

THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The majority and minority reports of the judiciary committee of congress, have been presented, and their consideration postponed until Wednesday of next week.

The majority report, signed by Geo. S. Boutwell, Francis Thomas, Thomas Williams, William Lawrence, and John C. Churchill, declares for the impeachment of the president, by recommending to congress the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That Andrew Johnson of the United States, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors."

Two minority reports were submitted, one of which concludes as follows:

"Resolved, That the committee of the judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the impeachment of the president of the United States, and that the subject be laid upon the table."

The subject of impeachment is now fairly before congress, in the shape of three reports, and 1,300 pages of closely printed "evidence." The great agony in which radicalism has been writhing for so many weary months, in the belief that the judiciary committee of congress, to whom was referred the whole business of impeachment, would report adversely to the will of the majority of congress, is now over; the victim is within their grasp, and naught remains but to wreak vengeance upon the man of their own choosing. The people have already become tired of hearing and reading of this impeachment business; but they may as well contain themselves in patience, as the beginning of the end is hardly in sight, unless the recent impeachment by the people of the would-be impeachers of the president has so goaded them that they will make short work of the old man of the White House.

We are no apologist for Andrew Johnson. He is not our style of man. He once knew, and probably knows yet, what true democratic principles are. By a professed love for them, and pledges to sustain them with all his power and influence, he succeeded in obtaining places of honor and trust. When the dark cloud of fanaticism arose over the land, and constitutional principles were being swept away by the avalanche of abolition intolerance, hatred and corruption, and the country was being cursed with every species of devilishness which Yankee ingenuity could invent, Andrew Johnson was among the first to belie the professions and actions of a lifetime, by going over to those at whom he had been hurling anathemas for years, and with a vindictive and a hate which has no parallel, palliation or justification, turned upon those who had made him all that he ever was, and ten thousand times more than he ever deserved to be, and because the tyrant's tool for their advancement and subjugation. Whatever measures of oppression were deemed necessary for the subjugation of Andrew Johnson's constituents, he was ever found ready and willing to aid in their enforcement. By reason of his previous respectable associations, he was generally selected to do the dirty work which the late lamented deemed necessary to be done in Tennessee and the region thereabout.

A senator of the United States from Indiana was at one time charged, with "high crimes and misdemeanors" by the men who are now making the same charge against Andrew Johnson, and he done all in his power to have the senator impeached, or expelled, as the term then was. Men's evil deeds will follow them, and Andrew Johnson's are overtaking him with unexpected celerity. The prosecutor becomes the accused. He who refuses to hear the pleading of a heart-broken suppliant for mercy to an innocent, harmless old woman, and that woman her mother, but signs the death-warrant and orders an execution which disgraces the nation, the thought of which fills every humane breast with horror and indignation, will soon be brought before his late associates in crime, to answer to them for not committing still more atrocities. He will be called upon to explain why he has halted in the enforcement of radical edicts by the military power of the government in the southern states.

This impeachment business is a kind of Kilkeny cat fight, in which all concerned deserve to be well scratched. If the American people cannot look upon approaching events in the revolution which the party that elected Mr. Johnson have inaugurated, without apprehensions of danger to the public welfare, they will at least have the consolation of knowing that if condemnation falls upon Mr. Johnson, or any other leader of the jacobin party, it can not fall amiss.

WESTON.

Weston, the man of legs, is the great sensation just now. The Chicago dailies have from three to eight columns of Westons in each issue. We are indebted to the Chicago Times for the particulars in regard to Weston and his great pedestrian feat, which we condense below:

Edward Payson Weston was born in Portland, Me., in the year 1849, and so is not, as has been reported, much to his annoyance, a native of England. He is now nearly 23 years of age, stands five feet six inches in his stockings, of slender build, and weighing 127 pounds.

Want of success in business, and an inability to pay certain debts induced him, through Geo. K. Goodwin of New York city, to wager \$10,000 that he could walk from Portland, Me., to Chicago, Ill., a distance of 1,200 statute miles, in 26 secular days. One of the conditions was that, as a part of the journey, he should make 100 miles in twenty-four hours; and if, after making five trials, he failed, he was to forfeit six-tenths of the wager.

Weston made his fifth and last trial of 100 miles in 24 hours, between Waterloo and a point 6 miles east of La Porte, and failed. Mid-way between Mishawaka and South Bend he gave up the race, owing, as he said, to the discrepancies in the distances, and the bad condition of the roads, which, in consequence of the rain, were very muddy. At the time of giving up the 100 mile trial, he had accomplished 86 miles in 21 hours.

Tuesday night Weston stayed at La Porte. On Thursday at 10:40, he will arrive at Chicago, after which he will eat his Thanksgiving dinner at the Sherman house; hold a reception in his parlor; visit the theaters, the crib and tunnel, the stock-yards, and other objects of interest; in conclusion, upon Dexter park he will perform his great feat of walking 100 miles in 24 hours for the benefit of the destitute widows and orphans of the soldiers. He declares his ability to perform this feat, and he wants to prove to the people of Chicago that it was the bad roads and long miles of Indiana that prevented him from doing it on Monday.

The order of procession through the sporting town of Goshen, was, according to the Times reporter, as follows:

- Small boys.
- A wood wagon.
- Weston.
- An Express wagon with the notices: "G. M. U. E." and "Excelsior."
- The Goshen Sax-Horn and Big Drum Brass Band.
- Citizens on horseback.
- Country people similar to citizens.
- Small boys.

THE THIRD HUNDRED-MILE TRIAL.

Weston received a dispatch from his brother, informing him that the distance between Silver Creek and Conant, where he made the 91 miles, was going to be surveyed, as it was believed that, in the distance traveled, there was 100 miles or more. Weston thinks so himself, and intends to see it surveyed.

State Items.

The *Lafayette Herald*, of the 23d inst., contains a full statement of the circumstances attending the killing of Pat. Daily by Pat. Dunn, last week, near Laporte, from which it appears that Dunn was not wholly in fault, as was at first reported. On his preliminary examination he was committed for trial, on bail of \$2,000. He will be defended by M. K. Farrand, Esq.

The Good Templars of Laporte, Lake and Porter counties meet in convention at Westville to-day.

The Michigan City *Enterprise* says that the schooner May, cast ashore in one of the late gales, is now safely inside the piers. The schooner Grapesheet, beached on Plum Island, is a total wreck. The Josephine Dresden, built in Michigan City, is also a total wreck.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Indiana State Teachers' Association will be held in the city of New Albany on the 25th, 26th and 27th days of December, 1867. This association has been steadily increasing in power and influence since its organization in December, 1854.

The Miami County *Sentinel* says the Logansport & Union railroad is completed to Xenia, in Miami county, and by the latter part of the week will be finished to Dunker Hill, the crossing of the P. & E. railroad.

Mr. Carr, a resident of Peru, was instantly killed by a train of cars, at Logansport, on Sunday, the 17th.

The democrats of Miami county will hold a convention on Saturday, the 14th of December, to nominate delegates to the democratic state convention, to be held at Indianapolis on the 8th of January, 1868.

The democrats of Whitley county held their delegate convention on Saturday, the 7th of December.

A Ft. Wayne jury have acquitted one bigger for killing another, probably on the belief that the "man and brother" was too numerous in that locality already.

The *Lafayette Journal* says "nigger suffrage is not a question which the people wish to express themselves upon next fall." That question has already been submitted to the people of some of the northern states, to the sorrow of the Journal's party. The democrats are ready for the issue whenever the republicans choose to make it.

In Ft. Wayne a bad smell was found to issue from the chest of a German emigrant. The report became current that the box contained a decomposing corpse, and an excited crowd lined it up. It was found to contain a lamb, whose all of which we give on the authority of Sam. Freeman, local of the *Democrat*.

John C. Coleman, alias John C. Bland, alias John C. Bland, alias John C. Bland, recently failed in the attempt to elope with a young lady of Switzerland county named Froman.

By a recent fire in Rockport, the large flouring mill of Duach & Co., three frame buildings adjoining, and James Carls' sawmill factory, were destroyed. Loss, \$200,000.

A farmer named Benjamin Tea, who resides in Tippecanoe county, about four miles west of Delphi, on the Lafayette road, was shot in the back on last Monday evening about six or seven o'clock, and lived but two or three hours. Henry Lee and James Buckle are under arrest on suspicion.

James L. Lawrence, a young man of Warren county, took his gun and went out to shoot crows. The gun missed fire. He lifted the hammer with his foot and blew into the muzzle to see if it was loaded. The result was eminently satisfactory, and Mr. Lawrence played a prominent part in a funeral next day.

Judge Himes, of Indianapolis, has invented a machine which is warranted to squeeze all the dog out of any man. A member of the Indianapolis city council, somewhat noted for his canine proclivities, was induced to take a squeeze a few days since. He was put in, and in five minutes after the screws were opened and found to be empty. Not a fragment of hair, bone, cartilage or excrement was left. The member was all dog, and was completely squeezed out. This medicine will doubtless be in great demand in radical districts.

The denizens of the sleepy little village of Bluffton, have recently been aroused by the commission of a horrible crime on a little girl but six years old, by a prominent merchant of that place. Lynching was talked of, but better counsels prevailed.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—In Michigan City, on Thursday, the house occupied by Mrs. Tim. McCarthy was burned. Mrs. M. got her children out and returned to save her clothes. One of her children followed her and was burned to death.

There were one hundred and forty-four teachers in attendance at the Teacher's Institute recently held at Warsaw.

The Hoosier state, in view of the gambling propensities of the times, innocently inquires, "What are we drifting to?"

An extraordinary revival is in progress among the Quakers of Spiceland, Henry county.

Two men were buried alive while digging a well near Winamac, one day last week. A third man came very near losing his life in his efforts to save the other two.

A mail manufactory has recently been established in New Albany.

A son of Wm. Kitter, while picking up fax in Cass county, was kicked and killed by a horse.

The *Mishawaka Enterprise* killed a fresh hunk the other day.

The *Seymour Times*, a radical sheet, thus refers to the radical pro-wow held in this city a short time ago, at which were present representatives of that party from various sections of the state:

"A few invited who workers met at Indianapolis a short time ago to cut out the work for the Republican party. Of course the people will work to order."

Political.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORSHIP.—We understand that Judge James M. Hanna, of Sullivan, has consented to be a candidate for lieutenant governor. This we are glad to learn. We should have been pleased to have had him run for the governorship, but as it is understood that Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks has consented to make the race for that position, it is gratifying that Judge Hanna will be second on the ticket. With Hendricks for governor and Hanna for lieutenant governor, the state will carry with it a force, and rally around it a host that will be hard to overcome—any, which can not be overcome. Mr. Hendricks has achieved a national reputation as a statesman. Judge Hanna, added to his great and acknowledged executive talents, has fair executive ability so that, if the people shall wish (as they will) to return Mr. Hendricks to the senate, we shall have a governor in the person of Judge Hanna, of whom Indiana may well be proud.

A correspondent writing to the *Vincentian* from South Ellettsville, Martin county, makes the following suggestions in regard to a candidate for lieutenant governor:

"That Hendricks will be nominated for governor, seems now to be a foregone conclusion, and we think a very wise conclusion, too; and we know of no one we would prefer to have nominated for the office of lieutenant governor than Hon. Thomas R. Cobb, now of your city. The democracy of Martin county know him well. He has served eight years in the state senate, and has served us well. His great service in the cause of democracy must ever endear him to every true democrat, and, if nominated, will make an energetic and thorough canvasser, and his record as an orator and his ability as a debater are an honor to the state."

STATE AUDITOR.—The Eighth of January convention, at Indianapolis, will select from the material presented by the democracy of Indiana, a suitable candidate for auditor of State. The office is one of great importance to the people, and should be filled by a man who has some knowledge of its duties and labors. We are therefore, with the fullest confidence that he has the qualifications, honor, honesty and capability, present the name of our fellow citizen, Joseph V. Bemusdaff, Esq., as the choice of the democracy of this county for that position. Mr. Bemusdaff is widely known to the democracy of the state, and we think a man whom the party will delight to honor. We present the name to the convention, and ask that the claims of old Franklin may be considered. Our candidate is popular in all southeastern Indiana, and his nomination would materially strengthen the ticket. We trust that the democracy is convention assembled, will regard with favor the claims of Mr. B., and nominate him.—*Brookfield Democrat*.

Intimate friends of General Grant state that he will make no formal or informal declaration of principles, even to secure a nomination, and that if elected, he shall hold himself free to act as his wisdom may direct.

CONGRESS.

IMPEACHMENT.

Both houses of congress assembled at noon on Thursday, the 21st, pursuant to the July adjournment. There was a large attendance of visitors and spectators, and the galleries were filled long before the hour of meeting. The expectation of many that the impeachment report would be presented in the house gave that branch the scene of the greatest interest.

The senate met at 12 o'clock, on a new red carpet, so loud and booming in its hue that it dazzled the eyes of all who beheld it for the first time. Nearly all the senators were present.

Nothing of a very important nature has transpired in congress, up to this time, except the submitting of the majority and minority reports of the judiciary committee, on Monday last, a synopsis of which we give below. Further action on the reports was deferred until December 4th.

MAJORITY REPORT.

The following is the most important portion of the majority report of the committee:

In accordance with the testimony heretofore submitted, and the view of the law hereto presented, the committee are of opinion that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors requiring the interposition of the constitutional powers of this house, in that upon the final surrender of the rebel army, and the overthrow of the rebel government, the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, neglected to convene the congress of the United States, that by its aid and authority, legal and constitutional measures might have been adopted for the organization of loyal and constitutional governments in the States then in rebellion; in that in his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, of the 29th day of May, 1865, he assumed that he had authority to decide whether the government of North Carolina, and whether any other government that might be set up therein, was republican in form, and that in his office of president it was his duty, and within his power to guarantee to said people a republican form of government, contrary to the constitution, which provides that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government; contrary, also, to a deliberate opinion of the supreme court, which declares that congress is vested exclusively with the power to decide whether the government of a State is republican or not; in that he did therefore recognize and treat a plan of government set up in North Carolina, under and in conformity to his own advice and direction, as republican in form, and entirely restored to its functions as a State, notwithstanding congress is the branch of government in which, by the constitution, such power is exclusively vested, and notwithstanding congress did refuse to recognize such government as a legitimate government, or as a government republican in form; \* \* \* in that, by a public proclamation and otherwise, he did, in the year 1865, invite, solicit and convene in certain other States, then really in rebellion, conventions of persons, many of whom were known traitors, who had been organized in attempting to overthrow the government of the United States, and urged and directed such convention to frame constitutions for such States; in that he thereupon assumed to accept, ratify and confirm certain so-called constitutions framed, by such illegal and treasonable assemblages of persons, which constitutions were never submitted to the people of the respective States, nor ratified or confirmed by the United States, thus usurping and exercising powers vested by the constitution in the congress of the United States; \* \* \* in that he pardoned large numbers of public traitors and rebels, with the design of receiving from them aid in such conventions called by his advice and direction, for the purpose of organizing and setting up such illegal governments in the States then recently in rebellion, prior to the annual meeting of congress, with the intent thus, to constrain congress to accept, ratify and confirm such illegal and unconstitutional proceedings; \* \* \* \* \*

—all of which omissions of duty, usurpations of power, violations of his oath of office, of the laws and constitution of the United States, by said Andrew Johnson, president of the United States, have retarded the public prosperity, lessened the public revenues, disordered the business and finances of the country, encouraged insubordination in the people of the states lately in rebellion, fostered sentiments of hostility between different classes of citizens, revived and kept alive the spirit of the rebellion, humiliated the national flag, dishonored the republican institutions, obstructed the restoration of said states to the union, and delayed and postponed the peaceful and fraternal reorganization of the government of the United States.

REMINISCENCES.

NUMBER THREE.

Our remarks in No. One and Two of our early recollections of circumstances and events in Marshall county, were somewhat "mixed," and some of them not placed in the order in which they occurred, but as we write mostly from memory the indulgent reader will pardon our want of order.

In the spring of 1835 the commissioners appointed Stephen Masters agent of the three per cent fund—a fund which has long since ceased to be. We are not certain that we know how this fund originated, but our impressions are that by an act of congress three per cent of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands was given to the state for the purpose of building state roads. The state divided her share equally among the different counties. The agent expended the money under the direction of the commissioners.

In the spring of 1837, Niles Gregory was appointed agent of the "surplus revenue fund." During the last term of president Jackson, probably in 1835, the United States were out of debt, and a surplus over the expenses had accumulated in the treasury. The government (congress) began to cast about to see what feasible plan could be adopted to retrieve the treasury of the enormous amount of money which was lying idle in the government's vaults. Congress finally enacted a law to loan—millions of dollars to the different states, with the understanding that it would never be called for. This fund constituted a part of the common school fund. The first law enacted in reference to loaning it authorized the agent to take personal security. The consequence was that a portion of the fund was lost. The legislature soon enacted a more stringent law, since which the fund has sustained no loss. The office of the agent of that fund was abolished in few years, and the office of school commissioner created. Said commissioner took charge of the fund for a time, but that office was also soon abolished. The auditor and treasurer then took charge of the fund and have had the management of it ever since. The interest is distributed to the trustees of the different towns and townships in the spring and fall, according to the number of children of school age, for the purpose of paying school teachers.

The first court in Marshall county was presided over by Samuel C. Sample, of South Bend, as circuit judge, assisted by Peter Schroeder and Sidney Williams, associate judges. After Judge Sample's term had expired, Ebenezer Chamberlain, of Goshen, Thomas Stanfield, of South Bend, and A. L. Osborn, of Laporte, each served as circuit judge. Occasionally an attorney was appointed to fill a vacancy, or to attend a court when the judge was sick, or from some cause unable to attend.

A. D. Tabor, David Steele, and Elias J. Jaffee, each served as associate judge.

MINORITY REPORTS ON IMPEACHMENT.

Representatives Wilson and Woodbridge handed in a report dissenting from the conclusions of the committee. They proceeded to discuss the constitutional questions in regard to impeachment, showing, by reference to legal authority, that an impeachment cannot be supported by any act which falls short of an indictable crime, or misdemeanor. English precedents are referred to at length, and copious extracts made from the testimony of the committee, in order to refute the reasoning and conclusions of the majority.

Their concluding matter contained in the volume of testimony reported to the house is of no value whatever; much of it is mere hearsay, opinions of witnesses, and no little amount of it utterly irrelevant to the case; comparatively a small amount of it could be used on a trial of this case before the senate. All of the testimony relating to the failure to try and condemn

sion to bail of Jefferson Davis, the assassination of president Lincoln, the diary of J. Wilkes Booth, his place of burial, the practice of pardon brokerage, and the alleged correspondence of the president with Jefferson Davis may be interesting to a reader, but is not of the slightest importance so far as a determination of this case is concerned. Still much of this matter has been interwoven into the majority reports and has served to heighten its color and deepen its tone. Settle down upon the real evidence in the case, that which will establish, in view of the attending circumstances, a substantial crime, by making plain the elements which constitute it, and the case in many respects dwells into a political contest.

\* \* \* Judge him politically, condemn him, but the day of political impeachment would be a sad one for the country. Political unfriendliness and incapacity must be tried at the ballot-box, not in a high court of impeachment. \* \* \* We therefore declare that the case before us, presented by the testimony and measured by the law, does not declare such crimes and misdemeanors within the meaning of the constitution as require the interposition of the constitutional power of the house, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the proposed impeachment of the president of the United States, and that the subject be laid upon the table."

JAMES F. WILSON.  
FREDERICK E. WOODBRIDGE.

Messrs Marshall and Eldridge, in their report, say of the president:

His greatest offence, we apprehend, will be found to be that he has not been able to follow those who elected him to office in their usual assaults upon and departure from the constitutional government of the fathers of the republic, and that standing where most of his party professed to stand when they elevated him to his high position, he has dared to differ with the majority of congress upon great and important questions. He has believed in the continuing and binding obligations of the constitution, that the suppression of the rebellion against the union was the preservation of the union and that the rebellion was a crime against the laws; \* \* \* in that he refused to violate the laws; \* \* \* in bravely daring the maledictions of those who have arrived at the accomplishment of a most wicked and dangerous revolution, rather than to encounter the reproach of his own conscience and the curse of posterity through all time.

For the Democrat.

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There was finally a law enacted abolishing the office.

The first sheriff was Adam Vinneke, next, Abner Caldwell, Patrick Logan, Joseph Evans, Seth Hunsay, Wm. C. Edwards, Jacob B. Hupp, John L. Thompson, O. M. Barnard, James F. Van Valkenburg, H. M. Logan, and David How.

In the first district the following named persons have each served as commissioner, to-wit:

Abraham Johnson, George Metcalf, Joseph Evans, Robert Johnson, D. S. Conner, Hiram A. Ranek, Robert Schroeder, Charles Palmer, Jacob Knoblock, S. N. Champlin, Moses Keyser, and Thomas Tyner. In the second district, Charles Osterhout, John Gibson, James Nash, Ransom Barber, David Vanvactor, Elijah Boley and William Garrison. In the third district, Robert Blair, Andrew Roberts, Ewel Kondak, Abel C. Hickman, T. McDonald, John B. Dickson, Enos Kittle, Ira Allen, Sanford Gordon, Wm. Hughes, John H. Verles, I. N. Morris, and Leonard Alteman.

The following named persons have each served as clerk of the Marshall circuit court, to-wit: Jeremiah May, Wm. G. Pomeroy, O. F. Norton, Isaac How, Charles Palmer, Rufus Hewitt, Richard Corbely, N. R. Packard, Heneckah Pershing, and John C. Cushman.

The following named persons have served as county treasurer, to-wit: John Houghton, Joseph Evans, David Vinneke, N. H. Oglesbee, D. O. Quirey, and M. W. Duxney.

Wm. G. Pomeroy, Wm. M. Daughan, T. McDonald, Austin Faller, and A. C. Thompson have each served as county auditor.

The clerk of the circuit court was also clerk of the commissioner's court up to 1841. The office of county auditor was then created. The clerk was allowed to hold both offices for a time.

The following named persons have each served as recorder of deeds, to-wit: Silas Morgan, C. B. Hobson, Isaac Crocker, G. S. Cleveland, Johnson Brownlee, Thos. K. Houghton, and J. W. Houghton.

All lands sold by the United States were exempt from taxation for five years, up to somewhere about 1850.

The legislature enacted a law in 1849 requiring the commissioners to appoint some person to appraise the real estate. In the year 1845 and 1850 the legislature continued the same law in force, but in 1855 there was no law authorizing the commissioners to make such appointment. At the next meeting of the legislature it enacted a law requiring the commissioners to make such appointment every five years. They appointed T. McDonald in 1849, Timothy Barber in 1854, Robert Johnson in 1859, and J. B. N. Klinger in 1865. In 1863 the legislature repealed that part of the law requiring the commissioners to appoint, and made it the duty of the people to elect. In the fall of 1865 J. B. Kitch was elected.

We may possibly have forgotten the names of a few who have filled some of the offices named above, and may have got some of the dates wrong, but we think they are substantially correct.

Mo.

Chicago Correspondence.

Chicago, Nov. 25, 1867.

Ed. Democrat:

On Saturday evening last the long-looked for and much-needed rain came down here in torrents, and ever since, up to this morning, we have had the juiciest kind of weather, until the tone of dust in our streets have been changed to pulpy mud, and men seem to devote all their energies to carrying umbrellas. When I said "much needed rain," I spoke from a feeling of most purely disinterested sympathy for the rural districts. We, in the city with Lake Michigan to supply us, are quite independent, but out in the country both people and stock have suffered sadly. Immense quantities of water have been shipped out of the city, on nearly all the railroads, during the dry season. Down at Centralia a big business was done for some time at shipping water, and even here in our own vicinity, people have come in as much as three miles to the city limits, to haul water for culinary purposes. In the "Western Reserve," of Ohio, it is said, that during the recent season of drought, farmers, unable to keep their immense herds of sheep, offered them for sale at as low as 25 cents per head, with no buyers. Well, Heaven be thanked, the rain has come at last, and the town may well bear the trifling inconveniences which attend this great benefit to the country.

When every other subject for sensation fails, Chicago has one unfailing resource, her divorce suits. Talk of Indiana, why, she is prosy, conservative, old fashioned, slow and stupid in her divorce business—that in which she has acquired her greatest fame. "Indiana grants a divorce quickly!" Yes! I grant that; but can she beat our own liberty-loving Chicago, in which it has been known that a divorce was applied for, granted and the woman married again, all inside of two hours, half of which time the court occupied in getting its dinner? Then again, outside of the mere question of speed, Indiana is inartistic. She fails to develop properly the sensational features of cases, and to originate novelties. Ah! how infinitely in this respect does she fall below Chicago. Just now Chicago glories in a peculiarly revolting and disgusting exposure.

papers make much of it, people talk it over gleefully, and we triumph over the world. Chicago has produced a young woman, who, in order to obtain a divorce from her husband, and get a handsome sum as alimony with her freedom, has deliberately published her own mother as an adulteress, and with nice detail of time and place, fixed the occasions as closely as possible, when her husband bestowed upon her mother those delicate attentions and tender caresses, which she deems should have been her alone. The husband thus compromised is Mr. B. F. Quimby, formerly a commission merchant here, now in the real estate business. The mother is Mrs. E. Reynolds. The wife who denounces them, Mrs. Gertrude A. Quimby. It is to be hoped that there are few daughters who would not prefer a sacrifice of their feelings to almost any extent, rather than make such an abominable exposure as this. Her allegations, that even on her bridal tour her husband left her bed to go to that of her mother, rather begets a disgust for all concerned than sympathy for her.

The fight between the liberal and orthodox christians still goes on with unabated interest. Every Sunday Rev. R. L. Collier denounces the creed of the latter, and Rev. Mr. Everts authenticizes that of the former. It interests their respective audiences, gets into the papers and makes them conspicuous, and is liked by everybody except the reporters, who are thoroughly disgusted with the whole matter.

Speaking of reporters, by the way, three of the *Republican* boys have a large double sleeping-room in the Young Men's Christian Association building. In that building grim virtue sits supreme, with Rev. D. L. Moody as her pet hand-maiden. Reporters labor often until very late at night, and consequently slumber late in the morning. What cares Moody for such things? He seizes the promptings of the flesh as regards slumber or anything else. At a frightfully early hour one morning recently, the boys say at 5 A. M., and it might have been, they were awaked by a furious thundering and rapping at their door. "Who the—! is there?" they shouted, and one hastily seized a dimijohn, deeming the alarm one of fire, and purposing to escape with his valuables. "Arise, ye sleepers, don your raiment and seek Jesus. The early prayer-meeting is even now about to be held. Come to his early and drink of the living waters," chanted the voice of Moody. Words are insufficient to portray the disgust of the young man with the dimijohn, at the latter clause of the invitation, and if Moody had gone where the trio unanimously requested him to, water would therefrom have been scarce in his vicinity.

An important era in the history of Chicago's amusements is close at hand. The production here of a grand spectacle—one costing thousands upon thousands of dollars, greater even than the "Black Crook," or the "Devil's Auction," with a ballet imported expressly for it from the principal theaters of Europe. A dramatic and musical company, second to none in the country, an entire rebuilding of one of the finest stages on this continent, especially to accommodate it, costumes of unparalleled magnificence and beauty, and mechanical effects, more marvellous and costly than any ever before witnessed on this side of the Atlantic. And all this, let it be noted, for a piece which has not first been subjected to the test of New York favor, but which comes for its reputation in this country, to the Metropolis of the Northwest. The ballet imported by Messrs. Palmer and Jarrett, the same gentlemen who selected the "Black Crook" ballet for Niblo's Garden, has been called with taste and care from the most beautiful and graceful of the ballet corps of Berlin, Milan and Paris, and is affirmed to be the finest which has ever been in this country. It numbers fifty-two, and with the additions made in this country, the total will be about sixty-four. The title of the piece is "Undine," and next Monday has been fixed upon for the opening night.

New York.—The New York *Tribune* publishes the full vote of the state at the recent election. The result is as follows: Governor, 1866.—Fenton, republican, 366,815; Hoffman, democrat, 352,926; republican majority, 13,789; total vote, 719,741.

Secretary of State, 1867.—McKan, republican, 324,017; Nelson, democrat, 373,869; total vote, 697,886.

Falling off in total vote from 1866, 30,938; republican loss from 1866, 42,298; democratic gain from 1866, 21,360.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Express*, of last Tuesday, says: "At an informal meeting of some of the democratic members of the senate and house, last night, the names of General Hancock and Judge Thurman, of Ohio, were presented as the most available candidates of the democracy for president and vice-president at the next election."

The Ohio *Statesman*