

The WORTHINGTON Advance.

VOLUME VI.

WORTHINGTON, NOBLES COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1877.

NUMBER 11

SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS.

Sitting Bull Speaks and Weeps.

A Fort Walsh letter, dated Nov. 1st, says Sitting Bull's future home is to be on Deer River. It is said his hand will be severely gnawed by lice, but the most efficient guard over him will be that of his neighbors, the Blackfeet and Crees. Red Deer River is much favored by buffalo and smaller game, and Sitting Bull will find a good market for his skins with the Hudson Bay Co. Three days ago he was told by Col. McLeod to hold himself in readiness to move to his new quarters; that the queen had through her servant at Ottawa provided a good home for him, where he could live in peace. Sitting Bull made an eloquent reply, saying: "I came to you in the first place because I was being held driven by the Americans. They broke their treaties with my people, and when I rose up and fought, not against them, but for our rights as the first people on this part of the earth, they pursued me like dogs, and would have hung me to a tree. They are not just. They drove us into war and then seek to punish me for fighting. That is not honest. The queen would not do that." After thanking the queen, he said: "Tell her that my people will be good. I will take my people to the Red Deer country, and now I declare before you that I will not make any trouble, or annoy you, or give any pain to the queen. I will be quiet. I will never fight on your soil, unless you ask me to help you; then I will fight. Place me where you like. I will be at peace in Canada, but you—who are brave soldiers and not treaty-breakers, thieves, murderers—you would think me a coward if I did not die fighting the Americans. Therefore, while I go to Red Deer to live in peace, (here the speaker almost shrieked,) I will come back when my braves are ready. If they will not come with me, I will come alone, and fight the Americans until death! You I love and respect. Them I hate; and your queen's soldiers would despise me if I did not hate them. That is all I am ready to go with you to the Red Deer." The Blackfeet Indians say they won't stand any nonsense from the Sioux. The Nez Percés who fled here before Joseph's surrender have nearly all returned. They attempted to squat between this post and the Buttes, but were warned off. Some of them crossed the mountains into British Columbia probably with the intention of joining their old allies, the Okanagan. On leaving the fort Sitting Bull wept.

The New Minister to England.

The opposition to the confirmation of John Welsh as minister to England has been strengthened by the alleged discovery of the fact that the Philadelphia firm of which Mr. Welsh is a member is the owner in Cuba of a sugar plantation and a large number of slaves. The friends of Mr. Welsh seem to have been taken somewhat by surprise by these developments, which, it must be confessed, have the appearance of genuineness. Their explanation is, that the firm in question, being engaged in the West Indies sugar trade, had been compelled to take mortgages upon plantations as security for advances to planters, and that the slaves, as an indispensable and inseparable part of the trade, have in this manner come into the firm's possession. Unless Mr. Welsh can succeed in disconnecting his name entirely from the imputation of ownership or pecuniary interest in the Cuban slaves, he will not be likely to overcome the intense prejudice which the undisputed facts would create against him.

Unlawful Lumber Seizure in Mississippi.

The seizure of logs, lumber and turpentine in Mississippi by Special Agent Carter of the interior department, has suddenly come to an end. It seems that sweeping indiscriminate seizures made at Pascagoula by the deputy United States Marshal, by virtue of a writ of sequestration sued out by Special Agent Carter, turned out to be illegal. Maj. Thos. H. Price, of the Mobile bar, representing the victims argued a motion on the 10th to quash the writ before the United States circuit court, Judge Hill presiding, on the ground that the writ was unconstitutional and was not due process of law. The judge sustained the motion. This decision gives great relief to a large community in southern Mississippi, who have been greatly damaged already by wholesale seizures, which in effect crushed industry and innocent.

Phillips on Sumner.

Wendell Phillips has been lecturing in Philadelphia, and replied to Gen. Grant's and ex-Secretary Fish's reflection on Sumner. Relative to the general's remarks on the character of Sumner, Phillips warmly eulogized Sumner, combating the allegation of his incompetency, tardiness, and asserting that the reason of his removal from the senate was his antagonism of the proposed San Domingo acquisition. Mr. Sumner said Mr. Phillips said that Mr. Fish urged him to go to London as United States Minister, absent himself from the senate and let the San Domingo scheme pass. For this, Mr. Sumner rebuked him, and ever afterwards their relations were cool and distant.

Rep. Beaumont's Career.

The Republican members of the United States Senate held a caucus on the 10th, last from about noon till after 5 o'clock. It was very fully attended. The topics discussed were the so-called Southern policy and civil service policy of the administration, with special reference to the Louisiana case and sundry nominations before the committee. Opinions were freely interchanged by nearly all the senators, showing that a majority were not in accord with the views and action of the President on the subjects discussed, and less than a majority disposed to make any formal issue with him. Such an issue was not deemed expedient in the present emergency by the public interests under the present circumstances.

How Deaths are Settled in the Black Hills.

On the 8th, the miners employed in the Keota mine near Greenwood, under contractor Conlee took possession of the mine on account of the nonpayment of wages by the contractors. The miners are still in possession of the mine. They have resisted the sheriff successfully and refused compromise of any kind except a full and complete settlement of their claims. They are securely fortified, and provisions are provided to stand a month's siege. The citizens of Central City near which the mine is located are in sympathy with the miners, and it is feared that blood will be shed before a settlement can be obtained. The amount due them is \$2,500.

The Silver Bill.

Senator Stanley Matthews says he has made no assertion that the President will sign the silver bill. He has merely expressed his

Individual opinion that in the event of the bill's passage by the Senate the President will approve it, and he adds that this expression of opinion was made by him without any information derived from the President as to his intentions on this subject, and he neither professed, nor was in fact the statement based on the President's authority. It was based upon a large majority, and that the President would consider it such an expression of the public will as he could not properly disregard.

Preaching Was Not Practising.

In the death of a well-known St. Louis physician, the papers of that city find food for beneficial reflection. She was the daughter of a well-known minister in Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, who, when misfortune overcame her, cast her off. During all her public life she pleaded piteously for restoration to her father's favor, but while preaching the Word of God, repentance and charity, he turned a deaf ear to her importations, and left her to die in neglect and shame. His own death was due to divine with more than ordinary intensity hereafter, when he glowingly paints a pretty hot hell.

A Hazardous Trip and Lucky Escape.

The Times' Bismarck special says the sitting Bull commissioners who, returning to Bismarck from Fort Walsh, took passage on mackinaw boats to make the journey down the Missouri, had a hazardous trip, on account of the impending probability that the river would freeze and pen the party in above Fort Buford. They arrived at the latter place however, on the 2nd inst, having completed the entire distance, 670 miles, in 10 days. The party left Bismarck on the 10th inst, and from Buford to Bismarck the journey was made overland by ambulance.

The King Prosecutions.

The case against Robert Smalls a member of Congress from South Carolina charged with accepting a bribe while a member of the legislature, was taken up at Columbia immediately after the verdict against Cardozo. Judge Melton, his counsel, has moved for the removal of the case to the United States court, on the ground of prejudice and political feeling, which is yet to be argued. The grand jury has returned an indictment against Ben Whittemore, accused of accepting a bribe when a member of the senate. Whittemore was in Canada when last heard from.

Where Joseph will Hybernate.

Chief Joseph will stay with Miles on the Yellowstone this winter, as the weather is too cold, and transportation facilities too limited for his shipment to Bismarck. The 7th cavalry left Musselshell river Nov. 1st, and will march via Buford to Fort A. Lincoln. They have been equipped for the frosty journey. The St. Louis workmen, on Wolf Rapids, Yellowstone, have been frozen in above Buford while enroute to Bismarck. Some two of Capt. Maguire's party, recently at work on Dauphin rapids, upper Missouri.

A Heavy Mortgage.

A decree of foreclosure and sale in the suit of the Farmers' Loan and Trust company of New York, against the Erie railway company and others, entered on the 7th, is on a mortgage made to plaintiffs for \$25,000,000, on which over \$30,000,000 of interest is due. The order is made subject to liens of six prior mortgages, and provides for the sale to bondholders if they form a company or transfer of debt to them. Sales to be made in New York for cash, but not until auxiliary suits in New Jersey and Pennsylvania are concluded.

The November Elections.

Incomplete returns from the States which held elections on the 6th indicate the following results: Massachusetts, Republican by 10,000 majority; Wisconsin, Republican by 4,000 to 5,000; Minnesota, Republican by 10,000 to 12,000 majority. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Mississippi are all Democratic by large majorities, and New York probably Democratic by small majority. Gen. Geo. B. McClellan has been elected Governor of New Jersey by 8,000 to 10,000 majority.

Died at His Post.

When the pilot of the Louisville, Ky., ferry boat James Whithen rang to start on the morning of the 7th, the engineer failed to respond. The investigation which followed showed the engineer dead at his post, his head back and arms extended as if in the act of starting the boat the moment the signal was given. Deceased had been with the Louisville & Jeffersonville company for years. Death is supposed to have resulted from heart disease.

The New French Cabinet.

At a meeting of forty Constitutionalists of the senate, including leaders of the Orleans, a majority voted that the party should maintain the new constitution in the chamber of deputies if demanded, nor support the present ministers. President McMahon has received at the Elysee, General Vinay and senators Dandigne, Clement, De Montgoffier, Delort and Brame, who, it is believed, will form part of the new cabinet.

The Hog Cholera.

The Enquirer publishes reports from a large number of places in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, which indicate that there has been a very general prevalence of hog cholera in those States. The disease in some localities being a regular scourge has caused a heavy loss to farmers, but most reports state it is now rapidly dying out.

River Steamer Sunk.

A Keokuk special of the 8th says the Northern Line steamerboat, Alex. Mitchell sank four miles below that city this evening at 5 in half an hour, the water coming 100 feet above the deck. All of the 75 passengers got off safely but some 200 tons of freight is damaged. The same boat sank near Burlington in August last.

The Submarine Telegraph System.

The submarine telegraph line between Berlin and Kiel was completed with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of the postmaster general and members of the English and Austrian telegraph. The total length of German submarine cables is 917 1/4 miles. Each cable contains seven wires.

An English Strike Ended.

The decision of Lord Moncrief, referee in the arbitration between the Clyde shipwrights and shipbuilders, was given on the 8th inst. The new strike of the Clyde does not favor the masters. The referee holds that the state of trade on the Clyde does not warrant an advance of wages. The lock out has lasted six months.

Morton's Successor.

Now Daniel W. Voorhes has been appointed by Governor Williams of Indiana to the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Senator Morton, and on the 8th forwarded the Commission to Terre Haute, Mr. Voorhes' residence, through a delegation of gentlemen specially appointed therefor.

Senator Morton's Will.

The will of Senator Morton has been admitted to probate at Indianapolis. He leaves his entire estate to his wife with the request that she assist his sons in their education and otherwise as they may need, and make various presents to his relation. He requests Jesse P. Stiddell to act as attorney for the estate and appoints his wife executrix without bond.

How a Printing Company Made a Stake.

Congressman S. Small's trial began at Columbia, S. C. on the 8th, when testimony was given of the payment of five thousand dollars to him to secure the passage of an appropriation for the Republican printing company.

Julius Greney the New President.

The French chamber of deputies have elected Jules Greney president by a vote of 290 against 150. Blanks Cailhauz minister of finance, announced that he would present the budget as soon as the house was finally constituted.

THE CONFLICT IN THE OLD WORLD.

A Russian official dispatch contains the following: A squadron of our cavalry has occupied the road from Behova to Widlaya. Rahova was occupied by 1,500 Turkish infantry part of whom, with the inhabitants, withdrew on the approach of our reconnoitering force. On the night of the 4th, Gen. Skobeleff pushed on to Breshavo, south of Plevna, threw up batteries there, and after a violent cannonade, attacked the Turkish positions with infantry. The result of the battle is not stated. An official telegram from Mukhtar Fasha admits that the Russians compelled him to retreat from Drobeyoun. It says some officers who became panic-stricken and abandoned several guns were court martialed. The dispatch concludes: We are now occupying the fortifications of Erzerum and preparing means of defence. At the close of nine hours' hard fighting on the 4th, at Devebyoun, the Turks pursued in complete disorder, abandoning their camp, arms and provision. Loss not known.

Detailed reports of the battle near Erzerum on the 9th show that the fighting lasted eleven hours. Two Russian columns attacked the redoubt southeast of Erzerum. One column succeeded in occupying a block-house, but was dislodged. The other column, perceiving the enormous loss of the former, retreated. The Turks pursued them as far as Deve Boyun, were driven back there, and rallied and drove the Russians back again to Deve Boyun. The Russians lost large quantities of arms and ammunition, but only a few prisoners.

All the officers in Kars down to major unanimously voted to reject the summons to surrender made by the Russians, and resolved to defend the city to the last extremity. The Russians abandoned Opaka and Eyalmaska with much booty. The Russians have commenced a vigorous bombardment of Batoum. Constantinople dispatches deny the report that Mukhtar pasha was wounded in the fighting near Erzerum Monday the 5th inst. The Ardahan column joined Gen. Heimann after his battle of Eyo-Boyun. The Turks lost there 2,500 killed, wounded and prisoners, and a part of their artillery.

November Elections.

The result of the elections on the 6th at this writing indicate the following results: Minnesota, Republican by about 12,000 majority. In Wisconsin the Republican State ticket majority for Governor will be over 6,000. The legislature, as nearly as can be ascertained, stands as follows: Senate—Republicans, 21; Democrats 12. Assembly—Republicans, 52; Democrats 40. Greenbackers, 8.

New York Democratic on State ticket by 15,000.

New York Democratic on State ticket by 15,000, but the Republicans have a majority of 16 on joint ballot which probably secures the re-election of Senator Conkling.

In New Jersey the latest returns give McClellan 12,500 majority for Governor. The senate stands 12 Democrats, 9 Republicans; house, 31 Democrats, 2 Independents, 27 Republicans.

Nebraska is reported to give a Republican majority of 5,000 but some time will elapse before returns are complete.

Pennsylvania gives the Democrats from nine to the thousand majority.

In Massachusetts, returns from all but seven towns in the State are received. The vote is as follows: Phillips, 90,430; Gaston, 75,735; Pitman, 16,211; Phillips, 3,671. The senate stands, 25 Republicans and five Democrats, a gain of two senators for the Republicans.

The house stands 173 Republicans, 64 Democrats, 10 liberal Republicans and 20 Independents.

Maryland gives 25,000 to 30,000 Democratic majority, Virginia and Mississippi are Democratic as usual. No regular Republican ticket in the field.

In Connecticut a Legislature and county officers were elected but no State ticket. The Republicans carry the Legislature by a small majority.

In Kansas the Republicans elected their Chief Justice by a majority not reported.

In Illinois the election was confined to county officers: Chicago gives Republican majorities ranging from three to ten thousand.

Latest Markets.

Wheat.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 hard \$1.14; No. 1 soft, \$1.08; No. 2, \$1.05; No. 3, \$1.03; No. 4, \$1.01; No. 5, \$0.99; No. 6, \$0.97; No. 7, \$0.95; No. 8, \$0.93; No. 9, \$0.91; No. 10, \$0.89; No. 11, \$0.87; No. 12, \$0.85; No. 13, \$0.83; No. 14, \$0.81; No. 15, \$0.79; No. 16, \$0.77; No. 17, \$0.75; No. 18, \$0.73; No. 19, \$0.71; No. 20, \$0.69; No. 21, \$0.67; No. 22, \$0.65; No. 23, \$0.63; No. 24, \$0.61; No. 25, \$0.59; No. 26, \$0.57; No. 27, \$0.55; No. 28, \$0.53; No. 29, \$0.51; No. 30, \$0.49; No. 31, \$0.47; No. 32, \$0.45; No. 33, \$0.43; No. 34, \$0.41; No. 35, \$0.39; No. 36, \$0.37; No. 37, \$0.35; No. 38, \$0.33; No. 39, \$0.31; No. 40, \$0.29; No. 41, \$0.27; No. 42, \$0.25; No. 43, \$0.23; No. 44, \$0.21; No. 45, \$0.19; No. 46, \$0.17; No. 47, \$0.15; No. 48, \$0.13; No. 49, \$0.11; No. 50, \$0.09; No. 51, \$0.07; No. 52, \$0.05; No. 53, \$0.03; No. 54, \$0.01; No. 55, \$0.00; No. 56, \$0.00; No. 57, \$0.00; No. 58, \$0.00; No. 59, \$0.00; No. 60, \$0.00; No. 61, \$0.00; No. 62, \$0.00; No. 63, \$0.00; No. 64, \$0.00; No. 65, \$0.00; No. 66, \$0.00; No. 67, \$0.00; No. 68, \$0.00; No. 69, \$0.00; No. 70, \$0.00; No. 71, \$0.00; No. 72, \$0.00; No. 73, \$0.00; No. 74, \$0.00; No. 75, \$0.00; No. 76, \$0.00; No. 77, \$0.00; No. 78, \$0.00; No. 79, \$0.00; No. 80, \$0.00; No. 81, \$0.00; No. 82, \$0.00; No. 83, \$0.00; No. 84, \$0.00; No. 85, \$0.00; No. 86, \$0.00; No. 87, \$0.00; No. 88, \$0.00; No. 89, \$0.00; No. 90, \$0.00; No. 91, \$0.00; No. 92, \$0.00; No. 93, \$0.00; No. 94, \$0.00; No. 95, \$0.00; No. 96, \$0.00; No. 97, \$0.00; No. 98, \$0.00; No. 99, \$0.00; No. 100, \$0.00.

Flour.

Flour—Western extra, \$5.00; Minnesota extra, \$5.25; Minnesota patent, \$5.50; No. 1, \$5.75; No. 2, \$6.00; No. 3, \$6.25; No. 4, \$6.50; No. 5, \$6.75; No. 6, \$7.00; No. 7, \$7.25; No. 8, \$7.50; No. 9, \$7.75; No. 10, \$8.00; No. 11, \$8.25; No. 12, \$8.50; No. 13, \$8.75; No. 14, \$9.00; No. 15, \$9.25; No. 16, \$9.50; No. 17, \$9.75; No. 18, \$10.00; No. 19, \$10.25; No. 20, \$10.50; No. 21, \$10.75; No. 22, \$11.00; No. 23, \$11.25; No. 24, \$11.50; No. 25, \$11.75; No. 26, \$12.00; No. 27, \$12.25; No. 28, \$12.50; No. 29, \$12.75; No. 30, \$13.00; No. 31, \$13.25; No. 32, \$13.50; No. 33, \$13.75; No. 34, \$14.00; No. 35, \$14.25; No. 36, \$14.50; No. 37, \$14.75; No. 38, \$15.00; No. 39, \$15.25; No. 40, \$15.50; No. 41, \$15.75; No. 42, \$16.00; No. 43, \$16.25; No. 44, \$16.50; No. 45, \$16.75; No. 46, \$17.00; No. 47, \$17.25; No. 48, \$17.50; No. 49, \$17.75; No. 50, \$18.00; No. 51, \$18.25; No. 52, \$18.50; No. 53, \$18.75; No. 54, \$19.00; No. 55, \$19.25; No. 56, \$19.50; No. 57, \$19.75; No. 58, \$20.00; No. 59, \$20.25; No. 60, \$20.50; No. 61, \$20.75; No. 62, \$21.00; No. 63, \$21.25; No. 64, \$21.50; No. 65, \$21.75; No. 66, \$22.00; No. 67, \$22.25; No. 68, \$22.50; No. 69, \$22.75; No. 70, \$23.00; No. 71, \$23.25; No. 72, \$23.50; No. 73, \$23.75; No. 74, \$24.00; No. 75, \$24.25; No. 76, \$24.50; No. 77, \$24.75; No. 78, \$25.00; No. 79, \$25.25; No. 80, \$25.50; No. 81, \$25.75; No. 82, \$26.00; No. 83, \$26.25; No. 84, \$26.50; No. 85, \$26.75; No. 86, \$27.00; No. 87, \$27.25; No. 88, \$27.50; No. 89, \$27.75; No. 90, \$28.00; No. 91, \$28.25; No. 92, \$28.50; No. 93, \$28.75; No. 94, \$29.00; No. 95, \$29.25; No. 96, \$29.50; No. 97, \$29.75; No. 98, \$30.00; No. 99, \$30.25; No. 100, \$30.50.

FORTY FIFTH CONGRESS

SENATE Nov. 5th.—Not in session. HOUSE Nov. 5th.—A large number of bills were introduced under all the titles, among them bills to amend the bankrupt law, to reduce the tax on tobacco, for transfer of the Indian bureau to the department for the Mississippi levee, for the election of postmasters, authorizing a treaty with Mexico, removing legal disabilities of women, amending the constitution to prevent the exercise of the right of suffrage by the Chinese, Mr. Bland's bill for the coinage of the silver dollar of 45¢, and making it an unlimited legal tender, also a resolution by Mr. Ewing to take his bill for the repeal of the resumption law out of the morning hour and make it the special order for every day till next Tuesday, when a vote shall be taken, 133 to 47.

SENATE, Nov. 6.—A communication of the postmaster general asking \$602,880 to defray deficiency expenses of the department for the fiscal year. Bills were introduced: By Mr. Ewing, to exempt United States trading vessels from port charges, by Plumb, to define the rights of homestead settlers; for the repeal of the Mississippi from the Milwaukee; the resumption bill; for the mouth of the Root river. Mr. Mitchell offered a resolution for investigating the construction of the Grand Pacific. Maxey offered a resolution for a commission to investigate the troubles on the Mexican border.

HOUSE, Nov. 6th.—A number of bills were introduced: By Mr. Ewing, to amend the act to authorize a steamboat line to Brazil; limiting agricultural lands to actual settlers; by Mr. Stewart to extend the time for the construction of the Northern Pacific; to establish the territory of Lincoln; to amend the constitution, making the presidential term six years; to amend the additional standing committee on the improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries; for a uniform office for members of congress. A resolution was adopted calling on the secretary of the treasury for the amount of gold in the treasury, and the amount of gold obligations outstanding.

HOUSE, Nov. 7.—Speaker Randall laid before the House the resignation of Chaplain Paine when Mr. Stephens offered a resolution of regret which was adopted. The bill relative to India, E. C. Martin, introduced, taken up and speeches made by Price, Kelly, Cox, of Ohio, Harrison and others. Mr. Wood offered a resolution for information as to the expenses of the department. Mr. Blount reported the naval deficiency appropriation bill.

HOUSE, Nov. 8.—Mr. Matthews introduced a bill supplementary to the resumption act. It provides that legal tenders shall not be reduced below \$50,000,000 and that a coin of \$100,000 shall always be kept; that when it falls to \$50,000,000 less than \$100,000,000, the president may suspend the sale of bonds for greenbacks. Resolutions were introduced regarding the Pacific railroad, and the fulfillment of the contract of the United States with the government, Mr. Maxey's resolution calling on the president for information relative to the use of troops in the Pacific railroad were taken up and agreed to.

HOUSE, Nov. 9.—The session was taken up with long debate in committee of the whole on the army bill, which was bipartisan. Mr. Atkins, chairman of the appropriation committee, introduced a part of the bill provided for an army of 22,000 men and appropriated \$25,700,000, \$3,000,000 less for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878. There was considerable discussion of the question of the reduction of the army after which the House adjourned.

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A Child Queen.

I am sure that you will like the story I am about to tell you, of a little French Princess, who was married and crowned Queen of England when only 8 years old, and who became a widow and a beggar.

This child-queen-in-1387 at the Palace of the Louvre in Paris, of whose noble picture-gallery I am sure you have all heard, if indeed, many of you have not seen it yourselves. She was the daughter of the poor King Charles VI., whose misadventure made him insane, and for whose amusement playing-cards were invented, and of his Queen, Isabeau of Bavaria, a beautiful but very wicked woman. Little Princess Isabella was the eldest of twelve children. She inherited her mother's beauty, and was petted by her parents and the entire Court of France.

King Richard II. of England, who was in command of a Legionnaire, was urged to marry again; and, instead of selecting a wife near his own age, his choice fell upon little Princess Isabella.

"She is much too young," he was told. "Even in five or six years she will not be old enough to be married." The King, however, thought this objection too trifling to stand in the way of his marriage, and saying, "The lady's age is a fault that every day will remedy," he sent a magnificent embassy to the Court of France, headed by the Archbishop of Dublin, and consisting of Earls, Marshals, Knights, and Squires of Honor uncounted, with attendants to the number of 10,000.

When the Embassy reached Paris, and the offer of marriage had been formally accepted, the Archbishop and the Earl were soon to become their Queen. At first the French Council refused, saying so young a child was not prepared to appear on public occasions, and they could not tell how she might behave. The English noblemen were so solicitous, however, that at last she was brought before them. The Earl Marshal immediately knelt before her, and said, in the old-fashioned language of the time: "Madam, if you please God, you shall be our Lady and Queen."

Queen Isabella stood at a little distance, curious and anxious, no doubt, to know how her little daughter would answer the formal address. To her great pleasure, and the great surprise of all present, the Princess Isabella replied: "Sir, if I please God, I shall be the Queen of England, and my father shall be a great lady."

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According to the fashion of the time, Princess Isabella was immediately married by proxy, and received the title of the Queen of England. Froissart, the celebrated historian living at that epoch, says: "It was very pretty to see her, young as she was, practicing how to act the Queen."

In a few days King Richard arrived from England with a gay and numerous retinue of titled ladies to attend his little bride. After many grand festivities they were married, and were taken in state to England, where the Baby Queen was crowned in the famous Westminster Abbey.

Funeral of Senator Morton.

The funeral of the late Senator Morton took place at Indianapolis on the 5th inst., and was attended by a vast concourse of people. The floral offerings were most elaborate, being made of tuberoses. At 1 o'clock the remains were brought into the church, preceded by the officiating clergyman and followed by the pall bearers, Hon. E. C. Martin, Hon. J. N. Tyner, assistant postmaster general, Dr. W. C. Thompson, ex-Governor Conrad Baker, Gen. James A. Ekin, A. Q. M. general, Hon. J. F. Kibby, Hon. Henry Taylor, Hon. A. J. Porter, followed by the family and relatives.

Then came Senators Davis, Burnside, Bayard, McDonald, Cameron of Pennsylvania, both of the Ohio senators, Representatives Banks, Cobb, Townsend, Burdard, Davidson and Hanna. Then followed the secretary of war, secretary of the navy, the attorney general and Burdard Hayes, son of the president, ex-Gov. Hendricks, Gov. Williams, Hon. Benj. Bristol, Gen. John M. Harlan, Gov. Young of Ohio, Gov. Callum of Illinois, Col. Ingalls, Murat Halstead, Mayor Moore, Theodore Cook, Judge Cox of Cincinnati, and many other distinguished visitors, both from abroad and every section of the city. At 1:10, the choir sang the anthem, "The Lord is God," and the Lord and He shall sustain the Lord. Rev. Myron W. Reed read from the scriptures, first, the ninetieth psalm and closing with the twelfth chapter of Ecclesiastes.

At 1:35 prayer by Rev. Dr. Henry Day, of this city. At 1:35 the anthem, "My faith looks up to Thee." At 1:40 sermon by Rev. Joseph Bradford Cleaver, from the second chapter, second verse, part of seventh verse, "Saul is dead." At 2:25 the anthem, "And an I only born to die." At 2:30, eulogy by Rev. Dr. J. H. Hayes, pastor of the church in which the ceremonies took place.

After the benediction by President Tuttle, of Wabash college, the casket was removed to the base and the funeral procession moved under command of Gen. Wallace, the Odd Fellows having taken charge of the corpse by their pall bearers, First division, Colonel N. R. Ruckle commanding, composed of the military of this city, Muncie, Terre Haute Crawfordsville and Logansport.

Second division commanded by Gen. Pense, assisted by Thomas Underwood, marshal, composed of Odd Fellows' grand lodge of Indiana, and lodges of various parts of the State, including the lodge and encampment from Centerville, of which Senator Morton was a member; third division commanded by Major J. F. Wildman, clergy, hearse, family, United States senators, members of congress, governors, United States army officers, federal judges, State officers, county officers, the mayor of Indianapolis and city officers; fourth division under command of Albert Gale, Esq.; citizens in carriages, citizens on foot. It was five o'clock when the procession started.

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