this, if she should drop down here officially; especially if she had been a guest at the recent ball in honor of the Arthur. It is said that no single occasion here ever surpassed that one for splendor. The most humiliating feature of this affair was, that on the morning after the ball the unicketed herd crowded the hall to see where the Prince had been and to obtain a sprig of cedar, or other memento of the occasion. It is not much marvel that Englishmen write funny things of our people.

On the other extreme of society there is great poverty and destitution. Perhaps in no city in America are Dives and Lazarus so numerous represented, or is the distance between the two so great. There are great and good people here, however, who care for the poor, and on account of their efforts not many die of starvation. Some doubtless do, and many suffer worse than death. All this within the sound of official revelry, within the smell of banqueting halls, and under the shadows of church spires which point to the "batter land."

It is greatly to the credit of Congress that, by a resolution passed yesterday, the Secretary of War is authorized to issue rations to the destitute. By this arrangement the sufferers will more surely get relief than if Congress should appropriate money to be expended by local politicians. It may seem to some out of place to appropriate the public money for the support of the poor of this city. The fact is, that most of the destitute are old helpless colored people, formerly slaves. They came here during the war and since, because they had nowhere else to go. They are therefore properly the charge of the Government rather than the city. They are recognized as such by Congress.

Congress is working moderately. There has not been as much important work finished as there is yet to finish. There was cause to hope that this Congress was going to take hold boldly of the subject of retrenchment of expenditures, and obey the voice of the people. Several important references gave ground for this hope. Such was the abolition of the franking privilege, the abolition of the Agricultural and Educational Departments, the reduction of the Army and Navy, the return to the former pay of members of Congress, the reduction of forces in the Department, &c. Some things now look as though the lobby was at work. The lobby voice too often drowns the voice of the people. A sweeping bill to abolish the franking privilege, to reduce the House, but yesterday in the Senate was sent to the graveyard of a committee, from which there are too few resurrections. If, however, the almost universal demand of this reform measure, should at least secure a vote on a final passage, that its friends and its enemies could be known. The same of the other reform measures.

J. R. G.

Effects of Uncongenial Marriages.

These conspire to destroy the tone and vigor of both the nervous and vascular fluids. The mind, chafing in the galling fetters which bind it to an uncongenial companionship, almost forgets its corporeal dependency, and consumes within itself the nerve-electricity which should be dispensed through the nervous system, to impart healthy action to the blood and the organic machinery. Unhappy marriages are unlike other troubles, because society is so constituted that a majority of their victims prefer rather to fall suicides to their self inflections than to encounter the frowns of their friends and acquaintances, by practically severing a contract which yields little but mental disquietude, affectionate suffocation, and nervous and vascular debility.

The world little knows the extent of matrimonial inharmonies. Each pair who finds themselves unhappily mated, imagine that they belong to the unfortunate few who have made the "great mistake of a lifetime;" but the physician, in whom is generally confided the secrets of a broken heart after the constitution has also become broken, knows from the frequency of such confessions that they form a part of the great majority instead of the minority.

An English paper states that in the year 1854 there were in London 1,132 runaway wives, 2,318 runaway husbands, 4,175 married people legally divorced, 17,345 living in open warfare, 13,279 living in private misunderstanding, 55,340 living in mutual indifference, while only 3,175 were regarded as happy, 127 nearly happy, and 13 perfectly happy. In what way the English statistician obtained these facts, if they are facts, I am unable to say.

In this country it would be impossible to gain correct information of the amount of matrimonial infelicity as compared with the real happiness in the domestic relation, unless every physician of extensive practice should contribute the result of his observations. Seldom are the most gossiping neighborhoods of the United States acquainted with the actual state of feeling existing between the husbands and wives which live therein, and it is not uncommon for husbands and wives to deceive each other with regard to their real sentiments when they find that they have mistakenly entered into a companionship, distasteful and perhaps disgusting to one or both.

A physician once told me he was called upon by a lady in one of the New England States, whose mind was distracted and nervous system nearly exhausted, because she had formed an unhappy alliance with a man whom she found she could neither respect nor love. But she had great benevolence, and rather than make him unhappy by disclosure of her feelings, she had concealed them from him, and they were secretly gnawing at her spirit with her body. Ah! how many wives whose eyes fall upon this story will see it in the mirror which reflects their own miserable situation! Rest assured, that lady is not the only one whose benevolence and pride bind her to an unnatural union and concealment of her wretchedness. Unhappy marriages are not alone sufferers thereby. The nervous pain offspring which is the issue of such adulterous alliances opens his eyes on a world of physical and moral wretchedness, and hence the sins of parents are visited upon their children of the first and every succeeding generation. So marked are the physical influences of unhappy marriages on the offspring, that I can generally tell at once, when I see a family of children, whether the father and mother are happily mated. Both mental and physical suffering are the inevitable inheritance of the unfortunate child who is born of ill-mated parents; and if he survives the fatal tendencies of a poor constitution till he himself becomes a father, his child in turn will possess at least trace of his progenitor's infirmities, and so on through the whole line of his posterity. Metamora, Ind., Feb. 6th, 1870. T.

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THE undersigned will offer at public auction on Saturday, February 26, 1870, on the farm known as the "McManus Farm," one and a half miles Southwest of Fairfield, in Fairfield Township, Franklin County, Indiana, the following described property, to-wit: Five Head of Horses, One Cow, Four Head of Sheep, One Two Horse Wagon, Corn in the crib, Hay in the Mow, Plover Harrows, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms made known day of sale. Feb. 11th. R. C. WILSON.

Fleetwood's Life of Christ.

A new edition of this popular book will soon be ready for subscription. It is highly recommended by all denominations of Christians. It will be illustrated with 16 fine steel plates, containing 750 octavo pages, printed on fine paper, and bound in cloth. It is a most valuable book, and is Agent for the sale of this book in Franklin County. Feb. 11th.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned will offer at public auction on Saturday, February 26, 1870,

on the farm known as the "McManus Farm," one and a half miles Southwest of Fairfield, in Fairfield Township, Franklin County, Indiana, the following described property, to-wit: Five Head of Horses, One Cow, Four Head of Sheep, One Two Horse Wagon, Corn in the crib, Hay in the Mow, Plover Harrows, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms made known day of sale. Feb. 11th. R. C. WILSON.

AUCTION SALE.

THE undersigned will offer at public sale, on a lot in Evansville, one and a half miles below Brookville, on the 11th.

On Tuesday, March 1, 1870.

the following described Real and Personal Property, to-wit: ONE TRACT OF TIMBERED LAND containing 143 acres, situated three fourths of a mile from the Railroad, will be sold in tracts to suit purchasers. Also, Horses, Broom, Mares, Colts, Miles Milch cows, Young Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Wagons, Baggies, Harness, Farming Implements, Reaping Machine, Wood Saw Machine, Household Furniture, Corn in the crib, Hay in the Mow, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. TERMS OF SALE.—On