

Sandusky & Louisville Railroad.

The Railroad meeting in this place on Tuesday gave evidence of an earnest, determined effort to secure the above road through Franklin County. Nearly three thousand dollars' stock has already been subscribed in Brookville alone. It is proposed to raise at least twelve thousand dollars in this County, that amount being our proportion. Oldenburg and other points along the line are taking hold of this enterprise, and we hope to be able to chronicle the fact that the whole amount of stock that is needed will have been secured by the time of the next meeting, which meeting will be held on Saturday of next week.

An Indian War Inevitable—Military Preparations.

There is an almost certain prospect of an Indian war. Twenty thousand Sioux are on the war path. Troops are being hurried to the front to meet the crisis. Besides the 15th and 17th regiments of infantry ordered to Sioux City, the recruiting officer in New York city is ordered to send every available recruit at once to Fort Leavenworth. Gen. Sherman and several of his staff will leave next week on an inspecting tour through Montana and the other far Western Territories.

The School Question in Congress.

Mr. Burdett, a member of Congress, proposes the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, with a view to settling the sectarian school controversy:

ARTICLE.—Section 1. No State or municipal corporation within any State of the United States shall levy or collect any tax for the support or aid of any sectarian, denominational, or religious school or educational establishment; nor shall the Legislature of any State, or the corporate authorities of any municipality within any State, appropriate any money or make any donation from the public funds or property of such State or municipality for the support or aid of any sectarian, religious, or denominational school or educational establishment.

Pacific Proposals by Indians.

Official advices from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, were recently received at General Schofield's headquarters, to the effect that a large portion of the Comanches, Kiowas and affiliated bands of Indians, some of whom would not listen to propositions last year, are now manifesting a desire to have their lands broken and fenced for agricultural purposes. The writer of the communication expresses the belief that a lasting peace may be expected if the Government will fulfill its treaties and carry out its present policy.

The Choctaws Wide Awake.

Allen Wright, principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation, has written an able State paper to his people. He advises them that a great change is approaching, and they must be prepared to meet it. He recommends that they have their lands surveyed and that they hold them in severalty, and that they organize at once as the State of Oklahoma and ask for admission as one of the States of the Union.

New gold discoveries in New Mexico are creating great excitement.

The recent cold weather is said to have destroyed two-thirds of the entire peach crop of Southern Illinois.

The Savannah Republican comes out in favor of Chase as the next Democratic candidate for President, and Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia, for Vice President.

The amount subscribed in Havana and other Cuban cities for the family of the late Isaac Greenwaldt, the American murdered by a Spaniard, has reached \$6,500.

The Adjutant General of Canada has made a requisition for seven picked men from each volunteer battalion, for service in the Red River country for one or two years.

The Mobile Register suggested some time since the annexation of that city to Mississippi. The Legislature of Mississippi looks upon the proposition with favor.

The Galveston Civilian says the experiment with Chinese labor in Texas has now been in operation, and from every point of view has proved a decided success.

The Mississippi Legislature consists at present of seventy-four white members and thirty-one colored in the House, and twenty-nine white to four colored members in the Senate.

Wednesday night a vigilance committee broke open the jail at Salem, Marion county, Illinois, and taking out a desperate villain named Hank Leonard, alias Rogers, awaiting trial for robbery, hung him.

Both political parties in Putnam county talk of running independent tickets for the October election. There is a terrible breach there in the ranks of the fierce Democracy.

One of the consequences of the agitation concerning the Bible reading in schools has been its introduction into the St. Louis schools, where it has not hitherto been used.

The Chinese.

A bill is now pending before the Legislature of California, forbidding all corporations or individuals receiving aid from the State or from any of the counties for the construction of railroads or other public improvements, to employ any Chinese or Mongolian laborers upon such works.

The passage of such a bill as the above would, it seems to us, be a disgrace to California. They, who themselves are strangers in the land, to forbid thus the employment of other strangers, in order to drive them off!

The Chinese, as it seems to us, may be a great benefit, or a great pest, according to how we use and manage them. We can by proper management do them good, and ourselves good, and neither party receive any harm. Or we can, especially by encouraging their intermeddling and interference with our political affairs, give up that leadership which, in our opinion, has been placed in our hands by the providence of God, and injure ourselves, and also injure them.

But those who would be leaders, must understand the first duty of leadership, Protection—and therefore we hope to see the defeat of all such bills as the one alluded to, and the fullest and fairest protection extended to the Chinese in all that concerns their rights of person and property. Especially should all personal insults to the Chinese by "lewd fellows of the baser sort,"—now too common, to judge from the California newspapers—be firmly repressed by the better and wiser classes of the community.

Pearls.

The Revenue returns for 1869 received by last mail from the City of Mexico, show that the catch of Pearls and Shell for the past year on the Gulf Coast of the territory granted to the "Lower California Company" amounted to the large sum of \$78,000. This, of course, is the valuation of Pearls given by the divers and speculators, and is consequently very much below the actual value of the catch.

A Pearl is sold frequently for \$20 which is resold at Panama at \$200, brings \$1,000 in Paris, and in many cases much greater profits have been made on very fine gems.

Not over one-half the catch is ever reported to the Government, and the yield of the Gulf for 1869 may be safely estimated at \$300,000 in gold.

The financial bills are making very slow progress in Congressional committees. It is proposed to introduce elections by ballot into Bavaria.

The French army, which has never voted, will vote for the plebiscitum.

Mrs. Senator Morton is quite ill at Washington in consequence of the fall at Centerville some time since.

The London Morning Post applauds the Supreme Court of the United States for not reopening the Legal Tender Cases.

The London Times thinks the proposed World's Evangelical Conference in New York City may achieve lasting and beneficial results.

A piece of wood has drifted ashore on the coast of Cornwall, England, bearing the inscription in large letters: "City of Boston sinking, February 11th."

Mr. Stewart has prepared a bill, which he will report, to enforce the 15th Amendment. It punishes by fine and imprisonment any direct or indirect attempts to prevent colored men from voting. United States Courts are to have the jurisdiction.

The police of Montreal profess to have discovered a plot to seize Prince Arthur and confine him in some obscure place, on the United States frontier, as a hostage for any Fenians who may be captured in the raid that is not to come off.

An Imperial decree has been issued in France fixing the 5th of May as the day in which the people are to vote on the plebiscitum. They are to vote on approving the reforms instituted by the Emperor since 1860, and on the Senatus Consultum.

Mrs. Catharine Marsh killed four children with a butcher knife, in Baltimore, nearly severing their heads from their bodies. She then cut the throat of her mother, so that she will die. Mrs. Marsh is undoubtedly insane.

About one hundred Canadian girls and women come over the Concord Railroad every day, some of them stopping at Lowell, but most of them going to the other manufacturing towns in Massachusetts.

The grain prospects of California this season are wonderful. The farmers have in many cases turned in their cattle to eat down the too luxuriant growth of wheat and barley. Fifteen years ago the States' used to send flour to that country to sell at \$60 a barrel.

A German journalist had a perilous descent of the falls at Louisville, Monday. He jumped or fell from the wall at the head of the canal and was carried down the seething rapids for nearly half a mile, but was finally rescued by a party of men who went to his assistance in a boat.

Governors Austin of Minnesota, Fairchild of Wisconsin, Harvey of Kansas, and Merrill of Iowa, are in Washington, pressing for Government aid in the improvement of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, so as to give a navigable water channel from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river.

Supervisor Geo. B. Williams, of Indiana, has been temporarily assigned by Commissioner Delano to the charge of the division of accounts in the internal revenue bureau, a duty heretofore discharged by Deputy Commissioner Parnell, who was sent to New York at the time the Bailey defalcation came to light, and who has not been heard from for some time. It is not improbable that his successor will be named in a few days.

The Western Distillers' Association, Thursday afternoon, in Cincinnati, authorized their attorneys to propose to Commissioner Delano to remit all the deficiency to the per diem taxes, accruing under the 48 hour rule, until the first of May, the distiller agreeing, after that date, to run under that rule, unless the same was changed in the meantime by a law of Congress, or an order from Commissioner Delano.

General Stone, who commanded at Ball's Bluff, takes ship to assume a high command in the Egyptian army, one report stating that he will be made Commander-in-Chief in the field. Colonel Sparrow, Purdy, formerly of Newton's and Franklin's staffs, also enters the same service, with the rank of Colonel of Engineers.

Wm. Hanneman, for the past several years State Agent for the collection of soldiers' claims, has been released by his own request, and the Governor has issued an order complementing him upon the satisfactory manner in which he conducted the business entrusted to him. His books have been turned over to Adjutant Greenwalt, who will attend to the business hereafter.

It is probable that the Banking Committee will report in favor of retiring the three per cent, now amounting to \$45,500,000, withdrawing \$50,000,000 of legal tenders, and authorizing the issue of \$95,000,000 more of National Bank notes, based on some form of new bond. The indisposition to have a redistribution of the currency tried is strengthening the conviction in favor of free banking.

The different branches of the Republican party in Virginia have harmonized their differences and adopted a declaration of principles. They favor the enforcement of the 14th and 15th Amendments, laws to secure freedom of speech and action, the encouragement of internal improvements, a system of public instruction, and support Congress and the President.

Chief Justice Chase announced as the reason for not rehearing the argument on the validity of the legal tender, act that none of the four Judges, now on the bench, who concurred in the decision, desired to have it reheard, and under a rule of the Court unless a Judge concurring in an opinion on a case wished it reheard, it could not be done. By the withdrawing of the other cases a directly opposite decision of the Court of Claims is left unreviewed.

The falling of an enormous meteorite, measuring more than a yard in diameter, is reported from Mourouk, in Fezzan, latitude 26 degrees north, longitude 12 degrees east from Paris. It fell in full view of a group of Arabs, who were terrified, and fired their guns at it. The Sultan of Waddai and all the grandees of his court have had sabres and spears made out of it, and the remainder is to be taken to Constantinople.

Judd's Tariff bill reduces the duty on sugar, salt, coal, pig and scrap iron, one third; on coffee, tea, and manufactures of iron, except railroad iron, one-fifth; and on all woolen and cotton manufactures and railroad iron, one-tenth. The last two reductions are not to make the duty less than 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. The bill also includes the free list of the present Tariff bill, and reduces the income tax to 3 per cent. on incomes over \$2,500. It repeals all special taxes, except taxes on distillers, brewers, tobacco manufacturers, banks and bankers.

Later advices from the Argentine Republic contain more particulars of the frightful storm which occurred at the city of Buenos Ayres, on the 9th of March. The wind blew a hurricane, and the water in the Rio de la Platte flooded a great portion of the city. So sudden was the overflow that men and horses were drowned in the streets, and many people barely escaped with their lives. A great number of buildings were undermined, which were subsequently broken down and entirely destroyed by the weight of the goods in them. Ships were driven ashore and wrecked, or sunk at their anchorage.

The grain prospects of California this season are wonderful. The farmers have in many cases turned in their cattle to eat down the too luxuriant growth of wheat and barley. Fifteen years ago the States' used to send flour to that country to sell at \$60 a barrel.

Sixteen thousand dollars of the money stolen from the office of the Treasurer of Vermilion county, Indiana, has been recovered. A farmer living near Clinton saw two suspicious men one evening, and called to them to stop. Upon this they ran. The farmer gave chase, and a large gang of railroad laborers joined him in pursuit. The fugitives fled to the Washburn river, pulled off most of their clothing, jumped in and swam towards the other shore. One of them threw from his possession a package, to enable him to swim faster. Some of the pursuing party swam out and secured the package, and found it to contain sixteen thousand dollars of the missing money. The whole country is stirred up. Hundreds of men are after the robbers, and in their present condition they can hardly escape capture.

We publish this morning the speech of Senator Morton upon the state of affairs in the South, delivered in the Senate at the close of the prolonged debate on the Georgia bill. It is universally regarded as the ablest and strongest presentation of that side of the vexed question which has so long kept the floor of Congress.—[Journal.

Irreconcilable.

The Enquirer, of the 15th, has the following, deploring the decoration of the national flag by flying it from the Post-office on the day of the 15th Amendment celebration by the colored people. We place this article on record against the time not far in the future when it will be a curious reminiscence:

THE NATIONAL FLAG AT THE POSTOFFICE.

The flag of the United States floated yesterday from the Government Postoffice and Custom House building, in honor of the celebration, by the class interested in it, of the Fifteenth Amendment. This, we cannot but observe, was a desecration of the stars and stripes. They ought never to float from the flagstaff controlled by the nation except when a national triumph has been attained that appeals to all men, without distinction of party or sect. It should never be permitted to drag in the mire and mud of party conflicts. No better way could be invented to weaken the love and regard of the people for the old flag—to make them lukewarm in its support—to induce them to believe that it had become a party emblem—than to see it waving on such an occasion as yesterday. We know not by whose authority it was done, but whoever did it made a grave and serious mistake. There are hundreds of thousands of Americans, patriotic men, who would freely offer up their life-blood for the country, who would see with the deepest concern this insult in the name of the nation offered to their fixed, conscientious principles. How unfortunate it is that the demon of party hate and jealousy will not be content with its triumph, but must insist upon rendering it as offensive to their opponents as possible!

What We are Coming To.

The Rev. O. B. Frothingham, of Richardson-marriage notoriety, preached in New York on Sunday on the 15th Amendment and the lesson it teaches. His principal conclusion was as follows:

In this country we have, side by side, all the religions in the world. Ours is not a Catholic country, not a Protestant country, not a Christian country. The blacks have not as yet settled upon a national religion. In Africa they were Mohammedans. Pouring in through the Golden Gate by the thousands are the Chinese. They bring with them the religion of Buddha, a religion which was centuries old when Christianity was born. And there, over by Salt Lake, we have the Mormons, a religion which plants itself upon Moses and the prophets. Of this religion polygamy is a feature. We may abhor it, but must accept it as a part of their religion. We may not dare to lay upon it the hand of violence, for if you do, you violate a fundamental part of our Constitution, freedom of conscience. And here, side by side, we have the old religion of the Hebrews, Mohammedanism, Buddhism, Christianity, Mormonism. What is the lesson? Toleration. Let each assume the right of the other to grow. Let us, at least, acknowledge the rights of others. And yet we ought to go further than this. Is it not enough? There ought to be something like brotherhood. We must remember that the beginning and end of all religion is love to God and man. When we come to that heavenly home we shall discover in what consists the unity of the spirit. Be assured the unity of the spirit will be the bond of peace.

Divorce Decision.

The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered a decision of importance to those interested in the legality of Indiana divorces. The case came up on an appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which decided the Indiana divorce void on each of the subjects which it claims to dispense with: the divorce, the property, and children. The Supreme Court of the United States, Mr. Justice Swayne rendering the decision, reversed the decree of the lower Court, taking the ground that as the divorce is valid by the law of Indiana, and has never been questioned there under the Constitution of the United States, it must prevail in every other part of the country. Chief Justice Swayne also asserts that, so far from being bound by the domicile of her husband, a married woman may acquire a residence independent of the husband whenever such a residence is necessary to the protection of her rights by litigation.—[Lawrenceburg Press.

Vermilion County Robbery.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., April 21.—Yesterday's dispatch left the two robbers of the Vermilion county Treasurer's office nearly naked fugitives in the woods, with hundreds of people hunting for them. Sometime yesterday they presented themselves to two well known citizens on the highway, and drawing a revolver compelled the citizens to strip off most of their clothing, which the robbers put on and lit out. The same nude citizens were soon picked up by a number of men who were hunting the burglars, and having every external appearance of being the fugitive thieves, they were arrested and taken to Clinton or Newport for trial. They proved an alibi and got off.

The clerical vote on Lay Delegation in the M. E. Church is thus summed up: Sixty-three Conferences have voted, with ayes 4,497, noes 1,401. Six Conferences have yet to take action. As the case now stands, there are 224 more to be required three-fourths affirmative vote. It is probable the measure will carry, although the final casting up will show a very close vote.—[Journal.

The Winchester Gazette contains full details of a terrible affair in that place on Friday, when Abraham Heaton was stabbed and killed by Barnabas C. Hinchaw. Some difficulty had occurred between the brother of Hinchaw, Heaton and several others, who were suspected of robbing him, and they had given him (Hinchaw) a terrible beating. Barnabas Hinchaw coming on the ground for the purpose of getting his brother away, a quarrel ensued, which ended in the stabbing and killing of Heaton. The murderer has fled the country.

We publish this morning the speech of Senator Morton upon the state of affairs in the South, delivered in the Senate at the close of the prolonged debate on the Georgia bill. It is universally regarded as the ablest and strongest presentation of that side of the vexed question which has so long kept the floor of Congress.—[Journal.

Mt. Carmel Letter.

[Correspondence of the Indiana American.] Some one has said, "It is difficult to maintain as much sympathy as perhaps we ought, for that class of people who are always bawling the mutability of earthly conditions for the dark things, they encounter so complacently have their darkness mainly in the blind self-sympathy that has shut away the manifold functions of intelligence." Indeed, we could hardly speak with patience of persons in this mood of affliction, were it not that sometimes very great and sudden changes do occur that are stunning surprises to everybody, and even throw the mind of the sufferer off its balance, for a time, by the tremendous shock they give it. What these may say when the tempest is on them, and before the whirl of their brain is settled, will of course be pardoned. Still, generally, it is not such that are most apt to complain, or cannot manage to receive the shock in silence; but it is the drooping, low-tempered, half-manly souls who think they have a right to be afflicted, because the world refuses to keep such quite as they would have it. They find themselves at sea, though but a little way off the shore, and begin before encountering any specially rough weather to make a point of being seasick because of the element. Their difficulty is that they give way to their temperament and let it keep them mooping or moaning, when a little more counsel taken of thought and reason would steady their light and keep them erect. The feelings we receive here should only cause us more stiffly to meet the changes of life. The burning of a house, the reverses of fortune—"be fearless, be strong."

We are glad to note the good cheer that pervades the parties who recently suffered so great a loss in our midst. On Saturday at 4 P. M. the citizens of town were startled by the cry of "fire," and in an incredibly short time two of our buildings were demolished, and nothing but the debris marked the place of happy homes. There was great consternation for a time, various tales afloat on the street, so one could scarce gather any facts. There seems to have been a defective flue in Mr. C. H. Simonson's house—the first originating in the upper story, and was just ready to break out in great flames before discovered. Mr. VanZandt's house joined closely on the East. The citizens rallied on mass as soon as possible, and with their courage and persevering efforts saved the Burnet House and perhaps half the town. Some goods were saved, but most of the losers were turned out without change of raiment. Mr. Dalton Jr. and family lost all their clothing.

MONDAY, 25TH.—Something near three hundred dollars have been raised for the benefit of the losers, and still not done. Query—would it not be well for our town "dads" to provide in some way, as their wisdom may direct, provisions for extinguishing fires and for the protection of each other's property?

The Presbyterians have just closed their communion season, it being the last to be held in the old church. Rev. Mr. Boyd, of Liberty, was with them in the gospel. The preaching and manner of conducting the meetings carried one back to the days of Methodism—not dead yet—so much the same. The meeting resulted in six accessions to the church. So we are on the wing. We were made not simply to be, but to move, and by such motion get a way of transit through the course of discipline we want. We are not pastboard men in a painted world, to find no use or real meaning in it.

Life is real, life is earnest; The grave is not its goal; 'Tis our life that counts, not our time; Only that which we do well, and timelessly, only that which we do best, will ever be our life's goal. What we call fortune gets to be a bore, if it brings no changes, but merely keeps us up by the state rounds of comfort—the dress, the house, the furniture; the same table, and tax bill, and grocer's bill; the same coach and the same driver; and the same dull looking, stereotyped faces, called our friends. We want something to change color. It would even be a relief to lose something, to be less fully supplied; no matter if it be a little more anxious economy or more nearly pinched with want. To have made only a bad endorsement and lost one's means by it, is better a great deal than to have the fixity of a stone.

May we not accept all changes as beneficial? It is said "the mills of the gods grind slowly." So our development is not the growth of Jonah's gourd—only to live a day and then die. How patiently the buds are opening! If the cold comes, they enclose themselves for the balm of sunshine.

Our Supplement.

With this morning's Chronicle we issue a supplement containing the great speech of Hon. O. P. Morton, delivered in the Senate on Thursday last, on the Georgia bill, together with copious extracts from the able speeches delivered by Senators Hamilton, of Texas; Boreman, of West Virginia; and Pool, of North Carolina, on the preceding day.

Senator Morton's masterly effort will convince all who read it, as it did all who had the privilege of hearing it, that the positions he takes are incontrovertible. He establishes beyond question the fact that the Democratic party in the North is responsible for the outrages committed by the Ku Klux of the South, and that the leaders of that incendiary organization are in league with the Democratic leaders of the North to drive the loyal men of the South out of those States, and thereby secure the control of the governments thereof to the Democracy.

The evidence he presents, showing the exact condition of affairs in the South, is strongly corroborated by the speeches of the Southern Senators, each of whom is a native of the State which he represents in the Senate. They are the choice of the loyal men in those States, and are therefore entitled to full credence as their representatives, and it will be well if our friends in Congress heed their counsel.

Men who have passed through the heat and trial of sustaining reconstruction in the South, weighed down as it has been by Andy Johnsonism, and contended against by midnight murder and assassinations, and who still enjoy the confidence of the loyal masses there, may well be trusted as safe counselors here.

The writer will read all these speeches with intense interest, and by the time they are set forth the Republican party will be held to answer before the people.—[Washington Chronicle.

\$100 Bounty.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, INDIANAPOLIS, April 15, 1870.

In answer to numerous enquiries in regard to the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, that soldiers who enlisted between May 4 and July 22, 1861, for three years or the war, and were honorably discharged, are entitled to the \$100 bounty authorized by General Order No. 15 of the War Department, promulgating the order for the organization of the troops under the call of the President, dated May 3, 1861, the following general information is published:

The quota of the State of Indiana under the call was four regiments.

The following regiments were accepted and mustered, as follows, to fill the quota:

Regiment.	Date of Muster.	Date of Discharge.
Thirteenth,	June 19, 1861	July 4, 1861
Fourteenth,	June 7, 1861	July 5, 1861
Fifteenth,	June 14, 1861	July 1, 1861
Seventeenth,	June 12, 1861	July 1, 1861

As now understood, the only troops from Indiana, entitled to bounty under the decision, are the above regiments accepted under the call of the President.

The Second Auditor and Second Comptroller have decided that the applicant must show:

1. Enlistment for three years between May 4 and July 22, 1861.
2. Honorable discharge.
3. In case of death, after discharge, the heirs of the soldier are not entitled to the bounty.
4. Soldiers entitled to this bounty will not be entitled to bounty under the act of July 28, 1866. The bounty there promised is upon certain conditions named in the act, and this decision does not change those conditions.
5. Discharge for promotion does not entitle the soldier promoted to bounty.

A soldier who has received bounty under the act of July 22, 1861, for the same service, is not entitled to the bounty under the decision.

Soldiers discharged for disability before serving two years, and who received no bounty, are not entitled under this decision, unless they enlisted between May 3 and July 22, 1861, and were accepted under the call of the President dated May 3 and July 22, 1861, and were accepted under the call of the President dated May 3, 1861.

JOHN G. GREENAWALT, Adjutant General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 15, 1870.

At his own request, Dr. William Hannaman is relieved from further duty as Military Agent of the State of Indiana, and the Military Agency under his charge is discontinued. Dr. Hannaman deserves the thanks of the people of the State for the efficient manner in which he has performed his duty, his services having since October, 1868, been rendered gratuitously. In view of the discontinuance of the Agency, it is ordered:

1. That the books and papers, records, property and effects of the office be transferred to the Adjutant General's office, and committed to the care of the Adjutant General of the State.
2. That from and after this date the Adjutant General of the State shall perform all the duties which have heretofore been performed by the Military Agents of the State.

3. All persons having business with the Agency are requested to address John G. Greenwalt, Adjutant General, Indianapolis, Indiana, who, in his official capacity, will continue to present the claims of Indiana soldiers gratuitously as heretofore.

CONRAD BAKER, Governor of Indiana.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 15, 1870.

Claimants and others addressing this office in relation to claims for pay, bounty or pension, should always be particular to state the name of the soldier to whom the claim pertains, his company and regiment, and the nature of the claim sought to be collected.

Respectfully,

JOHN G. GREENAWALT, Adjutant General.

The people of Greensburg took a rather summary way of preventing Elder R. D. Van Buskirk from leaving his field of labor in that place, for one in Bloomington, Ill., on Monday last. He preached his (supposed) farewell sermon on Sunday, having the day before disposed of such articles of furniture as he did not wish to ship, and packed the rest in a car preparatory to moving. At half past two o'clock, Monday morning, some fifteen or twenty members of his congregation secured the key of the car in which his goods were packed, loaded the goods into wagons, packed them back to his house, arranged everything in its proper place, and placed about one hundred dollars worth of family supplies in his larder. Mr. V. B. was brought back to the house in the morning from his temporary stopping place, and was of course greatly surprised at such an expected procedure, but finally comprehending the situation, and being unable longer to withstand the pleadings of his devoted congregation, he gave way, decided to remain in Greensburg, and a committee was immediately dispatched to Bloomington to explain matters to the congregation. The congregation are overjoyed at the turn of affairs. This little incident serves to show the estimation in which Elder V. B. is deservedly held, and the strong hold he has upon the affections of the people.—[Lawrenceburg Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$900.—WANTED an active man, in each County in the State, to travel and take orders by sample, for Tea, Coffee, and Spices. To suitable men we will give a salary of \$900 to \$1,000 a year, above traveling and other expenses, and a reasonable commission on sales. Immediate applications are solicited from proper parties. References exchanged. Apply to, or address immediately J. PACKER & CO. of said city. "Continental Mills," 384 Bowery, New York.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquest was held on the 15th day of April, 1870, on the body of James A. Adams, found dead in his room at the late residence of James A. Adams, in Posey Township, Franklin County, Indiana. The verdict of the jury was that he came to his death by a pistol shot through his brain, inflicted by his own hand under the influence of a suicidal impulse. He was about thirty-four years of age, five feet eight inches and a half high, black hair, with rather sandy whiskers. He had on, at the time of his death, a checkedannel shirt and brown drawers.

J. C. BUSEMAN, J. P.

Acting Coroner.

HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION.

For the Relief and Cure of the Eriug and Unfortunate, on Principles of Christian Philanthropy.

Essays on the Effects of Youth, and the Fallacies of Age, in Relation to Marriage and Social Evil, with sanitary aid for the afflicted. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

april 29-w.

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DOTY'S WASHING MACHINE.

LATELY MUCH IMPROVED—AND THE NEW Universal Clothes Wringer.

Improved with Howell's Patent Double Cog-wheels, and the Patent Stop, are now unquestionably superior to any apparatus for washing clothes heretofore used, and will save their cost twice a year, by saving labor and clothes. These who have used them give testimony as follows:

"We like our machine much, could not be persuaded to do without it, and with the aid of Doty we feel that we are masters of the position."—(Rev. Dr. Scott, Bishop, M. E. Church.)

"It is worth one dollar a week in my family."—(N. T. Tribune.)

"In the laundry of my house there is a perpetual thanksgiving on Mondays for the invention."—(Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler.)

"Every week has given it a stronger