The Somerset Herald

WEDNESDAY . . . November 7 1877.

STATE TICKET.

—:0:—

JUDICIARY.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

JAMES P. STERRETT,
of Allegheny County.

STATE.

AUDITOR GENERAL

JOHN A. M. PASSMORE,
of Schuylkill County.

STATE TREASURER

WILLIAM B. HART,
of Montgomery County.

—:0:—

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY

JOHN R. SCOTT,
of Somerset Borough.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR

WILLIAM BAKER,
of Milford Township.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR

JOSEPH G. COLEMAN,
of Brothersvalley Township.

THE South gobbled twenty-three of the thirty-six important committees. 'Rah for Southern claims!

THE Public debt was reduced Four millions, two hundred and thirty-six thousand, five hundred and fifty-four dollars ($4,236,554,) during the month of October.

ADJUTANT GENERAL LATTA has by letter, informed the Chairmen of the Republican and Democratic State Committees, that Commissioners will be appointed to conduct the election for the volunteer soldiers of this State, now serving at Scranton.

BEFORE the breath had left Senator Morton's body, the Democracy were scheming and wrangling over a successor, to rattle around in his seat. "Blue Jeans Williams" Governor of Indiana has the naming of his successor, and several days before the great Senator's death, the friends of Hendricks made a determined effort to secure a promise of his appointment. In this they failed, as that blatant demagogue Dan Voorhees, is more to the Governor's taste, and is likely to be selected by him. The appointee is bound to be a Democrat, and it matters little to the Republicans whether it be Hendricks or Voorhees.

ALL hope of a short extra session of Congress is at an end if the disposition already evinced in the House is an indication. It may as well be understood now as last that the Democracy in the House assembled to talk. The ex-rebel Brigadier Generals from the South are choking to explain why they were defeated in battle, and how they succeeded in politics; how they gained at the ballot-box what they lost on the battle-field. It will never do for these men to go home without emptying their heads of this stuff. This is what they were elected to do; their constituents look to them to tell the North how they feel on this subject, and the Democracy of the North must tell their constituents how they lost their battle to get possession of the White House. In crimes, arrangement, plot, treachery and fraud both of these bodies are identical in principle. The idea, then, of stopping talk on these points is absurd. That the Democracy will never submit to, and therefore we may look for a continuous session of Congress, in which the proceedings will be largely made up of gab.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THE South, as in days of old, has obtained complete control of the Democratic party, and the Dough-face—the Northern man with Southern principles—has again bloomed forth in National politics. The most conspicuous specimen of this servile class that has yet appeared, is Mr. Samuel J. Randall, Speaker of the House at Washington. In constituting the committees he has so arranged them, as to place entire control of all legislation at the coming session of Congress, in the hands of the members from the Southern States, and of a few Northern men like Fernando Wood of New York, who were conspicuous for their devotion to the interests of the rebels during the late war. The transfer of the leadership of the Democratic party to the South is thus made complete. The surrender is abject. The rebel Brigadiers have now the power to shape and control the entire legislation of the country: to make laws for the Republic they attempted to destroy, and long before the close of the coming session of Congress, the country will again resound with the crack of the old plantation whip, and Northern Democracy will be cringing and doing its master's bidding. Randall is said to be an aspirant for Presidential honors, and this is his bid for Southern support. The Pennsylvania dough-face was formally noted as the most abjectly servile creature that ever disgraced the politics of the country; we had fondly hoped this race was extinct, but it appears that, like maggots, they will breed, in the sun of prosperity.

MR. JOHN WELSH of Philadelphia has been nominated by the President as Minister to England.

He is a merchant of Philadelphia, and a brother of Wm. Welsh, late one of the Board of Indian Commissioners. He is about 72 years of age, and has made a large fortune in the sugar importing business. He has never held office of any prominence outside of local Philadelphia politics, and is better known to the public as President of the Board of Finance of the late Centennial Exhibition, and one of the most active promoters of the success of the exhibition. In politics, Mr. Welsh has always been a thorough going Republican, supporting all the State and National measures of that party.

Speaking of this nomination the Harrisburg *Telegraph* aptly says:

"The appointment of John Welsh to the English Mission may be safely set down as the best appointment yet made by President Hayes, and all men would be quick to signify their approval of the choice had not Secretary Evarts, by his shuffling and equivocal course in reference to this mission, placed the administration in a false position before the people of the United States. Unsolicited, Mr. Evarts placed the English Mission at the disposal of the Pennsylvania Republican Congressmen, and pledged the administration to appoint the gentleman selected. The delegation unanimously selected General Cameron. Of the propriety of this selection Secretary Evarts was not to be the judge, and for it could not be held responsible. If the Republican Congressional delegation judged it a fit one to be made, he was relieved from all responsibility for it, and the only course open to an honorable gentleman was to keep the promise which he had voluntarily made. Mr. Evarts has chosen to do otherwise, and we have no hesitation in saying that we believe that the verdict of the country will be that his course was unjustifiable. Of the fitness of General Cameron for the position there can be no doubt in the minds of any but the select few who seek to control an administration they had little part in creating. The appointment of Mr. Welsh is not a recognition of the Republicans of Pennsylvania or of their success in the last campaign, as he has never been actively identified with that party. We regard this as the most embarrassing position the administration has yet been placed in, and it will largely deprive it of that confidence of the Republican party which is necessary to its success. We can only urge the Republicans of Pennsylvania to do their whole duty regardless of the slights that have been put upon them. Our battles have been fought and won for great principles, which must ultimately triumph even if those of our own household should desert us. That President Hayes will discover his mistake, a mistake largely the fault of the efforts of those who could make him believe that the party of the State is broken into factions, we have not the least doubt, and until that time arrives let us wait and be patient.

OLIVER P. MORTON.

The great Senator has ceased at last to breathe. He has closed his earthly career. The intrepid leader has passed from the head of his party. The voice of eloquence, of trenchant argument and of wisdom is hushed. An unselfish heart has ceased to beat. A brilliant mind has ended its action. Oliver P. Morton has ceased to live! These are the most momentous lines printed in these columns, in record of death, since Mr. Lincoln's assassination was announced. Then the nation was horrified by the sudden atrocity of the deed which deprived it of a powerful leader—now it is saddened by the termination of a life which deprives it of an equally powerful champion. He was of the same type of statesmanship to which Henry Clay belonged—brilliant, sanguine, far-reaching and original, concerning nearly all the measures in the debate of which he made his fame, and securing victories for objects which he made his fame, and securing victories for objects for which he had started. As a debater he joined the ponderous weight of Webster to the persistent zeal of Calhoun. His convictions absorbed all his mental forces. He was a tremendous believer (if we may use the term) in what he said. Though voluminous in debate, he never spoke for buncombe. Beginning public life in positions where men are expected to think and talk, his powers were early tested. Admitted to the bar in 1846, at the age of twenty-three, six years after he was raised to the bench as circuit judge in 1852, the nominee of the democratic party; two years later he abandoned that party on the question of the fugitive slave law. In 1856 he was nominated by the Republicans for Governor, and defeated. In 1860 he was elected Lieutenant Governor by the same party, and when Governor Lane was sent to the U. S. Senate, became Governor. This was in 1861, a most critical period—just on the eve of the civil war; the finances of the State were in a deplorable condition, and a large minority of the people sympathized with the rebellion. No means were left untried by his political enemies to break down his authority, but he triumphed over all difficulties; was re-elected by a large majority in 1863, and brought the State safely through the war, with her finances in the best condition, her martial valor made famous, and her political reputation highly exhalted. When the great strain was over, his physical powers gave way, and he was attacked with paralysis. A year and a half in Italy restored him to partial health, and he was elected U. S. Senator from Indiana in March, 1867; re-elected in 1872, which term he was serving when he died.

In the United States Senate Mr. Morton laid the solid foundation of his fame. The reputation he had acquired before he reached the Senate was not a test of his great powers. After he reached that position he displayed his talents with brilliant effect and wonderful influence. The moment he reached that body the country recognized him as a leader. He was accepted as an expounder not only of the Constitution, but of statute laws, the exponent of Republican principles, and the defender and advocate of Republican administrations.

He maintained the force of the victories of our armies in the field over treason, and secured for the results of the war those effects in civil rule without which the country would have shed its blood and devoted its treasure in vain. He carried out the true idea of reconstruction; and was one of the bold spirits who called Andrew Johnson to the bar of the House, on a trial of impeachment When Gen. Grant was elevated to the Presidency, Senator Morton was accepted as the exponent of that administration. For eight years, he stood by Grant as no statesman has ever supported any Executive. He shaped the policy of his administration, and bore the brunt of its defense. No foe attacked it, without meeting the Indiana Senator face to face—no friend supported it, without his active co-operation.

But why detail the particular incidents of a life so eventful and a career so illustrious? No name in the English Parliament or the American Congress is invested with purer lustre for real brain work, than that which will hallow the memory of Morton. He was the Claiborn of his period in fervid eloquence—the Burke of his party, as a bold leader. Among the statesmen of his own country, he ranked as high as any on its roll of honor. Though extreme as a partisan, he was patient and chivalric in debate. He delighted to honor frank opposition—and while he was ardent and uncompromising as an opponent he never stooped to persecution. When he struck a man down in a contest, that ended the fight. He never used his heel. He was of too lofty a nature for such combat. His nature did not possess a sordid quality. Unselfish and generous—self-sacrificing and charitable—the reward which pleased him most was the success of what he believed right, and the glory of his country. Greatness like this never dies, and therefore, while we mourn the death of Oliver P. Morton, his fame will continue to fill the country, and his example animate the Republican party.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Murder and Suicide.

CHICAGO, November 3.—A Sparta (Wis.) special says news is just received from Wilton of a horrible affair which occurred there on Thursday night. Mrs. Wm. Van Voorhees, a young woman, with three children, and about to become a mother again, had after living unhappily with her husband in their home, on the outskirts of the village, been deserted and left desolate and despondent. She frequently spoke of suicide to the neighbors, and was prevented from purchasing poison by her neighbors. On Thursday night about nine o'clock the dwelling was discovered in flames, and when the neighbors reached the house and burst in the doors they proceeded to the bed room, where a sickening spectacle greeted their eyes. The mother, nearly naked, lay face down on the bed, with her two youngest children in the same position by her side. The hair, scalp and portions of the arms were burned off from each, and the blazing rafters from above were falling down upon them. The body of the oldest boy, aged ten, was found behind the bedroom door, burned to a crisp. Blood was found spattered upon the bed clothes and upon the mother's garments. Appearances indicated that the woman had poisoned herself and children, and that life was extinct before the flames reached them. No marks of violence could be discovered upon the bodies, but the matter is being rigidly investigated.

General Grant.

PARIS, November 1.—President MacMahon gave a dinner at the Elysee this evening in honor of General Grant.

Among the distinguished guests present were Dukes de Broglie and DeCazes, Gen. Berthaut, Viscount de Meaux, MM. Fourtou, Callaint, and Brunet, all members of the Cabinet, some of them with their ladies, Marquis d'Alzac, M. Mallard and members of the Marshall's military household, Mrs. Grant, the American Minister and lady, Consul General Torbert and lady, and Mrs. Sickles.

General Grant sat on the right of Mme. MacMahon and Duke de Broglie on her left. Mrs. Grant sat on the right of President MacMahon, and Mrs. Noyes was seated between Mrs. Sickles and Mrs. Torbert. The banquet was a very brilliant and animated affair. It began at 7:30 and terminated at 9 o'clock.

After dinner General Grant and President MacMahon had a long conversation in the smoking room, M. Vignaud, of the American Legation, acting as interpreter. The Marshal invited the General to breakfast with him as a friend, and also to witness some sittings of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, both of which the General accepted.

The President's Policy.

BOSTON, October 29.—In a letter to Judge Pitnam, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, referring to President Hayes' policy, says: "Without impugning the motives of the President, nay, according to him the best intentions, I regard his policy as a flagrant betrayal of the trust so confidingly committed to his hands, as in violation of his pledges to see full protection secured to all classes at the South, without regard to complexion or distinctions, and as fraught with incalculable mischief, rejoicing, as it does, the hearts, strengthening the hands, and faciliating the plans of the Southern conspirators against law and order, liberty and equal rights. It indicates a childish credulity, a blindness of vision, and imbecility of judgment, equally surprising and deplorable, and the Republican party can not sanction it without impeaching its entire course from the opening of the rebellion to the close of President Grant's Administration. The Democratic party justly claims it as its own, and is jubilant accordingly. It is a cause for the deepest humiliation that the Republican party in Massachusetts at its State Convention at Worcester went back upon its patriotic record and gave its unqualified approval to the shameful surrender to the demands of those whose feet run to evil and who make haste to shed innocent blood."

Incendiary Fire at Fredericton.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., October 30.—A fire broke out this morning at Fredericton in the exhibition building, and that structure was soon destroyed; also Mr. McLaughlin's house and the house of Andrew Lipsett were damaged. A house and barn owned by Thomas Toner were also burned. The exhibition building was filled with agricultural implements, sleighs and carriages, which were all destroyed. The high wind carried the fire cinders to a great distance, setting fire to St. Dunstan's church, the Park Barracks and several residences, which received considerable damage. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary, and this morning a man named Mark Conroy was arrested on suspicion. Great excitement prevails, and if the evidence confirms the suspicion against Conroy it will be hard to save him from lynching. Loss about $30,000, uninsured.

Boiler Explosion.

SHIPPENSBURG, PA., October 30.—The explosion of a boiler in the sawmill of Shoemaker & Powell, killed the son of Mr. Shoemaker, and a man named Bowers, and wounded two others.

DEATH OF SENATOR MORTON.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 1.—Senator Morton died at 5:30 P. M. The frequent bulletins of to-day render it unnecessary to recount his sufferings and the measures employed to alleviate them. About noon Mrs. Morton and her sons, by her request, were left alone with the Senator for about an hour. What passed between them is not for us to inquire.

Before five o'clock it became evident that he had entered upon his last hour on earth. He had rested the greater portion of the day in a half lying and half sitting position. As he grew weaker, the supporting pillows were withdrawn, so that he lay prone upon the bed. A deep silence now prevaded the room, and remained unbroken except by an occasional question to the dying man. Once, when the Senator exclaimed, "I am dying," his sister-in-law, Mrs. Holloway, inquired. "You are not afraid to die, Oliver?" He indicated no by shaking his head. Soon after a similar exclamation, question and answer passed between him and Dr. Thompson.

THE DEATH SCENE.

At ten minutes past five o'clock he exclaimed, "I am dying; I am worn out," and these were his last words. From this on it was difficult to discover that life remained.

On the doctor's announcement, "He is going," the gaze of the wife and sons became fixed on the face of the husband and father, with now and then a piteous look of inquiry towards the doctor, until his further announcement, "It is over."

The widow then clasped her sons to her exclaiming, quietly, but in tones never to be forgotten. "My darling boys" The friends withdrew, leaving them for a time, when they were tenderly led from the room.

THE PUBLIC SORROW.

This evening, by direction of the Mayor, the city bells have been tolled fifty-four strokes, indicating the dead Senator's age. The bells will also be tolled each day at noon until after the funeral.

The family have decided on Monday at one o'clock as the time for the funeral services at Robert's Park M. E. Church, and the interment will take place at Crown Hill Cemetery. The services will be conducted by Rev. Prof. S. K. Hoshour, Mr. H. D. Hoshour, Mrs. Morton's former pastor and the Senator's preceptor, assisted by Revs. J. B. Cleaver, Henry Day and J. H. Bayliss.

The body will lie in state during Sunday in the corridor of the Marion County Court House, now used as a State House, giving the people of the State an opportunity to view the remains, for whose accommodation special excursion trains will be run on Sunday and Monday.

A GUARD OF HONOR.

The Indianapolis Light Infantry have tendered their services as a guard of honor. The Montgomery guards, of Crawfordsville, have also tendered their services. The family have requested Hon. E. B. Martindale, Hon. Jas. A. Wildman and ex-Gov. Conrad Baker to represent them and act for them in making all further arrangements.

The Mayor has called a meeting of citizens in the United States Court Room to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, when it will be decided to invite the President and Cabinet and Governors of the several States, to attend the funeral. The members of the bench and bar of the city and State are requested to meet at two o'clock to-morrow.

Gov. Williams will close the State offices on Monday, and Mayor Caven the offices of the city government. They will jointly request the citizens to close their business houses from noon to three o'clock on that day.

THE NEWS AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—Intelligence of the death of Senator Morton, received here to-night, produces profound sorrow. On the announcement of his death to the Senate to-morrow a committee will be appointed to attend the funeral at Indianapolis, in conjunction with a similar committee on the part of the House.

At 9:30 P. M. Professor Widdour, of the Metropolitan Church Chimes, played the "Dead March in Saul" and other dirges, and tolled minute bells for one hour in memory of the illustrious dead.

Oliver Perry Morton, LL.D, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, August 4, 1823, and educated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. He was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1846, and was raised to the bench as Circuit Judge in 1852. Two years later he abandoned his old party—the Democratic—on the questions of slavery extension and the fugitive slave law. In 1856 he was nominated for Governor by the Republicans, and was defeated, but by a greatly diminished majority. In 1860 he was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the same party and elected. The Governor (Hon. Henry S. Lane), two days after his inauguration (in January 1831), was chosen United States Senator, and Judge Morton was immediately inaugurated Governor.

The time was a critical one—just on the eve of the civil war, the finances of the State were in a deplorable condition, and a large majority of the people of the State sympathizing with the rebellion. No means were left untried by his political enemies to break down his authority, but he triumphed over all difficulties, was re elected by a large majority in the autumn of 1863, and brought the State safely through the war, with her finances in the best condition When the great strain was over, his physical powers gave way, and he was attacked with paralysis. A year and a half in Europe restored him to partial health, and he was elected United States Senator for six years, from March, 1867, and was subsequently re-elected for a second term.

He had laid aside but little money He owned a house in Indianapolis and had about $10,000 invested on interest. In all he died worth about $23,000, the result of twenty years of active life. He left three sons, Walter, Oliver and John. The first has been at the military school at Chester, Pa., the second is preparing for college at New Haven, Conn., and the last has been acting as Government Agent in the far west.

He was not connected with any church, nor was he "a professed Christian," as this phrase is usually understood by orthodox Christians. But those who knew him intimately know that he had great respect for the teachings of the New Testament, and that he was ever a friend and supporter of churches.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS TO BE CLOSED.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1877.

I lament the sad occurrence which makes it my duty to testify the public respect for the eminent citizen and distinguished statesman whose death yesterday, at his home in Indianapolis, has been made known to the people by telegraphic announcement. The services of Oliver P. Morton to the nation, in the difficult and responsible administration of the affairs of the State of Indiana as its Governor at a critical juncture of the civil war, can never be over-valued by his countrymen. His long service in the Senate has shown his great powers as a legislator, and as leader and chief councilor of the political party charged with the conduct of the Government during that period, in all things and at all times he has been able, strenuous and faithful in the public service, and his fame with his countrymen rests upon a secure foundation. The several executive departments will be closed on the day of his funeral, and appropriate honors should be paid to the memory of the deceased statesman by the whole nation. (Signed)

R. B. HAYES.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 2.—A citizens' meeting, to take action on the death of the late Senator Morton, convened at nine o'clock this morning, Mayor Cavendish presiding. A committee on resolutions was appointed, and will report to-morrow to the general committee of arrangements, composed of twenty-five persons. Invitations to attend the funeral were ordered to be issued to President Hayes and Cabinet, the Judges and officers of the Supreme Court, General Sherman and other army officers, and the Governors of the several States. It was further recommended that the surviving soldiers of Indiana, the independent military organizations of the State, and the United States soldiers within the State, be also invited to attend the funeral, and that the soldiers' meeting about to be held in this city be requested to take charge of all the arrangements therefor. It was further recommended that Masonic, Odd Fellows, and other benevolent and voluntary organizations of the State, and officers and students of institutions of learning, &c. be invited to attend the funeral. It is also recommended that all citizens of the State not embraced in the foregoing enumeration be cordially invited to attend the funeral ceremonies, and follow to the grave the remains of their great friend and fellow-citizen, and the family of the deceased Senator are most respectfully requested to allow his remains to be deposited in state in the great hall of the Court House, to remain there under a guard of honor during such time as may be agreeable to them.

PROGRAMME OF THE CEREMONIES.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 2.—The committee of arrangements appointed at the citizens' meeting this morning have fully agreed on the programme of the ceremonies for Sunday and Monday. The order of exercises at the church on Monday is announced as follows:

Chants by the choir; scripture reading, by Rev. Myron W. Reed; opening prayer, by Rev. Henry Day, D. D.; hymn; sermon, by Joseph Bradford Cleaver; anthem, by the choir; eulogy, by Rev. J. H. Bayliss, D. D.; prayer, by professor S. K. Hosham; hymn; benediction.

The Grand Master and Grand Patriarch of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Indiana have issued circulars calling upon the various encampments and lodges in the State to take action on the death of their late brother, Senator Morton. Military companies from several cities in the State have signified their intention of attending the funeral. At a meeting of the German Veteran Association this evening, a resolution was passed, inviting all ex-soldiers of the State of Indiana to meet them at their headquarters, Mozart Hall in this city, on Monday next, to pay their last tribute of respect to the late War Governor. The Railroads will run excursion trains on Sunday, on which day the body will lie in state. The City Council met in special session this evening and passed appropriate resolutions, deciding to attend the funeral in a body, and ordering the money necessary for expenses. The family of Senator Morton have received a large number of telegrams of sympathy from prominent persons and personal friends. We are permitted to copy the following:

DESPATCH FROM VICE PRESIDENT WHEELER.

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2

"*To Colonel W. R. Holloway, Indianapolis, Indiana:*

"Your message received last evening. I share most fully in the sorrow which our whole country feels in the loss of so eminent, patriotic and wise a statesman as the late Senator Morton. The Senate adjourned immediately this morning on the announcement of his death, having first appointed as a Committee to attend the Funeral Obsequies; Senator McDonald, Davis of Illinois, Burnside, Bayard, Cameron of Pennsylvania, and Booth.

(Signed) "W. A. WHEELER,
"Vice President."

DESPATCH FROM PRESIDENT HAYES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.

Colonel W. R. Holloway, Indianapolis, Indiana:

I desire through you to offer to Governor Morton's widow and family my warmest sympathy in their great affliction. Amid the general and sincere manifestation of sorrow of the public loss, of which no one can be more sensible than myself, my long friendship for Governor Morton makes me wish to be counted among those who feel in his death grief of a personal bereavement.

(Signed) R. B HAYES.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS TO BE PRESENT AT THE FUNERAL

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 3.—The following persons have given notice of their intention to be present at the funeral on Monday: The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Attorney General, First Assistant Postmaster General, a committee of the United States Senate, a committee of the United States House of Representatives, the Governors of Ohio and Illinois, the State officers of Illinois, Mayor Moore and ex-Mayors Davis and Johnson, of Cincinnati, committees of the Board of Trade and of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati; the Board of Aldermen and Common Council of Cincinnati, Representatives of the Judiciary and Federal officers at Cincinnati; Hon. William Henry Smith, General Anson Stager, Col. Pierce, Wm. Penn Nixon, of Chicago; Hon. J. M. Harlan, of Louisville; Col. R. G. Ingersoll, Peoria, Ill.; Col. Jas. B. Eads, St. Louis. A large number of prominent men of this State and elsewhere have also telegraphed their intention of being here.

TRIBUTE OF WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

ST. LOUIS, November 3.—Miss Phœbe Cousins will leave for Indianapolis to-morrow to attend the funeral of the late Senator Morton. She will take with her a beautiful floral offering as a tribute of gratitude and respect of Mrs. Francis Mines and herself for his firm advocacy of woman suffrage.

THE REMAINS TAKEN TO THE COURT HOUSE.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 4.—At ten o'clock this morning Senator Morton's remains were escorted to the Court House by the Light Infantry and pall bearers, the infantry forming around the hearse, pall bearers and a few friends on foot, some of whom carried floral tributes. The hearse was handsomely covered with flags. The arrangements at the Court House have been admirable, and the immense crowd handled with but little confusion.

LYING IN STATE.

The corpse was exposed in the center of the main hall, midway between the grand stairway, on an elevation, on either side of which a continual flow of people have passed all day and evening. At least fifty thousand, some say more, have viewed the remains. The decorations of the galleries and main floor are neat and appropriate, being composed of black drapery, with evergreen wreaths. Contributions of flowers are in great profusion, some of them coming from Washington, St. Louis and elsewhere. Stands of colors composed of Indiana regimental flags are placed about the floor, two of the most handsomely arranged being just behind the single guards, who stand, arms at rest, at the head and foot of the casket. This evening

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE

took place at half past seven. The hall was cleared, and further ingress stopped for a time, to admit the relatives and near personal friends of the Senator. They numbered perhaps fifty, and moved slowly around the casket two or three times, the orchestra in a remote gallery playing an appropriate selection while they remained.

The committees of the Senate and House arrived to-day, and during the afternoon viewed the remains in company with Gov. Williams. The draping and decoration of the church is being done under the supervision of General James A. Ekin, Assistant Quartermaster General, who had brought from the post at Jeffersonville flags and assistance for that purpose. The representatives of the President's Cabinet will arrive at eleven o'clock to-night. Special trains have been run to-day, bringing in large numbers.

National Thanksgiving.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The following was issued this afternoon: "By the President of the United States of America—a proclamation.

"The completed circle of summer and winter, seed time and harvest, has brought us to the accustomed season at which religious people celebrate with praise and thanksgiving the enduring mercy of Almighty God.

"This devout and public confession of the constant dependence of man upon our Divine Father for all the good gifts of life and health, and peace and happiness, so early in our history made a habit of our people, finds, in a survey of past years, new grounds for its joyful and grateful manifestation in all blessing which depend upon benignant seasons.

"This has, indeed, been a memorable year over our wide territory. Our country, with all its diversity of soil, and climate, and products of the earth has yielded a bountiful return to the labor of the husbandman.

"The health of our people has been blighted by no prevalent or widespread diseases.

"No great disasters of shipwreck upon our coasts, or to our commerce on the seas, have brought loss and hardship to our merchants or mariners, and clouded the happiness of our community with sympathetic sorrow.

"In all that concerns our strength, and peace, and greatness as a Nation; in all that touches permanence and security, our Government and the beneficent institutions on which it rests; in all that affects the character and disposition of our people and tests our capacity to enjoy and uphold equal and free condition of society now permanent and universal throughout the land; the experience of last year is conspicuously marked by the protecting Providence of God, and is full of promise and hope for coming generations.

"Under a sense of the infinite obligations to the Great Ruler of times, and seasons, and events, let us humbly ascribe it to our own faults and frailties if in any degree that perfect concord and happiness, faith and justice which such great mercies should diffuse through the hearts and lives of our people do not altogether and always and everywhere prevail.

"Let us, with one spirit and one voice, lift up praise and thanksgiving to God for His manifold goodness to our land; His manifest care for the nation.

"Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B Hayes, President of the United States, do appoint Thursday, the 29th day of November next, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, and I earnestly recommend that, withdrawing themselves from secular cares and labors, the people of the United States meet together on that day, in their respective places of worship, there to give thanks and praise to Almighty God for His mercies, and to devoutly beseech their continuance.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and second.

"(L S) [Signed] R. B HAYES.

"By the President; WM. M. EVARTS, Secretary of State."

Mill Burned.

READING, PA., Oct. 30.—The large flouring mill of Aaron Yocom, 246 North Eighth street, in this city, was destroyed by fire this evening. The adjoining buildings were considerably damaged. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

Horrible Infanticide in Lancaster County.

LANCASTER, Pa., October 31.—The dead body of an infant, eighteen months old, was found this morning in Little Beaver Creek, one mile south of New Providence. Stones were attached to its neck and feet It is supposed to be a case of infanticide.

Highwaymen Come to Grief.

CHEYENNE, WY., Nov. 1.—The coach that left Deadwood on Tuesday morning, coming south was stopped and robbed last night within three miles of this post, by two road men, supposed to be Blackburn and Wall, the notorious road agents. There were seven passengers on the coach, among whom was United States Marshal Sweezy. The robbers took everything of any value that could be found—money, jewelry, blankets and overcoats. The same men about daylight this morning robbed a freight outfit, consisting of four wagons, taking all the blankets they had. They took from a Chinaman who was in the train everything he had, and then administered a sound thrashing with a teamster's whip. Lieutenant Chase, with a detachment of the Third Cavalry, accompanied by Wm. Reid, an experienced man at tracing thieves and catching them started this morning at daylight in pursuit of the thieves, and followed them nearly all day, hearing of them often just ahead, they having robbed six different men during the day, and finally captured the men twelve miles above the Government farm, and about thirty-six from Ft. Laramie. A hot chase was kept up for about five miles. After the robbers discovered there pursuers they threw away a gun and some heavy articles. They were finally brought to bay by several shots being fired at them, and surrendered. They are now in the guard house at this post. One of them is identified as Webster, the murderer of Deputy Sheriff Cunep. They would not give their names, telling the officer of the day that they had a dozen names each, and there was no use giving any names. The two gray horses they rode are identified as two horses that belonged to the Cheyenne and Black Hills Stage Company and were stolen from them some time ago. Mr. Ford, agent for the stage company here, has two overcoats that were taken from the coach last night, and some other articles that have been recognized as the property of passengers on the stage Great credit is due Lieutenant Chase and the command for his long, hard and successful pursuit, eighty-six miles' ride altogether, and to Mr. Reed for the able manner in wich he discovered and followed their trail.

The President's Visit to the Richmond Fair.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 31.—This morning the Presidential party were driven to various points of interest in the city, and arrived at the Fair grounds at 11 o'clock. The guests were conducted to the headquarters of the Agricultural Society, where the speeches were delivered from the porch. Gov. Kemper strongly endorsing his southern policy. President Hayes returned thanks for the warm reception accorded, and referred to the political economy of Virginia and the advantages offered by the State to persons who sought to better their condition by seeking new homes. Secretary Evarts was then introduced and spoke at some length, followed by Secretary Sherman, Secretary Thompson, Attorney General Dvens and Dr. Loring, members of Congress from Massachusetts. Hon. B. J. Barbour, on behalf of the Agricultural Society, made a few remarks in which he thanked the President and others for their kind remarks for the welfare of Virginia. He said Mrs. Hayes deserved as much praise for the President's southern policy as the President himself, and that she was in a great measure instrumental in its inauguration. The speaker then presented the lady to the people, who greeted her with applause.

After making a tour of the grounds, making an inspection of the Exhibition and partaking of a lunch, the party returned to the city.

The day's programme closes to-night with a state reception at the residence of Governor Kemper.

A Rejected Suitor's Revenge.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., Oct. 31.—A horrible murder was committed last night, about three o'clock, eight miles west of this city, near Sanford Station, on the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, at the residence of Burgerine Tritt, a wealthy farmer. His daughter Rosa, aged nineteen, has been the object of attention from a young man in the neighborhood and also from Sylvanus Burnham, a hired man, who has been in the employ of Tritt for three years. On Sunday evening Rosa's lover paid her a visit, which caused a quarrel with Burnham, and he threatened her, saying he would get even with his rival. He was also incensed by Rosa's brother, who wanted to whip him on Monday, but was prevented by the elder Tritt. Last night the two old folks were awakened by a light, and found the upper story of the house on fire and Burnham missing. The house was consumed with everything in it, after which the corpse of Rosa was found in the ruins, with the legs, arms, and head burned off, but there was enough evidence to show that the girl's throat had been cut and a deep wound in her side. She had been also smothered in a large piece of carpet, so that the trunk was not much burned. The murderer was seen coming into the city early this morning, but it is not known where he went. He was from Tennessee, and has relatives here. The face of Mrs. Tritt was badly scorched when she tried to get up stairs when she discovered the fire.

Bald Attempt of Convicts to Escape

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., October 30.—A despatch from Virginia City Nevada, says that yesterday afternoon a number of convicts in the penitentiary at Carson attempted to break out. They seized Deputy Warden Mathewson, and holding him in front of them to intimidate the guards from firing, made a rush for the gate. Mathewson three times called upon the guards to fire, and finally they obeyed, severely wounding Mathewson and two of the convicts, when the others surrendered and no one escaped.

Mormon Recruits.

NEW YORK, October 30.—One hundred and thirty-seven new Mormon converts arrived, yesterday, together with twelve missionaries, who make 1,500 converts landed here from Europe the past year.

Railroad Accident.

HARRISBURG, November 1.—The day express east, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, came in collision with a freight train one mile east of Ridgeway, this morning. The engineers and firemen of both trains and one brakeman were instantly killed and another brakeman fatally injured. Several passengers were injured, though none seriously.

Gen. Forrest's Funeral.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 31.—The funeral of Gen. Forrest took place at noon, at Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Rev. Dr. Stainback, who had been a private soldier under the General, officiated. Not only the church, but the streets for squares were crowded with people. Among the pall-bearers were ex-President Jefferson Davis, Gov. Porter, Hon. Jacob Thompson and Col. Galloway, Dr. Cowan and Major Rambrant, of Forrest's staff. The General was dressed in his old uniform, at his own request, and as the casket containing the remains was carried into the church it was almost impossible to keep back the crowd, so anxious were they all to take a last look at his face. After the service was concluded, the funeral cortege took up the line of march up Second and down Main, and was composed of mounted ex-Confederates preceding the hearse, music, Odd Fellows, Chikasaw Guards, Bluff City Grays, Memphis Light Guards, Memphis Artillery, ex-Confederate soldiers, ex Union soldiers, civic organizations, Mayor and City Council, Fire Department and citizens on foot. Business was suspended during the funeral ceremonies, and thousands of persons lined the sidewalks to witness the honors paid the deceased. The remains were interred at Elmwood with Odd Fellows' rites and military honors.

A Brute Roasted Alive.

COLUMBUS, GA., November 2.—Owen Weight, colored, who brutally outraged a white married lady, a month ago, near Crawford, Ala., was to-day taken from jail by a party of one hundred citizens, who it is said burnt him. His victim fully identified him.

Burglars Bagged.

WOOSTER, O., November 1 1877.—About twelve o'clock last night burglary was attempted at William Houtz's warehouse in Pike Station, thirteen miles from this city. The police were aware of their movements, and caught them in the act of breaking a safe. After a desperate struggle, in which one of the police was shot in the arm, five of them were captured. Two are under bonds of $500 each; the others were dismissed.

Murder and Attempted Suicide.

PITTSBURG, October 30.—A special from East Liverpool, Ohio, says: This afternoon Ralph Wintergill cut his wife's throat with a razor, causing death in a few minutes, and then gashed his own throat, severing the wind pipe and inflicting a wound which will probably result fatally The husband and wife were about forty years old, and have not lived amicably together for some time past, owing to jealousy on the part of the husband, who intimated this evening that the alienation of his wife's love from him was the cause of the tragedy.

The Democratic Policy.

The Democrats will not abandon their own policy and principles because they have been adopted by a Republican President. Every Democratic Senator and Representative can vote without reservation and without explanation for a resolution approving the Southern policy of President Hayes No Republican Senator or Representative can vote for it without admitting that the Southern policy of the Democratic party has been all right and the Southern policy of the Republican party all wrong.

A Railroad Accident.

SCOTTDALE, PA., Oct. 30.—Last night as the passenger train on the Mt. Pleasant Branch of the B. & O. R. R. was going towards Mt. Pleasant, when opposite Scottdale, the engine struck a cow and was capsized into a ditch with three or four feet of water and mud. The engineer got caught between the engine and tender, and was held down in the mud for three or four hours before the irons that held him could be cut. He is only slightly injured. No one else was hurt.

Steamer Burned.

ST. LOUIS, November 2.—The steamer Bismark, lying just below the south wall of the Arsenel, caught fire about noon to-day, and in a short time was totally destroyed. The origin of the fire is not known. The Bismark was owned by the Bismark Transportation Company, Capt. John Spane, her commander, owning a controlling interest in her. She was valued at $35,000, and insured for $15,800 in Cincinnati and Pittsburgh offices.

Nomination.

NORWICH, CONN., November 2.—The Republicans of the town of Norwich have nominated Lafayette S. Foster for Representative in the State Legislature. He was twelve years in the United States Senate, and from Lincoln's assassination to March 4, 1867, Acting Vice President of the United States. A year ago he left the State Supreme Court bench, where he had been six years.

Terrific Wind Storm.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 30.—A passenger train on the Utah Central Railroad, coming south this afternoon, when near Farmington, was lifted from the track and turned upside down by the wind. Two passenger cars and a baggage car were turned over. Coals from the stoves were scattered through the cars, but the fires were put out before damage was done. Several persons were badly hurt, but are expected to recover.

Departure of United States Troops.

SCRANTON, Oct. 31.—Eight companies of the Thirteenth Infantry, United States Army, on special service in this city for three months past, left at noon to-day to return to their posts at New Orleans, Baton