

The Sentinel.

TUESDAY, MAY 26.

The list of bridesmaids in the Sartorius-Grant wedding reads like a vote in the Senate.

The United States has been importing more than it exported for several years, which was hardly a paying business, but of late a change has been going on. For the seven months ending January 31, 1864, our imports, as reported by the Bureau of Statistics were: merchandise, \$307,609,616; specie and bullion, \$22,453,382. Our exports for the same time were: merchandise, \$339,456,816; specie and bullion, \$30,386. Allowing for the difference of warehouse accounts, the exports for these seven months exceeded the imports by \$31,498,536, while for the seven months ending January 31, 1873, the imports exceeded the exports by \$35,320,877. This is a most encouraging exhibit, and this kind of national book-keeping should not be allowed to fall into disuse.

On the receipt of the telegram of Professor Swing in Chicago, sent from Oxford, Ohio, declaring his withdrawal from the Presbyterian church, a meeting of the trustees and members of the session of his church was held to determine what action should be taken regarding his personal relation to the church. While discussing the question the professor himself arrived, and entering the church, reaffirmed his decision to withdraw. Some indecision was shown by the members present as to the best action, but it was finally agreed to continue this Fourth Presbyterian church of Chicago in all its ecclesiastical relations to the Presbyterian body, and that Professor Swing should still continue to preach to the church as an independent pastor. And as the professor had suggested the idea one of the members said, "we will be a Presbyterian church with a Congregational minister."

Within the past two days the greatness of short-horn cattle has been again magnified by two public sales in Northern Illinois. Wednesday was given to the herd of Mr. C. C. Parks, at Glen Flora farm, near Waukegan. A large number of fine cattle were sold at high figures, some going as high as \$2,350, the sale footing up \$64,930. But the stunning sale for the West took place yesterday at Dexter Park, where seventy-nine animals sold for \$141,616, being an unprecedented average of over \$1,385. Buyers were on the ground from all over the Union and one, Mr. George Robbins, from England. He made the notable purchase of the sale, paying \$14,000 for a bull, the Duke of Hillhurst, the largest sum ever paid for a bull in this country, probably. So the furor for fancy stock has not yet subsided, and the short-horn are the royal race. This herd sold at Chicago belonged to the Hon. W. S. King, of Minneapolis and was brought on to meet the buyers half way. It is a good feather in the cap of young Minnesota.

One Atlantic cable will not do. The present wire does very well in sending over long accounts of European horse races, the movements of dukes and duchesses and others of that ilk, and occasionally a brief notice of a proposed royal marriage or a contemplated trip by a titled nobody around the world. And besides the owners of the present cable, finding that monopoly as well as revenge is sweet have continuously disregarded the demands of the public and have extorted most unreasonable rates of transmission. But a second Puck is going to girdle the world, or rather that portion of it which lies under the Atlantic ocean. The steamer Faraday is already on its way to this country with a part of the new cable on board. This part is to be laid from the New Hampshire coast to Newfoundland, and when that is done the same steamer will return and getting the rest of the cable, again start from this side and complete the laying between New Foundland and Ireland. It is intended to have the whole line in working order by autumn, and it is promised to send messages at fifty cents a word. The name of this new company is the "Direct United States" and it has a capital of \$6,000,000.

An inspection of the twenty-third annual report of the State Board of Agriculture, which is now issued, shows that the Board is a living power in the public interest, and that they are on the high road of progressive thought. The report itself is not altogether satisfactory, but its deficiencies are compensated by the statements to that effect, and suggestions which prove that the proper standard is in sight. It was not possible for the secretary, Mr. Alexander Heron, to prepare such a report as Indiana wants for two reasons. He was limited in the amount allowed to be expended, and what was of more importance, the facts and figures, which ought to appear in the agricultural report, or many of them, could not be obtained at any cost. Legislation must be had providing for statistical work in the townships, either by township assessors, or better, as suggested by Secretary Heron, by the supervisors of roads in their several districts. As the work is now done, all the crop and agricultural statistics of the state as taken, and it may be added, very loosely taken, by township assessors, are not compiled and brought into shape for any practical use until they are too old to be of much immediate value. On the table, by the side of this report, lie two large reports by the agricultural societies of Massachusetts and Ohio. In both of these volumes, and especially the latter, a great mass of matter is bound up, valuable, it is true, but not properly in the line of official report to be made at public expense. Essays and papers drawn from various sources on both sides of the water, some new and some old, may be very good, but their place is elsewhere than in state reports. What is wanted in the agricultural reports of Indiana, are facts and figures exhibiting the products and condition of the farm interests of the commonwealth, and the doings of state and county societies. But to procure

these facts is a work which requires the co-operation of the state with the state board and the aid also of the county societies. This idea is now so clearly developed that the proper action can doubtless be secured at the next session of the legislature. It may be said of the present report that, though less voluminous, it is a great improvement on some of its predecessors. It is not filled up with trash. The minutes of business meetings are not immortalized in the printed record, while the essential work of the society is duly given for all necessary information. The vast achievement of the expedition, and the "labors, dangers and sufferings," as Paley would say, of the society last year, if fully written, would make a work about like Rollin's Ancient History. They will never be written, and never be known as they should by the state. But the record of business is properly made in a suitable form for reference. The county and district reports are given and show an immense progress in the county fair business. The crops are measured up as completely as the data within reach permitted, and the Short Horn Breeders' convention and National Congress proceedings are introduced. There is a chance here for the grangers to do a good thing. All the order extends to almost every county, they could, by co-operation with the State Board, supply a more perfect file of statistics than any census report, or than the state ever had. Let them think of it.

A special telegram from Chicago, printed this morning, indicates that Professor Swing has made up his mind to relieve himself of the pestering impertinence of the Patton sect, by leaving the church in which the Patton kind seem to have away. All that is large-hearted and liberal will sympathize with this action of the eminent divine. It is the misfortune of the Presbyterian church that she can not be served by great men. So soon as a Swing or a Beecher appears he is beset by a body of sanctimonious block heads, who presuming to construe the word and the faith, permit no variation from their whims. With such men to embarrass him in his own house, Mr. Swing could not rise to his best usefulness and it is only by going outside of the church that he can give play to his highest aspirations. The history of this case has been, from the beginning, a thorough illustration of the narrow spirit that is presented in many cases to impede the working of the churches, and by reading and noting, church people may be enabled to steer clear of the things which have driven this most brilliant man from the church. Prof. David Swing, originally from Ohio, and brother of the eminent Judge Swing, of the Cincinnati courts, has been, next to Robert Collyer, the most conspicuous preacher in the west for two or three years past. As the pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church in Chicago, he has attracted a large part of the culture and intelligence of that city to his Sunday sermons, and stands now the exponent of the very highest order of pulpit eloquence. Of a sweet, modest and kind disposition, he seeks no conspicuous place, and is far from that odious product of modern pulpit degeneracy, "the popular preacher." As may be supposed, a man of Prof. Swing's character charged with heresy, stirred up the feeling of the entire country, and probably no ecclesiastical event in years has been watched with greater interest. Prof. Patton is a late arrival in Chicago, having only within a short time accepted a professorship in the Northwestern University, and who has also been doing some editorial writing on the Interior. He set himself at once to detect the taint of heresy in the preaching and published writings of Prof. Swing, and finally his editorial criticisms became so offensive to the presbytery of Prof. Swing's church as to call forth a protest. Obligated in some sort to justify the editorial charges against Swing, Patton finally embodied his charges with formal specifications, and laid them before the presbytery. There were two distinct charges, the first alleged unfaithfulness in maintaining the truths of the gospel; and the second a failure to receive and adopt the confession of faith. There were twenty-two separate specifications under the first and four under the second. The trial was begun on April 20, and the verdict was reached on the 20th inst. Professor Patton has now appealed to the Synod of Northern Illinois, which does not convene until next October. Among the more important specifications indicting Professor Swing of heresy were the following: Predestination, election, total depravity, salvation, the trinity, the sovereignty of God, the divinity of Christ, eternal damnation, original sin, responsibility for sin, Unitarianism, Sabellianism, Universalism, the atonement, evolution, character of Adam, salvation of the heathen, especially Socrates, inspired scriptures, derision of the standards and symbols of the church, infant baptism, special and general providence, the call to the ministry, sacrifices, conversion, faith, good works and the perseverance of the saints. The prosecutor proposed to prove these by extracts from two published volumes of sermons by Professor Swing and also by two dozen witnesses. Of the latter, thirteen purposely absented themselves, and of the remaining ones many gave evidence supporting Professor Swing. Of the written extracts they all seemed to disappear when once considered in connection with the context. Professor Swing formerly belonged to the New School of Presbyterianism and his prosecutors as exclusively to the old school; so that this trial is generally regarded as a re-examination of the doctrinal standards of the new school branch. It will be remembered that these two branches of the Presbyterian church united only four years ago, the old school acknowledging the chief doctrines embodied in the Auburn declaration. The arguments upon both sides of this trial were able, those of Professor Patton and Dr. Halsey being especially noticeable. Only once did Prof. Swing deign to speak and then with his inimitable wit, sarcasm and graceful style, his speech has been pronounced one of the ablest in the history of ecclesiastical trials. No one seemed more surprised

at the result of the vote than did Dr. Patton himself, for, although expecting defeat, he did not look for such an overwhelming defence of the position of Prof. Swing. His only resort was to still appear to fight the heresy, and so he calmly arose and stated that he would appeal to the synod. Thus ends for the present one of the most remarkable heresy trials of modern times. Its immediate effects are not alone confined to Chicago, but they will undoubtedly extend to the old divisions of this church, and possibly may re-open the chasm of theological differences which has so long existed in the church at present; therefore, Professor Swing's withdrawal from the Presbyterian church seems to be the only means of preventing another schism, and besides, the only independent pathway out of this petty arrangement for heresy, of a man, who, above all else, is a Christian.

Now that the Arkansas squabble is at an end, it may be profitable to take a look backward at another unpleasantness of a not wholly dissimilar kind in Rhode Island, in what is called the Dorr rebellion. At that time there were in that state two rival governments, each claiming to have been constitutionally elected, thus producing two state governments in existence at the same time. The inhabitants were divided into two hostile parties or camps, martial law was proclaimed, troops were mustered and armed and collisions took place. The president was appealed to for military assistance by the governor to put down the Dorr insurrection. Finally Dorr was defeated in his attempt to establish his authority, and he ceased his attempts when it was once known that President Tyler had decided to call out the militia for the maintenance of the public peace. The Dorr rebellion arose out of an attempt to effect a change in the constitution. The government at that time was based on a charter granted to the colonists by King Charles I, in 1663, and the chief cause of dissatisfaction was in the unequal apportionment of representation. The elective franchise was limited to the holders of a certain amount of real estate and to their eldest sons, thus making only about one-third of the citizens voters. However strange it may seem, not only did Rhode Island unite with the other colonies under this form of government, in the Declaration of Independence but afterward in adopting the constitution. Unfortunately in this form of government no provision was made for any amendments to the constitution and a large number of citizens became dissatisfied with this state of affairs, this feeling having been of many years' standing. Finally memorials to the legislature failing, a convention of the people was called and this delegate assembly took upon itself the task of drawing up a new constitution. Dorr was the leader and chief instigator of this movement. The new constitution extended the right of suffrage to all male citizens over twenty-one who had resided in the state one year. An election was held under this constitution, and a full corps of officers and members of the Legislature were chosen. At this point the charter party denounced the election, and the Legislature passed acts denouncing all such usurpations of power. Notwithstanding this, the Dorr government attempted in May to meet and organize in Providence while the charter government met on the same day in Newport and passed an act declaring martial law and calling out the militia. The government then appealed to the president but he did not think the time had yet come for his interference. At length the Dorr party attempted to seize the arsenal, but dispersed on the approach of the troops of Governor King, and finally, after one more meeting the state troops, they disbanded and Dorr fled from the state. He was afterward arrested, tried and sentenced for life in the penitentiary. The charge of the chief justice at this trial clearly defined the power of courts to interfere with questions arising in contested election cases. It may be said, he remarked, that he, Dorr, "really believed himself to be the governor of the state, and that he acted throughout under this decision. However far this may go to extenuate the offense, it does not take from it its legal guilt. It is no defence for the violation of any law for the defendant to come into court and say, 'I thought I was but exercising a legal right, and I claim an acquittal on the ground of mistake.' Were it so there would be an end to all law and all government. Courts and juries do not count votes to determine whether a constitution has been adopted or a governor elected or not. Courts take notice, without proof offered from the bar, what the constitution is or was, or who is or was governor of their own state. It belongs to the legislature to exercise this high duty. It is the legislature, in the exercise of its delegated authority, that counts the votes and declares whether a constitution be adopted or a governor elected or not, and we cannot revise or reverse their acts in this particular without usurping their power."

That "third term" talk won't be laughed down. Absurd as it may seem, the conviction is growing that a "third term" will be the rallying fortress of the next campaign. Until within a few weeks the thing seemed an absurdity. If it depended upon the republican party alone, it would be an absurdity always, but curiously enough, there are unaccounted conditions and unexpected transitions of personages and sentiment, which give the strongest probability to the growth of an effort to put on General Grant the unprecedented triumph of a third term. With party lines rigidly drawn, and the odium of all its unspeakable sins upon it, such a thing could not be dreamt of as a possibility. As things stand, with one party crumbling away, and the other eager for resurrection, General Grant has the very best possible grounds to base his hopes upon. The veto of the financial measure advocated by the Morton-Logan branch of the party has measurably removed General Grant from the constraints which party councils might have put upon him. If, therefore, he can combine all

the opposing elements and solidify the Morton folk into the representatives of the past policy of the republican party, he certainly stands in a very imposing position, so far as wielding party power goes. It is the concurrent testimony of Washington observers that the controlling forces of the democratic organization are eager to constitute Grant the head and front of a new coalition. The recent swell mob gathering in New York is construed as a strong feeler in this direction, and those who know most of the signs and tokens of party management do not hesitate to affirm that the party that purified itself by the adoption of the Cincinnati platform and the candidature of Horace Greeley is about to degrade itself by the support of General Grant, with all his known incompetency, perversion and misdoing. If any argument were needed to convince the thinking public of the dangers of party sway this very probability would be sufficient to confirm the skeptical.

General Grant is precisely as unfit now as he was three and seven years ago to be the president of this republic. Every action of his since his reelection, save one, has confirmed his unfitness for the great office which he has degraded, and yet, for the ignoble chance of success, the men who have most resolutely opposed him as a co-worker of Morton and Logan and that class are ready to adopt him and make him the standard bearer, to take up the battle where the Greeley campaign left it. It is Grant, the representative of the spoils that these party jugglers want, not Grant, the embodiment of a great principle, or the exponent of an established doctrine. The observing Washington correspondent of the Missouri Republican, having enumerated the chances and grouped Grant's recent coquetries with eminent representatives of the slave power, adds this very significant comment:

Grant means a third term. He don't want the republican organization to be kept in line. He wants it demoralized, so that the nomination of any other man would not amount to anything. If he should nominate anyone, and mean while he is industriously at work gathering in all the elements of personal strength that are lying about loose. That high-toned dinner party at the Manhattan club the other day was exactly into Grant's hand. Hints emanated from it that the undying democracy might nominate him themselves. Now, it strikes me I had heard of something like this before. I have a faint recollection of reading a speech of Montgomery Blair about seven years ago, in which Grant was pretty roundly endorsed as the proper man for the democrats to nominate in 1868. Well, that speech probably elicited the republican nomination for Grant the following summer. However, this is a matter of history. But history sometimes repeats itself.

This is the testimony of Henry Watterson, man whose observation is as keen as his mind—and whose most impossible vaticinations have the singular fortune of pretty generally coming to pass. Meantime Oliver P. Morton is scheming, and you may be sure he don't mean to let such chances as he fancies he has slip. He will group the baser elements of his party into battalions and make a grand advance, as soon as his scouts have reconnoitered the enemy. Oliver never changes his base, as he did recently in the currency business, without some definite purpose. Meantime, the independent movers, are wedging in between these warring forces.

Without the exact figures at hand on which to base an exact statement, it may be assumed in general terms that Indiana has the best record of freedom from railroad disasters of any state. Considering the immense network of roads crossing her territory in all directions and that the travel and commerce of the continent pass over it on seven great thoroughfares, the number of serious casualties must be in exceedingly small ratio to the trains run. A few fatal accidents may be called to mind, notably one last fall on the Junction road caused by the fallen trees. But in that no passengers were hurt, only two brave officers being killed. But take the complete record of the number of trains and travelers and it will be found that the railway travel within the borders of this state, for safety, is a strong vindication of the care and efficiency with which the business is managed and a proof of the excellence of the management of the Indiana roads. It is likely the public are scarcely conscious how much confidence they feel in the competency of railroad men. Without confessing it to themselves, they generally regard the managers of railroads as among the ablest and foremost of business men, in which fact they are right. But even going outside of Indiana's good fortune and judging from the absence of any great railroad disasters for some time past, there has been a marked improvement in the conduct of American railroads. During that period of criminal carelessness in which so many hundreds of lives were lost, our system of railroad management was subjected to many severe criticisms by the press, and its deficiencies and criminal neglect were most humiliatingly compared to the European railroads, and especially to those of England. These general and popular discussions have undoubtedly done much to improve the conduct of railroads, and to-day they will compare favorably with any European railroads. Indeed, the highly praised English railroad management seems to have fallen into a strange experience of fatality since, during the last month, no less than sixteen railroad accidents occurred in that country. Whether this peculiar interchange of experience is simply a coincidence or not, is difficult to say; but that the general railroad management of this country has greatly improved within the last few years cannot be doubted; while along with increased safety there has been a constant improvement in the conditions of comfort and convenience in railroad cars as is evidenced by the late introduction of the Pullman cars into England and France. So that at the present time, American railroads may be said to be superior in every respect to those of any other nation.

The imaginative person who indites Indiana's letters to the Cincinnati Enquirer from the peaceful shades of Shelbyville, is putting his best wicks in gentryville. He covered the superficial area of a column for more in that vivacious sheet yesterday, rehearsing the woes of an unhappy Brazilian who pines for straight democracy and finds none in the Sentinel. He has been like John crying in the wilderness—this poor

man, and it was only within the month that his longing eyes fell upon that organ of party, as he called it, the Enquirer. The vision of man, on the untraveled desert was not more grateful to the children of Israel than this pole star of partyism to the pensive Brazilian. He sternly compels himself, however, to wait the expiration of his subscription to the Sentinel, before indulging in the unspeakable joy of that organ of the faith. This was the touching scene described by the correspondent: Said the reporter to the gentleman from Brazil, which his name is Henderson—

"Then you do not find this encouragement and comfort in the editorial views of the Sentinel?" "No, I do not. It is not in any sense democratic." "I suppose you find it satisfactory as a newsy, lively paper, successful in its aims, and fully democratic. You see we democrats are united and largely of the party, this year in our conflict with the Grant party. There is no one in our state a single daily paper unambiguously representing our views." "I return to Chicago, we find the Times and the Chicago Tribune, the two leading papers, with a ready word of implacable hostility toward Grant's people, and if any thing, more hostile ones for the democracy. We turn our eyes to the West, and find the Missouri Republican, Louisville, and the Washington Court-Journal, so weak in the knees in the democratic faith as to be ready to jump any moment at the slightest breeze of any new-born blast of a party, broken and conceived by the journalistic syndicate on their peregrinations to the eastward. If we look to our commercial metropolis, New York, for a representative paper, we find almost in our closet, the Herald, certainly a paper representing the party, but published in America. It hasn't a single word in common with the people, and the organ of the party that is the most honorable and the most successful in all things, the New York Tribune, which is the most powerful of the disreputable creatures who have heretofore had altogether too much consideration from the honest masses of our parties."

Then bethinking himself that man can not live on bread alone, the pensive Henderson added a suggestion that would make the Enquirer a thing of beauty as well as a joy forever: "Could't you give us regularly a compendium of our Supreme court decisions in your Indiana department? I believe thousands of citizens throughout the state take the Indiana papers solely because they contain the Supreme court decisions. They are invaluable to the legal profession and of great interest to all who they could be found in the Enquirer, there would be a stampede to that journal."

So you see there is a drawback in the most perfect things of earth. The observing Henderson, who is a lawyer, sees that thousands of lawyers in Indiana read the Sentinel because of the promptness and thoroughness of its court reports. This is a discovery which does as much credit to the good Henderson's head as his party predictions do to his heart. Of course the Enquirer will at once make a strike for the thousands which are enchained to the Sentinel through its law reports, and present them in full twenty-four hours after they appear in the perverse and "un-democratic" Sentinel!

Being at some distance away and doubtless without careful thought, the Winamac Democrat drops this rather harsh remark concerning the exposition:

The big exposition at Indianapolis will endeavor to secure the usual amount of gratuitous advertising in the country papers throughout the state during the coming summer. As a rule, these exhibitions are gotten up for the sole purpose of putting money in the pockets of the state holders without regard to the interest of the state at large.

Both of these assumptions are destitute of a particle of basis in truth. In the first place, the state board have made arrangements to pay for their advertising precisely as any other business pays. They will use their discretion as to the amount of advertising done, but will undoubtedly endeavor to make all reading people acquainted with the attractions of the exposition. The complaints of the country press which were somewhat general last year, will not have any just ground for repetition this year. Let that be understood. If the old croakings are heard from any quarter they will be unsustained by good reasons. As to the second allegation, the property of the state board of agriculture is not the stock of a corporation operated for the benefit of stockholders. It is true that several public-spirited gentlemen last year took a large amount of stock in the deficits of the exposition and paid them out of their private funds. There are also some debts remaining to be paid. The managers will consider themselves happy if this great school of industry can be made self-supporting by the strictest business oversight and economy. Any insinuations of personal advantage to any person except such as are furnished with employment is doing the board great injustice. It is devoutly to be hoped that no such malignant passions will be manifested from any quarter this year. The state board of agriculture is composed of a body of men selected from Indiana's best citizens and entirely outside of Marion county. The object for which they are organized, and to which they devote a great amount of time, care and labor, is the promotion of successful industry, and thereby the prosperity of the state. What they have done already in a history of twenty-two years, is an overwhelming justification of their efforts. No true friend of the state of Indiana, of her people and her prosperity will be found casting a straw in their way from any sordid prejudice or selfish interest. It will be time enough to raise objections when they have been found in any point unfaithful to their trusts, or corrupt in management. But up to this date no such charge can be made. Probably it will be some time before there will be occasion for it.

One by one the party corner stones crumble away. The latest pillar which wobbles out of organic trace, is the Courier of Evansville, an able and interesting journal, hitherto soundly democratic. Basing an article on the Sentinel, the Courier says: "Some months ago the Sentinel announced that it would henceforth be independent in politics. Its editors and proprietors, no doubt, like ourselves, had been annoyed by the interference of certain members of the party, with their business and opinions, and found that there was no way to escape the persecutions of that class other than to declare war upon it. Its editors observed, we suppose, that the men who were the most impudent and insolent in their suggestions as to the manner in which a newspaper should be conducted, were the men who contributed nothing to its support, and almost without exception, were odious in the extreme to the respectable members of the party. It, therefore, took the only course self-respect and manhood left open to it. It declared that the Sentinel should exercise the same rights to the expression of its opinions,

enjoyed by the individual members of the party. This mainly assertion of the independence, many of the party organs throughout the state would not appreciate or understand. Accustomed to jump at the crack of the party whip, they would not have been surprised at such a half-hearted rebellion against the party, as such a course would be tantamount to the organs renouncing their abuse and billings, and thus making the best reasons that could be offered to any man of common decency, for refusing ever to be controlled by the party. The Courier is being treated in the same way. Trifling fellows who have been a year or two years, who have neither social, political nor business standing, have been attempting for years to control the party on a platform of expediency, all the time prattling about "principles"—these are the persons who have the impudence to call in question the honest motives of men who are spending the best hours of their lives in conscientious endeavors to aid in the reform of government. The respectable men of the party, those who attend to their own affairs, give the Sentinel and the Courier credit for honesty, and while they may not endorse the policy of our party, they are sensible enough to treat us fairly and respectfully. As for the broken-down fellows who are so long in coming to the platform of expediency, all the time prattling about "principles"—these are the persons who have the impudence to call in question the honest motives of men who are spending the best hours of their lives in conscientious endeavors to aid in the reform of government. The respectable men of the party, those who attend to their own affairs, give the Sentinel and the Courier credit for honesty, and while they may not endorse the policy of our party, they are sensible enough to treat us fairly and respectfully. As for the broken-down fellows who are so long in coming to the platform of expediency, all the time prattling about "principles"—these are the persons who have the impudence to call in question the honest motives of men who are spending the best hours of their lives in conscientious endeavors to aid in the reform of government. 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