The Interior Journal.

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THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

VOLUME III.--NUMBER 25. STANFORD, KY., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 129.

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111-1y

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Is now under the sole management of the undersigned, and is prepared to do

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Every Day in the Week,

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Flour and meal kept for sale at the lowest market prices.

I have placed the mill in first-class running order, and hope to receive a large share of public patronage.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas exhibited for the PAINLESS Extraction of Teeth. 1-52-1tf

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426 West Jefferson Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

(Late of Frankfort) will practice in the State and Federal Courts at Louisville and in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort. 114-1y

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Office on Lancaster street, first door above bank building. Residence corner of Hustonville and Danville streets, formerly occupied by Mrs. Frederick.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

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Will attend to all business intrusted to them in Pulaski and surrounding counties. Collections promptly made in Pulaski and Wayne counties. 29-tf

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Having formed a partnership for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully tender their services to the citizens of Stanford and vicinity. Office on Main street, formerly occupied by Dr. Jack Craig, where they can be consulted at any time when not professionally engaged. Dr. B. resides second building north of Danville toll gate, east side of pike, where he can be found at night. 96-tf

H. C. BUSH,

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Will attend sales in this and adjoining counties and will attend all the courts in this section of the state. Persons desiring my services may leave their orders at the Interior Journal office or address me at Stanford. 86-1y

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Choice Family Groceries

And a goods usually found in a first-class Family Grocery, and will make our retail prices as favorable as any house in the city.

Families wanting Groceries in broken packages, and at bills of good looking size, will find it to their interest to call on us. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for our goods.

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Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gents' Furs, Canes, Umbrellas & Gloves.

106-1y

GO NORTH, SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

VIA THE

Louisville and Great Southern

RAILROAD LINE.

This is the Great Direct and Through Line, and the only All-Rail Route to all points in

Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, The Carolinas and Tennessee.

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NORTH, EAST and WEST.

It makes quicker time with less change of cars than any other line.

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From Louisville to Memphis, Montgomery or Nashville.

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The greatest of natural curiosities, is located on this line. Passengers can stop over and visit the Cave, and resume their journey at pleasure.

Great Inducements to Parties Emigrating.

A Monthly Pamphlet will be issued by this line, giving complete information as to connections, time and accommodations. It will also contain original and select reading matter, and will be mailed, free of charge, one year, to any person, by addressing

C. P. ATMORE, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Ag't,
Louisville, Ky.

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26 MILES SHORTER!

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R. T. BEYNON, Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Louis, Mo.
F. A. ANTHONY, Ticket Agent, Stanford, Ky.
C. E. CHAPMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
109-1y

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH R. R.

Completed to Paducah.

ON and after Monday, July 17, trains will run as follows:

	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Elizabethtown	10:45 a m	6:25 p m
Rockport	2:34 p m	2:15 p m
Owensboro Junction	3:47 p m	1:33 p m
Station	4:00 p m	12:00 p m
Princeton	6:45 p m	10:00 a m
Cumberland river	7:50 p m	8:45 a m
Tennessee river	8:10 p m	8:30 a m
Paducah	10:25 p m	6:00 a m

Passengers leaving Louisville on 8 a m train make close connection at Elizabethtown with 10:30 a m train.

D. BRECK, Superintendent.
O. BRADSHAW, Gen. Pass. Ag't.

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FOR

CINCINNATI AND THE EAST!

THE quickest, best and only route running a double daily line Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars from Louisville to Columbus, O., Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, and other Eastern cities,

WITHOUT CHANGE.

This only line with which passengers from the South make direct connection at Louisville with through car for New York, avoiding from 7 to 18 hours delay incident to and arriving ahead of all other lines. Time from Louisville to New York, one day.

Only Thirty-one Hours.

This line is stone-ballasted and entirely free from dust. Being equipped with the celebrated Westinghouse Air-Brake, precludes all possibility of collisions.

The only all rail line between Louisville and Cincinnati making direct connection with all trains for the North and East.

Tickets for sale via Louisville and the Short Line at all ticket offices in the South and Southwest.

GEORGE SKINNER, Gen. Sup't.
P. B. PARKER, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The East.

THE cost of the Government of New York City, for the year ending August 1, was, in round numbers, $30,000,000. The debt in the same time was considerably increased.

FRANK MOULTON publishes a card stating that he notified the Beecher Committee that he was ready to be there examined at any time, but the Committee took no notice of his offer, consequently he went to Plymouth Church Friday evening, having a right to be there, himself and wife being members. After hearing the misrepresentations of the report, he asked the Moderator to allow him an opportunity to be heard, which was denied him. He says self-protection will compel him to reveal Beecher to the world, as he will do shortly, in a still worse light. The Plymouth Committee has not yet decided when to make the testimony public.

A NEW daily paper, to be called the *Republic*, is soon to be started in New York, in the interest of the Administration.

The West.

THE City Council of Cleveland has repealed the ordinance closing saloons on Sunday by a vote of 19 to 15. A movement for the repeal of this ordinance has been pending in the Council for some time, and has been vigorously opposed by the temperance people.

THE Mayor and other officials of Cincinnati are visiting the Eastern cities.

PROFESSOR DAVIDSON and party, to observe the transit of Venus, sailed from San Francisco for Nagasaki, on the Japan, last week.

THE immense tube of the stand-pipe, weighing sixty thousand pounds, for the new water-works, at Toledo, fell Saturday while being placed in position, involving a loss of $4,000 to $5,000, which falls on the contractor, John Cooper, of the Mt. Vernon Machine Works.

The South.

SEVERAL citizens of Eufaula, Alabama, have been arrested, charged with violation of the Enforcement Act.

Washington.

WM. BENTON, one of those charged with what was known as the Harrington safe burglary, in April last, has been released on bail.

THE Committee on Appropriations will meet in November, to prepare appropriation bills for early presentation when Congress meets.

THE President has appointed Joseph C. Bridgman, of Massachusetts, Agent for the Indians at Green Bay Agency, Wisconsin.

BENTON, the Washington safe burglar, has been released on two thousand dollars bail.

THERE are in the vaults in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency about $42,000,000 in new circulating notes of National banks, ready for issue as soon as the banks shall have redeemed the lots sent in by them for redemption and destruction. These new ones are intended to take the place of soiled and mutilated notes of various banks, and have accumulated since the new currency act went into operation two months ago.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS has gone to Long Branch to consult with the President regarding the fearful condition of affairs in the South. It is his opinion that something will have to be done by the National Government to stay the outrages against the negroes. It is even suggested that an extra session of Congress will be called.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell gold during the month of September as follows: One million dollars on the first and second Thursdays, and one-half million dollars on the third and fourth Thursdays, respectively, making in all three million dollars.

REV. J. G. AMES, of Ohio, has been appointed Superintendent of Documents and Librarian of the Interior Department, in place of C. C. Adams, resigned.

Crimes, Fires and Casualties.

THE mammoth wagon manufactory of the Studebaker Brothers, at South Bend, Ind., was destroyed by fire a few days since. Loss, $300,000.

THE elevator owned by C. M. Reed's estate, of Erie Pennsylvania, was burned a few days since. Loss, $150,000.

BUILDINGS and wharves in the south part of Wilmington, N. C., were burned a few days ago, with tar and turpentine, to the total amount of $120,000. Mostly insured.

GREENVILLE, Pa., was visited by a $30,000 fire a few days since.

A FIRE on Erie street, Milwaukee, destroyed the buildings of Myer's Northwestern Concentrated Lye Manufactory.

EX-CHIEF OF POLICE MULLIGAN, of Pittston, Penn., badly shot a Scotsman named Michael Jarrell, who assaulted him in a saloon there.

A FIRE in Cleveland destroyed the dry goods store of M. M. Jones, the boot and shoe store of G. R. Thomas, and other property, valued at $25,000.

Political.

THE Republican State Convention of Michigan assembled at Lansing, on the 26th. The following are the nominations: For Governor, Jas. Bagley; Lieutenant-Governor, H. H. Holt; Secretary of State, E. G. D. Holden, Grand Rapids; State Treasurer, W. B. McCreery, Genesee county; Auditor, Gen. Ralph Ely, Gratiot; Commissioner of State Land Office, L. A. Clapp (renominated); Superintendent of Public Instruction, D. D. Brigg (renominated).

THE Democracy of Ohio met in convention at Columbus, a few days ago, and put in nomination the following ticket: Secretary of State, Wm. Bell, of Licking; School Commissioner, C. S. Smed, of Perkaway; Judge of the Supreme Court, W. K. Gilmore, of Preble; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Arnold Green, of Cuyahoga; Member of the Board of Public Works, Martin Schilder, of Ross.

THE Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania nominated the following ticket: Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. John Latta, of West Moreland County; Supreme Judge, Warren J. Woodward, of Berks County; Secretary of Internal Affairs, General Wm. McCandless, of Philadelphia.

THE Democratic State Convention of Missouri placed in nomination the following ticket: Governor, Chas. H. Hardin; Lieutenant-Governor, Norman J. Colemann; Secretary of State, W. K. Metcrath; Auditor, Thos. Holladay; Treasurer, Joseph W. Mercer; Register of Lands, Geo. Deigle; Superintendent of Public Instruction, R. D. Shannon; Supreme Judges, W. Hough, for the long term, and Wm. Napton, to fill vacancy.

Foreign.

INDIA.—The latest estimates in regard to the extent and effects of the famine show that eight millions of natives are dependant on charitable relief. Further distress is threatened in Tuticorin, where the weather has been exceedingly dry. Unless rain falls soon the harvest will prove a failure.

SPAIN.—Conscription is being enforced throughout the country without opposition.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "The bulk of the wheat crop is now safe. Another week of fine weather and the fields will be clear. The damp state of some samples shows that we had a narrow escape. Prices are now receding in consequence of the belief that the crop is fully up to the average. Prices are very low in France, and English wheat is still being re-shipped from there."

THE German Government has formally notified the Powers that it will not interfere in the International affairs of Spain.

RUSSIA has again informed Germany that she sees no cause to modify her attitude on the Spanish question.

THE *Provincial Correspondence* of Berlin declares that the friendship and good understanding of the three Emperors are unimpaired.

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, the new American Minister to Germany, has had an audience with the Emperor, and delivered his credentials.

THE Russian Grand Duke Vladimir was recently married to the Duchess of Mecklenburg.

The War of Races Breaks Out in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, August 26.—The negroes at Pickettsville, Gibson county, six miles from Humboldt, last Saturday and Sunday, threatened a riot on account of some supposed wrong done them, and manifested a desire to kill two or three citizens and fire and sack the town.

Yesterday the ringleaders were arrested and taken to Trenton, and placed in jail for safe keeping. About 1 o'clock this morning, between 75 and 100 masked men entered the town, rode up to the jail, and demanded and compelled the Sheriff to deliver the keys. They took the 16 negroes from the jail. Four were killed and two mortally wounded at the edge of town. They then rode off with the other 10, and are supposed to have killed them. Nothing has been heard of them since they left. There is considerable excitement among the negroes there, and the whites are taking defensive steps in case of any outbreak.

TRENTON, 3 P. M.—Armed men are pouring in from the country, to find all quiet. Scouts say they can not find an armed negro. Two of the six negroes found shot last night, are still alive.

MEMPHIS, August 26.—Dispatches from Hum oldt and other offices along the line of the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, in Gibson county, near the scene of the disturbances on Saturday, say a perfect reign of terror exists in consequence of the excitement growing out of the mob taking sixteen negroes out of Trenton jail, last night, and killing them. Blacks and whites are arming, and such is the dread of a conflict ensuing that the railroad officials find it difficult to prevent employes leaving the road.

A special from Trenton to the *Avalanche* gives the following additional particulars regarding the slaughter of colored prisoners: "After the maskers, numbering about one hundred, had obtained possession of the prisoners, they tied them together and marched off on the Huntingdon road. Half a mile from town, six of the number were cut loose, and ordered to escape, and as soon as that command was given a full volley was fired upon them, killing four and wounding the other two—one mortally. The remainder were carried up the river two miles, and killed. Their remains were collected and are being taken care of."

NASHVILLE, Aug. 27.—The *Banner's* Humboldt special, this afternoon, says: "Parties who were securing the country, last night and yesterday afternoon, have returned, as no negroes could be found, and it is thought now that none were under arms yesterday at all. Everything is now quiet here. Citizens are very indignant at the course taken by the mob at Trenton, Tuesday night."

Governor Brown sent the following telegram to the Sheriff of Gibson county, at 12 o'clock, last night:

"NASHVILLE, Aug. 26.

"I have no direct information of your troubles, but it is reported here, on the authority of the press dispatches, that riots are imminent in your county. If this be true, it is your duty to summon a posse of your best citizens and preserve the peace by dispersing the rioters and preventing collisions, but in such manner and by such means, if possible, as to avoid bloodshed. Keep me advised of the state of things, and I will render you all the necessary assistance to uphold the law and protect society. I have offered a reward of $400 each for the jail-breakers, and invoke your aid and that of all good citizens to bring all the law-breakers to punishment.

"JOHN C. BROWN, Governor."

He also issued a proclamation offering $500 reward each for the Trenton jail-breakers, and the two murderers of Julia Hagden, the colored school teacher of Trousdale county. Nothing later from Gibson county or vicinity.

MEMPHIS, August 27.—There is an intense feeling here against the murderers of the negro prisoners at Trenton. The press of the city denounces them for their cowardly butchery. The Bluff City Battalion, state guard, tendered their services to the Governor to bring them to punishment.

Dispatches from Humboldt report all quiet to-night, but the negroes much alarmed.

The Kentucky War.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 24.—A special dispatch to the *Courier-Journal* from Owenton, Owen county, to-day, says the Sandfield Rifles have just arrived, leaving them a march of twelve miles to the scene of action. Sunday evening, the Sheriff's posse of sixty men met Walker Russell's forces in concealment, when an attack was made, resulting in the wounding of John Smoot, Willis Russell and a man named Juds. They refuse to surrender to the authorities under any circumstances.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 24.—Gen. Eli Murray, United States Marshal, left this city, this afternoon, for Frankfort, where he will take command of the Federal troops stationed there, and march to the aid of the Walker-Russell party, and there is some fear that a collision may occur between the State and Federal troops.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 25.—Forty United States troops left Frankfort this morning, for Gratz and Monterey, the seat of war in Owen county. The United States Marshal and Governor Leslie have held a consultation, and the militia and the United States troops will act together in arresting the contending parties. The State troops have thus far been pursuing both parties of the offenders. Thirty-five additional militia men will leave here for Gratz to-morrow morning. At Lancaster, Garrard county, the scene of last week's troubles, all is quiet, but the State troops remain to insure order. Forty-five rioters have been arrested.

LOUISVILLE, August 26.—A special dispatch to the *Courier-Journal*, from Owenton, Owen County, says the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General has just arrived from the front, and says arrangements have been made whereby the opposing party, the Walkers, Russells and Smoots, are to come together to-night to give themselves into the hands of the United States and State authorities, who are to protect them until the whole affair is settled by law. This is presumed to be the only means of settling the disgraceful feud.

All quiet in Garrard. No further trouble is feared.

LOUISVILLE, August 27.—Parties from Owen county report the Russell-Walker party started this morning to meet General Murray and the United States troops, at Gratz, where they propose to surrender. Russell is willing to come to trial, when assured that he will not be molested by the Smoot party.

A special dispatch to the *Courier-Journal* from Owenton, states that arrangements for a final settlement of the feud in Owen is understood to be complete. Smoot will give himself to the authorities, when assured of protection. The settlement, so far as the pursuit is concerned, is looked for at any time. Judge McManama and the Commonwealth Attorney are here, and will begin a called term of the Circuit Court on the 5th of September, continuing as long as there are any parties to prosecute.

WM. SMOOT, leader of the Smoot party, surrendered to-night, near the county line, and is now in the hands of the civil authorities at Frankfort.

LOUISVILLE, August 28.—Col. W. L. Clarke yesterday withdrew from Lancaster. Sixty-eight men went through on the train to Sparta, whence they will march to Owenton, to sustain Judge McNamara's Court in the prosecution of offenders. The Walker-Russel party wanted to surrender to the U. S. Commander, Gen. Murray, and are dispersing. Wm. Smoot was sent to Owenton in charge of the Sheriff, and passed on today for trial.

BEECHER.

Report of the Investigating Committee.

NEW YORK, August 28.—Plymouth Church was densely packed this evening, every available spot of sitting or standing room being occupied, and even the rostrum was encroached upon by the surging multitude. Probably over three thousand people were present, and many had to go away for want of accommodations. After singing and prayer, the report was read by Professor Raymond.

The report is a long and able document, evidently prepared by lawyers, who know the value of weakening the force of adverse testimony, and strengthening the case of a client. It is hardly necessary to state that it acquits Mr. Beecher.

The report of the committee concludes with the following summing up:

First—We find from the evidence that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher did not commit adultery with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, either at the time or times, or at the place or places set forth in the third and fourth subdivisions of Mr. Tilton's statement, or at any other time or place whatever.

Second—We find from the evidence that Mr. Beecher has never committed any unchaste or improper act with Mrs. Tilton, nor made any unchaste or improper remark, proposal or solicitation, to her or any kind or description whatever.

Third—If this were a question of errors of judgment on the part of Mr. Beecher, it would be easy to criticise, especially in the light of recent events. In such criticism, even to the extent of regrets and censure, we are no man equal, far less superior to Mr. Beecher.

Fourth—We find nothing whatever in the evidence that should impair the perfect confidence of Plymouth Church or the world, in the Christian character and integrity of Henry Ward Beecher, sustained by the grace of God, that passeth all understanding, and shared with Plymouth Church and its beloved and eminent pastor, so much and so long afflicted.

HENRY W. SAGE,
AUGUSTUS STORRS,
HENRY M. CLEVELAND,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,
JOHN WINSLOW,
S. V. WHITE,
Committee of Investigation.

BROOKLYN, August 27, 1874.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The following resolutions were also unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the evidence laid before the Examining Committee not only does not afford any foundation for putting the pastor of this church, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, upon trial, but on the contrary establishes to the perfect satisfaction of this church his entire innocence and absolute personal purity in respect to all charges now or heretofore made against him by Theodore Tilton.

"*Resolved*, That our confidence and love for our pastor, so far from being diminished, are heightened and deepened by the unmerited suffering he has so long borne, and that we welcome him with a sympathy more tender, and a trust more unbounded than we ever felt before to his public labors among us, to our church, our families, our homes and our hearts."

During the reading of the report frequent interruptions were caused by the applause which followed the reading of certain passages sustaining Mr. Beecher, and outbursts of laughter were drawn out by any allusions to "mutual friend" Moulton, and his participation in the matter.

The concluding portion of the report and summing up of the committee were received with the waving of handkerchiefs, hats, and whatever else came handy, and the applause which greeted its ending was almost deafening.

At this point Mr. Moulton came into the front portion of the church, and took a seat alongside the platform and at the reporters' table. He pulled out a note-book and pencil, and prepared to take notes. A gentleman rose up in the audience and requested permission to address the meeting. He was invited to the platform, where he gave the name of Mr. Blair. He moved that the report of the committee be accepted and the resolutions adopted. He said the committee had rendered their verdict, and it now remained for the people of Plymouth Church to indorse it, as it was now officially laid before them. He was satisfied that this report would be accepted by all; if not, let any person who was against it speak, or forever hold their tongues.

Mr. Moulton here made a movement as if he was going to rise to his feet, but was restrained by some one of those in his immediate vicinity.

A call was now made for Mr. Rossiter W. Raymond, who responded in a short speech. He recapitulated some portions of the evidence taken before the committee, and in referring to Mr. Moulton's part in the affair, he said Mr. Francis D. Moulton has tried to poison the minds of men against Mr. Beecher.

This seemed to raise Mr. Moulton's ire, and standing erect he glared at the speaker and exclaimed twice in a loud voice: "You're a liar, sir; you're a liar!"

Instantly all was confusion. Men and women rose to their feet, the latter mounting on seats, and joining in the cry with a hearty good will of "Put him out." "Shame, sir," &c., mingled with loud and prolonged hissing, in the midst of which Mr. Halliday came forward, and making himself heard above the din partially restored order, saying: "Gentlemen, let him sit still and hear the truth." But Moulton still remained on his feet, and saying, "I dare you to put me out!"

A couple of police officers put in an appearance behind Mr. Moulton, and he resumed his seat.

Order being partially restored, Mr. Raymond continued: "Well, now, I want to say something to you about blackmailing. [Cries of "Yes, yes, go for the blackmailer."] He claimed that Mr. Tilton did not know where the money came from, but it was evident that Mr. Moulton paid his money out of his own pocket. Was it upon his insinuations, guided language and letters—was it upon this, he wanted to know, they were to wait and doubt? With regard to the pistol, it was not pretended by Mr. Beecher, or advanced by Mr. Moulton, that under the influence of the pistol he was hurried or intimidated to any action. The story of the pistol was just this: It went to show the character of a man who went to call upon a minister with his pistol.

He concluded his address by stating that come what might, they would all stand by the man who had so nobly stood up for them.

The chairman then put the question on receiving the report of the Committee, and adopting the resolutions offered.

On motion it was passed by a standing vote, with the waving of hats and handkerchiefs when the ayes were called for, but when the nays were called Frank Moulton only rose, and was greeted with a perfect storm of hisses, and another uproar succeeded, but was calmed, in a slight degree, when Mr. Gilbert rose and offered a resolution tendering thanks to the members of the committee for the faithful and impartial manner in which they had performed their duties, and also to the counsel of the committee for their valuable services. This was also adopted.

A motion was made to adjourn, but Mr. Halliday announced that the proceedings would terminate with the singing of the doxology.

At this juncture Mr. Moulton arose from his seat and pushed his way toward the door, through the surging crowd, which blocked the passage. During his route he was hustled on every side, and when he reached the hall-way many hands were outstretched as if anxious to wreak vengeance upon him, but the crowd was kept off by police officers, who hurried him down the alley way to where a carriage was in waiting, into which he was pushed rather than helped, and with a police officer standing on each step of the vehicle, it was driven rapidly away.

The audience then quietly dispersed.

How it Struck the Reporter.

"You will observe by this notice," said the melancholy man, "that Joseph Thompson is dead."

"Ah," said the reporter, "that's too bad. Poor Thopp! By the way, who is Joseph Thompson?"

"Why, sir," said the melancholy man, removing his handkerchief from his eyes long enough to exhibit a state of surprise, "Mr. Thompson keeps the well-known establishment on Blank street. He was a good man, a kind father——"

"Poor Thomp!" repeated the reporter thoughtfully. "I'm so sorry. But what did he do in his establishment?"

"Really," said the melancholy man, "you surprise me! It was a junk-shop, in the higher branches of that art. It did a nice business, as you must be aware."

"No, I don't think I am aware," quietly said the reporter.

"Well, well, never mind," said the melancholy man, pausing a moment for the purpose of sobbing, "it's of no consequence. He was a thoroughly conscientious man, and the idol of his family. Nobody ever came begging to his door and went away empty-handed. Nobody ever sought his advice without getting it. He was a man of stern inflexibility, or rather of perfectly pure motives, and all his actions were devoid of guile.

"Joseph Thompson," said the reporter musingly. "Somehow I can't place this man."

"Yes, yes," said the melancholy man, "Joseph Thompson. None knew him but to love him. His business will be continued by his widow at the old stand."

"See here," said the reporter, suddenly, "did Joseph Thompson advertise?"

"N-no," said the melancholy man, "but then——"

"Get out!" said the reporter, with extreme animation. "Go to—go to the deuce! Go to the counting-room! That's where you want to go, without climbing an extra pair of stairs in order to bore me with your infernal corpse. I never knew Joseph Thompson. I don't want to know anything about him. In point of fact, Joseph Thompson was a fraud, and if he were not dead, I should hope he might be hanged."

Loneliness of the Ocean.

One who has never traveled upon the ocean expects to find it somewhat thickly populated. He thinks of the vast travel and traffic that goes over the waters, and he is ready to imagine that the great deep is alive with its hurrying to and fro of the nations. He reads of lands "whose commerce whitens every sea," and he is ready to think that the ocean itself is as full of sails as the harbor of some mighty metropolis. But he finds his mistake. As he leaves the land the ships begin to disappear. As he goes on his way they soon all vanish, and there is nothing about him but the blue sea and bended sky; sometimes he may meet or overtake a solitary ship during the day; but then, again, there will be many days when not a single sail will cross the horizon. There are spaces measured by thousands of miles, over which no ship has ever passed. The idea of a nation's commerce whitening every sea" is the wildest fancy. If all the ships that have ever been built were brought together in a single fleet they would fill but a hand's breath of the ocean. The space, therefore, that man and his works occupy on the sea is as small in extent as the hold on it by his power is slight and superficial. Both together are as nothing. The ocean covers three-fourths of the surface of the globe, and by far the greater part of this vast expanse is and ever has been entirely free from his presence and visitation.

A Lucid Charge.

If the jury believe from the evidence that the plaintiff and defendant were partners in the grocery, and that the plaintiff bought out the defendant, and that the defendant paid note by delivering to the plaintiff a cow, which he warranted not breachy; and the warantee was broken by reason of the breachiness of the cow, and he drove the cow and tendered her to the defendant, but he refused to receive her, and the defendant took her home again, and put a heavy yoke upon her to prevent her jumping fences, and by reason of her yoke she broke her neck and died; and if the jury believe that the defendant's interest in the grocery was worth anything, the plaintiff's note worthless and the cow good for nothing, either for beef or milk, then the jury must find out for themselves how they will decide this case, for the Court, if she understands herself, and she thinks she does, don't know how such a case should be decided.

"The White Man's Party."

It can not be too distinctly understood at the North that what is just now known as the "white man's party" at the South has been called into being not by the Southern whites at all, but by the Northern Radicals. Not only common fairness and justice to the South, but the best interests of the whole country require that there should be no belogging of the Northern mind on this point. We are no longer at war with the Southern States, nor is there any longer danger of their being built up with European help into a great power, threatening the Northern and the Western people. They are once more an integral part of our common country. We can no more afford to make serious mistakes in our dealing with them than England can to make mistakes in her dealings with Ireland, or Austria in her dealing with Hungary. When the civil war ended in 1865 it left the South a compact, united people, made up of two races, closely connected by their social necessities as well as by their social traditions. The violent abolition of slavery by the Federal Government broke with a blow the thread of the social traditions which connected these two races. It did not break, nor in the nature of things could it break, the social necessities which connected them. So far as we have any authentic grounds on which to form an opinion about the matter, the reciprocal feeling of the two races at the South to each other at that time was as friendly as reason and experience combine to show that in such circumstances it would be likely to be. The simple fact that during the whole period of the civil war there was no such thing known as a negro rising in the South against the whites establishes an overwhelming presumption that the emancipated negroes, if they had been left to themselves, would have quietly adjusted themselves to the new order of things in such a way as not seriously to interfere with the restoration of prosperity and of order throughout the South. The true history of the raising of the so-called "colored troops" of the Union army has yet to be written, and when it comes to be written, there will be a curious revision of reputations in connection with that phase of what President Lincoln, with unconscious sarcasm, but too truly described as the prodigious "job" of the civil war. But it is already perfectly well understood that so far as the Southern States were concerned the negroes enlisted within their border were literally "corralled" by the Union forces, precisely as negro troops had been eighty years before by the royal armies of Great Britain in their struggle with the rebellion of the colonies. The percentage of blacks divorced from their normal connection with the community in which they lived by the accidents of war was no greater in 1865 than in 1783.

But the Radical leaders at the North soon perceived that if they were to preserve the control of the Federal Government against the perils of any change in the political sentiments of the North they must fortify themselves in Congress with a Varangian phalanx of rotten borough members, and that to do this the shortest way would be to split Southern society completely in two, depress and disfranchise the whites, who, of course, could not be relied upon to support Radicalism as a persistent national policy, and regiment the negroes politically in opposition to the whites. This they accordingly proceeded to do, and this they did with their now infamously famous "reconstruction" measures. From the moment when these measures began to be carried out at the South the execution of them, and the political organization of the negroes under them, were confided to a set of political adventurers, rapscallions, and rascals, the like of whom no country in our times has produced. These people undertook this work distinctly for their own advantage and for the advantage of the Radical party at the North. We might fill this journal to-day with extracts from leading Radical newspapers of the North, published between 1865 and 1869, in which it was passionately and openly maintained that the Southern States ought to be governed not primarily with an eye to restoring order and prosperity within their borders, but with an eye to "punishing" the Southern whites and perpetuating the domination over the whole country of the Radical party. The Southern negroes, utterly ignorant of the very existence of such a thing as political responsibility, were disciplined by the agents of the Radical policy, backed by all the machinery of the Federal Government, into a belief that their liberty depended on their putting and keeping the whites of the South completely out of all the offices and administration of the several States of the South. These agents of the Radical policy were disseminated throughout the whole Southern country. Wherever there was a postoffice, a military station, an office of the Freedman's Bureau, a fiscal agent of the Federal Government, there were they at their evil work, dividing every county and every village against itself, compacting the blacks into a body of hostility against the whites, making in short that "black man's party," by which they were to rule and ruin the country. They succeeded in their atrocious undertaking. Thieves in the State Legislatures, thieves in gubernatorial chairs, thieves in the Senate, thieves in the House of Representatives, thieves on the judicial bench, attest to all of us the completeness of their success. Bullock, Scott, Moses, Kellogg, Patterson, Sawyer, Durell, need we go through with the miserable catalogue of the pestilential scoundrels inflicted first upon the South and then upon the whole country by this "black man's party" thus conceived, begotten, brought forth and brought up?

Now, this "black man's party" having been thus created, what possible form of opposition to it was left at the South which, from the very nature of things, must not be a "white man's party?"

What is a party? It is the result, is it not, of a division of the community in which it exists? And division has its laws, has it not, like any other arithmetical operation? In that famous partition of the turkey and the crow between the Indian and the hunter, it is clear that the Indian would have preferred half a turkey with half a crow to the whole crow which he got. But as the hunter appropriated the turkey, there was nothing left for the Indian but the crow. The Southern white people have to live in one country with the negroes; the honestly rewarded labor of the negroes is as essential to their prosperity as to the well-being of the negroes. But it is essential both to the whites and to the negroes that the profits of the capital and labor of the whole community should not be left at the mercy of a mob of legislative blockheads controlled by a gang of legislative rogues. And as these blockheads and these rogues are in power by the force of the "black man's party," how are they to be put out of power except by a "white man's party?" It is not a question of races. It is a simple sum in arithmetic. Politics at the South is not a game of dominoes where all the pieces are white. It is a game of checkers where half the pieces are black. The Radical thieves have monopolized the black pieces. What can the conservative, honest men do but play the white?—*N. Y. World.*

Practical Ballooning.

We see that some man in California is making preparations to try some experiments in ballooning which are of a somewhat novel character. He will use a small balloon; one which will not lift him from the ground and sail away with him. He uses his balloon to reduce his weight to a few pounds, when he will bring into use artificial canvass wings, resembling a pair of parachutes, and working up and down on a wooden rod. Thus he will lift himself into the air and sail about at will. This California balloonist has hit upon a plan of navigating the air very similar to one which has long been cherished by a San Francisco man. The plan of our Washoe balloonist is to have a small balloon constructed, which, when inflated, will barely suffice to lift him from the ground. This he will fasten to his body by means of straps passing about his shoulders, then will elevate himself by using a pair of wings, of the pelican or some other large bird. As the balloon will have reduced his weight to a pound or two, he is confident that he can make his wings carry him about in the air as well as wings carry a bird weighing ten or twelve pounds. He is quite sure that he will be able to fly about in almost any direction in calm weather, after he has had a little practice in the handling of his wings. He says this idea is not altogether original, as, about twenty years ago, a man created quite a sensation in Paris by means of a small balloon which reduced his weight to a few pounds when it was fully inflated. This individual made his appearance in the parks and astonished all who saw him by his tremendous strides in walking, by leaping over small trees, and by cutting many