POLITICAL.

THE POTTER LAW.

A DECISION AT LAST.

THE SUPREME COURT OF WISCONSIN SUSTAINS THE LAW—AND GRANTS AN INJUCTION AGAINST THE ROADS—ABSTRACT OF THE DECISION.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 15.—Chief Jutsice Ryan has just concluded the reading of his opinion in the railroad injunction case. The court affirms the constitutionality of the Potter law, and directs an injunction to issue compelling all the railroads in the State to comply with its provisions. The injunction applies to all railroads and parts of railroads in the State, except that between Milwaukee and the Prairie du Chien division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. The reason for this exception is that this line is the successor of a road holding an old territorial charter, and hence is not subject to the clause in the State constitution, which authorizes the legislature to alter or repeal charters. The Prairie du Chien line is less than 200 miles long, and the St. Paul Company has 700 miles of road in the State. The remaining 500 miles is subject to the injunction. The following is an abstract prepared by Chief Justice Ryan, of the opinion of the Supreme Court, of Wisconsin, in the case brought by the attorney-general and the railroad commissioners for an injunction to compel a compliance by the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, and the Chicago, Milwaukeee & St. Paul railroad companies with the provisions of the Potter law: This course has no original jurisdiction of proceedings by injunction at the suit of private persons, or to enforce private remedies, but has jurisdiction of the writ in matters of public injuries upon information of the attorney general in nature of an injunction bill to restrain excess when a mandamus would go to remedy a defect. The writ given to this court in a group of prerogative writs is given as a quasi prerogative writ for prerogative purposes. Attorney General Blossog (Wis 317) considered and approved of sections 13 and 14, chapter 148, R. S. Courts of equity in this State have jurisdiction upon information of the attorney general ex-officio to restrain corporations from excess or abuse of corporate franchises or other violation of public law under color of franchise to the public injury. These sections confer no jurisdiction in this court. Whether they operate to limit the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court is not here considered. It is for the court to determine in such an information whether the acts charged work a public injury. This injunction was an

ESTABLISHED EQUITABLE JURISDICTION

at the time of the adoption of the State constitution, and section five is yet a part of the constitution. Trial by jury has no application to it. Were this otherwise, the questions raised by these informations are questions of law, and the jurisdiction of them in equity, deprives the defendants of no right of trial by jury Chapter 273, of 1874, is not repealed by chapters 292 or 341 of the same session. All the chapters can well stand together. The court finds no difficulty in holding that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company is the corporation designed as the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company in chapter 273. The corporation is sufficiently indicated by the name used in the statute, although it had a month before added the prefix of Chicago to its name. The constitution amendment of 1871, prohibiting special acts of the legislature for granting corporate powers or privileges except to cities, is prospective only, and has no relation to existing corporate charters by special acts before the amendment. These may be amended or repealed by a special act, as before the rule was established. In the Dartmouth college case of Woodward four Wheaton, page 518, it is considered and disapproved as far as it is extended to quasi private corporations entrusted by charther with public interests so as as to constitute them quasi public corporations. The rule is followed, nevertheless, by the court because it is the rule of the Supreme Court of the United States of the construction of a clause in the federal constitution. But the reserved power in the State constitution to alter or to repeal corporate charters was designed to take and does take all corporations created under it out of the rule in the Dartmouth College case, and the legislature had the same power over such corporations as if the rule in that case had never existed. The reserved power to alter or repeal has no other limit in law than is implied in the words used—"The power to alter or the power to amend a charter without entirely changing its purpose, or charters." The exercise of the power should be under the guidance of extreme moderations and directions, and should not be oppressive and unreasonable. But all this rests in the legislative discretion, so far as corporate franchises are concerned. The legislature is under a moral obligation not to reduce the tolls of railroads below a fair and adequate amount, but their power over the franchise is absolute. But the power to alter or repeal can not affect

THE PROPERTY OF CORPORATIONS

other than the franchise. Such right of property is inviolate. It is not material here whether the defendants had an election to accept or reject the alteration of their charters. By chapter 273 they were bound to obey the statute or to discontinue their operations as corporate bodies. In either case they had no right to conduct their operations in defiance of the public law. Chapter 273 of 1874 So far as its provisions are before the court in the case, is a valid amendment of the special charters of the defendants granted by the State. Whether it would be a valid amendment of the general railroad act of 1872 is not here considered. The territorial charter of 1847 of the Milwaukee & Waukesha Railroad, extended by the territorial act of 1848, is the subsisting charter of the railroad built under it, from Milwaukee and Prairio Du Chien. It does not appear in this case whether the charter was accepted and the corporation organized under it before the adoption of the State constitution. There is a presumption in the circumstances that they were. Such being the case the charter is not subject to the reversed power to alter or repeal and as chapter 273 of 1874 would impair the obligation of a franchise of that charter within the rule in the Dartmouth College case, chapter 283, of 1874, can not be held to apply to the railroad built and existing under that charter, if accepted before the adoption of the State's constitution. An information in equity by the attorney general ex-officio has effect as to an answer and an injunction as a bill in chancery verified on information and belief. Here the question is unimportant because the violation of chapter 273 charged is apparent from the affidavits on both sides. There is a judicial discretion to withhold an injunction and a mandamus in aid of private remedies, but there is no such discretion at the suit of the state in matters of public injuries. In such cases writs go peremptorily ex-Debito justiciae. The court has no discretion to withhold either of the writs in cases of positive public injury. The motions of the attorney-general must be granted and the writs issued as to all the roads of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad company and all of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad company, except the railroad from Milwaukee to Prairie du Chien, built under the territorial charter of 1847 and 1848. But before the writs issue the attorney general must file in these causes his official stipulation not to prosecute the defendants for forfeiture of their charters or any violation of chapter 273, charged in these informations, before the 1st day of October next, that time being allowed by the court to defendants to arrange their rates of toll under chapter 273.

SENATOR SCHURZ.

HIS SPEECH LAST NIGHT AT ST. LOUIS—HE STANDS BY THE PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT—HIS OWN RELATION THERETO—HE STANDS BY HIS OWN RECORD.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.—A ratification meeting of the people's movement in this State and the ticket nominated by the people's State convention a few days ago, was held at the court house to-night. The rotunda of that building and its galleries were crowded with people, and considerable enthusiasm prevailed. Thos. T. Gault, a prominent lawyer and democrat, presided, and speeches were made by Major Wm Gentry, the people's candidate for governor, Senator Schurz, and other prominent citizens of both political parties. Senator Schurz, after stating that he expected in a few days to present his views upon national and state questions at length, spoke as follows: "To-night I am here only to declare that the people's movement, which has made Major Gentry its standard bearer and candidate for the governorship, has my earnest sympathy, and will will have my active support. As I understand this movement it is not designed, and does not pretend to be the nucleus or starting point of a new national party. Its ambition is more modest, but none the less praiseworthy. It is simply an uprising of the honest, substantial citizens in the first line, the farmers and the laborers and the business men of Missouri, to rescue the State from the wrongs and dangers of reckless partisan ring rule. Men whose names have for many years not been heard in parties and politics, but now feel deeply the evils we are suffering and the necessity of a change, and have to this end stepped to the front and taken the lead with firm resolution. They have united for a common effort, that every citizen of Missouri, whatever his nativity or creed or calling or party affiliations, be made secure in his life, his property and his rights, that the shameless and alarming brigandage and ruffianism which so long have been permitted to disgrace the name of the State in the eyes of the civilized world, and have frightened away immigration from our borders, be at last rooted out with a strong hand, that the farmer may feel safe again in the solitude of his forest and prairie home, and that the traveler may be on all the high and byways of the State without fear of assault and robbery, that the laws be enforced vigorously and impartially, without regard to person, local feeling or party influence, not only in hollow profession, but in perfect good faith and in honest fact; that every cent of the public money be used, not for the benefit of the office holders, but for the benefit of the people who pay the taxes; that the government of the State be conducted, not with a view to party interest, but with a single eye to the reform of existing abuses and to the promotion of the public welfare, and that the government be inspired not by ceaseless yearnings for revenge, but by an earnest, unswerving determination to secure good order, equal justice, and the renewal of fraternal feeling among all our people. Do you want a government fitted to accomplish so important and praiseworthy an act? Then choose among those in prospect, that which owes its origin and election to no partisan cliques, and will be moved and controlled by no partisan intriques and aspirations. Do you want a governor fitted to administer the government in such a spirit? Here is our candidate for the governorship, who for no reason but the

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of his character, was called forth by the unanimous vote of the supporters of the people's movement, without instruction of party, and who, when elected, will have no claim on his gratitude to recognize but that of the honest, generous and patriotic spirit which raised him to official dignity and power. I greet our standard-bearer here as the honored and trusted representative of the idea that Missouri is to be no longer the property of a party ring, but shall and must be the property of her people." Touching the platform adopted by the people's convention he said that he heartily endorsed every word relating to State affairs as a promise of a government worthy in character of the future great Keystone State of the Union. Regarding the recommendations concerning national questions he said: "It is not satisfactory to me. Neither is it discouraging. It is not consistent. Neither does it preclude arguments. If the people's movement as to the financial question may be said to sit on the fence, I among others shall make an honest effort to held it down on the right side and I am confident that the State of Thos. H. Benton will in the end not repudiate one of the most honorable and glorious of its traditions. The senator then stated that he had been charged with setting the people's movement on foot or causing it to be done, for the promotion of his personal interest. This he denied absolutely and unqualifiedly, and said he carefully abstained from taking any part in originating it that it might not have a personal character. He had no communication, either direct or indirect, with its originators. Their purposes and actions are unknown to him. He stood a private individual in his advocacy and promotion of the movement. My support," he said, "is given freely and without condition. I know that in this movement I have many friends. I know also that in it I have many opponents. I shall give to both alike my active and cordial co-operation in promoting the good of the State without asking any question. It seems to me that my opponents are showing much more anxiety about my political fortunes than I feel myself. If they think a good thing like the peoples movement can not succeed without benefitting me, I take that as a compliment and thank them for it, but if they fear that what services I may render to this cause may aft rward be used as a claim for reward, I here and now solemnly release and cancel the mortgage. My political course is be ore the people. My opinions I shall express as fearlessly now as I have done heretofore before them. I do not want this movement to share my responsibility. Neither do I want this movement to furnish them any approval or support which on their own bottom they would not have. Let them be judged by themselves. I shall sail under my own colors, and I do not mean to thrive on borrowed strength. This cause stands upon its own merits, and in my political course I have to stand upon my own, and am content to do so."

THE SOUTH CAROLINA RADICALS.

THEIR PLATFORM—THEY POINT WITH PRIDE TO THEIR GOOD MANAGEMENT.

COLUMBUS, S. C., Sept. 14.—The republican nominating convention adopted a platform today. The first resolution reaffirms adhesion to the principles of the national republican convention at Philadelphia in 1872, as embodying the true ideas of American progress; the second maintains the authority of the general government to interfere for the preservation of domestic tranquility in the several States, and acknowledges with gratitude its interposition in this State; the third deprecates lawlessness in any form, condemns turbulent agitations in any place, deplores violence, intimidation or obstruction of person or political rights by any party, demands universal respect for and maintainance of the elective franchise in hands of the weak, declares that we shall hold all men enemies to equal rights who interferes with or deny the free and lawful exercise thereof to any citizen, whatever his party or creed; the fourth pledges to continue scrupulously to enact and enforce the financial reforms promised two years ago end on a large measure fulfilled in proof of which they point to the following laws viz: the law to levy a specific tax, the law to reduce the volume of the public debt, the law to regulate the number of attaches, the law to regulate public printing, the law to regulate the disbursement of public funds, and the law to regulate the assessment. The fifth pledges the party to reduce the public expenses within the public revenue, and to secure the enactment of a law requiring officers who disburse money to agree to the public monthly statements of all receipts and expenditures desirable from moderate assessment and tax rates. The sixth earnestly entreats Congress to pass the civil rights bill as being absolutely essential to enforce the consitutional guarantee of equal right for all American citizens. The seventh pledges to maintain a settlement of the public debt as made last winter, and rejects all claims against the State of which there is suspicion. The eighth holds that all franchises granted by the State should be subservient to the public good, and that charges for travel and freight should be equitable and uniform, and no unjust discrimination should be made between through and local travel and freight The ninth advocates such a modification of the present system of taxation as will prove of the greatest advantage, to agricultural interests and will lend their endeavors to the enactment of such laws, and to the encouragement of such measures as will most speedily develop the resources and build up the manufacturing and industrial prosperity of South Carolina, and the construction of such new railroads as will give the largest and cheapest facilities to all citizens. The tenth pledges prohibition in the truest sense to the property of State, and to such wise, just and humane laws as will perfect the education and elevation of the laboring classes.

The eleventh says that, with full faith in the justice of these principles, acknowledging errors in the past, but feeling confident of our ability and determination to correct them we appeal to all true republicans too unite in beating our candidate to victory, and we pledge to carry out, in the practical administration of the government every principle inscribed upon our standard in the interest of the whole people of the State. The convention adjourned this evening after a day's session. Resolutions endorsing President Grant for a third term were unanimously adopted.

THE TENNESSEE RADICALS.

STATE CONVENTION—A FIGHT OVER THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Sept. 16.—The republican State convention completed its permanent organization by the choice of H. H. Harrison, of Nashville, as president. The committee on resolutions were out from 3 until 6 P. M. A debate sprang up on the third resolution, dodging the civil rights issue, which may continue all night. The colored members are determined to force a square action. They do not care for mixed schools or social equality, but insist on equal accommodations in the cars, hotels, steamboats, etc.

LATER: After the reassembling of the convention, a substitute was adopted on the civil rights question, and on the previous question the resolutions were adopted without allowing the African delegates to protest. The resolutions as "adopted, reaffirm the Philadelphia platform of 1872, indorse the system of national banks, favor free national banking, and an return to specie payments. The third resolution reads: "We are in favor of full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, rights and privileges by all citizens and other persons within the jurisdiction of the U. S. without regard to race, creed or color, and at the same time we deem it unnecessary and unwise to attempt, by Congressional legislation or otherwise, to compel between such races, creeds or colors, the joint exercise of such accommodations, advantages, rights or privileges. We recognize the principles which are older than our constitution that every man's house is his castle, and that under our government every citizen, white or black, has the right to bear arms in conformity to law and to express his opinion without interference or molestation." The other resolutions favor a State constitutional convention to reform the judiciary, favor public schools, ask appropriations to improve the mouth of the Mississippi and the navigable rivers of Tennessee, and denounce the present democratic State administraton. Horace Maynard was then nominated for governor by acclamamation. He accepted the nomination, and made a speech indorsing the civil rights bill, as passed by the Senate, and announcing that he would make a thorough canvass.

THE ARKANSAS RADICALS.

STATE CONVENTION—ITS WONDERFUL ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE—NO TICKET NOMINATED.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 16.—The republican State convention effected a permanent organization last night, by electing Senator S. W. Dorsey president, and W. W. Orrick secretary. A resolution was introduced, and referred, congratulating Gov. Kellogg and the republicans of Louisiana on the president's proclamation. The convention then adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day. On reassembling, a committee appointed for that purpose, through the chairman Judge McClure, presented a lengthy address to the country, which will make about five ordinary newspaper columns. The address starts out with the statement that the constitution makes no provision for the calling of a constitutional convention, consequently the acts of the late convention were constitutionally null and void, that Baxter was not governor at the time the legislature convened which called the canon, consequently he had no right to call the same, that even if the legislature had been called together by a careful executive, it was an illegal body. In that 33 members of the House and six of the Senate, were given seats where vacancies had not occurred, either by death or resignation. "We can not," it says, "recognize the right of a such a legislature to legislate for the loyal people of Arkansas." The only way to change the organic law is by the way laid down by the constitution. The general assembly attempted to create a body for that purpose, unknown to the constitution. Whether this can be done or not, is a question for Congress. In the struggle now being made every State in the Union is interested. If Arkansas can disobey the law in this manner, every State in the Union can do the same. The constitution might be voted down, but registration had been suspended in order that sufficient

FRAUDS MAY BE COMMITTED

to ratify it, no matter how many votes are cast for or against it. Besides, to enter into such a contest would be to recognize the authority under which the convention was called as legal. We feel confident that Congress will at an early day take up the Arkansas case and decide in our favor. The North has not changed its mind toward the South since it wrested the Southern State governments from the hands of disloyal men in 1868. The question is not one merely of contest, but whether Congress has the power to regulate these State governments. We contend that if Congress finds that a republican form of government has ceased to exist in this State, it has the power to restore the government to those to whom it rightfully belongs. On the side of Baxter is a force of the most vindictive rebels of the South, formerly Ku-Klux, to-day members of the White League. When Congress is informed of this fact that the members of the late convention and the democratic nominees for State officers were nearly all members of the confederate army, followers of the lost cause, and now seek to organize a government of rebels at the South, we have no doubt but that a loyal Congress will heed the justness of the cause presented to it by the loyal men of Arkansas. The address closed with a comparison of the democratic with the republican administrations. The address was ordered published and the convention took a recess for two hours. On reassembling lengthy resolutions were adopted, covering about two columns. They pledge fidelity to the republican party, deny the authority of Elisha Baxter to act as governor, and assert that Brooks is the legal executive, that all the acts of Baxter since the decision of the Circuit Court in favor of Brooks are

NULL AND VOID,

that all the acts of the constitutional convention and the legislature that called it are null and void; that the thanks of the party are due to the soldiers that supported Brooks; that the election provision in the new constitution is meant as an instrument of intimidation in the approaching election; that the constitutional convention was a conspiracy of the white leagues, Ku-Klux and leaders of the lost cause to overthrow the reconstructed government; that it is believed that the new constitution is to be ratified by fraud and ballot box stuffing; that the action of the convention in regard to the State debt is a shameless democratic characteristic; that the opposition of the democracy to free schools should of itself defeat the new constitution. The proposed Chattanooga convention of Southern republicans is approved of. The United States Senate is thanked for passing the civil rights bill, and the Arkansas representatives urged to vote for the same. It is stated that it is the duty of Congress to see that the Southern States are governed by officers of their own selection; that we denounce the Associated Press agent at Little Rock for the slander upon the republican party; that the troubles in the South are but an attempt to revive the lost cause; that the democrats and conservatives who denounce assassination are the prime movers in the same; that only those officers who are required to be elected in November of the present year under the constitution of 1868, be nominated and voted for; that in all the Southern troubles the blacks have never been aggressors; that we denounce the prejudice against Northern men and term it criminal. About thirty delegates were appointed to the Chattanooga convention of Southern republicans, which meets on the 13th of October. After the appointment of a State central committee and the transaction of some other unimportant business, the convention adjourned sine die, without nominating any ticket for State officers under the new constitution. Senator Clayton and the Hon. J. Brooks make speeches to-night on the action of the convention.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRACY.

STATE CONVENTION—THE PLATFORM—FREE TRADE, HARD MONEY AND HOME RULE—NOMINATION OF JUDGE BEDLE.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 15.—The democratic State convention organized permanently by the election of Jacob Vanatta as chairman, with the usual complimentary officials. The committee on resolutions, through ex-Governor Randolph, reported a series of lengthy resolutions, first in favor of rigid restrictions of the government, both State and national; second, favoring equal political rights for all men, condemning acts of violence and lawlessness enacted by adventurers in some of the States; third, in favor of the restoration of gold and silver as the only true basis of the currency of the country; fourth, advocating a tariff for revenue and in favor of revenue reform; fifth, opposing the civil rights bill as detrimental to the cause of education and fatal to the race in whose interest it is ostensibly required; sixth, favoring the repeal of the gag law; seventh, opposing the government of municipalities by a legislative course; eighth, opposing a third presidential term; ninth, sympathizing with laborers out of employment; tenth, claiming to have contributed by democratic votes to the passage of a general railroad law; eleventh, holding that corporations should be held to a faithful performance of their duty to the public; twelfth, opposing the illegal issue of paper promises in forced payment of wages as an unjustifiable imposition and tending to a monopoly of trade. Then follow 12 reasons why the republican administration is no longer entitled to the confidence of the people. The resolutions were adopted and the convention was called upon for nominations. All the counties nominated Judge Bedle, of Hudson county, unanimously except Camden, which cast three votes for Charles Haight, and Hudson, which cast two votes for John N. Bard. Haight was withdrawn and the nomination of Judge Bedle was made unanimous. After making a provision for a committee to inform Judge Bedle of his nomination, and for the appointment of a senate committee, the convention adjourned

NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

STATE CONVENTION—NOMINATION OF TILDEN FOR GOVERNOR—THE PLATFORM.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The democratic State convention resumed its sessions this morning, and Ex-Gov. Seymour, from the committee on resolutions, made the following report:

The democratic party of New York pledge themselves anew to the principles set forth in their platform adopted last year at Utica, approved by the voters of the people of the empire State, and endorsed by the democracy of Illinois, Michigan, Maine and other States of the Union:

1. Gold and silver to be the only legal tender, and no currency inconvertible with coin
2. Steady steps toward specie payments and no step backward.
3. The honest payment of the public debt in coin and the sacred preservation of the public faith.
4. Revenue reform, federal taxation for revenue only and no government partnership with protected monopolies.
5. Home rule to limit and localize most jealously the few powers entrusted to public servants, municipal, State and federal. No centralization.
6. Equal and exact justice to all men. No partial legislation and no partial taxation.
7. Free press. No gag laws.
8. Uniform excise law. No sumptuary laws.
9. Official accountability enforced by better civil and criminal remedies. No private use of public funds by public officers.
10. Corporations chartered by the State to be always supervisable by the State in the interest of the people.
11. The party in power to be held responsible for all legislation while in power.
12. The presidency a public trust and not a private perquisite. No third term.
13. Economy in public expenses that labor may be lightly burdened.

The democrats of New York in convention, assembled recognizing independence and patriotism of the liberal republicans, who preferring principles to party shall unite with them in opposing the present State and national administration, commend to their support and to the approval of all honest and independent persons the foregoing platform and the nominees of this convention.

The report of the committee on resolutions was unanimously adopted, and the convention balloted for a candidate for governor. The first ballot resulted as follows: Samuel J. Tilden, 252, Amasa J. Parker, 126, scattering, 10. On the motion of Mr. Parker Mr. Tilden was then made the unanimous choice of the convention. Wm. Dorsheimer, liberal republican, was nominated for lieutenant governor.

The remainder of the ticket is as follows: Canal commissioner, Adin Thayer, of Rensselaer county; State prison inspector, George H. Wagner, of Yates county; judge of the court of appeals, Theo. Miller, of Columbia county. The State committee was then appointed and the convention adjourned. Samuel J. Tilden was serenaded to-night.

TILDEN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Tilden, in reply to the serenade, made a speech, predicting that a peaceful revolution is going on to a sure consummation. The people must have retrenchment in public expenses, reform in public administration, simplification and reduction in tariff and taxes, accountability of public officers enforced by bitter civil and criminal remedies. The federal government is drifting into greater dangers and greater evils, rushing onward in a career of centralism, absorbing all governmental powers, and assuming to manage all affairs of human society. It undertakes to direct the business of individuals by tariffs not intended for legitimate taxation, by granting special privileges and fostering monopolies at the expense of the people. It has acquired control of all the banks, has threatened to seize the telegraph, is claiming jurisdiction of all railroad corporations, is going to usurp control of all schools and colleges, and is subjecting the free press of the whole United States for criticism of the administration to trial by creatures, and under the eye of the administration. These tendencies must be stopped before we know it or the whole character of our government will be changed. Mr. Tilden claimed that the democratic party is the nucleus of opposition which will remedy all these evils.

THE TENNESSEE TROUBLES.

THE ACCUSED—ANOTHER ESCAPED NEGRO—FORMER LAWLESSNESS—A LONG STORY OF CRIME.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 11.—The parties arrested at Pickettsville, by United States soldiers, on a charge of complicity in the Trenton outrage, will not arrive here untill this evening. They will be taken before the United States commissioner for examination. Another of the negroes taken from the jail, and who escaped, is here, but under the advice of the United States officials, refuses to communicate any thing in regard to the affair, beyond the fact that they escaped. Six were shot near Trenton. The Avalanche gives the following history of affairs in that section: During the civil war this region of country was overrun by squads of guerillas, claiming allegiance to both Northern and Southern armies, but really serving neither one. Colonel Hawkins commanded a regiment of federal marauders, chiefly made up in the counties adjacent to Gibson, and several parties of Southern adherents roamed over the region, both sides taking horses and other property from citizens at will. Many deeds of blood were perpetrated during the period. At the close of hostilities many of these guerriles remained in the country, and for three years or more there was a regular understanding between them. In the ranges of country embracing Dyer, Gibson, Madison, Tipton and McNary counties and over the whole range of country from the Mississippi to the Tennessee river, rapine, arson, robbery, and murder was of almost daily occurrence. One Bud Evans was the acknowledged leader of these predatory night-hawks, and a perfect reign of terror prevailed among the most respectable of the citizens. Gov. Brownlow and administration were reigning authorities but they were powerless to stop the bloodshed or to check the lawlessness. People were torn from their shrieking wives and children and were shot down and left by the roadside, often not being allowed time to say a single prayer, and for no known offense. The governor threatened to call out the militia, but nothing came of it, nor could the authorities suppress the evil deeds of these evil, worthless men. Finally the citizens became so exasperated that they could bear it no longer, and during the summer of 1868 a party of some forty or more, headed by a former army captain, went forth to search for the rascals. Bud Evans and three others, his (Evans') kinsman named Fox, and another named Stallions, with 12 more were taken in quick succession. The captain and his followers and all was put to death without trial or delay. Evans, the leader, when first taken and chained, threatened dire vengeance on his captors, and said his turn for vengeance would yet come. The captain replied to his threat, that when he got through he would not be in a condition to seek revenge on any one. As Bud went forth to execution, seeing his time had come, he begged and plead for a short delay, wished his wife sent for, and asked for time to say his prayers. He was told that through his long career he had dispatched many of his fellows without mercy, granting them no time for prayers or anything; and so he was executed. This action broke up the outlaws entirely. Those of Evans' band who were not killed left the country, or are living in quiet retirement, and until the recent troubles, little has been heard of deeds of lawlessness until the affair at Pickettsville was started by incendiary threats and deeds of the blacks, and the subsequent breaking into the jail at Trenton, to take out and mercilessly shoot unarmed and helpless prisoners.

LATER: The men arrested at Pickettsville on the charge of complicity in the assassination of the negro prisoners taken from Trenton jail arrived here this afternoon under a guard of soldiers, and were taken to jail. They will be examined before the United States Court to-morrow.

Chicago Times: Mr. Beecher continues to be jolly. He feels the tortures of the damned every time he loses a game of croquet, but as he is a skilled player he escapes much torture. Occasionally he hangs over the ragged edge of a trout brook, endeavoring to whip up a brook-trout, but as he is not an expert angler he does not feel remorse or despair when he fails to hook a prize. So, altogether, he is in a merry mood. To this condition of his mind we would not object if he had a clean conscience and always told as good stories as the following: A nervous lady, bowling in a stage down the mountain side, asked Henry if there was really any danger. "That reminds me," said he, "of an old lady who asked the conductor where the train would go if the engine broke down. 'On the track, mum,' replied the conductor, triumphantly. 'Do you see that ratchet, mum? That'd hold us on till the day after doomsday.' 'But,' continued the old lady, 'where would we go if your ratchet was to break down?' 'That, mum,' replied the conductor, solemnly, 'would depend, mum, on what sort of a life you had been leading.'"

Miss Ida Savory, an actress highly esteemed in Brooklyn, is announced as about to marry a physician of that city.

THE MEN WHO DID IT.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

THE REUNION AT COLUMBUS, OHIO—THE NOTABLES PRESENT AND THE ENTHUSIASM—BRIEF SPEECHES.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 17th gives a full account of the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland at DolumbuS on the day previous: It was nearly 11 A. M. before the Opera house was thrown open, and as soon as the members of the society were seated, it was at once filled by 2,000 ladies and gentlemen. The adornments of the opera house were most beautiful and complete, and the great painting by Miss Ransom, of Cleveland, "Gen. Thomas in the Battlefield of Chickamauga," occupied the back part of the stage, and was the wonder and admiration of all who looked upon it. Capt. James G. Bull, mayor of the city, was then introduced by Gen. Beatty. Capt. Bull spoke of the deep satisfaction taken by the people of Columbus in the presence of the veterans. Gen. Beatty then, in a few chosen and eloquent words, introduced the president of the society, Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan, who was greeted with a storm of applause. Gen. Sheridan announced that as many of the comrades had not yet arrived, he thought it would be better to defer the business meeting until the afternoon, and in the meantime, if they chose they could call upon the distinguished gentlemen present. At this point Gen. Sherman appeared upon the stage and was received with applause. The audience called him out with persistence, and stepping forward he said he didn't think the time had come on yet for speaking, that when it did come he would endeavor to do his part, and in the meantime he hoped to spend a couple of days with the citizens of Columbus and take them all by the hand. The audience then called for Hooker, and the cry "Fighting Joe" rang out all over the house, but they were assured that Hooker was not present. Gen. Belknap, secretary of war, was then called out, and gracefully referring to the distinguished military leaders present under whom he had had the honor to serve, he bowed an adieu. Gen. R. S. Granger stepped forward and briefly expressed his pleasure and thanks. Gov. R. B. Hayes was brought out from behind some leaves where Sheridan said he was hiding, and was received with loud applause. He then made an eloquent allusion to the achievement at Cedar creek, when the vale of the Shenandoah, which had been to us a valley of humiliation, was turned into a vale bright with victory.

COL. A. D. STRAIGHT, OF INDIANA,

also postponed making a speech till at a more convenient season, and returned thanks. On reassembling the opera house was again crowded. Gen. Brown, chairman of the committee on memorials, made a report. The following members of the society have died during the year: Gen. Croxton, of Kentucky; Capt. Bunce, of Ohio; Gen. Stanley, of Tennessee, and Capt. Zarick.

For the Thomas memorial fund there had been received, altogether, the amount of	$8,671 50
Interest on money	849 00
Total	$9,565 50

The first subscription for the monument was by Henry Smith, a private soldier of New York, who sent $5. Several persons had subscribed $100 each. Altogether, 1,226 individuals (784 citizens and 442 officers and men) had subscribed. The only lady who had subscribed was Mrs. Dahlgreen, who had sent the fund $20. Four thousand dollars of the fund had been paid over to Ward, the artist, who had charge of constructing the monument, leaving $5,500 still in the treasury and at interest. Gen. Fullerton thought a more determined effort should be made, especially by members of the society, to push the business of obtaining subscriptions to

THE MONUMENT FUND.

Several States represented in the Army of the Cumberland had not subscribed anything. The hour for the exercises having arrived, Gen. Sheridan came forward amid great applause, spoke of the harmony that has always prevailed among the members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, and attributed that harmony to the fact that politics and private interests had always been excluded. [Applause.] Gen. Sheridan, after saying this, introduced Stanley Matthews for the oration, forgetting that Gov. Allen was booked for a welcoming address. Little Phil. blushed severely when he discovered his mistake, but remedied it as soon as possible by seizing Allen's hand and leading him forward.

THE GOVERNOR

commenced in a low tone, and said he would not forget living the nor the dying. Here his address was to both. He extended to the brave men who had fought in the recent war a hearty welcome, as he respected the patriotism and courage that made them respond to the call of their country in their country's hour of darkest need. Ohio sent as many of her citizens in proportion to her population as any other, and sent to it more than her share of the genius and ability that conducted the war to a successful conclusion. It was only necessary to look upon the stage to-night to prove that. A finger would indicate more thoroughly than words who they are. "Here they are," here the governor pointed with his finger successively to Sheridan and several other gentlemen seated upon the platform. The audience greeted this movement with loud applause. The governor then paid a tribute to Gen. McPherson, as one who was brave, and good, and true, and who, if present here, would add by his presence fresh grace to the occasion. "Yes," continued the governor, "Ohio may well be proud that she furnished not only her full share of men to fight the battles of the recent war, but also more than her share of the genius and intellectuality which led those men from triumph to triumph until their cause was won." [Loud applause.] The governor then closed by bidding the veterans a fresh welcome to Ohio.

Gen. Matthews now came to the front and delivered his address. Every portion of the address was listened to with deep attention by that vast audience, and the interest in the orator's ideas increased steadily as he proceeded. Point after point was greeted with applause; but when Gen. Matthews declared that at all hazards order and government, in their highest and best sense, should not be allowed to fail in the South, the audience, who evidently had their mind fixed upon the recent fearful outbreak of mob rule in Louisiana, broke into a long and earnest demonstration of approval, which rolled again and again through the hall. The applause at the close was simply grand.

SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

The audience now called loudly for Sherman, who stepped forward and indorsed Gen. Matthews' oration and said that it would make each one a better soldier and a better citizen. He referred to the grand demonstration to-day as a proof that Ohio alone could raise an army sufficient to encounter any enemy. "Let no one therefore, dare raise his hand against our flag. [Tremendous cheers.] The universal spirit of patriotism prevailing among our people will give eternal life to the nation." Gen. Sherman then referred to Ohio's rapid increase in prosperity, and hoped that the whole continent would at last become like Ohio. Gen. Belknap was called for next, and said he was simply the guest of the noble Army of the Cumberland. Generals Noyes and Custer were there, and were both called for, and Gen. Noyes stepped to the front of the stage, and said he was a member of the Army of the Tennessee, but he was glad to meet the veterans of the Army of the Cumberland here, and feel with them as one of a band of brothers. He next referred to Thomas and McPherson as of our fallen braves, and closed by assuring them that Ohio would never forget the heroes of the war.

Custer was again loudly called for, but declined to make a speech, and thanked the audience for its kindly greeting.

Gen. Garfield was next called for and commenced with a pleasant anecdote about the war, and in a few apt sentences pictured the career of the Army of the Cumberland, deducing from its history the truth that it was a glorious thing to have been even a private in its ranks.

Sheridan was now called for, and was led forward by Gen. Garfield amid tempests of applause. He said the faces before him made his head swim, while Gen. Sherman's head seemed to be made clearer by them. He would make no speech, but thanked them for this grand demonstration. In all our reunions he had never seen so magnificent an audience as that assembled here to-night. [Loud applause.] Gen. C. H. Grosvenor was now called for, and congratulated the Army of the Cumberland that it was greeted to-night by those who ten years ago might have helped us a little more than they did. Even they come forward now and speak in terms of praise of our valor and our patriotism.

The band now sounded tattoo, and the great audience slowly dispersed.

BISHOP SEYMOUR.

A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE—HIS POSITION IN THE CHURCH AND PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The Chicago Times of the 17th inst., contains the following biographical account of the newly elected bishop of Illinois: The Rev. George Fox Seymour, D. D., the bishop elect of Illinois, 106th prelate in the American Episcopal Church, and 193d in the succession from St. Augustine, first bishop of the English Church, is at present rector of St. Mark's Church, in the Bowery, and professor of ecclesiastical history in the General Theological seminary, New York City. He is also acting dean of that renowned institution. He is a man who enjoys to the fullest degree the confidence of the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, bishop of New York. In addition to his arduous duties at the seminary, which he discharges with unwonted vigor, he is also actively engaged in several missionary and charitable church enterprises in the city and vicinity of New York. He is full of missionary spirit. The cause of the needy, the poor and the suffering enlists his earnest efforts and excites his warmest sympathies. He is a man of much power of endurance, of medium height, and an attractive person in conversation and in the pulpit. He is an extemporaneous speaker of much power, and more than ordinary ability; earnest, impetuous, and persuasive. He is a finished scholar of large and cultivated taste, wielding a trenchant pen, and never shrinking from the defense and advocacy of principles. In this respect he may be considered a peer of Bishop Whitehouse, plus an impetuosity which will not wait at all times to weigh consequences to self. His nature is chivalrous and generous, and emphatically that of a manly Christian gentleman.

He was born in the city of New York, and comes of good stock in that State. His age is a little over 45 years. After graduating at Columbia College, he entered the General Theological Seminary in 1851, where he completed his theological course and was

ORDAINED TO HOLY ORDERS

in 1854. His class at the seminary embraced some notable names. Amongst them were James DeKoven, D. D., warden of Racine College; J. H. Hobart Brown, of Cohoes, N. Y., the Rev. John E. C. Lineades, of Raleigh, N. C., at the head of a large school, and others equally eminent in the church. Bishop Armitage, Morgan Dix, and Bishop Paddock were in the seminary at the same time. The early portion of his ministry was spent largely in mission work in the diocese of New York. He was rector of Christ's Church, Hudson, where he endeared himself to rich and poor alike in his active ministry. His earnestness in the educational work of the church led him to open his own home for the instruction of students for the ministry. This through various channels led to his connection with the interprise of St. Stephen's College, at Annondale, N. Y., of which he may be considered the founder. This literary and theological institution, beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson, is second to none in the United States for its excellent work in the past.

From the wardenship of Annondale he was called to the rectorate of St. John's, Brooklyn, then in a state of almost helpless apathy. By his great pulpit powers and his active church work, he raised it to a position of importance and effectiveness. From here he was called to the chair of ecclesiastical history in the German seminary. This distinguished honor was conferred upon him by a board of trustees of that institution, which chair represents the entire church of the United States. The chair he was then elected to fill had for its former occupants the lamented Prof. Ogilby, the profound Mahan, both now at rest, the venerable and erudite Whittingham, present bishop of Maryland. The suffrage of the church deemed him worthy to be called to their vacant place; the suffrage of Illinois

DEEMS HIM WORTHY