THE APPEAL.

The Trial of a Methodist Minister in Wisconsin.

A DEPLORABLE PICTURE—MISSING GIRL—HEART-BROKEN SIRE—UNHAPPY FAMILY.

Last week, Monday, about 2 o'clock, P. M., Miss Amelia Dutcher, sister of Mrs. Bright, of New Lisbon, came in the stage from Quincy, and stopped at the Tanner House in this place. She took a room, and said she wished to stay over night and go to Baraboo next morning. She was in the sitting room most of the afternoon, took tea about dusk; and nothing unnatural noticed in her conduct. In the forepart of the evening she went out of a back door; but as no particular notice was taken of it, it was afterwards supposed she had returned to her room. Next morning, at breakfast time, and as the stage was nearly ready to start for Baraboo, Mr. Tanner went to the door of her room and called her, but upon rapping and calling, no answer was returned, and on opening the door he found that she was not there. Her purse, with about two dollars, her bonnet, and head-dress and hoops, were left in the room, but her shawl was gone, and there had been no one in the bed. Inquiries were made all about town as soon as her absence was discovered, and search was made along the river, but nothing could be heard or seen to throw any light on the subject. In the afternoon, while at Tanner's, she asked some one where the depot was, and it has been supposed that she might have done so for the purpose of going to the railroad in the evening, and following it to the river. But to this time (Monday forenoon) no new discoveries have been made. The prevailing opinion is that she threw herself into the river, and was carried, perhaps, far down the stream by the current.

As this is probably the end termination on her part of a series of crimes in which another was the chief actor, we feel it our duty to publish and give an outraged family, and our duty to the public, to state the facts as we have learned them from good authority.

J. W. Bright, Esq., with his family moved from Ohio to New Lisbon, Juneau county, over a year ago, and entered into the practice of law. Last winter and spring he edited the New Lisbon *Republican*, and became pretty generally known in this section. His family consisted of himself, wife, two children, and his wife's sister, Miss Amelia Dutcher. Last spring and early this summer his neighbors discovered that there was trouble in the family; and finally this trouble became so bad that Mrs. B. (who had always borne a good reputation in the community, and still maintains it,) felt obliged to open the whole matter to some of her friends near by, and asked for advice. From her and from Mr. B. the following facts were gathered:

The difficulties commenced five or six years ago in Ohio, when the sister went into the family to live. Mr. B.'s conduct was such towards his wife, and such toward the sister, that Mrs. B. felt that she could not live so, and finally it was so bad as to arouse the community there to such a degree that Mr. B. thought it more safe to leave than to stay. He accordingly sold his place with the intention of removing to the West; but his wife refused to sign the deed till he pledged himself not to take the sister with them. After she signed the deed, and while preparing to move, the sister also prepared to move with them, contrary to the advice of her parents and brothers and sisters. Mrs. B. then refused to come, but she finally yielded on Mr. B.'s promise that the sister should not live in the family—that he would obtain a school for her, &c. They then removed to New Lisbon, but instead of fulfilling his promise, he located the sister in the family until about two months ago, when she went to Quincy, at the house of a cousin of Mr. B.

Last spring his tyranny over his wife, and his intimacy with her sister, attracted the attention of the community, and became so bad that Mrs. Bright, as we have stated, revealed the whole to her neighbors. At this he became boisterous, swore and threatened revenge upon his wife and all who had anything to do with it. But other circumstances aroused the community still more. It was found that he was a frequent visitor at a place or places of bad repute; and we learn that at the late term of the Court in New Lisbon he was indicted for adultery. In fact, he became so obvious to the best part of the community, that some of the ladies forbade his entering their houses, and others refused to speak to him, turning their faces away when they met him. Thus two months ago a report became current that the affair was evident, and she soon left for Quincy, where Mr. B. occasionally visited her. In regard to the report, we do not learn that it is known to be true.

In this state of things Mrs. B. was advised to apply for a divorce. Upon hearing her intention, Mr. B. forestalled her by getting out a petition himself for a divorce. But, finding that they would be no chance in that community, he, and went to Indiana, and commenced proceedings there to obtain a divorce. Returning, and learning that his scheme was found out, he professed penitence, went to his wife and asked her forgiveness, said he would make a new life if she would live with him; that if she would consent to the sister of the place he would withdraw his divorce suit in Indiana; that they would go to Indiana, where he had made arrangements for a law partnership, and to edit a paper, and that they would live there happily together. Thus he again obtained his wife's confidence, and lived pleasantly with her a few days, till he procured her signature to the deed disposing of their home in Ohio; when, one night, he has left her again, and it is supposed he has gone back to Indiana.

Under this state of things the sister came here from Quincy, and disappeared as before stated. In regard to the disappearance there are some other circumstances which tend to strengthen the belief that she has destroyed herself. It is said that Mr. B. had intended to give her a title to some land near New Lisbon, which title proves worthless. From this and various slight circumstances—especially his attempt to procure a divorce from his wife—it is believed that he had promised the sister that he would obtain such divorce and marry her. It is further understood at New Lisbon that he has lately written a letter back from Indiana, to some crony, stating that he is living with another woman there. Then, too, Miss Dutcher's relatives, including a sister who lives at Baraboo, had condemned her course. Under these circumstances it is natural to suppose that if she started to go from Quincy to Baraboo, on arriving at this place, the thought of the reception she would meet there, and from all her relatives, should she go to them, and especially the thought that her lover, Mr. B., had deserted her, would prove sufficient to drive her to a sad resolution of self-destruction.

Mr. Bright, we understand, was formerly a Methodist minister. He is easy in his address and familiar in his conversation, and during his editorials were bold in condemnation of drinking saloons, gambling and other vices. But no one of ordinary perception can be in his company, even for only a short time, without discovering that he is coarse and vulgar, and almost entirely destitute of moral principle. The probability is that he made a profession of Christianity and even preached the gospel in order to weave a thicker cloak for his villainy. For the credit of the editorial profession, we will say that he never was a professional editor. He only edited the *Republican* a short time, as a secondary business, till some other editor could be procured.

BANKING REFORM.—The New York *Herald* says:

We have received proof sheets of a pamphlet of the banking system, signed by George Opdyke, Wilson G. Hunt, James Gallatin and John Lasher, who seem to have been a committee appointed by some large body not yet in the light of the public to report on the subject of the suggestions made in the report of a future time. Meanwhile the following synopsis of them will satisfy the public curiosity:

First, That the banking laws of this State be so amended that no bank shall hereafter be permitted to extend its loans, discounts and other investments beyond an amount equal to the sum of its capital, half its capital, and the specie in its vaults; nor shall it be permitted to let its specie at any time fall below 20 per cent of its immediate liabilities, exclusive of its circulating notes. That banks hereafter to be organized under the banking laws of the State, also be required, before commencing business, to have their entire capital paid up in full in specie; and that all banks be hereafter prohibited from making loans, either directly or indirectly, on their own stock.

Second, That all laws against usury be repealed.

Third, That the circulation of all bank notes of a less denomination than $10 be suppressed, by means of a tax or stamp duty to be levied by Congress.

Fourth, That the Government of the United States through its different treasuries, receive gold from the people, and issue receipts or certificates of deposit therefor, in sums not less than $100.

EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENTS.—The commissioner appointed to investigate the affairs of the Litchfield Bank, in Connecticut, have reported that its circulation amounts to $32,000, instead of $1300 as officially sworn; that only $8900 of its capital had been paid in full in cash, instead of $89,750, as had been claimed; and that there is a large deficiency in the assets over and above all losses accounted for. The commissioners further represent that they believe large sums of money have been paid to bank note detectors in New York, to induce them to so report the bills as to give them currency and an enhanced and fictitious value to the capital stock. This is evident from a memorandum furnished by the cashier there has been paid $833 33, as follows: Monroe $33 66, Dye $106 67, Taylor $123 33, same parties $500 more, which was added to the engraver's bill, which accounts for the bill as it stands. The cashier, B. L. Houghton, also states that Romsey, (the first owner of the Bank) agreed to pay these detectors $1000 "not to blow the Bank."

AN ELEVATED RAILROAD.—In Chili, a branch of the Copiapo Railroad, between Paposton and Chanarcillo, passes over the Atacama Mountains, at an elevation higher than any other railroad in the world. On the 31 of August, part of this railroad was opened, and a locomotive ascended to the terminus at an elevation of 4440 feet above the level of the sea. This altitude is about 1000 feet greater than the highest point of the Vienna and Trieste Railroad, in the Austria Alps. The highest elevation of the railroad which passes through the Blue Ridge in Virginia, is 2700 feet, one thousand seven hundred and forty feet less than the highest point on the Copiapo Railroad.

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