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Sept. 14, 1866-tf

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[aug1-6m]

The Indiana American.

"THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS."

VOL. 6, NO. 4.] BROOKVILLE, IND., FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1867. [WHOLE NO. 265.

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Serious Advice to Skaters.

Now that the skating mania has broken out with violence, we take occasion to print the following directions for beginners:

1. Never try to skate in two directions at once. This feat has often been attempted by beginners, but never successfully. It always ends in sorrow.

2. Eat a few apples for refreshment sake while skating, and be sure to throw the cores on the ice, for fast skaters to break their shins over. Fast skaters are your natural enemies, and should not be allowed to enjoy themselves peaceably.

3. Sit down occasionally, no matter where—right in the way of the rest of the party, if you want to. There is no law to prevent a new beginner from sitting down whenever he has an inclination to do so.

4. When you meet a particular handsome lady, try to skate on both sides of her at once. This is very pretty, and sure to create a sensation. If the lady's big brother is in sight, it is well to omit this.

5. Skate over all the small boys at once. Knock 'em down. It makes great fun, and they like it.

6. If you skate into a hole in the ice, take it coolly. Think how you would feel if the water was boiling hot.

7. If your skates are too slippery, buy a new pair. Keep paying new pairs until you find a pair that are not slippery. This will be fun for the dealers.

8. In sitting down, do it gradually. Don't be too sudden; you may break the ice.

9. When you fall headlong, examine the straps of your skates very carefully before you get up. This will make everybody think you fell because your skate was loose. Beginners always do, you know.

10. Wear a heavy overcoat or cloak till you get thoroughly warmed up, and then throw it off and let the wind cool you. This will insure you a fine cold that will last you as long as you live.

11. After you get so you can skate tolerably well, skate yourself sick immediately. Don't be reasonable about it; skate till you can't stand up. Do this every day, and it will be sure to make you sick at last; and then you may die, and that will be an excellent thing; it will be such a good example to the rest of the young people.

A few simple directions for lady skaters are added:

1. If you wear tilters on the ice, be sure that your calves are properly adjusted. The spectators along the banks are generally critical.

2. Scream prettily in passing an air hole, and give the arm of Charles Augustus a frantic squeeze. It makes him feel his oats, in a protectional way.

3. If your skating partner is eligible, and your foot is pretty, don't hesitate in asking him to adjust your skate straps every ten minutes. He will rather like it.

The Collapse of Crinoline.

No one who promenades Broadway nowadays will doubt that the long foretold, long delayed 'collapse of crinoline' has at last come to pass. It is visible to the most careless observer, and has proof in our most fashionable ladies as they "march along." The immense circumference of skirt and sweep of train that came in vogue a dozen years ago, and have been expanding and lengthening ever since, until recently, are now things of the past. In their stead masculine eyes are now gratified by neat, trim dresses, at once moderate in size, gracefully brief, and preeminently *piquant*. We believe that those who have experience in such matters, or make them a study, admit that, in point of taste, convenience and comfort, the present style is far superior to that which it has superseded, and it is said that in the estimation of ladies there are still other considerations favorable to the diminution of scope that has taken place. But these are mysteries beyond newspaper ken, and not to be spoken of lightly by the uninitiated. It would be madness to hazard an opinion as to how long the new order of things will remain supreme. But we expect, long ere we die, to behold again in Broadway the flowing immensities of feminine glory which have appeared and reappeared in every generation since the mighty Bess strode through the world in her gigantic ponderosity.—[N. Y. Times.

Healthfulness of Apples.

There is scarcely an article of vegetable food more widely useful and more universally liked, than the apple. Why every farmer in the nation has not an apple orchard, where the trees will grow at all, is one of the mysteries. Let every housekeeper lay in a good supply of apples, and it will be the most economical investment in the whole range of culinaries. A raw, mellow apple is digested in an hour and a half, while boiled cabbages require five hours. The most healthful dessert that can be placed on the table, is a baked apple. If eaten frequently at breakfast, with coarse bread and butter, without meat or flesh of any kind, it has an admirable effect on the general system, often removing constipation, correcting acidities, and cooling off febrile conditions more effectually than the most approved medicines. If families could be induced to substitute apples—sound and ripe—for pies, cakes and sweetmeats, with which their children are too frequently stuffed, there would be a diminution in the sum total of doctor's bills, in a single year, sufficient to lay in a stock of this delicious fruit for a whole season's use.—*Christian Advocate.*

"The times are so hard I can hardly keep my head above water," said a husband the other night to his wife, who was importuning him for a new dress. "No," she replied, with some asperity, "but you can keep it above brandy and water easy enough."

Dress as a Cause of Disease.

In this age, when dress occupies so much of the attention of society, the influence of costume on the bodily condition becomes an important matter of inquiry.

Improper modes of dress, whether excessive or inadequate, are fertile sources of disease, and also aggravate an abnormal state of the system by whatever cause produced. If in our desire to keep the body warm we overload it with layers of thick, closely-woven fabric, and thus produce an undue heat at the surface, the effect is to suppress the action of the excretory glands, and prevent a free perspiration. The vitiated matter which is thus retained is reabsorbed by the skin and carried back into the system, rendering the blood impure, and deranging the delicate machinery of the glandular structure. Air and light are absolutely necessary for the healthy activity of the vehicles of the skin, and those articles of clothing which prevent the admission of those two great vital agents, are entirely unfit for use.

As a free circulation of the blood to all parts of the human body is requisite to the enjoyment of perfect health, so no part of the body should be dressed in such a manner as in the least to obstruct or retard its flow. Tight boots, shoes or gloves are therefore detrimental. Cold extremities, painful humors, swellings and callosites are generally the result of such ligatures.

Insufficient clothing is much worse than too much. The effect of exposure to cold is the immediate contraction of the skin, which suspends the operation of the secretory and excretory organs, and the matter which should be discharged from the system is thrown back into the throat, lungs or bowels, occasioning those forms of disease commonly called "cold," "headache," "catarrh," "diarrhea," &c.

A change of dress from thick to thin is not beneficial unless accompanied by a corresponding change in climate or temperature. A fashionable lady after wearing a thick, high-necked dress all day, will sometimes array herself in low-necked attire for an evening party. Such an imprudent change has frequently been followed by a sudden death. Head coverings at the present day are evidently worn by ladies for display and not for comfort; and we are not surprised when we hear this or that one complain of "such distress in the head" or "neuralgia." A hat, to afford real protection to the head, should be large enough to cover the greater part of it, and at the same time be comfortably warm, but not so heavy as to fatigue the wearer after half an hour's use.

But the most serious feature in the dress of American ladies is tight lacing—a practice most unnatural, and therefore most dangerous to health. Does any one doubt the prevalence of this custom, let him consult the fashion-plates in any popular ladies' magazine. How women, servilely obedient to the suggestions of their dressmaker, or else grossly ignorant of the first principles of health, have squeezed themselves to death, the great day of account only will disclose. The record must be appalling, and yet the suicidal work goes on. The compression of the waist hinders, if it does not altogether suspend, the action of the diaphragm, and weakens the muscles of respiration and the power of digestion. The heart, liver, lungs, spleen and stomach, being forced into a space much too small for the proper performance of their respective functions, are weakened, and if the compression is continued, become diseased; consumption ensues, and the mistaken devotee of a barbarous fashion sinks swiftly into an early grave.

Oh, ye who sigh for the deformity of a waspish shape, consider the faultless contour of that *chef d'œuvre* of sculpture, the Venus de Medicis, and strive to develop your attenuated bodies into the beautiful proportions of the well-grown woman.

Of course the entire dress should be adapted to the climate and season of the year. In climates like that in New York City, where there are sometimes sudden transitions from heat to cold, and from wet to dry, it is hardly safe to dress in a slight manner, unless it be in midsummer, when atmospheric changes are least frequent. The most prevailing complaint among people of all classes, is rheumatism, a disease which in every instance is the consequence of exposure to a sudden chill. No clothing of any kind should be worn in a moist state, especially while the person is inactive; and care should be taken that the feet are properly shod, not with "snugly fitting" boots or shoes of a kid glove consistency, but those that are thick-soled, substantial and amply large, so that the blood can circulate to the very toes, and a comfortably thick stocking can be worn without any sensation of constraint.

In the matter of dress, more attention should be given to comfort than to style, and it will be usually found that they who dress neatly and in conformity with nature's laws, are the best dressed, and certainly the most sensible.—[Hall's Journal of Health.

Little Things.

The preciousness of little things was never more beautifully expressed than in the following morceau by B. T. Taylor:

Little martin-boxes of homes are generally the most happy and cosy; little villages are nearer to being atoms of a shattered paradise than anything we know of; and little fortunes bring most content, and little hopes the least disappointments.

Little words are sweetest to hear; little charities fly farthest and stay longest on the wing; little lakes are the stillest; little hearts are the fullest, and the little farms are the easiest tilled; little books are the most read, and little songs the most loved. And when nature would make anything especially rare and beautiful she makes it little—little pearls, little diamonds and little dews.

Definitions of Character.

FINE FELLOW.—The man who advertises in your paper, who never refuses to lend you money, and the fellow who is courting your sister.

GENTLE PEOPLE.—The young lady who lets her mother do the ironing for fear of spoiling her hands, the miss who wears thin-soled shoes on a rainy day, and the young gentleman who is ashamed to be seen walking with his father.

INDUSTRIOUS PEOPLE.—The young lady who reads romances in bed, the friend who is always engaged when you call, and the correspondent who cannot find time to answer your letter.

UNPOPULAR PEOPLE.—The fat man in an omnibus, a tall man in a crowd, and a short man on parade.

TIMID PEOPLE.—A lover about to pop the question, a man who does not like to be shot at, and a steamboat company with a cholera case on board.

DIGNIFIED MEN.—A chit in a country town, a midshipman on a quarter-deck, and a school committee on examination day.

PERSECUTED PEOPLE.—Women by that tyrant man, boys by their parents and teachers, and all poor people by society at large.

UNHAPPY PEOPLE.—Old bachelors and old maids.

AMBITIOUS PEOPLE.—The writer who pays the magazines for publishing his communications, the politician who quits his party because he cannot get into office, and the boy who expects to be President.

HUMBLE PERSONS.—The husband who does his wife's churning, the wife who blacks her husband's boots, and the man who thinks you do him honor.

MEAN PEOPLE.—The man who kicks people when they are down, and the subscriber who refuses to pay for his paper.

SENSIBLE PEOPLE.—You and I.

Good Counsel.

Sydney Smith cut the following from a newspaper and preserved it for himself:

When you rise in the morning, form a resolution to make the day a happy one to a fellow creature. It is easily done; a left-off garment to the man who needs it, a kind word to the sorrowful, an encouraging word to the striving—trifles in themselves as light as air—will do it, at least for twenty-four hours. But if you are young, depend upon it, it will tell when you are old; and if you are old, rest assured it will send you gently and happily down the stream of time into eternity. By the most simple arithmetical sum, look at the result. If you send one person, only one, happily through the day, that is three hundred and sixty-five in the course of the year. And supposing you live forty years only after you commence that course of medicine, you have made fourteen thousand six hundred beings happy, at all events for a time.

A Child's Question.

A sweet little girl, named Sarah, had been to chapel, and went home full of what she had seen and heard. Sitting at the table with her family, she asked her father, who had been to chapel, but who was a very wicked man, whether he ever prayed. He did not like the question, and, in a very angry manner, replied—

"Is it your mother; or Aunt Sally, who told you that, my little girl?"

"No, papa," said the little thing; "the preacher said, 'All good people pray, and those who don't pray are not going to the kingdom of heaven.' Pa, do you pray?"

This was more than her father could bear, and in a rough way he said; "Well, you and your mother and your Aunt Sally may go your own way, and I'll go mine."

"Pa," said the little creature, with sweet simplicity, "which way are *you* going?"

This question pierced his heart. It flashed upon him that he was in the way of death. He started from his chair and burst into tears. Within a few days he was a happy convert, and I believe he will appear in the kingdom of heaven as a star in his little daughter's crown of rejoicing.

Sensible Maxims.

Never taste an atom when you are not hungry; it is suicidal.

Never hire servants who go in pairs, or sisters, cousins, etc.

Never speak of your father as the "old man."

Never reply to the epithet of a drunkard, a fool, or a fellow.

Never speak contemptuously of womankind.

Never abuse one who was once your bosom friend, however bitter now.

Never insult poverty.

An Irishman warns the people not to trust his wife, because he was never married to her.

A. B. Haldwin is lecturing in Virginia on the subject of "Fighting considered as one of the Fine Arts." We do not consider it half as fine an art now as we did a few years ago.—*Mobile Register.*

A wag has truly said that if some men could come out of their coffins and read the inscriptions on their tombstones, they would think they had got into the wrong grave.

A medical man asked his legal adviser how he could punish a servant who had stolen a canister of valuable snuff. "I am not aware of any act," said the lawyer, "that makes it a penal offense to take snuff."

An old bachelor of Laporte has been "taken in and done" by a strange woman from Canada to the extent of three thousand dollars. After paying her bills for three years she skedaddled with a gallant Captain. The bachelor was swearing when last heard from.

Mental Activity.

If the water runneth, it holdeth clear, sweet and fresh; but stagnation turneth it into a noisome puddle. If the air be fanned by winds it is pure and wholesome; but, from being shut up, it groweth thick and putrid. If metals be employed, they abide smooth and splendid; but lay them up, and they soon contract rust. If the earth be labored with culture, it yieldeth corn; but, lying neglected, it will be overgrown with bushes and thistles, and the better its soil is, the ranker weeds it will produce. All nature is upheld in its being, order, and shape by constant agitation; every creature is incessantly employed in action conformable to its designed use. In like manner the preservation and improvement of our faculties depends on their constant exercise.—to it God hath annexed the best and most desirable reward—success to our undertakings, wealth, honor, wisdom, virtue, salvation, all which, as they flow from God's bounty, and depend on His blessing, so from Him they are usually conveyed to us through our industry, as the ordinary channel and instrument of attaining them. —*Barrow.*

Canine Sagacity.

An Adrian paper gives a remarkable incident of canine sagacity which was recently witnessed by the passengers of a train on the Michigan Southern Railroad. At Pittsford, Hillsdale County, a remarkably fine specimen of the Newfoundland dog has been accustomed to get the mail-bag for that station and convey it to his master. On this occasion, from some cause, the dog did not have the bag thrown to him. The train started, and the faithful fellow, with one or two inquiring yelps, started with it. For the first mile he kept up with the mail-car, at one time, in crossing a cattle-guard, running right under the car between the trucks. But the race was too unequal to last long, and Cæsar was gradually left behind. Some one wishing to deceive the noble brute, and spare him his discomfiture, threw from the train an old bundle, but he was too familiar with Uncle Sam's mail-bags to be misled that way, and detecting the imposture with rapid sniff, kept up the pursuit.—Numbers of the passengers crowded to the platform of the rear car to witness this manifestation of canine instinct, and watched the unavailing efforts of the faithful fellow until he faded out of sight in the distance behind.

Appreciating the Beautiful.

Sir Walter Scott, walking once with Lady Scott, saw some lambs, and remarked on their beauty. "Yes," said the wife, "lambs are beautiful—boiled!" We read that Mrs. Wordsworth was once walking in a grove and heard a farmer's wife soliloquizing—"Oh, my! I *do* love stockdoves." The heart of the poet's wife yearned towards that Amaryllis. "But," continued the old woman, "there be's some what likes 'em in a pie; but, for my part, there's nothing like 'em stewed in onions." Horace Smith tells of a city miss who accosted a keeper of sheep in the fields, as she glowed with a desire for an Arcadian concert. "Oh, gentle shepherd, prythee tell me where's your pipe?" To which the man replied, "I left it to hum, miss, kase I haint got no bacey."

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR MORTON,

Delivered Friday, January 11, 1867.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Throughout the year which has just passed, the people of Indiana have been greatly blessed. The pestilence which desolated other parts of the country, touched within our borders but lightly, and did not long remain, and good health has generally prevailed to an unusual degree.

Although one of our staple crops has fallen short, causing loss and embarrassment to many, yet we have had great and almost unexampled prosperity.

Agriculture has been prosperous, commerce has flourished, manufactures have been extended, public improvements of various kinds projected and successfully prosecuted.

When we consider that the country has just emerged from a dreadful war in which our State bore a distinguished part, and suffered greatly in the loss of thousands of her best citizens, and the withdrawal from labor and business of many thousands more, her general prosperity and growth in population and wealth is surprising as it is gratifying.

According to the census of 1860, the population of Indiana was one million three hundred and fifty thousand four hundred and twenty-eight (1,350,428.)

By the enumeration which has been made and returned to the Auditor of State, under an act of the last Legislature, it is shown that, in 1866, the State had a population of three hundred and forty thousand two hundred and forty (340,240) white males over the age of twenty-one years, which number multiplied by the ratio usually adopted, would give a population of over one million seven hundred thousand. The estimate will also be sustained by comparing the aggregate vote of 1860 with that of 1866, and shows an increase of more than three hundred and fifty thousand in six years.

According to this ratio of increase, the State will have within her borders in 1870 more than two millions of people, which would be an increase of over forty-eight per cent. in ten years, It is doubtful whether any State in the Union is growing more rapidly in population, wealth, manufactures, public improvements, and the general development of agricultural resources. This great result is owing in large part to the high character which the State has acquired during the war.

The large number of men she furnished to the armies of the Union, under circumstances of great trial and difficulty; their uniform and distinguished gallantry on every battle-field, surpassed by the soldiers of no other State; the great and continued liberality of her people for sanitary purposes, and to relieve the distress growing out of the war, and the faithful performance of all obligations of whatsoever kind in the midst of the great conflict, have commanded universal admiration, and directed the attention of the enterprising, and those who in every State are seeking for new homes, to the advantages presented to the labor and capital of the immigrant.

GOVERNOR BAKER.

I was absent from the State on account of ill health, from the 10th day of November, 1865, until the 17th day of April 1866, during which period the duties of the office under the Constitution were performed by Governor Baker. The great ability and fidelity to the interests of the State which distinguished the administration of Governor Baker, commanded the general approval of the people, and makes a public acknowledgment on my part proper as well as a great pleasure. The duties which devolved upon him were of an important character, and were so well and faithfully discharged as to be satisfactory to all.

THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE STATE.

The public debt of the State outstanding in the hands of creditors to be provided for, is as follows:

Five per cent. stocks	$3,829,938 33
Two and a half per cent. stocks	1,091,088 65
Total amount of stocks	$5,021,027 98
War loan bonds	209,000 00
Vincennes University bonds	86,585 00
Total public debt	$5,316,612 98

The Auditor estimates that the State Debt Sinking Fund tax for 1866 will, on the 1st day of July next, furnish nine hundred thousand dollars ($900,000), and that enough can be drawn from the General Fund in the Treasury at that time and added to this amount to redeem all the outstanding two and a half per cent. stocks, which will leave outstanding in the hands of creditors to be provided for otherwise, four million two hundred and five thousand five hundred and twenty-one dollars and thirty-three cents ($4,205,521 33.)

The assets of the Sinking Fund, independent of State stocks and bonds, which by the law of last winter are to be applied to the payment of the State debt, may be safely estimated at one million dollars ($1,000,000), of which amount five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) can be made available by the 1st of July, 1870, and which, if properly applied, would leave the balance of the debt to be provided for and paid by taxation, three million seven hundred and five thousand five hundred and twenty-one dollars and thirty-three cents ($3,705,521 33), which it is estimated by the Auditor will be fully accomplished at the present rate of taxation for that purpose by the 1st of July, 1870.

This shows the financial condition of the State to be better than at any former period in her history, and presents the gratifying prospect that by 1870 she will have taken up all her stocks and be out of debt, without adding to the taxes which have been already imposed.

To avoid confusion of ideas, it must be borne in mind that the money and property of whatever kind belonging to the old sinking fund are held for the benefit of the school fund, and while so much of the State debt as may be purchased by the sinking fund is thereby extinguished in so far as creditors and the public are concerned, yet it must, in another form, be kept alive for the benefit of the school fund.

The report of the State Auditor will be found to be an able and thorough document, giving a full exposition of the business affairs of the State.

In the above estimate of the indebtedness of the State I have omitted the internal improvement bonds, amounting to three hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars ($353,000.)

The Auditor in his report, following the example of his predecessors for more than twenty years, has put these bonds down as a part of the indebtedness of the State.—They belong to the old debt of the State upon which a compromise was made in 1846, the holders of them failing or refusing to enter into or take part in the compromise. Upon these bonds interest has not been paid for more than twenty-five years. The attitude of the State in regard to them is not creditable and ought to be changed. Year by year the State by her accounting officers publishes and confesses to the world that they are a part of her indebtedness, but pays no interest on them, which has now accumulated to more than half a million of dollars, and makes no offer to pay the principal, although it has long been due. The character of Indiana is too high, and her position too proud to allow her to occupy an attitude so equivocal. It is not my purpose to enter into any discussion at this time as to the legal and moral obligation of the State to pay the interest and principal of these bonds in whole or in part, but I desire simply to say that if the State believes that she is not bound to pay them, and does not intend to do so, she should through the Legislature promptly declare that fact to the world, and have them stricken from the books of the Auditor.

If, on the other hand, she holds herself bound to pay the whole or any part, she cannot honorably longer delay to take action for that purpose, as her ability to pay cannot be denied.

STATE DEBT SINKING FUND.

In pursuance of the provisions of an act passed at the late special session of the Legislature, creating a State Debt Sinking Fund, for the payment of the State debt, and abolishing the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners and all officers connected therewith, the Auditor, Treasurer and Agent of State, acting as the State Debt Sinking Fund Board, have purchased in the market four hundred and sixty thousand thirty-six dollars and ninety-one cents of the certificates of stock, bearing interest at the rate of two and a half per cent., which they have caused to be canceled.

The Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, by virtue of an act passed also at the late extra session, directing them to invest any moneys belonging to the fund in Indiana State bonds or stocks, have purchased stocks and bonds to the amount of seven hundred and nine thousand and twenty-four dollars and eighty-five cents.

The Auditor of State and the Agent of State in their reports point out several material defects in the first of the above mentioned acts, which require legislative remedy. In addition to those pointed out by these officers, I will call your attention to another.

The seventh section of the act abolishes the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners on the 20th day of January, 1867, and directs that all the property of whatever kind, both real and personal, belonging to said fund, together with the books and papers, be surrendered and turned over to the Auditor. The annual sale of Sinking Fund lands took place on the 11th day of December, 1866, and by the terms of the law deeds are to be made to the purchasers of such lands as are not redeemed at the expiration of sixty days from that time, which will be in February, at which time the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners having ceased to exist, there will be no officer having authority to execute the conveyances. It will therefore be necessary to empower some officer or officers to execute the deeds and perfect the contract with the purchasers.

The act is further defective in failing to give the Auditor authority to collect the money upon the bonds and mortgages falling due, which are to be placed in his hands by the Sinking Fund, by selling the mortgaged lands.

Such authority should be directly conferred, and he, or other proper officers, should be empowered to execute conveyances to the purchasers.

As the law now stands, after the 20th of January, 1867, there will be no officer authorized to sell the mortgaged lands or make deeds to purchasers therefor.

The borrowers from the sinking fund on mortgage security have, by special enactments, had their loans extended for five years from 1868, by paying the amount due in equal annual installments. Upon their failure to pay any of these installments their lands can be offered for sale, and if there are no cash bidders, sold on a credit of five years. This may defer a collection of a part of the money for eleven years, and as the State has abandoned the policy of lending money on mortgage security, it will be inconvenient and unnecessary to keep these claims outstanding so long, and I therefore recommend that the law be so changed that when the mortgaged lands are sold they be sold for cash, and thus close up the transaction five years sooner.

SINKING FUND INVESTIGATION.

At the late special session a concurrent resolution was adopted, directing the Governor to appoint a Committee of three persons to investigate the management and operations of the Sinking Fund, and the manner in which the moneys belonging to it have been invested or deposited.

Governor Baker appointed on this committee, Hon. E. W. H. Ellis, Hon. John A. Matson and Major Thomas J. De La Hunt. The Committee met and organized by the appointment of Charles P. Jacobs, Esq., as Secretary, and proceeded to the investigation.

Their report, accompanied with the evidence in the matter, is herewith submitted.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

The office of the Adjutant General has been well and ably administered by General Terrell. The report which he is publishing will consist of seven large volumes, of which six have been already issued, and will be invaluable as a history of the officers and soldiers of Indiana during the late rebellion. It is intended to give the name and military history of every officer and soldier who went into the army from this State, and thus furnish a public record of the service, and honorable discharge of every good soldier, and fix the status of every deserter and of every man who was dismissed or punished for cowardice or crime. The value of the record will increase with time, and will be held sacred by coming generations, to whom it will perpetuate the honorable deeds of their ancestors; and it is to be regretted that the Legislature did not make provision to have the work stereotyped and the plates purchased and held by the State. From those who have compared it with the reports from other States, I am assured that it will be found to be more complete in its information and perfect in its arrangement than any similar work, and General Terrell is certainly entitled to great credit for the ability, care and industry displayed in its preparation.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

The State received from the General Government at various times during the war, for the use of the Indiana Legion, (41,572) forty-one thousand five hundred and seventy two pieces of small arms, and twenty-one pieces of artillery, with carriages, caissons and equipments, all of which were charged to the State, and required to be accounted for.

The report of the State Quartermaster, Gen. Stone, shows that (41,212) forty-one thousand two hundred and twelve guns have been returned to the proper United States ordnance officers at this point, and (530) five hundred and thirty guns lost and destroyed in the service have been accounted for by proper affidavits, making a total of (41,742) forty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-two guns accounted for to the General Government, and that all the artillery, caissons and equipments have been returned. This leaves the State clear of all liability on the score of arms for the use of the militia, and the account has been closed, which is a most desirable result.

General Stone's report is lengthy, and