

# The Sentinel.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31.

It is not wonderful, concerning the disgraceful conduct of the Marion county commissioners in the Clem case, to find the press of the country alluding to Indiana as a state of inoperative laws. It is hardly fair, however, to make us responsible for sins that are not really ours, as the New York Times does when it puts the guilt of the Secore lynching upon Indiana. The facts in that atrocious butchery were related in the *Sentinel* the other day, and it was apropos of the murderer's confession that the Times made the criticism. In the case in point, a girl living in Ohio, was seized, outraged and butchered. A furious crowd suspected two men identified with the victim in some way and disregarding their terror-stricken pleas for delay, butchered them in the most shocking manner. Two years afterwards the real culprit confesses on his death bed, and reveals the crime. The incident furnishes a good theme for a sermon against lynching and the Times, in discussing the subject, makes a strong point that lynchers are always ready to make away with culprits whom the law has caught, but are never willing to take the risk of capturing them. This is illustrated very pointedly in the case of the Missouri desperados. Four or five men have been stampeding a dozen counties, robbing and plundering at discretion and it never occurs to the lynchers to take the capture in hand. If however the forces called out by the government shall succeed, these lynchers will come out in force and make way with the robbers. As a general thing lynchers are worse than the original ruffians, for the one breaks the law with the expectation of punishment and the other in contempt of it.

That obstinate modesty which impelled congress to hold back on the investigation of the District of Columbia, is now explained. Kilbourn who was called to the stand Tuesday made the point quite plain. He was ready enough to answer such question as involved only vague responses, but asked whether any congressmen or senators were in the ring which has been fanning on the city and the government, he refused point blank to make known that the ring was run by Henry D. Cooke, General Grant's Governor and that Jay Cooke & Co. advanced money to the ring pool. That a vast fund was extracted from the city and this was shared by the conspirators Cooke, Kilbourn, Shepherd and others whom the committee are trying to uncover. The question was asked the witness quite directly, whether any member of the last or present congress was concerned in this business. He wouldn't answer. This implies that General Butler and Senator Stewart have secured themselves from exposure, and perhaps other congressmen equally as guilty. The witness was further asked if any military officers were involved in this disgraceful work. This again he refused to make answer to, and thereby saved the president's friends Babcock, Porter and the military clique, who have made fortunes in a few years at the capital. This admission, by implication the reformers regard as a triumph and they are pressing the scheme with renewed vigor. A new memorial has been sent in, showing further illegal expenditures on the part of the ring. Squandering of the congress appropriation, and a general state of corruption hardly exceeded by the Tweed enormities. The ring organs are groaning in spirit, because of the "injury" that the developments are likely to do the city, and the party organs deplore such scandalous "sensationalism."

At a late banquet given to the Hon. John W. Foster in the City of Mexico, a most brilliant display of rhetorical rockets was let off in honor of the "bird," or rather, the birds of freedom. For as Bishop Simpson, who was present said, the victorious Mexican eagle "has a right to fly as high as ours." Dr. Julius A. Skelton, the consul general, and by the way, who escaped the low list of Latin and Greek roots at the Wesleyan university, of Middletown, Connecticut, in 1852, with the customary sheepskin, presided at the banquet. There was a formidable array of official gilt and gold lace present, with unpronounceable Spanish and Italian names, and some sixty Americans. To sum up six columns of a report in one sentence, every body was duly toasted, and every body responded with supreme felicity. Even the good Bishop Simpson, whose speech was singularly brilliant, condescended to some very reckless punning about sitting beside a skeleton (Skelton) and being a sured that "all our interests will be most blissfully Fostered," alluding to Minister Foster and the Secretary of the Legation, Mr. Bliss. Sr. Nunez Ortega, the only Mexican who could speak English was forced to respond to several toasts in succession, and Minister Foster made repeated speeches to hold the program level. The occasion was evidently delightful in all respects, and must have been especially so to General Foster, who seems to have been well received and to have already won the popular esteem. If he shall be as fortunate as his predecessor, General Nelson, in promoting the mutual interests and friendship of the two republics, not only he will have occasion for pleasure, but the state of Indiana will be doubly proud in being twice so worthily represented abroad.

It is conceded, though the least possible is said about it, that Chicago has outgrown herself in some directions. She has too much for grandeur and too little for use. It is a characteristic vice of the ambitious city. In the first place she has the finest school houses in the nation, but cannot furnish seats for much more than half her children. The money to build with is used up on costly structures. Next, it is stated that the new trade palaces erected since the fire do not find tenants. They are too grand and expensive. Merchants who would do a modest business cannot pay the rent, nor, if they could do that, could they carry the stocks to

## THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

THE LAST OF THE COUNCIL.  
THE TEXT OF THE VERDICT—A REVIEW OF THE WHOLE MATTER.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The following is the text of the decision rendered by the Congregational council, after a secret session lasting two days and a half: This council has listened carefully to the committees of the churches by which it was convened, and has received from them a clear and earnest statement of the aims and principles which have determined the action of the churches in the proceedings which they ask us to review. We have also received from Plymouth church a communication as well as from the two churches to appear, by its pastor and a committee, and assist in the presentation and discussion of the questions before us, but at the same time offering suggestions and arguments which we have carefully and candidly considered. We cannot doubt the right of these two churches to ask advice of us concerning the regularity of christian character of what they have done in their dealing with Plymouth Church. No church is beyond the reach of the public opinion of other churches, expressed indirectly or through an ecclesiastic council. Any church in its essential andinalienable independence may be in the exercise of reasonable discretion to consider the public action of one church, may in proper methods express its approval, and may make that public action the subject of friendly correspondence and remonstrance, or, if it need be, the ground of temporary or permanent cessation of acts of inter-communion. There has been laid before us a series of letters that have passed between these two churches and Plymouth church. On the correspondence it is our unquestionable right to have an opinion, and to express it. Though we have no right to try Plymouth church as a party before us, we have a right to say that the letter of remonstrance and admonition with which the correspondence began, was not uncalled for. The churches throughout the United States, and the general public also, felt a painful anxiety in the question, imminent and urgent in the city of Brooklyn, and involving the honor, not of Congregational churches only, but of christianity itself. Without any more explicit reference to the question, it will be suffice to say that in Plymouth church a complaint was brought against a member that he had circulated and promoted scandals derogatory to the christian integrity of the pastor, and injurious to the reputation of the church. The person complained of appeared in the church meeting and declared that four years before that time he had, by his own volition, terminated his connection with the church, and therefore his name was, by the vote of the whole church, dropped from the catalogue of its members. When action of Plymouth church was the occasion in which these two churches interposed with a remonstrance and with a request for a friendly conference. In this act they represented the interests of the fraternity of Congregational churches whose principles of discipline and whose fair christian name were endangered by the course which Plymouth church seemed to be pursuing. For this moral heroism they deserve thanks, even if it be with impunity.

The Nation put considerable trust in General Grant, and even before uttering disagreeable truths about his advisers. It now makes his evil advisers responsible for the amazing scandals and follies of his second term. This part of the charge concerns us at home here. We have a mighty man at Washington, who is popularly reported to be a decisive guide to the chief magistrate. One whom the president never presumes to dispense. One whose advice is eagerly courted at the white house, Mr. Morton. If this is true, and there are good reasons for supposing it is, then Morton is Butlerism one and indivisible. It is Morton who is responsible for the audacious misdeeds that have affronted the country, and we must accept him as the wicked partner who makes reform impossible to the president.

General Coburn has made a very good record in his several terms of congress service. He has in almost all cases been found voting on the side which represented the real interests of the people—when he was not, it is pretty safe to say that his mistake was one of judgment, not intention. He placed himself in a trying place on the restitution of the franking swindle, but it is only fair to credit him with a good intention, as he presumed that he was working in the interests of the press in advocating a measure which gave it certain privileges apparently necessary to its widest usefulness. In that he misjudged, but his error was by no means a flagrant or fatal one. In the late appointment of a district collector, however, the General has come squarely in contact with the deep-seated convictions of the people of this district. The General has been in Washington so long and has become so accustomed to the tacit ignoring of the civil service rules on the part of the administration, that it is hardly surprising that he should forget the home sentiment on the subject. In appointing Mr. Baggs to the office, which by the rule of the service should have been filled by the next in rank, General Coburn has demonstrated anew the utter hollowness of the republican platform, which explicitly promised this greatly needed reform. Of his mistake the general will receive many reminders before the subject is forgotten, but it is doubtful whether a more significant reproof could be made, than that contained elsewhere in the resolution of the veteran soldiers. The gentleman overlooked in the appointment of Mr. Baggs, was not only qualified for the office, and entitled to it under the civil service rules, but had the record of a good soldier to present as a claim. This, General Coburn should have appreciated. He is a soldier and should have remembered his old comrade and given him a chance, if he was in other respects fitted for the place.

## OFFICIAL CENSURE.

When a regular complaint is made against such a member that in some other respect he violates the law of Christ, and especially when the complaint is that he has circulated and promoted scandals derogatory to the christian integrity of the pastor and injurious to the reputation of the church. The consideration that he has long ago forsaken the church is only an aggregation of his alleged fault. In regard to the future relations between these churches and Plymouth church we express our hope that the very extraordinary proceeding which gave occasion for the correspondence and for this council will not be a precedent for the guidance of that church hereafter. Could we suppose that such proceedings would be repeated we should feel that the disregard of the first principles involved in the idea of church membership and the idea of the fellowship of the churches with each other would require the strongest possible protest, but the communication from Plymouth church to this council makes professions and declarations which justify the hope that such a deviation from the orderly course of discipline will not be repeated. The accused person in the case

had not been retained in the church, nor commanded to any other church. We recite some such affectionate and reasonable inquiry as shall show that the evil is real, that the causes of it are within the control of the church, that the evil is not a transient evil, such as may befall any church, but is permanent and tends to increase rather than to diminish, while it is not to be forgotten that this communication from Plymouth church is entirely synchronous with the case, as it stood upon the convening of this council. When Plymouth church, by its action of the fifth, had declared itself responsible for no other church, and no other church for it, in respect to doctrine, order and discipline, which action interpreted in the circumstances then existing implied a withdrawal to the ground of total indifference, yet what church is to be fraternally judged by its latest utterance. These professions on the part of Plymouth church may be accepted by other churches as indicating its intention to maintain an efficient discipline, and to regard the mutual responsibility of churches. At the same time the council feels constrained to declare that these declarations seem to us inconsistent with the resolution of interpretation adopted by Plymouth church on December 5th, 1874, and with the acts and statements appearing in the published documents. We trust that the action of this church, if unmodified, would justify these churches in withdrawing fellowship, yet inasmuch as Plymouth church seems to us to admit in its communications to the use of

## CONGREGATIONAL PRINCIPLES

of discipline and fellowship, we advise churches convening at this council to maintain with it the relations of fellowship as heretofore in the hope that Plymouth church may satisfy these churches of its acceptance of the principles which it has been supposed to disavow. We also desire in this connection to reaffirm and emphasize the doctrines laid down in all our platforms of the obligations of fellowship. The duty applies to all christian churches. In the case of those instituted and united in accordance with the Congregational polity, it involves that more intimate communion which is exercised in asking and giving counsel, in giving and receiving admonition and other acts relating to the doctrines, order and discipline. This mutual responsibility of the Congregational churches has characterized their systems from the beginning, distinguishing it from the simple independence with autonomy of the local church. It is one of the formative and essential principles of Congregationalism. Without it we have no basis in our polity for the system of cooperative effort by which our churches are pledged. We regard therefore, the principles of fellowship which the churches have adopted.

RECONCILIATION WITH HIS WIFE.

He received evidences of sympathy from his stepson. He thought he had reason to believe that the attorneys of his wife (Harvey Myers and Oliver Root) were responsible for the continuance of the proceedings. Terrell had personal difficulties at different times with both Myers and Root. One difficulty with Myers occurred some years since, but this was settled. Again he had some difficulty with Myers, and talk of a duel was had, and finally the matter was settled by agreeing to decide their trouble by the code in such cases, and after they had done so, the understanding that they would settle this difficulty between them under the code. Terrell had constantly treated Myers with the greatest courtesy. He considered, that owing to the engagement between them, it was necessary and becoming that they should recognize each other as gentlemen. Myers had, he considered, so recognized him, in agreeing to give him satisfaction in a gentle manly way for the grievance that he had caused him.

Owing to the extreme delicacy of his health and his great sufferings, Colonel Terrell had made arrangements to leave the city last evening. He intended to go to Brooklyn, Ind., thence to Indianapolis, and thence to Green castle, to propose thus break the journey to Green castle, because he feared that he might not be able to ride the far country. It was important for him to finish taking a deposit yesterday. He was very anxious to get it done before he left for Indiana, fearing that there was some uncertainty about his return. During the time that Col. Terrell had exhibited the infirmities of temper that, in connection with other causes, led to the divorce suit, he had suffered terribly from neuralgic disease, and in the examination of a medical expert called in the case, he had had the question asked as to the tendency of neuralgic disease to produce irritability, and cause unpleasant exhibitions of temper. On looking at the questions yesterday morning, prepared for the cross-examination of this medical expert, Terrell found, written in the handwriting of Myers, an inquiry if it was not the tendency of syphilis to produce these neuralgic disorders that resulted in this loss of command over the temper. This was an inquiry that was

THE TERRELL TRAGEDY.  
THE FATAL ENCOUNTER.

## THE BEGINNING OF THE TROUBLE—THE DIVORCE SUIT AND THE EXASPERATING QUESTION—COL TERRELL'S RELATIONS WITH HIS VICTIM—THE SCENE OF THE SHOOTING—TESTIMONY AT THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

A terrible tragedy occurred in Covington, Kentucky, on Saturday, the 28th instant, the scene of the shooting taking place in the office of Stevenson, Myers & Co. From the Cincinnati Commercial's statement of the affair, and also from the testimony elicited at the coroner's inquest, we obtain the following facts: During last December, while Col. W. G. Terrell was acting as the Commercial reporter of the Commercial, he was stabbed by a young man named Francis, from the effects of which he had not fully recovered at the time of committing this crime. Col. Terrell says that he has been exceedingly ill ever since he was stabbed by young Francis. His physicians have been of the opinion that there was an abscess forming in his liver, which was probably scraped by the knife. He has been unable for more than a month to lie in bed, and could sleep only in a chair.

There has been, since 1870, a suit for divorce, brought by his wife. Concerning this suit Colonel Terrell has been very sensitive and reticent. He has blamed that the lawyers of his wife were protracting the matter unnecessarily, and he has blamed them for failing to settle the case, which grew of infirmities of temper on his part, and the dissensions of his stepson at the disposition of some property which belonged to his mother. The stepson is Mr. John M. Thornton. At the time that Colonel Terrell was in peril of his life, after being stabbed by Francis, there was a hope of

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EXTREMELY EXASPERATING.

It was stated from reliable authority that the final vote giving the deliberations of the council was as follows: St. voted for the result as it stands, eight voted against and 23 refused to vote at all. In Plymouth church, while its members regard much of the council's final vote as not sound. Yet, in general, they consider it an entire vindication of the liberty of Plymouth church, and they are greatly rejoiced over it. After the morning services at the Clinton avenue church, the Rev. Leonard Bacon, the moderator of the late council, read its decision to the congregation; but in Plymouth church, where the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached, not the slightest allusion was made to it.

THE COST OF LIVING IN EUROPE.

A correspondent writing from Dresden gives some interesting facts concerning the cost of living in Germany: The meals at the "restorations" are a fair sample of the cost of living here. Every beer saloon is a "restoration," and a "spices kash" is found on the tables. All day long the people pour into these houses, drink a glass of beer, and get something to eat. The dishes vary from seven or eight cents to twenty-five. These eating bar-rooms are all of about equal rank, and the prices do not vary three cents in any of them. So well do they know how much everything should cost that anything like a variation from the regular prices would be immediately detected. Indeed, so low are the prices at the eating houses that near one half of the population of the cities take all their meals in them. They can eat at any hour of the day they choose, and for any sum of money, however small. This regularity of prices is found in almost everything. The poorest man can ride in a carriage when he wishes, or when he arrives at a city in which he is unacquainted and wishes to be taken to a certain hotel. The ride only costs him from 10 to 15 cents. This cheap carriage has increased the number of hacks and business. It is a mystery to us how the keepers of restaurants can put double as much for the meats of all kinds here as we do in the United States, and then furnish us at the table for one-third the same price. By the same rule if the meats cost three times as much as with us, they should charge three times as much in the restaurants.

ANOTHER BOAT EXPLOSION.

TWO MEN DEAD AND OTHERS INJURED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., 30.—The steamer Sam J. Hale from Cincinnati for New Orleans burst her steam pipe one hundred and twenty-five miles above here last night at 11 o'clock. The following are the casualties: P. Wagner, second engineer, slightly scalded.

Richard Leonard, deck hand, severely injured and has since died, Frank Stewart, deck hand, badly; John Johnson, deck hand, lost overboard; Charles Jones, colored fireman, killed; John J. Carter had a narrow escape but was unhurt. The City of Vicksburg overtook the Hale floating down the river and towed her to the bank and brought the wounded here. The Hale is uninjured save her bursted pipe.

A mass meeting of the colored citizens of New York city was held at Cooper Institute to-night in memory of Chas. Sumner. The hall was crowded to the doors.

GREATEST POSSIBLE OUTRAGE.

A difficulty would have been impossible if he had not been seized by Mr. Myers, a very powerful man, and if he had not considered himself in mortal peril of being thrown down the stairway, which, in his invalid condition, would probably have terminated his life. A pistol was immediately drawn and, after having aimed the bullet at the head of Mr. Myers, he shot him in the shoulder. The bullet passed through his shoulder and hit him in the back. He fell to the floor, and was immediately taken to the office of Stevenson & Myers, where testimony was taken. Nicholas Corcoran, a law student in the office of Stevenson & Myers, testified that Messrs. Wright and Russell having gone out, Colonel Terrell opened the door and asked if Mr. Myers was in. I said I thought he was in this room (where the jury were then sitting). Terrell had his right hand in his coat pocket. He went to Mr. Myers and asked him some-

thing in reference to some questions which Mr. Myers had put to some witnesses in the Terrell case. Mr. Myers answered he had not them as an attorney. I heard Mr. Myers order him out of the office. Terrell refused to go, and talked a blustering manner. Mr. Myers then took hold of him to put him out. I saw Colonel Terrell then trying to pull his hand out of his pocket. They had closed the door. I could not open the door, and fearing there would be trouble, I ran round to that door, and just as I opened it I heard the pistol shot. I saw Mr. Myers come in holding his hand to his body, and I saw Colonel Terrell standing there with the pistol in his hand and the smoke round him. Mr. Myers said, "Go for the doctor, he shot me." I started for a doctor, and met Doctor Wise. I told him Mr. Myers had been shot, and that he should go down. I told him that Terrell had done it. He told me to go for Dr. Thomas. I saw Dr. Thomas come who said his father was in Avondale. When I got back to the office Mr. Myers opened his eyes and told some one to go for his wife. When Mr. Myers came in he said, "Corcoran, I'm shot; oh, Nick, I am shot." Terrell's manner was violent. When speaking of Mr. Myers or Mr. Oliver Root, he would denounce them as his bitterest enemies. When he came in, he was blustering, and his manner

INDICATED VIOLENCE.

He came with his hand in his pocket, and asked roughly, if Myers was in. He kept his hand in his pocket till he got out. He then tried to pull it out. I thought he had a weapon. I have previously heard him threaten Mr. Myers. I recollect once when his daughter, Miss Augusta Terrell, was brought here to give her evidence, I was taking the deposition, and Colonel Terrell became very much exercised and violent; he believed he would have satisfaction from Mr. Myers; that he would fight him a duel, or else have a street fight. This was last fall. At another time when some depositions were to be taken in the Terrell case, Mr. Myers was at Frankfort. I went to Rankin & Whitaker's office to take the matter. The examiner said the depositions had been taken, the day before; afterwards O. W. Root and Dr. Thornton came in, and I told them what had been told to me, and we left the office. A few days after I met Terrell. He asked was my name Corcoran, and what statements I had made in reference to the depositions. He then talked of Mr. Myers and Mr. Root, and called them dogs. He said Myers had made a brutal assault on him (in the Terrell case) and that the first time he saw Mr. Myers he would demand an explanation of him, and that he would shoot him. He said he would not shoot Oliver Root; that he was not worth shooting. He said he would make Mr. Myers fight him outside of the state. I heard him once say, "Blood, blood, blood;" that he was going to have somebody's blood. That he would have a street fight, if not a duel. He told me he would shoot Mr. Myers. I told Mr. Myers of these threats and advised him to be careful.

WRIGHT SWORN.—I saw Mr. Myers in his office this morning. He remained a short time and went out, telling me he would be engaged all day in taking depositions in the Terrell case at Rankin & Whitaker's office, and then left, and shortly after he came back. I went out for a while, and when I got back I heard of the shooting. I was not present at it. I came into the room, and saw Dr. Wise at Mr. Myers' right side. I kneeled down to take his hand: my other hand was under his head. He threw his arms round as though to throw off the coat which was over him. He said: "I must die; I am dying." Dr. Wise asked him to take some stimulants and keep quiet. Some one asked Mr. Myers,

HOW IT HAD OCCURRED,

and Mr. Myers said: "He (Terrell) followed me to my office armed; I was at my desk, when he came in and insulted me; (in reference to some question) I ordered him out, and he refused to go; I got up to put him out, when he drew a