

CONGRESS.

Congress having adjourned, it is well to make a slight review of what good it has done. Among the great many things which it has done, and which it has left undone, that ought not to have been done, and ought to have been done, there are many things which it has done, that ought to have been done, and have been done well. This play upon words really expresses our idea very well, and we will let the period stand.

Congress did pass many very important acts during the last few days of the session, in fact during the last few hours of the session. Among them is the Funding Bill, which is an act to reduce the interest on the public debt, by selling new bonds drawing four, four and a half and five per cent. per annum. This is "funding" the public debt. If it can be done of course it ought to be done. Whether the Secretary of the Treasury will succeed in negotiating these new bonds, remains to be seen. At any rate the effort should be tried, and Congress acted wisely in enabling the Secretary to make the trial.

The Tariff and Tax Bill is another important measure which has become a law. By this measure the taxes are reduced about \$80,000,000. This will be hailed with delight by the people everywhere. It lightens our burdens, and is a step forward in the legislation of the country, which if pursued may free the people almost entirely of the everlastingly tax which now covers everything. A Bill reducing the army, which is to go into operation in a few months, also passed, and is a good thing. The army ought to be reduced. We want no more soldiers than enough to protect the frontier, and one fourth of the present army is ample to do that. When the General Government really wants men to protect her honor or her interest, like Roderick Dhu's clans, they will spring up, armed to the teeth, from every town, village, city and settlement in this broad land.

The currency bill also became a law, and though altered and amended so that without having it before us, it is difficult to tell exactly what it is, still there are many good features in it, and much good will grow out of it.

The final admission of Georgia as a State in this Union, and to equal rights, with Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, has taken place. This should have been done long ago, and the public common sense has been outraged, that it was not. But it is done now, and there are no States out of the Union to-day—and in our judgment, never more.

The above are some of the good things which the late Congress has accomplished, and it affords us great pleasure to make a record so much in its favor.

SENATOR MORTON, in his wigwag speech, stated that the unkindest cut he ever received from Mr. Voorhees, was when the latter charged him with having once been in favor of paying off the 5-20 bonds with greenbacks. The Senator couldn't stand that charge, and he indignantly retorted that he had never been in favor of the bondholders!—*Journal*.

No man with any regard for truth ever charged Senator Morton with being in favor of paying off the 5-20 bonds in greenbacks.

No man who has as much financial sense as you could squeeze into a mustard seed, ever advocated such a measure, and *was honest*. To pay off the 5-20 bonds in greenbacks "at once"—to issue enough greenbacks to redeem the \$1,600,000,000 of the 5-20s, is foolishness. In the first place, we are prohibited by the Federal Constitution from issuing legal tender notes, in times of peace. Congress could not issue any more greenbacks than are now on the market, if it wanted to. It has no power to do it. There are about \$400,000,000 of legal tenders now in circulation. Can the astute editor of the *Journal*, or his candidate for Congress, Mr. Voorhees, tell us how you can redeem \$1,600,000,000 of bonds with \$400,000,000 of legal tender notes "at once?" We think it will test Democratic brains to the utmost to accomplish this.

But Daniel W. Voorhees is in favor of just this very thing, and so said in his speech at Rockville but a few days ago. He there said he was in favor of redeeming all the 5-20 in greenbacks "at once!" Can a man be honest, and make such an impossible proposition before the people? We doubt it.

Senator Morton is in favor, we suppose, of redeeming as many of the 5-20 bonds as the surplus found in the Treasury will redeem, in greenbacks. We believe this is the doctrine advocated by the Senator. But whether it is or not, it is the doctrine sustained by the contemporaneous history of the issuing of the 5-20 bonds, and the legal tender notes. It is the doctrine of a large majority of the Republican party, and if the editor of the *Journal* will take the pains to look back on his files and read some "Rejected resolutions," he will there see it was the doctrine advocated by the present editor of this paper, many months ago, and which he then said must be the doctrine of the Republican party, if it ever hoped to retain power in this Government.

But he was never in favor of paying off the 5-20 bonds "at once," nor, in his opinion, is any other intelligent and honest politician.

The editor of the *Journal*, in referring to us, uses the following language: "Admitting this insinuation to be true, hired scribblers are on a par, at least, with those who speculate on the money of others for their own private advancement."

Will the editor please be more specific? State the particular fact, or we will be compelled to cram this insinuation down your throat, in such a manner that you will not forget it in a century.

Col. McLean's Shepherd dog has been poisoned to death.—*Journal*. We are sorry for this poor dog. He was a beautiful animal, but he had one bad habit, which we have no doubt was the cause of his being poisoned. He followed his master wherever he went. Dogs should be kept at home.

Mr. W. T. Hayward shot and mortally wounded Mr. B. T. Tinsley, his son-in-law, at Richmond, Va., yesterday, for seduction of Hayward's daughter. Both keep hotels.

INDIANA NEWS.

Bloomfield is to be incorporated. It has lived a long time without it.

The organization of a Dickens Club is talked of in Richmond.

The Methodists of Vincennes are to have a large and fine organ for their church.

William Hawkins, a LaFayette sharp, has been arrested and lodged in jail at Fort Wayne.

Potato bugs are making sad havoc with certain kinds of vegetation in the neighborhood of LaFayette.

The Recorder at Evansville had twenty-two cases before him yesterday for adjudication. That town is getting fast.

The Otwell *Herald* has changed hands and is to be a Democratic paper. The Democrats of old Pike are not given to reading much.

The Germans of Evansville held a meeting in that city for the purpose of expressing sympathy with their Fatherland.

At Madison, on Wednesday night, an old man, named Mooney, was seriously burned by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

Matt Walker, a colored man, fell from a house in Evansville day before yesterday and broke his arm. He also received other injuries.

Peter Trowning was gored by an untidy cow near Evansville on Sunday. The maddened animal drove a horn into his thigh, carrying him 15 or 20 yards.

Over 1,000 bushels of blackberries per day are being shipped from the fields opposite Madison, in Kentucky. They find a ready market in Cincinnati.

The census taker has found a man in Milton township, Jefferson county, named John Jackson, who is 103 years old. Milton still holds the banner.

The Democratic District Convention for the First District takes place at Princeton to-morrow. Hon. W. E. Niblack will certainly be the nominee for Congress.

The census of the enterprising village of Ireland was completed last week, and shows it to have 139 inhabitants, a healthy increase since the town was laid out.

Judge Bicknell, of the Floyd Circuit Court, is holding a special term of the Morgan County Circuit Court. The case of Warren Tate against certain officers for false imprisonment will be tried.

The Jasper *Courier* says that a considerable train of railroad hands went through that county last week, on their way to work on the railroad grade between Princeton and Mount Carmel. The men get \$1.75 per day.

The localities, in this State, where the Holly Water Works are either in operation, or about to be constructed, are Indianapolis, Evansville, Crawfordsville, and the Insane Hospital. Terre Haute and LaFayette are talking about establishing the Holly Works.

We clip the following from the *Marion Chronicle*: "A man in Mr. Lewis' employ was using the farm wagon for some work, and Mr. Lewis' son was riding on the hinder axle, the wagon having no bed, carrying an ax on his lap, and in his arms. An accident then happened in the turning wheel, drawing the edge across the boy's right side inflicting a terrible wound, a part of the way cutting into the cavity of the body."

The New Albany *Ledger* says, Matilda Oliver, who left the poor asylum some days ago with her infant child, was yesterday found giving it water from the green seam-coated pond in the bed of Falling Run, and then beating and otherwise maltreating it—the child being in a low condition from summer complaint.

The New Albany *Ledger* has the following: We understand that fifty negroes have recently been confirmed in the Catholic Church at Jeffersonville. We are also informed that a number of young colored men are now being educated in this State for the Catholic priesthood, to labor among the colored people.

The following horrible accident occurred at Tell City: A German named Sebastian Harter came to this country about a year ago, and was, up to the time of his death employed as a varnisher of furniture in the Tell City Furniture Factory. We understand these varnishers are positively forbidden by the owners and overseers of these factories the privilege of pursuing this kind of labor at night. Harter was employed by a varnisher belonging to the chair and furniture factory of Combs & Hartman, to assist him in varnishing furniture at night. On Monday night last, about nine o'clock, while Harter and his fellow-laborers were busily engaged in their dangerous employment, Harter went with a light into the cellar of the building, after a supply of varnish. The varnish and gas took fire from the light, and the flames spread rapidly to all parts of the cellar. As the clothes of Harter were covered with varnish he was soon in the midst of a flame of fire. Exerting his presence of mind, he ran out of the cellar into the public street, the flames ascending many feet above his head. The terrified citizens threw him in the dust, and by various means succeeded in suppressing the torturing flames; but too late, however, to save the life of the doomed man. He died from the effects of his burns on the following morning, and in our judgment he was by death relieved of the bitterest and most excruciating pains the flesh of man can be heir to.

J. F. DUND, of Hartford, Conn., has contributed \$5,000 to the Endowment Fund of the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn.

Stripping the Widow. Some years ago, in the New Hampshire Legislature, a new member, somewhat noted for "pumping thunder" made a speech—it was upon a bill for taxing bank dividends—in which he attempted to be very pathetic in favor of widows who owned bank stock. "Yes, Mr. Speaker," he exclaimed, with indignant energy, "the gentleman from Dover who introduced this bill, is deaf to the cries of her orphan children, who would strip the sentence from her widow's heart, and laugh. Astonished, but undaunted, he exclaimed with a profound feeling: "Gentlemen, it is not the subject of decision. I appeal to you in all candor to let this tax be as heavy as stripping. Put on this tax, and you drive the widow to her last shift." Shouts of laughter here petrified him in his place, and he spoke no more during the session.

The Princeton (Indiana) *Clarion* tells the following story of the swallows. "The swallows in Lewis & Haxam's flouring mill have a peculiar habit of dispensing with those of their number who do not conform strictly with what seems to be a form of government with them. For instance, when a rumpus is kicked up amongst them they drive the refractory one into a nest and seal it up tight with clay or mud, and then suffocate them. At evening-tide, when the time comes for retiring, they always order a patrol of the 'grand rounds' to see that all is right, and if perchance one unlucky fellow has not observed the rules in such cases made and provided, the alarm is given and the bird is sealed up."

It is said that woman is the only female in creation that sings, which is a very singular fact.

The Army Bill—Readmission of Georgia.

The army bill, as it finally went through Congress from the Conference Committee, provides for a large reduction in the number of officers during the next six months. The grades of General and Lieutenant General are to expire with Sherman and Sheridan. The number of Major Generals is fixed at three, and of Brigadier Generals at six, and no appointments to these grades are to be made till by death, retirement or resignation the number is reduced below these figures.

The retired list is fixed at three hundred, and until that number is reached, officers of thirty years' service may be retired on their own application and at the President's discretion. Officers who desire may be honorably discharged prior to next January, with one year's pay and allowances. Worthless or incompetent officers designated by the General of the Army, are to be sent as soon as possible before an Examining Board of five, to be appointed by the President, and on its recommendation are to be mustered out with one year's pay, and all such officers are to be heard in their own behalf before the Board.

Vacancies in either arm of the service are to be filled until next January by appointment from the list of supernumeraries, having to present rank and seniority; and at that time all supernumeraries are to select between going into grade of second Lieutenant or being honorably mustered out with one year's pay and allowances. Retired officers have seventy-five per cent. of pay of officers on active duty, and are not prohibited from holding office, though those on active duty are thus prohibited on pain of vacating their commissions. But officers are to be addressed only by their actual title, and can wear nothing but the uniform of their actual rank.

RAILROAD BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

The House during the late session passed but four bills relating to railroads. The first was the Northern Pacific, about which so much was said, the second was one giving ten sections of land per mile for a road about 1,000 miles long in Oregon, with a proviso that the land must be sold at two dollars and a half per acre; the third was that giving the right of way two hundred feet wide to a road from Ogden to Salt Lake City; and the fourth was one changing the location and reducing the land grant of a line in Oregon. All these bills became laws except that for the Salt Lake road, which did not reach the President until two minutes after adjournment.

SALARIES OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

Hereafter all army and navy officers have fixed salaries, according to the bills passed last week. Some of these, for corresponding grades, are as follows: General, \$15,000; Admiral, \$13,000; Lieutenant General, \$11,000; Vice Admiral, \$9,000; Major General, \$7,500; Rear Admiral, \$6,000; Brigadier General, \$5,500; Commodore, \$5,000; Colonels, \$3,500; Naval Captains, \$4,000; Lieutenant Colonels, \$3,000; Commanders, \$2,500, and so on through both lists. Army officers get fuel and forage in kind when on duty. The lower grades of naval officers generally get more pay than lower grades of army officers.

GEORGIA RE-ADMITTED.

without conditions, except that elections shall be held in pursuance of the State Constitution, and nothing in this Constitution shall be held to interfere with this Constitution. It is declared in the act, however, that amendments to the Federal Constitution were ratified by a legal Legislature, and this is generally regarded as fixing that the election of the new Legislature must be held in November. The House some time ago decided that the old members of that body did not continue in office, and the Senate has yet to decide which set of Senators shall be admitted.

PRESIDENT GRANT has appointed the Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen as Minister to England, in place of Mr. Motley, who is recalled for incompetence and insubordination. Mr. Frelinghuysen is fifty-three years of age, and is a nephew of Theodore Frelinghuysen, who ran for Vice-President with Henry Clay in 1844. He is a lawyer of respectable standing, having served as Attorney General of New Jersey from 1861 to 1867, when he was appointed by Governor Ward Senator in Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Wm. Wright. By nature he is a conservative, but the exigencies of public career carried him into the Radical camp during the contest with Andrew Johnson. As a Senator he was one of those who voted for the conviction of Johnson, an act which must have required an extraordinary amount of reasoning to commend itself to such a conscience as his.

With the exception of two cessations of the Senate, Mr. Frelinghuysen has had no large experience in public affairs. He is a man of fair abilities, a zealous member of the Dutch Reformed Church, and of such a range of thought and information as would naturally belong to a gentleman of Newark, educated at Rutgers College, and engaged chiefly to the increase of his fortune.

In this respect his efforts have been crowned with success, his property being now estimated at above a million. It is a rather curious fact that Mr. Frelinghuysen has hitherto abstained from visiting Europe chiefly on account of his dread of seasickness; but with such an honor as the British mission to be possessed, a few days' nausea and suffering will probably seem to him of little account. He will take office at a most difficult period, demanding the highest qualities of mind and character; but we hope that the remarkable record with which on every occasion he has shown himself to be endowed, will carry him through with a reasonable degree of safety.—*N. Y. Sun*.

A CRUEL sort of tragedy has taken place at Colberg, a garrison town on the shores of the Baltic. Lieutenant von Frank, an officer who has served with much distinction in the campaign of 1866, having quarrelled with a hotel-keeper about the amount of his bill, resorted to an argument unfortunately too often employed in the Prussian army, by drawing his sword on his adversary. The latter, however, being an brave and powerful man, succeeded in wresting the weapon from his grasp, and broke it in pieces. A reconciliation was then effected by the bystanders, but the officer was so mortified by the insult, which his sword had been subjected that he declared he could not live under the insult. Though every effort was made to dissuade him from his determination, and all the persons present promised to preserve the strictest secrecy concerning the affair, he adhered to his purpose. After taking an affectionate leave of his comrades, he went home, bade farewell to his landlady, whom he met at the door, and having locked himself in his room, undressed himself of his uniform, blew out his brains with a revolver.

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