

National Banner.

"Resistance to Tyranny is Obedience to God."
J. B. STOLL, EDITOR.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1869.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

By the action of the recent National Temperance Convention at Chicago, and the organization of an "Anti-Dram Selling Party," the long agitated subject of Temperance seems about to assume a political phase and thus become of national importance. Temperance and moderation in everything is greatly to be desired, and the practice of it is commendable under all circumstances. But Temperance is one thing, and Prohibition, quite another. Every intelligent man will be found arrayed in favor of a temperate use of all spirituous liquors, as well as against the abuses to which all comforts and luxuries of life are subjected. Even the man whose judgment has been warped by long continued excess, will frankly deprecate the abuse of anything given to mankind by a beneficent Providence. We would regret to be understood as favoring the habitual use of spirituous liquors, for we are strenuous advocates of the adoption of a far more temperate mode of life than that commonly found among us, but the whole course of legislation upon the subject of Prohibition seems to have fallen far short of the expectations of its advocates, and indeed resulted in increased drunkenness and debauchery. It therefore, becomes a subject that should be approached with caution, and discussed with moderation and candor.

The whole history of the Temperance movement proves conclusively that total prohibition will never accomplish the end in view. It has been conclusively demonstrated in Massachusetts and other places, that prohibitory enactments are dead letter upon the statutes, and when they are sought to be enforced drunkenness very perceptibly increases; such was the report of a recent committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, and such is the showing of all similar investigations. It becomes then, a question that should be treated in a moral sense. It cannot be denied that intoxication from the excessive use of spirituous liquors scatters a world of misery throughout the land. In its dark train may be found sickening poverty, squalid disease, and all the crimes known to modern times; but it must be remembered that perjury is a trait inseparable from the human character, and to use force for any purpose simply adds to our determination to assert and defend our wishes and our treasured independence, by strongly and effectively opposing what we are sure to consider a gross attempt to curtail our rights and trample upon our liberties. From the foundation of this world has been the case, and so it ever will be. Neither ancient nor modern history records a single instance of the existence of a nation not addicted to the use of some kind of spirituous and intoxicating drink, and the same history inscribes the significant word "failure" upon all legislative enactments for its prohibition. Alcohol is generally looked upon as one of the world's necessities, and until science discovers some element of its objectionable features, it may be safely predicted that it will be manufactured. We conclude, then, that the only effective means of preventing the results of intemperance is by a liberal and judicious use of moral suasion and friendly reasoning, and if the newly organized "National Temperance Party" will be governed by this belief it would accomplish far more than when acting on its present platform.

Who will be Secretary of War? Gen. Rawlins is scarcely in his grave before the radical camp is in an uproar, fighting over the question of who shall be his successor. The conspicuously pure radicals of Pennsylvania assert that unless one of their number is selected for the position, all hope of carrying the October election in that State will pass away as quickly as Gen. Grant would accept a present, or Zach. Chandler swallow a glass of straight whisky.

It does not appear that the President has any relations not abundantly provided for, hence we conclude that the new appointee will be a different sort of a man from those formerly selected. Gen. Grant, some time ago arrived at the conclusion that the "proper study of mankind is"—horse, and the sporting fraternity are rapidly coming into favor. A slight dash of the prize ring and cock-pit, infused with the necessary "horse" character, will be most likely to win in the little race for the War Department. The position is naturally suggestive of a belligerent character, and we shall be surprised if Mike McCall does not succeed Rawlins. Cousins and politicians have had their day, and received their full share of favors; now let our sporting President exercise his predilections and give positions to his personal friends and favorites. Geo. Wilkes is suggested for the mission to China; and Harry Jennings, of rat-pit notoriety, would do well at the head of the Internal Revenue Bureau. He is a thorough "sporting" man and can talk "horse" by the hour.

AN IMPORTANT MATTER.

The Federal Government, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, is as much a repudiating Government as ever the Government of Mississippi was. It repudiates its direct promises, its pledges, its faith, as recorded upon each and every one of its millions of greenbacks issued from its printing offices. All these greenbacks bear upon themselves in black and white the Government guarantee that they are convertible into Government bonds at the will of the holders and that they are receivable for all debts except import duties and the ten-forty bonds and yet the Government does not permit their conversion into bonds or let them be received in payment of the principal of the twenty-forties. Every minute of every twenty-four hours the Government enacts the repudiation upon a huge scale, and every minute its Radical champions speak of the very thought of repudiation as something so horrid that it must not be allowed to enter or approach the mind of the Government or the people. All this is scarcely less ridiculous than absurd and monstrous.

If the Government's promises and pledges recorded upon the greenbacks were recorded only upon those that were issued years ago, and if the fact had since been discovered that their redemption was impossible, there would have been a plea for repudiation, but the promises and pledges are still recorded upon every specimen of the currency that is put in circulation. They are recorded by the Government with a full knowledge that they will be repudiated and with a full intention that they shall be. The Government requires its highest and lowest officers, all its hundreds of thousands of employees in all capacities, to take their compensation in the currency of the country, it constrains all citizens except bondholders to receive currency in satisfaction of their dues, but it goes outside of the law, repudiates its promises, and breaks its solemn plight, in compelling the people, upon whom it forces the currency, to pay only coin to the bondholder, to pay a hundred cents on a dollar in gold for a bond that cost the holder but forty cents in gold. The men who carry on the Government have a right in their personal transactions to be as liberal or as profuse with their own funds as they please, but when they act in their public capacity, when they act as agents of the people, they are guilty of a criminal breach of trust if they pay out a dollar more than the law demands, and most especially if, to do so, they repudiate the Government's word a million times plighted.

The view that we take of this thing is the only view that can be taken by intelligent, disinterested, unprejudiced, and dispassionate men. The Government, through the Secretary of the Treasury, is swindling the people in behalf of the bondholders at the rate of between two and three millions of dollars per month, or at least thirty millions per year. And now if the people, sick and disgusted and worn out with the practice of repudiation upon themselves for the benefit of the bondholders, shall sooner or later, in their unendurable financial exigencies, suffer themselves to dwell upon the possibility of the repudiation, as a last resort of the bonds themselves, what supporter of the administration will ever dare to utter the word repudiation as a term of reproach or odium? Is it improbable that the repudiation which the bondholders and their partisans love, may aid to bring about the repudiation which the Government and their partisans dread and abhor? The men who supplied the Government with arms, clothing and provisions, and all other means of carrying on the war, were paid in greenbacks. The soldiers who risked and met toil and sickness and wounds and death in the Union armies were paid in greenbacks. The pensions to the survivors of the long and dreadful conflict are paid in greenbacks. All classes of men and women and children, except one, are paid in greenbacks, and it was contracted that this one class, the bondholders, should be paid in greenbacks. And shall the tax-payers, the masses, the millions, be outrageously cheated, wronged, oppressed, that the contract may be repudiated for the benefit of the one class, and shall repudiation, if thus begun, be expected to stop there?

The telegraph has been quite sparing of news concerning the result in California. The agent of the Associated Press, in San Francisco, is in the hands of Radical politicians, and has not a word to add to the dispatches received the day after the election. We were compelled to wait patiently for the arrival of California papers, in order to obtain full returns. These have at last arrived and they not only confirm the reported victory for the democrats, but add to its importance and splendor. From the Sacramento Reporter of the 2d instant we learn that the democratic majority in the State, on the popular vote, exceeds TWELVE THOUSAND! As far as heard from, the legislature stood: Twelve Democratic Senators—Radicals, none! House of Representatives, forty-eight Democrats—Radicals, three! The reticence of the Radical agent of the Associated Press at San Francisco, and the muteness of the Radical newspapers, is no longer a wonder. They dare not inform their readers of the Waterloo defeat they have sustained in California. Last year that State gave its electoral vote to Grant; now it elects an almost unanimously Democratic Legislature and gives a democratic majority on the popular vote of twelve thousand.

The significant Walker majority in Virginia, as well as the decision of Attorney General Hoar, has worked a silent conversion for Governor Wells. He has accordingly tendered his resignation to General Cambray, to take effect upon the 21st instant. On the same day Gilbert O. Walker, the newly elected Governor, will be installed provisionally, and the new Legislature will be called together on the 11th of October, that they may have time to comply with the requirements of Congress in relation to the fifteenth amendment.

The Woman's Suffrage Convention in Cincinnati is still grinding away. They assert the equality of all human beings, without regard to sex, race or color.

THE SOUTH AS A FIELD FOR IMMIGRANTS.

The advantages which the Southern States offer to immigrants are not excelled by the attractions of any other region in the country. Indeed, says the St. Louis Republic, it may be asserted that the enterprising class of the American population who, to better their condition, migrate from one State to another, and from the old States to new territories, would find more prosperous fortunes in the South than in the richest and most rapidly growing regions of the West. We do not speak of the restless throng of traders, speculators and office-seekers who follow the streams of pioneers to a new country, to make fortunes by their wits; we refer to tillers of the soil—seekers for farms—substantial and industrious workers, who sell little farms in old States and wish to invest the proceeds in large farms in new States. These are the persons needed at the South, and it is to these the South offers peculiar attractions.

Southern lands are cheap. All through Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas are regions where wild lands may be had for one dollar an acre, and partially cleared farms for three to five dollars per acre. In Western and Northern Texas there is an almost limitless domain of unoccupied lands, which are offered at 25 cents an acre.

These Southern lands are extremely productive. They will yield, with easy cultivation, one to two bales of cotton, of 450 pounds each, to the acre—and cotton is worth 25 cents a pound on the plantation now, and is likely to maintain itself in the vicinity of those figures for some time to come, since there is an universal complaint, both in Europe and this country, of the deficiency of supply of this great staple. An acre of cotton would therefore yield \$100 to \$200, and an industrious man, cultivating four acres of cotton, and some corn and sweet potatoes besides, would easily clear several hundred dollars by his year's labor. This is a good deal better than Western farmers are doing at present. With wheat worth on their farms about 85 cents a bushel, potatoes 25 cents a bushel, and hay \$10 per ton, Western farmers will come through the present year in debt, with few exceptions, while Southern farmers, generally, will make satisfactory profits.

Again: the South is in full tide of a marvelous prosperity, providentially given, it would almost seem, to atone for the destructive ravages of the war. For two years there have been good cotton, rice and sugar crops which have been sold at large prices; even the negro laborers have a plentiful supply of money. The cotton crop of last year drew from the North and East more than three hundred million dollars, a large amount of which the South, being out of debt, still retains, and is investing in mills, mines, railroads, levees and other permanent and productive works. The crop of this year will bring to the Southern States as large a sum of money as did that of 1868, and a good proportion of this, too, will become stable capital. In fact, the Southern people, having during the war learned habits of frugality that are somewhat annoying to us of the West from whom they once bought so largely, are, by their new practice of producing a great deal to sell, and spending little, accumulating capital at an enormous rate, and even daring to compete with New England in New England's special manufactures.

In the midst of this prosperity, the prices of labor and living in the Southern States are cheap. Farm hands can be had in Mississippi at fifteen to eighteen dollars a month, with board, while farm hands in Illinois cannot be had for less than twenty to twenty-five dollars a month. Hogs are selling in East Tennessee now at \$5, while here they are worth \$8. Thus, while the products that the South has to sell command stiff prices, the necessities it has to buy can be cheaply bought. Could an immigrant desire a happier concurrence of advantages than this?

The French Emperor proposes to let Spain and the United States settle their difficulties in their own way. That is, each nation is to be left to its own devices, and the view of the Atlantic is precipitated on this side of the Atlantic.

A passenger train ran into a stock train on the New York Central Railroad on Friday, smashed an engine and a number of cars, and slaughtered cattle after a manner approved by railroad method. No human lives were lost.

The Sultan of Turkey has dispatched a letter to the Viceroy of Egypt, telling him how he must behave himself, and that he must be a good boy and protect from Mussulmen during their journeyings to and from the Holy Shrine.

Indian depredations continue in New Mexico. Women and children are murdered, and the property of the whites is carried off. A recent expedition against the savages resulted in the capture of twenty-two Indians and the destruction of several camps.

Commissioner Delano has appointed a number of Assistant Assessors in the principal cities of the United States, to look over the returns of income, with the view of ascertaining and correcting fraudulent returns made by private individuals.

An Episcopal Convention, now in session at Chicago, is reversing the action of the Judge of the Superior Court for his action in granting the divorce in the case, censuring the interference of secular with ecclesiastical courts.

The Mississippi river has taken a sudden rise at Minneapolis, and carried away many thousand feet of logs. Other streams in Minnesota have been on a high, and done great damage in sweeping off the gathered hay crop.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of the Avondale disaster, is to the effect that the imprisoned miners were suffocated, and that the accident was caused by the bucket in the air shaft taking fire from the furnace.

Commissioner Delano has an idea that there are many men in the United States who do not pay as much income tax as they should, and he is going to see about it. The opinion prevails in these parts that some rich chaps don't pay as much in proportion as the poor fellows who can't hide what little they have.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The California pioneer association is on its way to New York.

Philadelphia had a fire on Friday. Amount of loss—\$50,000.

The first through train from Chicago over the Pacific railroad arrived on Thursday.

The Ohio State Fair closed on Thursday, and was very successful in every respect.

The majority of the Prince Imperial is to be announced on the 10th of March, his next birthday.

The statement that England, France and Austria would coalesce for interference in Cuban affairs is denied.

Great preparations are making in San Francisco for the reception of the Red Stocking Ball Club.

The Eastern members of the United States Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows have arrived at San Francisco.

The French Emperor's health is declared to be restored. He presided at the Council of Ministers, last week.

The Republicans have elected a majority of the members of the Nebraska Legislature.

A man named Branzker, in Union, New Jersey, fatally stabbed his two sons in a family fight on Friday.

A terrible storm visited Cleveland Thursday night. The depot of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad was entirely destroyed.

The first direct importation of tea to Chicago arrived on Thursday. It was forty days on the way from the time of leaving China.

Two iron clads and three thousand additional troops have been dispatched from Spain to Cuba, and more are to be sent as soon as they can be made ready.

Parsen Brownlow has disposed of his interest in the Knoxville Whig. In a published card he intimates his loss of confidence in the Republicans of Tennessee.

It is rumored in London that Napoleon will shortly abdicate in favor of his son, on account of his precarious health, but will retain his presidency of the Council.

The aggregate receipts of the Ohio State Fair, at Toledo, were \$30,000, and the number of admission tickets sold was 79,000.

The Workmen's Union of New York have resolved on an independent political movement, and have requested Geo. Hoffman to enforce the eight-hour law.

General Jordan, in command of the Cuban patriots, makes an appeal to the people of the United States for shoes, clothing and medicines for the patriot soldiers and women of the island.

The stay law of Virginia is to be abrogated, which will put the greater part of the property of the State under the Sheriff's hammer, to satisfy existing judgments.

The recent speech of Prince Napoleon, gives in full adhesion to the Emperor and the Emperor's successor. He maintains that liberalism and the empire are not inconsistent with each other.

The Tribune unearths a conspiracy in New York to withdraw from use \$30,000,000 of the Secretary of the Treasury to prevent the injury to business that such a project, if successful, would produce.

The proprietor of the Erie Republic has brought suit against the typographical union at that place in the sum of \$50,000, for damages alleged to have sustained by the late strike.

The steamer Phantom, running in the Evansville and Cairo trade, blew up near Paducah on Wednesday morning. Five of six persons were killed. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

It is announced by the Publishing Association that the Washington Express will be issued this week, in connection with the National Intelligencer, as the Democratic morning journal.

The French Emperor proposes to let Spain and the United States settle their difficulties in their own way. That is, each nation is to be left to its own devices, and the view of the Atlantic is precipitated on this side of the Atlantic.

A passenger train ran into a stock train on the New York Central Railroad on Friday, smashed an engine and a number of cars, and slaughtered cattle after a manner approved by railroad method. No human lives were lost.

The Sultan of Turkey has dispatched a letter to the Viceroy of Egypt, telling him how he must behave himself, and that he must be a good boy and protect from Mussulmen during their journeyings to and from the Holy Shrine.

Indian depredations continue in New Mexico. Women and children are murdered, and the property of the whites is carried off. A recent expedition against the savages resulted in the capture of twenty-two Indians and the destruction of several camps.

Commissioner Delano has appointed a number of Assistant Assessors in the principal cities of the United States, to look over the returns of income, with the view of ascertaining and correcting fraudulent returns made by private individuals.

An Episcopal Convention, now in session at Chicago, is reversing the action of the Judge of the Superior Court for his action in granting the divorce in the case, censuring the interference of secular with ecclesiastical courts.

STATE ITEMS.

Wm. Remstor, the Covington murderer, has been convicted of murder in the second degree, and is seriously urged by the press and many prominent citizens of that city. The necessity for it is the danger to which the city is exposed by the annual inundations and crevasses on the lower Mississippi. The project is not a new one, it was suggested many years ago, and received the sanction of eminent engineers. Jefferson Davis, on his last visit to the city, declared that New Orleans would never be exempt from epidemics, and become the great city that its position and advantages indicate, till begirt with a broad, strong, earthenwork, or levee, to protect it against the deluges of the lower Mississippi.

The plan that meets with most favor is to construct a levee from Carrollton, directly across to the lake, thence along the lake shore to a point just below the city, thence by a straight line to the river bank near the barracks. There would be locks for the passage of the two canals, and the work would be made broad enough for a railroad and carriage way, revetting the lake front with rock, to resist the action of the waves.

Sealing Fish Cans. A correspondent gives a method of closing tin cans, which he states completely obviates the usual difficulties of unsealing. You take one pound of rosin and a table spoonful of lard and melt them together, the lard rendering the rosin less brittle when cold. After filling the can with fruit, place the tin cap in position, then take a piece of strong muslin, larger than the opening in the can, smear one surface with the melted rosin, and fill smoothly over the tin cap; when cool smear the upper surface of the muslin with the rosin. Cans are readily opened with the application of hot water. Glass jars, it is stated, may be sealed in the same way; the above method has been tried for several years, and it is asserted, has effectually preserved the canned fruit from the air, while allowing ready access to the contents of the vessels.

Col. W. D. Dennis of the Richmond Humming Bird, went on a press excursion recently to the banks of the Tippecanoe, in White county, taking his tent and provisions with him, the latter chiefly in bottles.

A boy named George Hamill, while out shooting snipe with some companions, near the city of New York, on Thursday last, accidentally shot himself in the head while looking into the barrels. The shot penetrated the brain and he died in a few hours.

The Evansville Council some time since reduced Mayor Walker's salary from three thousand to two thousand dollars, and drew the Mayor objects, and refuses to draw any salary until the case is decided by the Supreme Court, whence it has gone.

MAST.—We notice that the oak, beech, and other nut bearing forest trees in the State of this country, through which we have lately traveled, are unusually full of mast. So we indulge the hope that the scarcity of the corn crop will not materially lessen the quantity or enhance the price of pork.—Home County Pioneer.

A man named C. J. Cramer has been arrested in Evansville and held in \$4,000 bail for entering into a conspiracy with one Mrs. Crowl to poison his wife. It appears that Cramer and Crowl had been on terms together to get Mrs. Crowl out of the way. A Mrs. Bager, who had been employed to procure the poison "blow" on the parties.

MILK SICKNESS.—We regret to learn that milk sickness is prevailing to a considerable extent on Wildcat, in the vicinity of Wyandotte. Miss Nettson, niece of James Cole of Summit, died of the disease a few days ago, and Mr. Noah Steele, brother of Basil Steele, is lying very low, with scarcely any hope of his recovery.—Lafayette Dispatch.

A serious stabbing affair occurred at New Harmony, Tuesday morning, in which William Alsup stabbed a man named Vanderfer. Our informant left New Harmony just after the deed was committed, and at the time of his departure the two parties were in a quarrel, and would not live half an hour. The affray took place at the Monitor Saloon, and was about an umbrella that cost \$1.25.—Evansville Journal.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—Thursday morning of last week officers John Steward and Pryor Duval arrested R. S. Setzer, at the Union Depot, on a charge of blowing open a safe in the store of J. D. Lacy at Wyandotte. The safe was a "strong box" of the safe company, and contained \$4,000 in cash, and a number of other valuables. The safe was blown open by the use of dynamite, and the contents were all stolen. The officers are now holding Setzer in custody, and are endeavoring to trace the stolen goods.

The Maine State election on Monday of last week resulted in a Republican victory. Advances from there indicate that Chamberlain, Republican, will have 8,000 majority over both Smith, Democrat, and Hichborn, the Temperance candidate. The Republicans will probably elect twenty-eight of the thirty-one Senators, and carry thirteen or fourteen counties, as well as hold a strong majority in the House.

When appealed to by Col. Streight of Indiana to make some arrangement by which our poor fellows in Andersonville prison could be exchanged and enabled to return home, Secretary Stanton replied that he "would be damned if he was going to exchange sound men for skeletons." This same Stanton is now himself a mere skeleton, haunting the various watering places of the North, in the hope of prolonging for a few months a life not a whit more valuable than any one of the thousands which he caused to be sacrificed to his vindictive passions.

An ill-natured Ohio Radical, who wanted to see King Ulysses on special business, complains that he waited for him in Washington thirteen days, at five dollars a day expenses, before he had the opportunity of an audience at court. Sixty-five dollars a head is a good deal to pay for the privilege of seeing a President. It will take considerably less to see another in 1872.

The department of State has received a letter from the consul at Liverpool, giving information of the prevalence of the hoof and mouth disease among the cattle of England, which is as fatal as the rinderpest and almost as contagious, and suggesting that prompt measures should be taken at once to guard against the risk of its being imported into the United States.

A very poor family passed through Wytheville, Tennessee, one day last week, and encamped in an old field near town. During the night, with no shelter from the rain which was falling to four children. The Boston News, in giving the item, says that the husband was too lazy to even carry straw from a neighboring stock-yard to make the woman a rude bed.

People who have manifested so much alarm about the comet may dismiss their fears. Professor Cleveland Abbe, of the Cincinnati Observatory, says the comet never amounted to much anyhow, and is now rapidly passing away. We shall not be able to use even its tail to brush away the flies.

The board of managers of the National Temperance Society, at their session in New York, refused to endorse the movement inaugurated at Chicago for a third party.

The question of holding an election of members of Congress from Georgia has been postponed by the Democratic Central Committee until next year.

A Wall around New Orleans.

The project of making New Orleans a walled town by building a complete line of earthenwork around it has been revived, and is seriously urged by the press and many prominent citizens of that city. The necessity for it is the danger to which the city is exposed by the annual inundations and crevasses on the lower Mississippi. The project is not a new one, it was suggested many years ago, and received the sanction of eminent engineers. Jefferson Davis, on his last visit to the city, declared that New Orleans would never be exempt from epidemics, and become the great city that its position and advantages indicate, till begirt with a broad, strong, earthenwork, or levee, to protect it against the deluges of the lower Mississippi.

The plan that meets with most favor is to construct a levee from Carrollton, directly across to the lake, thence along the lake shore to a point just below the city, thence by a straight line to the river bank near the barracks. There would be locks for the passage of the two canals, and the work would be made broad enough for a railroad and carriage way, revetting the lake front with rock, to resist the action of the waves.

Sealing Fish Cans. A correspondent gives a method of closing tin cans, which he states completely obviates the usual difficulties of unsealing. You take one pound of rosin and a table spoonful of lard and melt them together, the lard rendering the rosin less brittle when cold. After filling the can with fruit, place the tin cap in position, then take a piece of strong muslin, larger than the opening in the can, smear one surface with the melted rosin, and fill smoothly over the tin cap; when cool smear the upper surface of the muslin with the rosin. Cans are readily opened with the application of hot water. Glass jars, it is stated, may be sealed in the same way; the above method has been tried for several years, and it is asserted, has effectually preserved the canned fruit from the air, while allowing ready access to the contents of the vessels.

Col. W. D. Dennis of the Richmond Humming Bird, went on a press excursion recently to the banks of the Tippecanoe, in White county, taking his tent and provisions with him, the latter chiefly in bottles.

A boy named George Hamill, while out shooting snipe with some companions, near the city of New York, on Thursday last, accidentally shot himself in the head while looking into the barrels. The shot penetrated the brain and he died in a few hours.

The Evansville Council some time since reduced Mayor Walker's salary from three thousand to two thousand dollars, and drew the Mayor objects, and refuses to draw any salary until the case is decided by the Supreme Court, whence it has gone.

MAST.—We notice that the oak, beech, and other nut bearing forest trees in the State of this country, through which we have lately traveled, are unusually full of mast. So we indulge the hope that the scarcity of the corn crop will not materially lessen the quantity or enhance the price of pork.—Home County Pioneer.

A man named C. J. Cramer has been arrested in Evansville and held in \$4,000 bail for entering into a conspiracy with one Mrs. Crowl to poison his wife. It appears that Cramer and Crowl had been on terms together to get Mrs. Crowl out of the way. A Mrs. Bager, who had been employed to procure the poison "blow" on the parties.

MILK SICKNESS.—We regret to learn that milk sickness is prevailing to a considerable extent on Wildcat, in the vicinity of Wyandotte. Miss Nettson, niece of James Cole of Summit, died of the disease a few days ago, and Mr. Noah Steele, brother of Basil Steele, is lying very low, with scarcely any hope of his recovery.—Lafayette Dispatch.

A serious stabbing affair occurred at New Harmony, Tuesday morning, in which William Alsup stabbed a man named Vanderfer. Our informant left New Harmony just after the deed was committed, and at the time of his departure the two parties were in a quarrel, and would not live half an hour. The affray took place at the Monitor Saloon, and was about an umbrella that cost \$1.25.—Evansville Journal.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—Thursday morning of last week officers John Steward and Pryor Duval arrested R. S. Setzer, at the Union Depot, on a charge of blowing open a safe in the store of J. D. Lacy at Wyandotte. The safe was a "strong box" of the safe company, and contained \$4,000 in cash, and a number of other valuables. The safe was blown open by the use of dynamite, and the contents were all stolen. The officers are now holding Setzer in custody, and are endeavoring to trace the stolen goods.

The Maine State election on Monday of last week resulted in a Republican victory. Advances from there indicate that Chamberlain, Republican, will have 8,000 majority over both Smith, Democrat, and Hichborn, the Temperance candidate. The Republicans will probably elect twenty-eight of the thirty-one Senators, and carry thirteen or fourteen counties, as well as hold a strong majority in the House.

When appealed to by Col. Streight of Indiana to make some arrangement by which our poor fellows in Andersonville prison could be exchanged and enabled to return home, Secretary Stanton replied that he "would be damned if he was going to exchange sound men for skeletons." This same Stanton is now himself a mere skeleton, haunting the various watering places of the North, in the hope of prolonging for a few months a life not a whit more valuable than any one of the thousands which he caused to be sacrificed to his vindictive passions.

An ill-natured Ohio Radical, who wanted to see King Ulysses on special business, complains that he waited for him in Washington thirteen days, at five dollars a day expenses, before he had the opportunity of an audience at court. Sixty-five dollars a head is a good deal to pay for the privilege of seeing a President. It will take considerably less to see another in 1872.

The department of State has received a letter from the consul at Liverpool, giving information of the prevalence of the hoof and mouth disease among the cattle of England, which is as fatal as the rinderpest and almost as contagious, and suggesting that prompt measures should be taken at once to guard against the risk of its being imported into the United States.

A very poor family passed through Wytheville, Tennessee, one day last week, and encamped in an old field near town. During the night, with no shelter from the rain which was falling to four children. The Boston News, in giving the item, says that the husband was too lazy to even carry straw from a neighboring stock-yard to make the woman a rude bed.

People who have manifested so much alarm about the comet may dismiss their fears. Professor Cleveland Abbe, of the Cincinnati Observatory, says the comet never amounted to much anyhow, and is now rapidly passing away. We shall not be able to use even its tail to brush away the flies.

The board of managers of the National Temperance Society, at their session in New York, refused to endorse the movement inaugurated at Chicago for a third party.

The question of holding an election of members of Congress from Georgia has been postponed by the Democratic Central Committee until next year.

THE AVONDALE DISASTER.

The Owners of the Avondale Mine Liable for Heavy Damages to the Families of the Victims.

The Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, having its office in New York, principally owned there, and choosing two-thirds of its directors and all its officers from that city, is the proprietor of the Avondale, as well as other rich and profitable mines in the Scranton region, most, if not all of which, are provided with a single shaft, and above that is invariably erected the huge breaker, ready at any instant to take fire, and with its burning debris, close against the miners below the one solitary avenue of escape. Against this company, whose last year's receipts were nearly four and a half millions of dollars, and who paid in dividends to its stockholders nearly a million and a half, every survivor of the men whose lives were lost in the cheap trap of Avondale has ample and conclusive grounds for redress. It is beyond the power of human courts to oblige the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company to restore again the precious lives destroyed, but it is, fortunately, within the province of the law to oblige the directors of that corporation to indemnify the survivors so far as exemplary pecuniary damages can accomplish it. Against the company every survivor has an action, which, in the face of the criminal negligence of the owners of the mine, justice will sustain.

Rather Mixed.

Our relations with China are rather queer. First, we have Mr. Burlingame as our minister to that country, who threw up his commission for the purpose of accepting another one under the Chinese Government. We sent him out as an American Minister to China, and he comes back as a Chinese Minister to America. It is charged by some of Mr. Burlingame's Chinese enemies that he is still acting rather in the interest of the United States than of China.

Next we sent J. Ross Brown, somewhat noted as a writer of magazine articles, as a Minister to China, in place of Burlingame; and now word comes that that functionary has been dined and wined by the English and French in China to such an extent that he sees things through their spectacles rather than ours; in other words, that he is their dupe, and is working for their interests instead of those of his own country.

This, if true, shows a rather singular state of affairs. But it may not be true. It probably is not. The charges against Burlingame are exaggerated, as those who are desirous of obtaining his place, the charges against Burlingame no doubt originated with those Chinese who are jealous of foreigners.

Dr. Roback's Bitters.

By reference to Dr. Roback's advertisement, on the third page, it will be seen that the doctor has introduced a new article in the line of "Stomach Bitters." These Bitters are destined to become very popular, from the fact that they are genuine in every sense of the term—i.e., they derive their strength from the powerful tonic nature of the roots and herbs of which they are composed, and hence their effect is natural. We have had the pleasure of testing the qualities of these Bitters, and do not hesitate to pronounce them the "one thing needed in every well regulated family."

EXPERIMENTA DOCTA.—Yes, surely experience teaches that the use of Dr. Roback's Indian Root Pills is better to take a medicine upon the first symptoms of disease, than to wait until the complaint becomes chronic. Use these pills in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache, Liver complaint, Female Irregularities, &c.—Get the Omnia Almanac from your storekeeper, it contains much information for the invalid and convalescent. If you are suffering from Dr. Roback's Indian Root Pills and you will find them of great value.—Sold by all dealers.

There will be an election in West Virginia, October 29th, for a new Legislature. The issue at the polls will be the enfranchisement of the ex-Confederates. The Wheeling Intelligencer, the leading Republican organ, takes the affirmative side.

A celebrated New York barber said, not long since, that nine tenths of his customers preferred to have their hair dressed by him, than to use Dr. Roback's Hair Restorative to any other substance, as it keeps the scalp so cool and free from dandruff.—Troy Daily Whig.

LIGNON MARKET REPORT.

White wheat	1.00
Amber red	1.12
Oats	50
Potatoes	40
Flax seed	2.25
Wool	40
Rye	90
Dried apples	12