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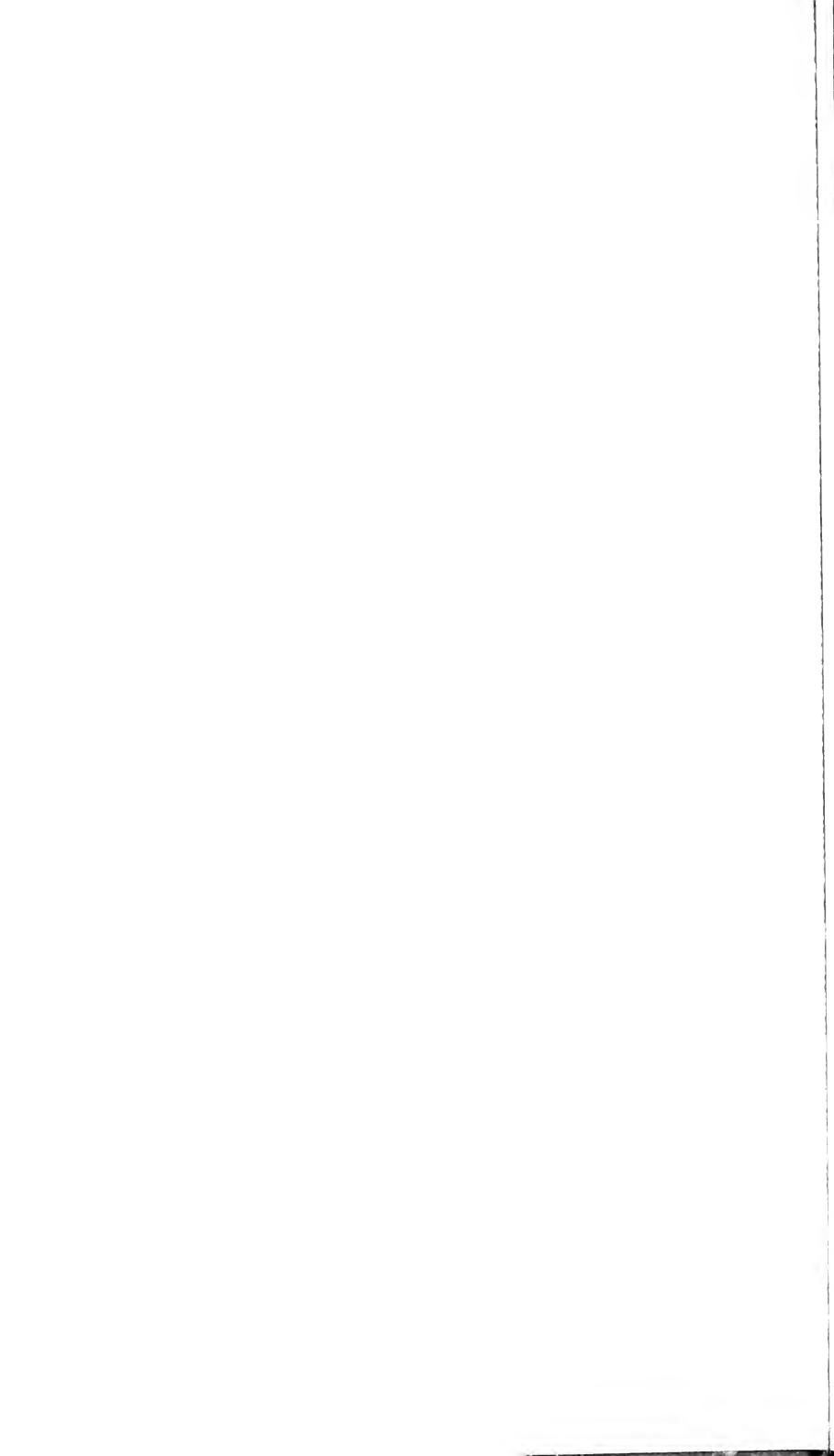
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HISTORY

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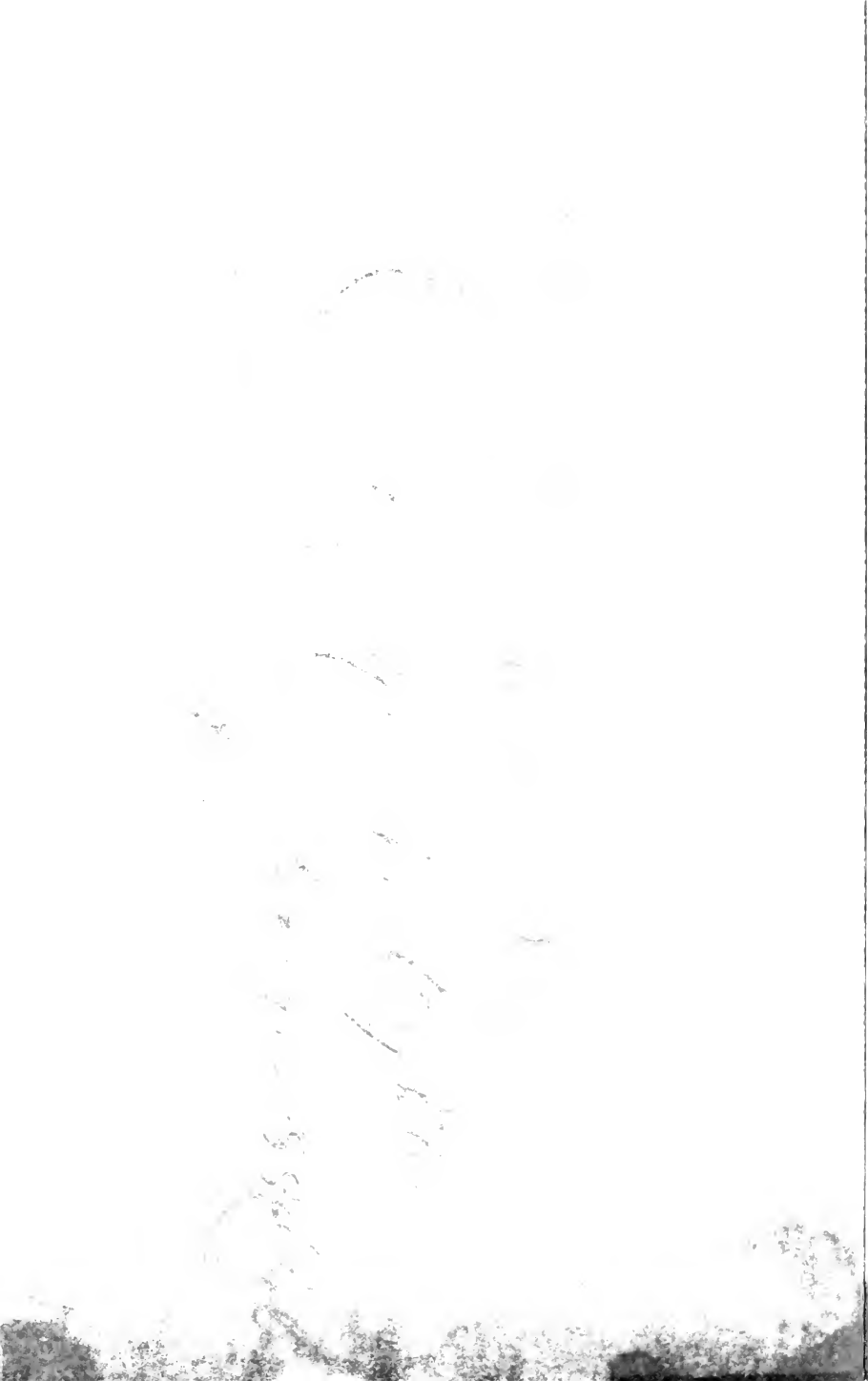
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THE HISTORY OF JACKSON COUNTY INDIANA
FROM 1780 TO 1860
BY
J. M. BRANT & J. M. FULLER

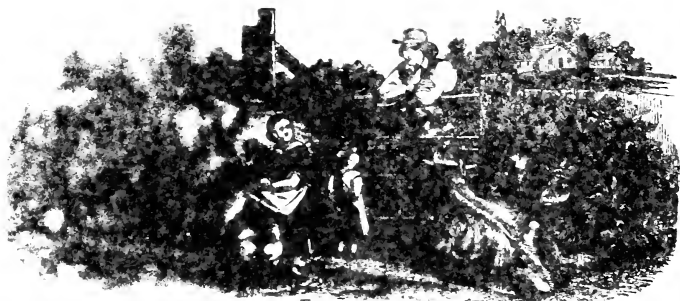
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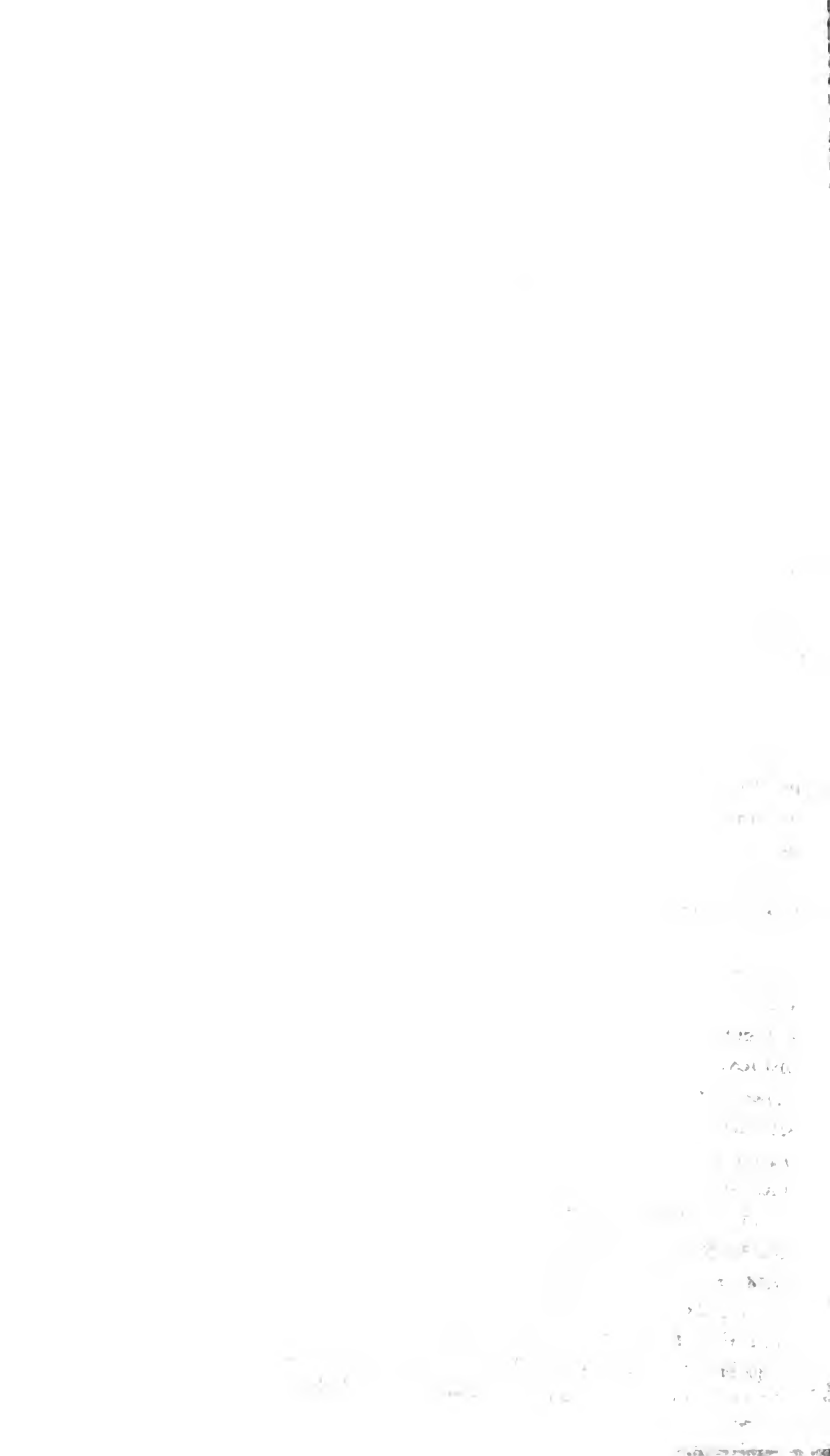




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devour the budding tops of those great trees. Other efforts in this direction may lead to great results, and culminate probably in the discovery of a tablet engraved by some learned Mound Builder, describing in the ancient hieroglyphics of China all these men and beasts whose history excites so much speculation. The identity of the Mound Builders with the Mongolians might lead us to hope for such a discovery; but not so far beyond the range of probability, particularly in this geological age, to find the future ruins of some industrious civilization reported by the upheaval of a tablet written in the Tartar characters of 1700 years ago, bearing on a subject which can now be traced only on a purely circumstantial basis.

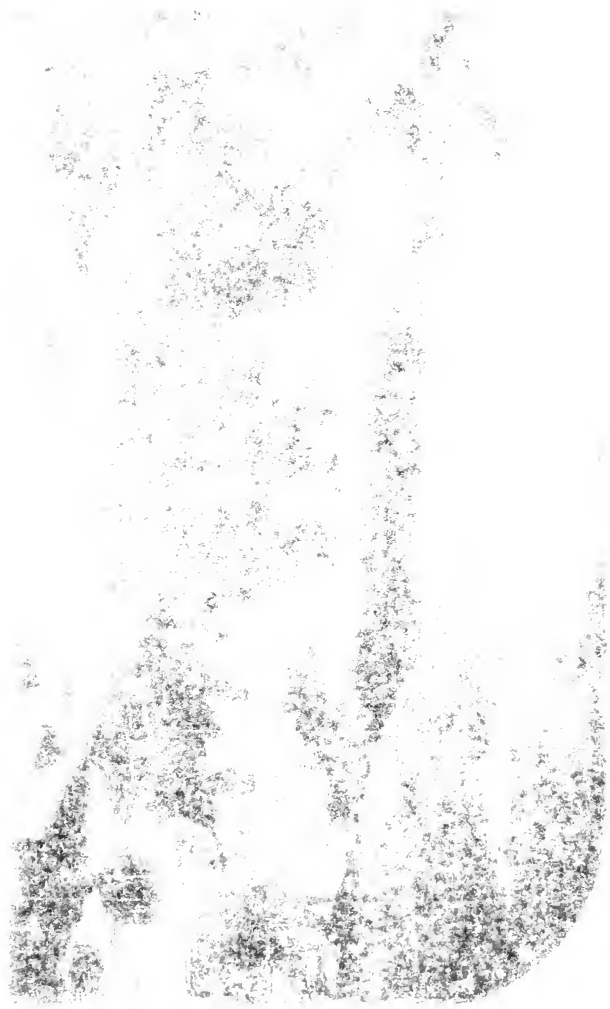
THE SECOND IMMIGRATION

may have begun at some earlier period prior to the Chinese era, and unlike the former expeditions, to have travelled north-eastern, South to the Arctic circles, and then east to the narrow channel, now known as the Bering's Straits, which they crossed, and sailing up the coast along Yakon, settled under the shadow of Mount St. Elias for many years, and pushing South commingled with their own traditions, and regarding the characteristics of the descendants as the first colonists. Chinese chronicles tell of such a people, who, until now, had never been heard of more. Circumstances, however, render in that particular colony the carriers of a new religion, and an alphabetic system of a representative character to the first colonists, and they, doubtless, exercised a most beneficial influence in many respects; because the influx of immigrants of such a nature, even to the Chinese, even of that remote period, must necessarily have very favorable results, not only in bringing in reports of their travels, but also accounts from the fatherland bearing on the latest events.

With the idea of a second and important exodus there are many theorists named, one of whom says: "It is now the generally received opinion that the first inhabitants of America passed over from Asia through these straits. The number of small islands lying between both continents renders this opinion still more probable; and it is yet further confirmed by some remarkable traces of similarity in the physical conformation of the northern natives of both continents. The Esquimaux of North America, the Samoieds of Asia, and the Laplanders of Europe, are supposed to be of the same family; and this supposition is strengthened by the affinity which exists in their languages. The researches of Hum-

boldt have traced the Mexicans to the vicinity of Behring's Straits; whence it is conjectured that they, as well as the Peruvians and other tribes, came originally from Asia, and were the Hiongoos, who are, in the Chinese annals, said to have emigrated under Puno, and to have been lost in the North of Siberia."

Since this theory is accepted by most antiquaries, there is every reason to believe that from the discovery of what may be called an overland route to what was then considered an eastern extension of that country which is now known as the "Celestial Empire," many caravans of emigrants passed to their new homes in the land of insupportable possibilities until the way became a well-marked trail along which the Asiatic might travel forward, and having once entered the Elysian fields never entertained an idea of returning. From generation to generation the tide of immigration poured down the slopes of the Pacific and the banks of the great inland rivers, where hives of busy industry. Magnificent cities and magnificent mansions were raised at the bidding of the tribal leaders and the nations settled with happy villages sprung up everywhere as a manifestation of the power and wealth and knowledge of the people. The colonizing Caucasian of the historic period walked over this great country on the very ruins of a civilization which a thousand years before eclipsed all that of which he could boast. He walked through the wilderness of the West over mines of treasures hidden under the accumulated growth of nature, and rested until he saw, with great surprise, the remains of ancient pyramids and temples and cities, larger and evidently more beautiful than ancient Egypt could bring forth after its long years of unintermitted history. The pyramids resemble those of Egypt in exterior form, and in some instances are of larger dimensions. The pyramid of Cholula is square, having each side of its base 1,335 feet in length, and its height about 172 feet. Another pyramid, situated in the north of Vera Cruz, is formed of large blocks of highly-polished porphyry, and bears upon its front hieroglyphic inscriptions and curious sculpture. Each side of its square base is 82 feet in length, and a flight of 57 steps conducts to its summit, which is 65 feet in height. The ruins of Palenque are said to extend 20 miles along the ridge of a mountain, and the remains of an Aztec city, near the banks of the river Gila, are spread over more than a square league. Their literature consisted of hieroglyphics; but their arithmetical knowledge did not extend farther than their calculations by the aid of grains of corn. The





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glory and delight,—war, not conducted as civilization, but war where individual skill, endurance, gallantry and cruelty were prime requisites. For such a purpose as revenge the Indian would make great sacrifices, and display a patience and perseverance truly heroic; but when the excitement was over, he sank back into a listless, unoccupied, well-nigh useless savage. During the intervals of his more exciting pursuits, the Indian employed his time in decorating his person with all the refinement of paint and feathers, and in the manufacture of his arms and of canoes. These were constructed of bark, and so light that they could easily be carried on the shoulder from stream to stream. His amusements were the war-dance, athletic games, the narration of his exploits, and listening to the oratory of the chiefs; but during long periods of such existence he remained in a state of torpor, gazing listlessly upon the trees of the forests and the clouds that sailed above them: and this vacancy imprinted an habitual gravity, and even melancholy, upon his general deportment.

The main labor and drudgery of Indian communities fell upon the women. The planting, tending and gathering of the crops, making mats and baskets, carrying burdens,—in fact, all things of the kind were performed by them, thus making their condition but little better than that of slaves. Marriage was merely a matter of bargain and sale, the husband giving presents to the father of the bride. In general they had but few children. They were subjected to many and severe attacks of sickness, and at times famine and pestilence swept away whole tribes.

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EXPLORATIONS BY THE WHITES.

BARRETT'S HISTORY OF INDIANA.

The State of Indiana is bounded on the east by the meridian line which forms also the western boundary of Ohio, extending due north to the mouth of the Great Miami river; on the south by the Gulf of Mexico from the mouth of the river at Miami to the mouth of the Wabash; on the west by a line drawn along the middle of the Wabash river from its mouth to a point where a due north line from the town of Vincennes would touch the shore of said river, and then directly north to the Michigan; and on the north by the Lake and a line drawn west from the place north of the extreme northern end of the State to a point where the intersection with the meridian line would be made. These boundaries comprehend an area of 36,800 square miles lying between 37° 45' and 41° 45' north latitude and 77° 45' and 81° 1' west longitude of the Meridian.

The first white men who entered the State were in 1492 more than 100 years before the territory now comprising the State was discovered by Europeans. It was first discovered by the Italian, Christopher Columbus, in 1492, and the first permanent settlement of the State was made in 1673-74 at the village of Green Bay, which was then visited by the French, and the first white men who were discovered by Europeans in the State were the French, who then visited what is now the eastern part of Wisconsin, the northern portion of Illinois, and probably that portion of this State north of the Kankakee river. In the following year, St. Joliet, an agent of the French colonial government, and James Marquette, a good and unprejudiced missionary who had his station at Mackinaw, explored the country about Green Bay, and along Fox and Wisconsin rivers as far westward as the Mississippi, the banks of which they reached June 17, 1673. They descended this river to about 33° 40', but returned by way of the Illinois river and the route they came in the Lake Region. At a village among the Illinois In-

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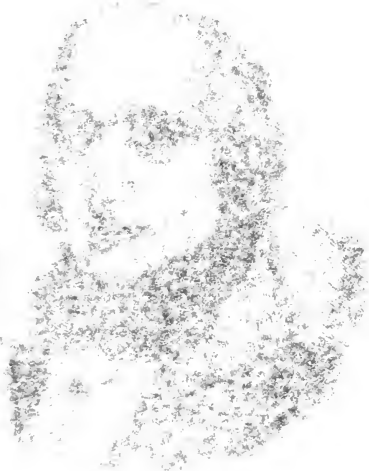
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and gave the war a goop, and marched into the water without say-
ing a word. The men gazed and talked one after another without
saying a word, like a flock of sheep. I ordered those near me to
keep a sharp eye on the water, and to pass through the line and
not to speak a word.

I ordered the men to have their arms and their
ammunition, and to be ready to fight at any moment. I
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VIGO.

Col. Francis Vigo was born in Mondovì, in the Kingdom of Sardinia, in 1747. He left his parents and grew up by accuracy of language, and enlisted in a Spanish regiment of infantry. The regiment was ordered to Havana, and a detachment was sent to New Orleans, then a Spanish post; Col. Vigo was in this detachment. But he left the army and engaged himself with the Indians on the Arkansas and its tributaries. Next he went to St. Louis, also a Spanish post, where he became closely connected both in friendship and business, with the Governor of Upper Louisiana, then residing at the same place. This friendship he testified though he could only write his name; and we have many circumstantial evidences that he was a man of high intelligence, firmness of heart, and ability. Here he was living when Clark captured Maskaskia, and was extensively engaged in trading up the Missouri.

A Spaniard by birth and of allegiance, he was under no obligation to assist the Americans. Spain was at peace with Great Britain, and any interference by her citizens was a breach of neutrality, and subjected an individual, especially one of the high character and standing of Col. Vigo, to all the consequences and vengeance which British power could inflict. But Col. Vigo did not act thus. With a man of his abilities, an attachment to Republican principles, and a well-considered determination to persevere for their rights, he could feel all personal considerations, and as soon as he heard of Gen. Mifflin's arrival at Kaskaskia, he crossed the line and went to join the General's army, and there spent his time, both of which were abundantly employed.

Knowing Col. Mifflin's feelings with respect to the Indians of the country, and desirous of obtaining some information from Vincennes, from which he had not heard for several months, Col. Clark proposed to Mifflin that he might go to that place and learn the actual state of affairs. Vigo went without hesitation, but on the Embarras river he was seized by a party of Indians, plundered of all he possessed, and brought a prisoner before Hamilton, then in possession of the post, which he had a short time previously captured, holding there three prisoners of war. Being a Spanish subject, and consequently a non-combatant, Gen. Hamilton, although he strongly suspected the motives of the visit, dare not confine him; but admitted him to parole, on the single condition that he should daily report himself at the fort. But Hamilton was embar-

pressed by his detention, being besieged by the inhabitants of the town, who loved Vigo and threatened to withdraw their support from the garrison if he would not release him. Father Gibault was the chief pleader for Vigo's release. Hamilton finally yielded, on condition that he, Vigo, would do no injury to the British interests on his way to St. Louis. He went to St. Louis, sure enough, doing no injury to British interests, but immediately returned to Kaskaskia and reported to Clark in detail all he had learned at Vincennes, without which knowledge Clark would have been unable to accomplish his famous expedition to that post with final triumph. The redemption of this country from the British is due as much, probably, to Col. Vigo as Col. Clark.

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST.

Gen. John Todd, Lieutenant for the county of Illinois, in the spring of 1779 visited the old settlements at Vincennes and Kaskaskia and organized temporary civil governments in nearly all the settlements west of the Ohio. Previous to this, however, Clark had established a military government at Kaskaskia and Vincennes, appointed commandants in both places and taken up his headquarters on the falls of the Ohio, so he could watch the operations of the enemy and save the frontier settlements from the degradation of Indian warfare. On reaching the settlements, Col. Todd issued a proclamation regulating the settlement of unoccupied lands and requiring the presentation of all claims to the lands, stating that the number of adventurers who would shortly overrun the country would be serious. He also organized a Court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Vincennes, in the month of June, 1779. This court was composed of several magistrates and presided over by Col. J. M. P. Luyras, who had been appointed commandant at Vincennes. Acting from the precedents established by the early French commandant, in the West, this Court began to grant tracts of land to the French and American inhabitants; and to the year 1782, it had granted to different parties about 26,000 acres of land; 22,000 more was granted in this manner by 1787, when the practice was prohibited by Gen. Harper. These tracts varied in size from a none to 500 acres. Besides this loose business, the Court entered into a stupendous speculation, one not altogether creditable to its honor and dignity. The commandant and the magistrates under him suddenly adopted the opinion that they were invested

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Clair, June 25, 1791, authorized Gen. Wilkinson to conduct an expedition, not exceeding 500 mounted men, against the Indian villages on the Wabash. Accordingly Gen. Wilkinson assembled his forces and was ready July 20, to march with 525 mounted volunteers, well armed, and provided with 30 days' provisions, and with this force he reached the Ho-na-pa-com-a-qua village on the north bank of Eel river about six miles above its mouth, Aug. 7, where he killed six warriors and took 34 prisoners. This town, which was scattered along the river for three miles, was totally destroyed. Wilkinson encamped on the ruins of the town that night, and the next day he commenced his march for the Kickapoo town on the prairie, which he was unable to reach owing to the impassable condition of the route which he adopted and the failing condition of his horses. He reported the estimated results of the expedition as follows: "I have destroyed the chief town of the Ouia-tonon nation, and have made prisoners of the sons and sisters of the king. I have burned a respectable Kickapoo village, and cut down at least 400 acres of corn, chiefly in the milk."

EXPEDITIONS OF ST. CLAIR AND WAYNE.

The Indians were greatly damaged by the expeditions of Harmer, Scott and Wilkinson, but were far from being subdued. They regarded the policy of the United States as calculated to exterminate them from the land; and, goaded on by the English of Detroit, enemies of the Americans, they were excited to desperation. At this time the British Government still supported garrisons at Niagara, Detroit and Michilimackinac, although it was declared by the second article of the definitive treaty of peace of 1783, that the king of Great Britain would, "with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction or carrying away any negroes or property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his forces, garrisons and fleets from the United States, and from every post, place and harbor within the same." That treaty also provided that the creditors on either side should meet with no lawful impediments to the recovery of the full value, in sterling money, of all *bona fide* debts previously contracted. The British Government claimed that the United States had broken faith in this particular understanding of the treaty, and in consequence refused to withdraw its forces from the territory. The British garrisons in the Lake Region were a source of much annoyance to the Americans, as they afforded succor to hostile Indians, encouraging them to

make raids among the Indians. This part of Michigan Territory Northwest of the Ohio continued thus, by arrangement of the Revolutionary war to 1802, when under a special treaty all British soldiers were withdrawn from the territory.

In September, 1791, St. Clair moved from Fort Washington with about 2,000 men, and November 3, the main army, consisting of about 1,400 effective troops, moved forward to the head waters of the Wabash, where Fort Recovery was afterward erected, and here the army encamped. About 1,200 Indians were encamped a few miles distant, awaiting a favorable opportunity to begin an attack, which they improved on the morning of Nov. 4, about half an hour before sunrise. The attack was first made upon the militia, which immediately gave way. St. Clair was defeated and he returned to Fort Washington with a broken and dispirited army, having lost 39 officers killed, and 539 men killed and missing; 29 officers and 232 men were wounded. Several pieces of artillery, and all the baggage, ammunition and provisions were left on the field of battle and fell into the hands of the victorious Indians. The stores and other public property lost in the action were valued at \$82,800. There were also 100 or more American women with the army of the whites, very few of whom escaped the cruel carnage of the savage Indians. The latter, characteristic of their brutal nature, proceeded in the flush of victory to perpetrate the most horrible acts of cruelty and brutality upon the bodies of the living and the dead Americans who fell into their hands. Believing that the whites had made war for many years merely to acquire land, the Indians crammed clay and sand into the eyes and down the throats of the dying and the dead!

GEN. WAYNE'S GREAT VICTORY.

Although no particular blame was attached to Gov. St. Clair for the loss in this expedition, yet he resigned the office of Major-General, and was succeeded by Anthony Wayne, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary war. Early in 1792 provisions were made by the general Government for re-organizing the army, so that it should consist of an efficient degree of strength. Wayne arrived at Pittsburg in June, where the army was to rendezvous. Here he continued actively engaged in organizing and training his forces until October, 1793, when with an army of about 3,500 men he moved westward to Fort Washington.

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criticism of the Government, that soon became a matter of course. He was
 placed in a position of honor, and his name was mentioned in all the
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 administration was marked by a series of successful measures.
 His policy was to strengthen the Union, and to maintain
 the peace. He was a man of high character, and his
 conduct was always above reproach. He was a true
 patriot, and his love for his country was the
 guiding principle of his life.

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 principle of his life.

The first thing I noticed
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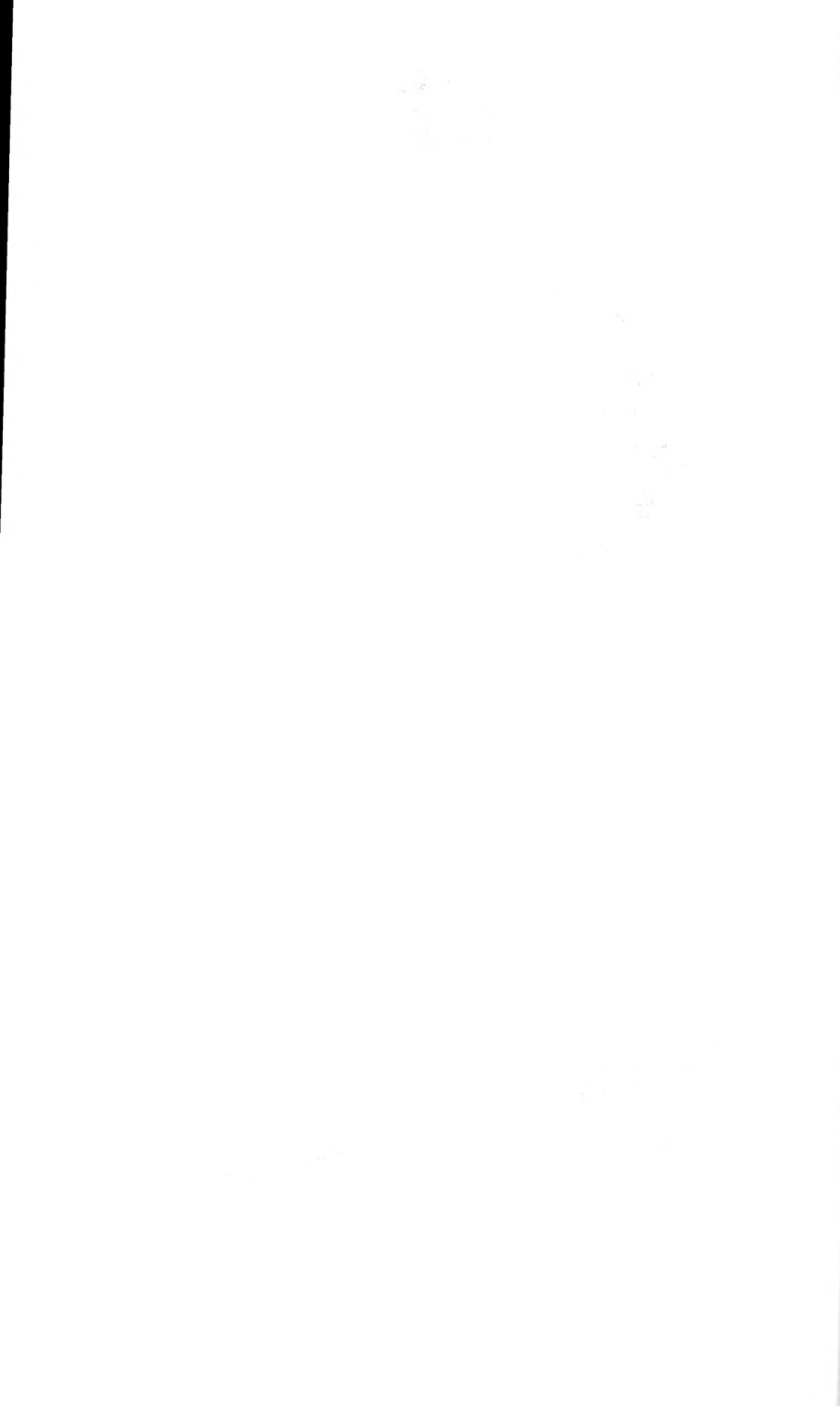
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not indeed his fault, as he never forgave it, to the day of his death. About the year 1820, on the breaking out of the war of Great Britain against France, at Malden, with a party of his farmers, he sold the land at the rate mentioned on page 115.

THE STATE OF INDIANA, 1812-18.

When the war broke out, the nation had not yet introduced a paper currency, and the Government had not been struck in the face of a national debt. The Government had not yet in the face of a national debt.

When the war broke out, the nation had not yet introduced a paper currency, and the Government had not been struck in the face of a national debt. The Government had not yet in the face of a national debt.

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to Congress to every free white male person who had attained the age of twenty-one years, and who, having paid a county or Territorial tax, was a resident of the Territory and had resided in it for a year. In 1814 the voting qualification in Indiana was defined by Congress, "to every free white male person having a freehold in the Territory, and being a resident of the same." The House of Representatives was authorized by Congress to lay off the Territory into five districts, in each of which the qualified voters were empowered to elect a member of the Legislative Council. The division was made, one to five counties in each district.

At the session in August, 1814, the Territory was also divided into three judicial circuits, and provisions were made for holding courts in each one. The Governor was empowered to appoint a presiding judge in each circuit, and two Associate Judges of the circuit court in each county. Their compensation was fixed at \$700 per annum.

The same year the General Assembly granted charters to two banking institutions, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Madison and the Bank of Vincennes. The first was authorized to raise a capital of \$750,000, and the other \$500,000. On the organization of the State these banks were merged into the State Bank and its branches.

Here we close the history of the Territory of Indiana.



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murdering and scalping all before them!" They paused a moment, but as the terrible horseman still urged his jaded animal and cried, "Help! Help! Help! Help!" they turned and fled like a troop of retreating soldiers, hastening to the thickest settlements and giving the alarm, which spread like fire among savbols until the whole frontier was shocked with the startling cry. The squatter who labored in the story and started this false alarm took a circuitous route home that evening, and while others were busy building stock-houses and ridding up their guns to meet the danger, he was quietly gathering up money and slipped down a back trail, while and entered his land, thinking to himself, "That's a good trick for you, done up by a 'Blasien'."

HARMONY COMMUNITY.

An association of Germans under Frederick Rapp, who had originally emigrated from Wirttemberg, Germany, and more recently from France, had founded a settlement on the Wabash about 50 miles west of Nashville. They were industrious, frugal and honest laborers, and had purchased a large quantity of land and laid off lots which they gave the name of "Harmony," afterward called "New Harmony." They erected a church and a public school, and raised farms, planted orchards and vineyards, built flouring mills, established a house of public entertainment, a public store, and engaged in all the arts of peace with skill and regularity. Their property was "in common," according to the custom of ancient Christians at Jerusalem, and the governing power, both temporal and spiritual, was vested in Frederick Rapp, the elder, who was regarded as the founder of the society. By the year 1821 the society numbered about 900. Every individual of proper age contributed his proper share of labor. There were neither spendthrifts, idlers, nor beggars, and during the whole 17 years of their sojourn in America there was not a single lawsuit among them. Every controversy among them was settled by arbitration, explanation and compromise before sunset of the day, literally according to the injunction of the apostle of the New Testament.

About 1825 the town of Harmony and a considerable quantity of land adjoining was sold to Robert Owen, father of David Dale Owen, the Geologist, and of Robert Dale Owen, of later notoriety. He was a radical philosopher from Scotland, who had become distinguished for his philanthropy and opposition to

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I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above named matter. I have the pleasure to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Yours obediently,
 J. H. [Name]

SLAVERY.

We have already referred to the prohibition of slavery in the Northwestern Territory, and Indiana Territory by the ordinance of 1787; to the imperfection in the execution of this ordinance and the troubles which the ordinance met with, and the complete establishment of the principles of freedom on the organization of the State. The next item of significance in this connection is the following language in the message of Gov. Wright to the Legislature of 1821: "Since our last separation, while we have witnessed with anxious solicitude the belligerent operations of another hemisphere, and our exertions against the crescent, and the projected aggressions of the legitimate of other quarters of the globe, our attention could not have been arrested by proceedings in our own country, which threatened to liberate, seriously prejudicate, and ultimately to destroy, if agitated only to tamper with the foundation of our African population as we are determined to do, a leading question of the day will fall with a burst of thunder upon the heads of our people. If the factors, then indeed the Republic has ceased to exist, and the principles of its degenerate. The honor of the State, the safety of our commerce, the sure charter to their liberties, and the happiness of the people of each State will not be in a more certain and explicit manner, and the conquered countries, their ties were divided, the general and the military captives."

In pursuance of a joint resolution of the Legislature of 1821 the block of native marble was ordered and the following was designed to be placed in the monument then under course of erection at the National Capital in memory of George Washington: "In the absence of any legislative instruction concerning the inscription upon this emblem of Indiana's loyalty, Gov. Wright ordered the following words to be inscribed upon it: 'INDIANA: BY WHOM NO NORTH, NO SOUTH, NOTHING BUT THE UNION.' Within a few years thereafter this noble State demonstrated to the world her loyalty to the Union and the principles of freedom by the sacrifice of blood and treasure which she made. In keeping with this sentiment Gov. Wright indorses the compromise measures of Congress on the slavery question, remarking in his message that 'Indiana takes her stand in the ranks, not of Southern destiny, nor yet of



INDIANA IN THE WAR.

The events of the earlier years of this State have been traced down to that period in the nation's history when the Union demanded a first sacrifice from the newly erected States, to the time when the very safety of the glorious Heritage bequeathed by the fathers as a rich legacy, was threatened with a total and complete - a life under law that harbored the slave - the total annihilation of the first principles of the Constitution.

Indiana was among the first to respond to the national patriotism, and register itself on the battle-roll of her warriors, she was among the first to join in that roll of glory which created a Republic made doubly glorious within a century by the sacrifices which won liberty for itself, and new liberties to the millions upon the colored slave.

The fall of Fort Sumter was a signal for the uprising of a State. The news of the calamity was heard in Indianapolis on the 12th of April, 1861, and long the next morning the elected representatives of the welcome message to Washington:-

AMERICAN ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C.
JULY 1861.

TO AMERICAN OFFICERS, MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, I tender to you for the defence of the Union and the liberty of the Government, ten thousand men.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON,
Governor of Indiana.

This may be considered the first official act of any man in Indiana who had just entered on the duties of his exalted position. The State was in an almost helpless condition, and yet the "War Governor" was prophetic, when after a short conference with the members of the Executive Council, he called on the fidelity of ten thousand men and promised their services at the President's call at Washington. This will be more apparent when the military condition of the State at the beginning of 1861 is considered. At that time the armories contained less than five hundred pieces of serviceable small arms, eight pieces of cannon which might be useful in a museum of antiquities, with sundry weapons which would merely do credit to the aborigines of one hundred years ago. The financial condition of the State was even worse than the military.

answered nobly by the people of Indiana. The quota of troops to be furnished by the State on the first call was 4,000 men for three years' service from April 15, 1860. On the 14th of April Governor Morton issued his proclamation calling on all citizens of the State, who had the welfare of the Republic at heart, to organize themselves into six regiments in defense of their rights, and in opposition to the varied acts of rebellion charged by him against the Southern Confederates. To this end, the Hon. Lewis Wallace, a soldier of the Mexican campaign, was appointed Adjutant-General, Col. Thomas A. Morris of the United States Military Academy, Quartermaster-General, and Isaiah Mansur, a merchant of Indianapolis, Commissary-General. These general offices converted the grounds and buildings of the State Board of Agriculture into a military headquarters, and designated the position Camp Morton as the beginning of the many honors which were to follow the popular Governor throughout his future career. Now the people tributed with confidence in their Government and leaders, true to the grandeur of American freedom and with an enthusiasm unequalled hitherto, flocked to the standard of the nation, so that within a few days (19th April) 2,400 men were packed towards their regimental banners, until as the official reports asked the anxious question, passing from men to men, was "Which of us will be allowed to go?" It seemed as if Indiana was about to monopolize the honors of the period, and piece the 5,000 men demanded of the Union by the President, at his disposition. Ever now under the genial sway of guaranteed peace, the veterans of Indiana's veterans flush with righteous pride when these days of remembrances of heroic sacrifice—struggles and triumphs will be born, will read their history only to be blessed and gratified in the possession of such truly noble progenitors. Nor were the heroes of the State unmindful of their duties. Everywhere they partook of the general enthusiasm, and made it practical so far as in their power, by embroidering and presenting standards and regimental colors, organizing aid and relief societies, and by many other acts of patriotism and humanity inherent in the high nature of woman.

During the days set apart by the military authorities for the organization of the regiments, the financiers of the State were engaged in the reception of munificent grants of money from private citizens, while the money merchants within and without the State offered large loans to the recognized Legislature without even imposing a condition of payment. This most practical generosity

iments, notwithstanding the fact that the first six regiments were already mustered into the general service, were known as "The First Brigade, Indiana Volunteers" and with the simple object of making the way of the future student of a brilliant history clear, were numbered respectively

Sixth Regiment,	commanded by	Col. T. T. Crittenden.
Seventh "	"	" " Ebenezer Dumont.
Eighth "	"	" " W. P. Benton.
Ninth "	"	" " C. H. Jeffrey.
Tenth "	"	" " T. T. Reynolds.
Eleventh "	"	" " Lewis Wallace.

The idea of these numbers was suggested by the fact that the military representation of Indiana in the Mexican Campaign was one brigade of five regiments, and to observe consecutively the regiments comprised in the first division of volunteers were first numbered, and the entire force placed under Brigadier General T. A. Morris, with the following staff: John Love, Major; Cyrus C. Hines, Aid-de-camp; and J. A. Stein, Assistant Adjutant General. To follow the fortunes of these volunteers through all the vicissitudes of war would prove a special work; yet their valor and endurance during their first term of service lessened the value of the name more than that of the historian, since a number of regiments has to be taken as the basis upon which the remainder may be expatiated. Therefore the following dispatch, dated from the headquarters of the Army of Occupation, Beverly Camp, W. Virginia, July 23, 1862, must be taken as one of the first evidences of their utility and valor:—

"GOVERNOR O. P. MORTON, Indianapolis, Indiana.

GOVERNOR:—I have directed the three months' regiments from Indiana to move to Indianapolis, there to be mustered out and reorganized for three years' service.

I cannot permit them to return to you without again expressing my high appreciation of the distinguished valor and endurance of the Indiana troops, and my hope that but a short time will elapse before I have the pleasure of knowing that they are again ready for the field. * * * * *

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

GEORGE B. MORTON, JR.

Major-General, U. S. A.

On the return of the troops to Indianapolis, July 29, Brigadier Morris issued a lengthy, logical and well-deserved congratulatory address, from which one paragraph may be extracted to characterize

after enduring terrible hardships, ordered to Chattanooga, and thence to Indianapolis, where it was mustered out the 18th June, 1864,—four days after the expiration of its term of service.

The 16TH REGIMENT, organized under Col. P. A. Hackleman at Richmond for one year's service, after participating in many minor military events, was mustered out at Washington, D.C., on the 14th of May, 1862. Col. Hackleman was killed at the battle of Inks, and Lieutenant-Col. Thomas I. Lucas succeeded to the command. It was reorganized at Indianapolis for three years' service, May 27, 1862, and took a conspicuous part in all the brilliant engagements of the war down to June, 1865, when it was mustered out at New Orleans. The survivors, numbering 365 rank and file, returned to Indianapolis the 10th of July amid the rejoicing of the populace.

The 17TH REGIMENT was mustered into service at Indianapolis the 12th of June, 1861, for three years, under Col. Hascall, who on being promoted Brigadier General in March, 1862, left the Colonelcy to devolve on Lieutenant Colonel John T. Wilder. The regiment participated in the many exploits of Gen. Reynolds's army from Green Brier in 1862, to Macon in 1863, under Gen. Wilson. Returning to Indianapolis the 16th of August, in possession of a brilliant record, the regiment was disbanded.

The 18TH REGIMENT, under Colonel Thomas Pattison, was organized at Indianapolis, and mustered into service on the 16th of August, 1861. Under Gen. Pope it gained some distinction at Blackwater, and succeeded in retaining a reputation made there by its gallantry at Pea Ridge, February, 1862, down to the moment when it planted the regimental flag on the arsenal of Augusta, Georgia, where it was disbanded August 28, 1865.

The 19TH REGIMENT, mustered into three years' service at the State capital July 29, 1861, was ordered to join the army of the Potomac, and reported its arrival at Washington, August 9. Two days later it took part in the battle of Lexington, under Colonel Solomon Meredith. Occupying Falls Church in September, 1861, it continued to maintain a most enviable place of honor on the military roll until its consolidation with the 20th Regiment, October, 1864, under Colonel William Orr, formerly its Lieutenant Colonel.

The 20TH REGIMENT of La Fayette was organized in July, 1861, mustered into three years' service at Indianapolis on the 22d of the same month, and reached the front at Cockeyville, Maryland, twelve days later. Throughout all its brilliant actions from Hattaras Bank, on the 4th of October, to Clover Hill, 9th of April, 1865.

and officers. Mustered out at Louisville, July 17, 1865, it returned to Indianapolis on the 21st amid universal rejoicing.

The 26TH BATTALION, under W. M. Wheatley, left Indianapolis for the front the 7th of September, 1861, and after a brilliant campaign under Fremont, Grant, Heron and Smith, may be said to disband the 18th of September, 1863, when the non-veterans and recruits were reviewed by Morton at the State capital.

The 27th REGIMENT, under Col. Elias Colgrove, moved from Indianapolis to Washington City, September 15th, 1861, and in October was allied to Gen. Barbey's army. From Winchester Heights, the 9th of March 1862, through all the affairs of General Sherman's campaign, it acted a gallant and faithful part, and was disbanded immediately after returning to their State.

The 28TH OR 1ST CAVALRY was mustered into service at Evansville on the 20th of August, 1861, under Col. Samuel Baker. From the skirmish at Ironton, on the 12th of September, through three companies under Col. Gavin captured a position held by a few rebels, to the battle of the Wilderness, the First Cavalry performed prodigies of valor. In June and July, 1865, the troops were mustered out at Indianapolis.

The 29TH BATTALION of La Porte, under Col. J. F. Miller, left on the 5th of October, 1861, and reaching Camp Boone, Kentucky, on the 9th, was allied to Roseau's Brigade, serving with McCook's division at Shiloh, with Buell's army in Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, with Rosencrans at Murfreesboro, at Decatur, Alabama, and at Dalton, Georgia. The Twenty-ninth won many laurels, and had its Colonel promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. This officer was succeeded in the command by Lieutenant-Col. D. M. Dunn.

The 30TH REGIMENT of Fort Wayne, under Col. Sion S. Bass, proceeded to the front *via* Indianapolis and joined General Roseau at Camp Nevin on the 9th of October, 1861. At Shiloh, Col. Bass received a mortal wound, and died a few days later at Paducah, leaving the Colonelcy to devolve upon Lieutenant-Col. J. B. Dodge. In October 1865, it formed a battalion of General Sheridan's army of observation in Texas.

The 31st REGIMENT, organized at Terre Haute, under Col. Charles Cruft, in September 1861, was mustered in, and left in a few days for Kentucky. Present at the reduction of Fort Donelson on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of February, 1862, its list of killed and wounded proves its desperate fighting qualities. The organization

The 36TH REGIMENT, of Richmond, Ind., under Col. William Grose, mustered into service for three years on the 18th of September, 1861, went immediately to the front, and secured the fortunes of the Army of the Ohio until the 27th of February, 1862, when a forward movement led to its presence on the banks of the Shiloh. Following up the honors won at Shiloh it participated in some of the most important actions of the war, and was, in October, 1863, transferred to Gen. Sheridan's Army. Col. Grose was promoted in 1864 to the position of Brigadier-General, and the Colonelcy devolved on Oliver H. Carter, formerly Lieutenant of the regiment.

The 37TH BATTALION, of Lawrenceburg, Tenn., which Col. Geo. W. Hazard, organized the 18th of September, 1861, at the seat of war early in October. It crossed the river of Stone river in December, 1861, to its winter quarters, and its march through Georgia, it gained for itself a splendid reputation. This regiment returned to and was present at the capture of the 30th of July, 1862, where a public reception was granted to the aid officers on the grounds of the Capitol.

The 38TH REGIMENT, under Col. Benjamin C. Burdett, was mustered in at New Albany, on the 18th of September, 1861, and in a few days were ordered to the front. Its record in the round of duty, is without the limits of this sketch. It will suffice to say that on every war fought, from at least 20th February, 1862, until its dissolution, on the 10th of July, 1862, it earned an enviable renown, and drew from Gen. Sherman, on reporting to Indianapolis the 18th of the same month, a congratulatory address couched in the highest terms of praise.

The 39TH REGIMENT, or EIGHTH CAVALRY, was organized as an infantry regiment, under Col. T. J. Harrison, on the 11th of August, 1861, at the State capital. Leaving immediately for the front it took a conspicuous part in all the engagements up to April, 1862, when it was reorganized as a cavalry regiment. The record of this organization sparkles with great deeds which men will extol while language lives; its services to the Union cannot be overestimated, or the memory of its daring deeds be forgotten by the unhappy people who raised the tumult, which culminated in their second shame.

The 40TH REGIMENT, of Lafayette, under Col. W. C. Wilson, subsequently commanded by Col. J. W. Blake, and again by Col. Henry Leaming, was organized on the 30th of December, 1861, and

organized at different periods and for varied services in 1862, under Colonel Scott Carter and George H. Chapman. The distinguished name won by the Third Cavalry is established in every village within the State. Let us like to add that when the brilliant participation in Gen. Sheridan's raid down the James river canal, it was mustered out at Indianapolis on the 1st of August, 1865.

THE 46TH REGIMENT, organized at Logansport, under Colonel Graham N. Fish, arrived in Kentucky on the 16th of February, 1862, and a little later became attached to Gen. Pope's army, then quartered at Commerce. The capture of Fort Henry, and its capture under Generals Curtis, Pollock, Hays, Geary, Grant, Sherman, Banks and Burbridge are as fresh memories to the ears of the lot of a regiment. The company was mustered out at Louisville on the 4th of September, 1865.

THE 47TH WAS organized at Anderson, under Colonel H. S. Smith, early in October, 1862. Arriving at Bardonia, Kentucky, on the 10th of December, it was attached to Gen. Blaine's army, and for five months was assigned to Gen. Pope, under whom it passed through the regiment to enter Fort Thompson near New Madrid. The 47th's command visited Indianapolis on its way to New Madrid, and was enthusiastically received by Governor Morton, and on its return, according to the fact it engaged Henry in Gen. Grant's army. In December, Col. Slack received his commission as lieutenant-colonel and was succeeded on the regimental command by Col. John M. Laughton; at Shreveport under General Devor he received the commission of General Price and his army, and here also was mustered out of service on the 25th of October, 1865.

THE 48TH REGIMENT, organized at Union on the 1st of December, 1861, under Col. Norman Eddy, served on 16th August during the siege of Corinth in May, and again in October, 1862. The record of this battalion may be said to be unsurpassed in its way of service so that the grand oration extended to the returned soldiers in 1865 at Indianapolis, is not a matter for surprise.

THE 49TH REGIMENT, organized at Jeffersonville, under Col. J. W. Ray, and mustered in on the 21st of November, 1861, for service, left *en route* for the camp at Bardstown. A month later it arrived at the unfortunate camp ground of Cumberland Ford, where the case carried off a number of gallant soldiers. The regiment, however, survived the dreadful scourge and won its laurels on many

ized for one year's service and gained some distinction, after which it was mustered out in 1863 at New Orleans.

The 55TH REGIMENT, organized for three months' service, retains the brief history applicable to the first organization of the 56th. It was mustered in on the 18th of June, 1862, under Col. S. R. Mahon, disbanded on the expiration of its term, and was not reorganized.

The 56TH REGIMENT, referred to in the *Journal of the Indiana*, was designed to be composed of railroad men, and was organized by W. M. Smith as Colonel, but owing to the fact that many of the men had already volunteered into other regiments, and that many others were incorporated with the 53rd, the ranks were left blank on the army list.

The 57TH BATTALION, actually organized by the evangelists of the gospel,—the Rev. L. W. F. McMullen and Ben. J. McCreary, of Richmond, Ind., mustered into service on the 15th of February, 1861, under the former, and the reverend gentleman who was, however, succeeded by Col. Cyrus C. Harner, and returned by C. W. Leonard, William H. Brown and John S. McCreary, the latter falling backward with the conquest of the city. The history of this battalion is extensive, and if published would number of battles with the glory of our general's name. It may rest assured of its possession of a full and complete record. Like many other regiments it went to the military front in the service of General Sheridan, and here to the honor of the 1st of July, in conjunction with another regiment with peace dwelt in the camp.

The 58TH REGIMENT, of Princeton, was organized there on the 10th of October, 1861, and was mustered into service in December, 1861, under the command of Henry M. Carr. In December it was ordered to join General Paell's army, after which it took a share in the famous actions of the war, and was mustered out on the 25th of July, 1862, at Louisville, having gained a place on the roll of honor.

The 59TH BATTALION was raised under a commission issued by Gov. Morton to Jesse I. Alexander, creating him Colonel. Owing to the peculiarities hampering its organization, Col. Alexander could not succeed in having his regiment prepared to muster in before the 1st of February, 1862. However, on that day the equipment was complete, and on the 15th it left *en route* to Commerce, where on its arrival it was incorporated under General Pope's command. The list of its casualties speaks a history,—no less than 495 men were lost during the campaign. The regiment, after a term ab-

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last action during the war was on the 19th and 20th of February, 1862, at Fort Anderson and Town creek, after which, on the 22d of June, it was disbanded at Greensboro.

The 66th REGIMENT partially organized at New Albany, under Commandant Roger Martin, was ordered to leave for Kentucky on the 19th of August, 1862, for the defense of that State against the incursions of Kirby Smith. After a brilliant career it was disbanded at Washington on the 15th of June, 1865, after which it returned to Indianapolis to receive the thanks of a grateful people.

The 67th REGIMENT was organized from the Third Congressional District under Col. Frank Emery, and was ordered to Louisville on the 20th of August, 1862, and was engaged to Manchester, only to share the same fate with the 66th. The first regiment engaged against Gen. Bragg's army, and it was not until the latter part of the years of civil disturbance,--six years,--that the martial Peace called a truce to the incessantly raging war, and thus gave a term of rest, wherein its members could take time to grieve for the vanished, and temper the sad tidings with the erudition of theories born of that chivalrous fight for the maintenance and integrity of a great Republic. At Galveston, on the 19th of July, 1865, the gallant 67th Regiment was mustered out, and a few days after a few days to its State received the sad tidings of the death of its members.

The 68th REGIMENT, organized at Greensburg under Major Benjamin C. Shaw, was accepted for service on the 15th of August, 1862, under Col. Edward A. King, with Major Shaw as Lieutenant Colonel; on the 25th its arrival at Lebanon was reported, and within a few days it appeared at the defense of Vintburn, contributing in the fate of all the defenders,--contributed a noble testimony to Gen. Bragg and did not participate further in the actions of that year, nor until after the exchange of prisoners in 1863. From this period it may lay claim to an eventful history extending to the end of the war, when it was disbanded.

The 69th REGIMENT, of Richmond, Ind., under Col. A. Backs, left for the front on the 20th of August, 1862, and ten days later made a very brilliant stand at Richmond, Kentucky, against the advance of Gen. Kirby Smith, losing in the engagement two hundred and eighteen men and officers together with its liberty. After an exchange of prisoners the regiment was reorganized under Col. T. W. Barnett and took the field in December, 1862, under

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together with the battles of Dallas, Chatanooga, river, Keresaw and Atlanta, where Lieut. Col. Myron Baker was killed, all bear evidence of its never surpassed gallantry. It was mustered out of service on the 9th of June, 1865, at Washington. On the return of the regiment to Indianapolis, the war veterans and people tendered it special honors, and gave expression to the admiration and regard in which it was held.

The 75TH REGIMENT was organized within the Eleventh Congressional District, and left Wabash, Ind., on the 21st of August, 1862, for the front, under Col. E. W. Pettit. It was the first regiment to enter Tullahoma, and one of the last engaged in the battles of the Republic. After the submission of Gen. Bragg, it was mustered out at Washington, on the 5th of June, 1865.

The 76TH BATTALION was solely organized to serve as a body of scouts under Colonel James Garin, for the purpose of attacking and destroying guerrillas, who plundered Newburg on the 15th of August, 1862. It was organized and equipped within forty-eight days, and during its term of service gained the name, "The Avengers of Newburg."

The 77TH, OR FUTURE CAVALRY, was organized at the State hospital in August, 1862, under Colonel Isaac H. Gray. It went on its way to fame over twenty battlefields and was mustered out at Edgefield, on the 26th June, 1865.

The 79TH REGIMENT was mustered in at Indianapolis on the 11th of September, 1862, under Colonel Fred Knicker. Its history may be termed a record of battles, as the great numbers of battles, from 1862 to the conclusion of hostilities, were participated in by it. The regiment received its discharge on the 11th June, 1865, at Indianapolis. During its continued round of field duty it captured eighteen guns and over one thousand prisoners.

The 80TH REGIMENT was organized within the First Congressional District under Col. C. Denon, and equipped at Indianapolis, when, on the 8th of September, 1862, it left for the front. During its term it lost only two prisoners, but its list of casualties numbered 425 men and officers killed and wounded. The regiment may be said to muster out on the 22nd of June, 1865, at Salisbury.

The 1ST REGIMENT, of New Albany, under Colonel W. W. Carlton, was organized on the 29th August, 1862, and proceeded at once to join Buell's headquarters, and join in the pursuit of General Ross. Throughout the terrific actions of the war its influence was felt, nor did its labors cease until it aided in driving the rebels across the Tennessee. It was disembodied at Nashville.

the front. From Springfield and Perryville on the 6th and 8th of October, 1862, to Mission Ridge, on the 15th of November, 1863, thence through the Atlanta campaign to the surrender of the Southern armies, it upheld a gallant name and met with a proud and enthusiastic welcome home on the 24th of June, 1865, with a list of absent comrades aggregating 437.

The 88th REGIMENT, organized in the Third District, 1862, 1st District, under Col. Geo. Hampton, entered the service on the 29th of August, 1862, and proved itself a most efficient fighting rank in war. It passed through the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac down to the time of Gen. Joseph Hooker's retreat from Chancellorsville, which, on the 12th of June, 1863, was followed by the Battle of Gettysburg.

The 88th Regiment was discharged at the expiration of the Eleventh Congress of District No. 1, and was reorganized on the 25th of August, 1863, under the command of Col. Geo. W. Morton, after an exceedingly hard and protracted campaign at Fort Mifflin on the 21st of August, 1863.

The 88th Regiment was sent to the Indian Territory under the command of Col. Geo. W. Morton, in August and November, 1863. The headquarters of the regiment were at Fort Gibson, observing the movements of the Indians on the Arkansas and land river and the 10th of August, 1863, the regiment was engaged in a battle with the Indians. The next day, 11th of August, 1863, the regiment was engaged in a battle with the Indians. The regiment claimed a list of casualties amounting to 100 killed and 100 wounded. It was mustered out on the 16th of June, 1864, at Fort Gibson.

The 91st BATTALION, of seven companies, was organized for service at Evansville, the 1st of October, 1862, under the command of John Melinger, and in ten days later left for the front. In 1863 the regiment was composed of the 91st and 92nd regiments, and held a prominent position in the prosecution of the war. It suffered a severe reverse, lost 81 men, and retired from the field on the 1st of June, 1865.

The 92d REGIMENT failed in organization.

The 93d REGIMENT was mustered in at Madison, Indiana, on the 20th of October, 1862, under Col. Dr. Wm. C. Thompson, and under Col. Geo. W. Carr. On the 9th of November it marched a march south, and ultimately allied itself to Hartranft's Brigade.

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after seven days' service, it was mustered out on the 17th of July, 1863.

The 113th REGIMENT, furnished by Itasca, Martin, Washington, and Monroe counties, comprised 500 men, and file under Col. Geo. W. Burge. Like the 112th, it was assigned to Gen. Hughes' Brigade, and defended North Vernon against the repeated attacks of John H. Morgan's forces.

The 114th REGIMENT was wholly organized in Johnson County, under Col. Lamberson, and participated in the affair of North Vernon. Returning on the 21st of July, 1863, with no blemish or faithful record, it was disembodied at Indianapolis, 11 days after its organization.

All these regiments were brought into existence in times of emergency, and to trust that courage, valor and a sense of duty, military training and love of country, and the officers' equipments, the rebel General, John H. Morgan, could have carried destruction to the very heart of their State.

INDIANAPOLIS REGIMENTS.

The 115th REGIMENT organized at Indianapolis in response to the call of the President in June, 1863, and was mustered out on the 17th of August, under Col. J. R. Moore. It was a brave and brilliant, and received its discharge at Indianapolis on the 17th of February, 1864.

The 116th REGIMENT, mustered in on the 17th of August, 1863, moved to Detroit, Michigan, on the 30th, under Col. Chas. H. Case. During October it was ordered to Nicholasville, Kentucky, where it was assigned to Col. Mahon's Brigade, and with Gen. Wilcox's entire command, joined in the forward movement to Clarksville Gap. After a term of severe duty it returned to Lexington and there was disembodied on the 24th of February, 1864. Whether Gov. Morton hastened, to share in the ceremonies of welcome.

The 117th REGIMENT of Indianapolis was mustered into service on the 17th of September, 1863, under Col. Thomas G. Brady. After encountering every obstacle opposed to its return, it was discharged on the 6th of February, 1864, and was treated to a public banquet on the 9th.

The 118th REGIMENT, whose organization was completed on the 3d of September, 1863, under Col. Geo. W. Jackson, joined the 116th at Nicholasville and sharing in its fortunes, returned to the

The first part of the paper discusses the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics. The second part of the paper discusses the application of these principles to the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics. The third part of the paper discusses the application of these principles to the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics.

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It left Indianapolis on the 30th of April, 1864, as infantry troops, and gained its first honors on the 1st of October in its magnificent defense of Huntsville, Alabama, against the rebel division of General Buford, following a line of first-rate military conduct to the end. In January, 1865, the regiment was reorganized, won some distinction in its modern form, and was transferred out at Vicksburg on the 18th of November, 1865. The war-time services of the regiment were such that its Colonel was promoted Brevet Brigadier-General in consideration of his inspired conduct.

THE ONE HUNDRED-DAY VOLUNTEERS.

Governor Monroë, in obedience to the offer made under description to the general Government to raise one hundred regiments of one hundred days' service, issued his call on the 1st of April, 1864. The movement suggested itself to the various counties of the State, and Governor as a most important step towards the speedy and successful termination of the military support of slavery rebellion, and to conclude a war, which, notwithstanding its belated claims to the name of Battle for Freedom, was becoming temporarily staid, and moving too detrimental to the best interests of the Union. The answer to the esteemed Governor's call eight regiments, comprising 10,000 men, formed The Grand Division of the 100-dayers.

The 132d REGIMENT, under Col. S. T. Vance, was recruited from Indianapolis, Shelbyville, Franklin and Danville, and leaving on the 18th of May, 1864, reached the front where it joined the Corps acting in Tennessee.

The 133d REGIMENT, raised at Richmond on the 17th of May, 1864, under Col. R. N. Hudson, comprised nine companies, and followed the 132d.

The 134th REGIMENT, comprising seven companies, was organized at Indianapolis on the 25th of May, 1864, under Col. George Garin, and proceeded immediately to the front.

The 135th REGIMENT was raised from the volunteers of Bedford, Noblesville and Goshen, with seven companies from the first Congressional District, under Col. W. C. Wilson, on the 25th of May, 1864, and left at once *en route* to the South.

The 136th REGIMENT comprised ten companies, raised in the same district as those contributing to the 135th, under Col. J. W. Foster, and left for Tennessee on the 24th of May, 1864.

The 137th REGIMENT, under Col. E. J. Robinson, comprising volunteers from Kokomo, Zanesville, Medora, Sullivan, Rockville,

The 144th Regiment, under Col. G. W. Middle, was mustered in on the 6th March, 1865, left on the 21st for Harper's Ferry, took an effective part in the close of the campaign and returned at Indianapolis for discharge on the 9th August, 1865.

The 145th Regiment, under Col. W. A. Edwards, left Indianapolis on the 18th of February, 1865, accompanying Gen. Sherman's Division at Chattanooga on the 23d was in active service. Its duties were discharged with rare fidelity and mustered out on the 26th, 1865.

The 146th Regiment, under Col. M. C. Marsh, left Indianapolis on the 11th of March at 6 o'clock for Harper's Ferry, where it was assigned to the army of the Shenandoah. Its duties in this campaign were severe and continuous, and it returned to Indianapolis on the 31st of August, 1865.

The 147th Regiment, composed of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82d, 83d, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92d, 93d, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102d, 103d, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122d, 123d, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132d, 133d, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142d, 143d, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152d, 153d, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 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The 148th Regiment, under Col. M. C. Marsh, left Indianapolis on the 11th of March at 6 o'clock for Harper's Ferry, where it was assigned to the army of the Shenandoah. Its duties in this campaign were severe and continuous, and it returned to Indianapolis on the 31st of August, 1865.

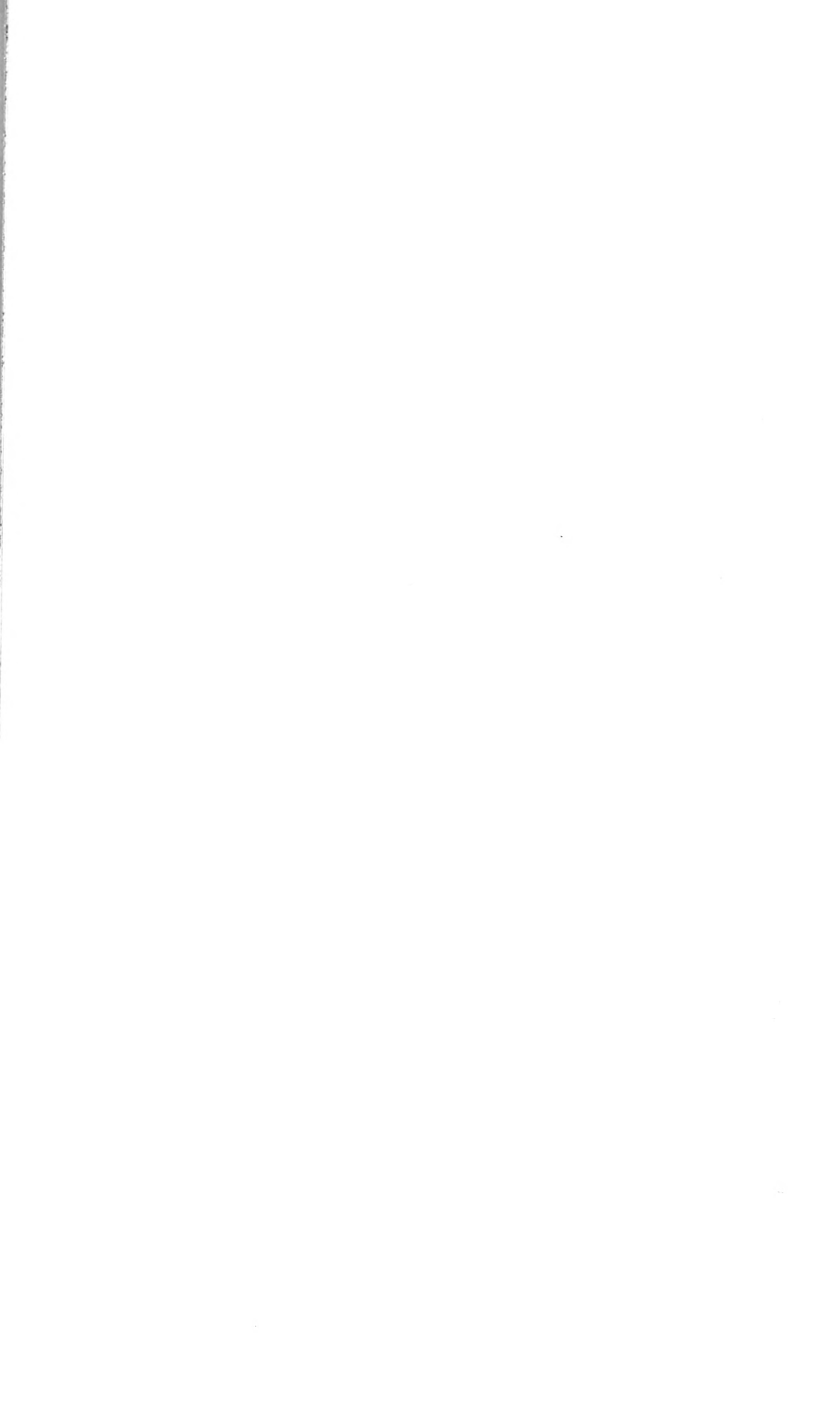
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On 11/11/1914, the 1st Lt. [Name] of the 1st [Regiment] was assigned to the [Post] at [Location]. He was [Rank] and [Age].

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The first part of the document discusses the general principles of the military system, emphasizing the importance of discipline and the role of the officer class. It notes that the military is a profession and that its members must adhere to a strict code of conduct. The text also touches upon the historical evolution of the military, from ancient times to the modern era, highlighting the changes in tactics and technology.

The second part of the document provides a detailed analysis of the current military situation. It examines the challenges faced by the military in the modern world, such as the increasing complexity of warfare and the need for advanced technology. The author argues that the military must adapt to these challenges by investing in research and development and by improving its training and education programs.

The third part of the document discusses the relationship between the military and the state. It argues that the military is an essential part of the state and that it must be able to defend the state's interests. The author also discusses the role of the military in society and the importance of maintaining a strong military presence.

The fourth part of the document provides a conclusion and some recommendations. The author concludes that the military is a profession and that its members must be treated as such. He also recommends that the state should invest more in the military and that the military should be given more autonomy.

The first part of the document
 discusses the general principles
 of the system and its
 objectives. It is intended to
 provide a clear understanding
 of the scope and purpose of
 the project. The following
 sections will describe the
 various components and
 procedures involved in the
 implementation of the system.

The second part of the document
 details the specific methods
 and techniques used in the
 study. This includes a
 description of the data
 collection process, the
 statistical analysis performed,
 and the results of the
 experiments. The third part
 discusses the implications
 of the findings and the
 potential applications of
 the system.

The fourth part of the document
 provides a summary of the
 key findings and conclusions
 drawn from the study. It
 also includes a list of
 references and a bibliography
 of the sources used in the
 research. The final part
 of the document is a
 concluding statement that
 reiterates the main points
 of the study and expresses
 the author's hope that the
 information provided will be
 useful to others in the
 field.

The fifth part of the document
 contains a list of figures and
 tables that are included in
 the study. These are intended
 to provide a visual representation
 of the data and to facilitate
 the interpretation of the
 results. The sixth part
 of the document is a
 list of appendices that
 provide additional information
 related to the study. These
 include a list of abbreviations,
 a list of symbols, and a
 list of units used in the
 study.





FINANCIAL

Were it not for political government the pioneers would have got along without money much longer than they did. The pressure of governmental needs was somewhat in advance of the ordinary income of the first settlers, and the little taxation imposed to carry on the government seemed great and even oppressive, especially at certain periods.

In November, 1821, Gov. Jennings called a special session in extra session to provide for the payment of interest on the State debt and a part of the principal amount of the same. It was thought that a sufficient amount would be raised by the State bank and its branches, although the value of the paper was depreciated. Said the Governor: "It is the duty of the State, after the paper of this institution is authorized to be circulated in reference to the present condition and amount of the evidences of indebtedness, to provide for the payment of so much of that debt with the proceeds of the sales of the lands as collections of the present year, dependent on the season, may be made receivable by the government, as far as the same may be depreciated by great distress, and to provide for the payment of itself. It ought not to be expected that the State should do more than should be avoided by resorting to any measures which do not comport with correct views of public policy. It is to be anticipated that the treasury of the United States will be obliged to adopt measures to secure an abundant supply of money, and to interfere with arrangements calculated to diminish the amount of the State without producing any additional public advantage."

The state of the public debt was such that a large amount of our bonds which had been secured by a mortgage on land had been assigned. The exciting cause of this proceeding consisted in the operations of unprincipled speculators. We are to be suspected that the State bank may have made of the funds deposited by the United States, the connection of interest between the steam-ship agency and the bank, and the extraordinary accommodations, as well as their payment, effected by arrangements of the steam-ship agency and some of the officers of the bank, were among the principal causes which

of the surplus produce of the farmers. A part of the surplus capital, however, was also sunk in internal improvements, some of which were unsuccessful for a time, but eventually proved remunerative.

Noah Noble occupied the Executive chair of the State from 1831 to 1837, commencing his duties amid peculiar embarrassments. The crops of 1822 were short. Asiatic cholera came sweeping along the Ohio and into the interior of the State, and the Black Hawk war raged in the Northwest,—all these at once, and yet the work of internal improvements was actually begun.

STATE BANK

The State bank of Indiana was established by law, January 26, 1834. The act of the Legislature, by its own terms, ceased to be a law, January 1, 1837. At the time of its organization in 1834 its outstanding circulation was \$4,208,000, with a net value of the institution, principally from citizens of the State, of \$6,000,000. During the years 1837-'58 the bank redeemed nearly its entire circulation, providing for the redemption of 25 per cent. by means of the sum it had collected from most of its debtors the money which they owed. The amount of the State's interest in the stock of the bank was \$1,380,000, and the monies thus invested was produced by the issue of five per cent bonds, the last of which were repaid July 1, 1868. The nominal profits of the bank, after paying the tax levied by creating the sinking fund, that was to pay the gold which was to pay the principal and interest on the bonds, steadily had over \$1,000,000 to the Commissioners; and lastly the success of many successful speculations.

The stock in all the branches authorized was subscribed by individuals, and the instalment payments required by the charter. The loan authorized for the payment of the stock allotted to the State, amounting to \$500,000, was obtained at a premium of 1.05 per cent. on five per cent stock, making the sum of over \$500,000 on the amount borrowed. In 1830 we find that the State bank was doing good service; agricultural products were abundant, and the market was good; consequently the people were in the full enjoyment of all the blessings of a free government.

By the year 1843 the State was experiencing the disasters and embarrassment consequent upon a system of over-banking, and its natural progeny, over-trading and deceptive speculation. Such a state of things tends to relax the hand of industry by creating false

of men's wealth, and tempt to sudden acquisitions by means as delu-
sive as their results, — they are of that general primary law of nature,
to which we began to refer, that we perceive the necessity of falling
back upon that other of industry for which Indiana, especially
Mississippi was well fitted, for the steady acquirement, as the
most lasting source of wealth.

It is true, that the State, in dealing with its maintaining the
public peace, and the order of its government, — between the State
and its citizens, or between its citizens, — that the public
peace, and the order of its government, is the basis for the claims
of the State.

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see what a substantial foundation exists for the future welfare of this great commonwealth. Almost every portion of the State is coming up equally. The disposition to monopolize does not exist to a greater degree than is desirable or necessary for healthy competition. Speculators in flour, pork and other commodities appeared during the war, but generally came to ruin at their own game. The agricultural community here is an independent one, understanding its rights, and "knowing them will maintain them."

Indiana is more a manufacturing State, also, than many imagine. It probably has the greatest wagon and carriage manufactory in the world. In 1875 the total number of manufacturing establishments in this State was 16,812; number of steam engines, 3,884; total horse-power of 114,961; the total horse-power of water wheels, 38,614; number of hands employed in the manufactory, 235,211; capital employed, is \$116,432,413; wages paid, \$85,461,987; cost of material, \$104,921,682; value of products, \$821,632,771. These figures are on an average about the same as they were ten years previously, at which time they were about the same as they were ten years before that. In manufacturing, for instance, it is said that Indiana, in proportion to her population, is considered second only to Illinois and Michigan.

In 1875 the assessed valuation of the real estate in Indiana was \$460,120,974; of personal estate, \$1,794,075,000; and real and personal, both, \$1,265,180,548. According to the statistics of that year, that time, the value of taxable property in the State, as indicated by the foregoing figures. This is to say, for a State which we would think we consider what a large matter has to do with, the elements of a large and wealthy State, compared with other States of the Union.

The taxation for State purposes in 1870 amounted to \$2,548,078; for county purposes, \$4,354,417; and for municipal purposes, \$3,192,677. The total county debt of Indiana in 1870 was \$1,127,269, and the total debt of towns, cities, etc., was \$2,310,704.

In the compilation of this statistical matter we have before us the statistics of every element of progress in Indiana, in the U. S. Census Reports; but as it would be very improper for us further to burden these pages with tables or columns of large numbers, we will conclude by remarking that if any one wishes further details in these matters, he can readily find them in the Census Reports of the Government in any city or village in the country. Besides, almost any one can obtain, free of charge, from his representative in

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told them that the astonishing success so far, surpassed even the hopes of the most sanguine, and that the flattering auspices of the future were sufficient to dispel every doubt and quiet every fear. Notwithstanding all his efforts, however, the construction of public works continued to decline, and in his last message he exclaimed: "Never before—I speak it advisedly—never before have you witnessed a period in our local history that more urgently called for the exercise of all the soundest and best attributes of grave and patriotic legislators than the present. * * * The truth is—and it would be folly to conceal it—we have our hands full—full to overflowing; and therefore, to sustain ourselves, to preserve the credit and character of the State unimpaired and to continue her hitherto unexampled march to wealth and distinction, we have not an hour of time, nor a dollar of money nor a hand employed in labor, to squander and waste upon the subjects of idleness, or taste, or amusement."

The State had borrowed \$3,827,400 for internal improvements purposes, of which \$1,327,000 was for the Wabash & Erie canal and the remainder for other works. The five per cent interest on these debts—about \$200,000—which the State had to pay had become burdensome, as her resources for this purpose were only two, besides direct taxation, and they were small, namely, the interest on the balances due for canal rents, and the proceeds of the third installment of the surplus revenue, both amounting in 1838 to about \$45,000.

In August, 1839, all work ceased on these improvements, with one or two exceptions, and most of the contracts were surrendered to the State. This was done according to a act of the Legislature providing for the compensation of contractors by the issue of treasury notes. In addition to this state of affairs, the Legislature of 1839 had made no provision for the payment of interest on the State debt incurred for internal improvements. Concerning this situation Gov. Bigger, in 1840, said that either to go ahead with the works or to abandon them altogether would be equally ruinous to the State, the implication being that the people should wait a little while for a breathing spell and then take hold again.

Of course much individual indebtedness was created during the progress of the work on internal improvement. When operations ceased in 1839, and prices fell at the same time, the people were left in a great measure without the means of commanding money to pay their debts. This condition of private enterprise more than

6. Central canal, from Indianapolis to Evansville on the Ohio river, 194 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$3,532,394; amount expended, \$931,302, 19 miles of which was completed at that date, at the southern end, and 16 miles, extending south from Indianapolis, were nearly completed.

7. Erie & Michigan canal, 182 miles in length; estimated cost, \$2,624,823; amount expended, \$152,532. No part of this work finished.

8. The Madison & Indianapolis canal, over 85 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$2,043,322; amount expended, \$1,493,013. Road finished and in operation for about 48 miles; grading nearly finished for 27 miles from the latter extending to Edinburgh.

9. Indianapolis & Lafayette turnpike, 100 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$593,757; amount expended, \$119,418. The bridging and most of the grading and macadamizing, from Crawfordsville to Lafayette.

10. New Albany & Vincennes turnpike road, 116 miles in length; estimated cost, \$1,127,295; amount expended, \$654,411. Forty-one miles graded and macadamized, extending from New Albany to Pash, and 27 miles in road, but not graded.

11. Jeffersonville & Crawfordsville turnpike, over 134 miles long; total estimated cost, \$1,651,890; amount expended, \$372,737. Forty-five miles were partly graded and macadamized, extending from Jeffersonville to Salem, and from Crawfordsville to Salem.

12. Improvement of the Wabash river, undertaken jointly by Indiana and Illinois; estimated cost to Indiana, \$1,4500; amount expended by Indiana, \$9,529.

Grand totals: Length of roads and canals, 786 miles only 281 of which have been finished; estimated cost of all the works, \$19,914,424; amount expended, \$8,494,488. The State debt at this time amounted to \$13,469,148. The two principal causes which aggravated the embarrassment of the State at this juncture were, first, paying most of the interest on the money borrowed, and, secondly, selling bonds on credit. The first error subjected the State to the payment of compound interest, and the people, not feeling the pressure of taxes to discharge the interest, naturally became inattentive to the public policy pursued. Postponement of the payment of interest is demoralizing in every way. During this period the State was held up in an unpleasant manner before the gaze of the world; but be it to the credit of this great

and glorious State, she would not repudiate, as many other States and municipalities have done.

By the year 1850, the so-called "internal improvement" system having been abandoned, private capital and ambition pushed forward various "public works." During this year about 400 miles of plank road were completed, at a cost of \$1,200 to \$1,500 per mile, and about 1,200 miles more were surveyed and in progress. There were in the State at this time 212 miles of railroad in successful operation, of which 124 were completed this year. More than 1,000 miles of railroad were surveyed and in progress.

An attempt was made during the session of the Legislature in 1869 to reburden the State with the old canal debt, and the matter was considerably agitated in the canvass of 1870. The subject of the Wabash or Erie canal was lightly touched in the Republican platform, occasioning considerable discussion, which probably had some effect on the election in the fall. That election resulted in a great majority in the State of about 2,884 for the Democracy. It being claimed that the Legislature had no authority under the constitution to tax the people for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads, the Supreme Court, in April, 1871, decided adversely to such a claim.

GEOLOGY.

In 1800 the development of mineral resources in the State was rather considerable at that time. Vast mines of iron and coal were discovered, as well as quarries of building stone. The Vincennes formation yielded a large amount of the best portions of the mineral kingdom, the veins of which had accurately determined the great mineral resources of the State. Near Brooklyn, about 20 miles from Indianapolis, is the formation of sandstone, yielding good material for building in the clay; indeed, it is considered the best building stone in the State. The limestone formation at Gosport, extending 12 miles from that point, is of great variety, and yielding the finest and most durable building stone in the world. Portions of it are susceptible only to the chisel; other portions are soft and can be worked with the ordinary tools. At the end of this series of formation there commences a sandstone series of strata which extends seven miles farther, to a point about 60 miles from Indianapolis. Here an extensive coal bed is reached consisting of seven distinct veins. The first is about two feet thick, the next three feet, another four feet, and the others of various thicknesses.

These beds are all well exposed having a general level and they yield heavy profits. In the whole of the south western part of the State and for 300 miles up the Colorado coal belt in good quality and abundance.

The scholars, statesmen and philanthropists of Texas worked hard and long for the appointment of a State Geologist with sufficient support to enable him to make a thorough study of the geology of the State. A partial success was attained in 1855 when by David Dale Owen, State Geologist, from 1855 to 1869, and until 1869 when Prof. Edward D. Cope was appointed State Geologist. For 16 years (1855-1871) the State Geologist was appointed and insisted in all his messages and reports that a geological survey be made, but almost if not quite entirely neglected. The reports being delivered as they were written and printed, and the State funds showing how much was spent, and the amount of work done were necessarily in the hands of the State Geologist, and were not ascertained, and the State funds were not ascertained. The State Geologist of the State by the action of the State Geologist, and the State Geologist arrived at the fact that the State Geologist had not done any work, they had no time to pass the State Geologist's report to the State Geologist to pass all sorts of State Geologist's reports, and the State Geologist to protect a good and honest State Geologist, and the State Geologist they didn't need any more. The State Geologist had to make regulations which would be a hindrance to the State Geologist to take steps to protect a State Geologist, and the State Geologist have time to consider the State Geologist's report, and the State Geologist W. W. Clayton.

In 1855, the State Geologist of Agriculture, and the State Geologist make a partial map of the State Geologist, and the State Geologist of \$500 a year, and to the State Geologist, and the State Geologist success of the philanthropists, and the State Geologist, and the State Geologist witnessing the progress of the State Geologist, and the State Geologist Department of Geology and Natural Science, and the State Geologist Board of Agriculture. Under the State Geologist, and the State Geologist approximately appeared Prof. Edward D. Cope, the State Geologist, and the State Geologist made no able and exhaustive report of the State Geologist, and the State Geologist and mineral resources of the State Geologist, and the State Geologist, and a work in which the people of the State Geologist are very proud. We can scarcely give even the State Geologist, and the State Geologist work like this because it is of necessity, and the State Geologist, and the State Geologist up entirely of local detail.

COAL.

The coal measures, says Prof. E. T. Cox, cover an area of about 150 square miles, in the southwestern part of the State, and extend from Warren county on the north to the Ohio river on the south, a distance of about 150 miles. This area comprises the following counties Warren, Fountain, Parke, Vermillion, Vigo, Clay, Sullivan, Greene, Knox, Daviess, Martin, Gibson, Pike, Dubois, Vanderburg, Warrick, Spencer, Perry and a small part of Crawford, Boone, Putnam and Montgomery.

This coal is all bituminous, but is divisible into three well-marked varieties: caking coal, non-caking-coal or slack coal and cannel coal. The total depth of the seams is no more than from 600 to 800 feet with 12 or 14 distinct seams of coal, but these are not all to be found throughout the area; the seams vary from one foot to 100 feet in thickness. The caking coal is found in the western portion of the area described and has from three to four workable seams, ranging from three and a half to eleven feet in thickness. The most of the places where these are worked are coal-mines, but in the State there are also some of the largest depth and successful coal-mines in the West. This caking coal is of a fine grain and is used for steam and domestic purposes, and is also used for iron-making. The non-caking coal is found in the eastern portion of the area, and is of a coarse grain and is used for steam and domestic purposes. The cannel coal is found in the western portion of the area, and is of a fine grain and is used for steam and domestic purposes. The caking coal is the most valuable of the three, and is the most abundant. The non-caking coal is the least valuable, and is the least abundant. The cannel coal is the most valuable of the three, and is the most abundant.

The caking coal is the most valuable of the three, and is the most abundant. It is used for steam and domestic purposes, and is also used for iron-making. The non-caking coal is the least valuable, and is the least abundant. The cannel coal is the most valuable of the three, and is the most abundant. It is used for steam and domestic purposes, and is also used for iron-making. The caking coal is the most valuable of the three, and is the most abundant. It is used for steam and domestic purposes, and is also used for iron-making. The non-caking coal is the least valuable, and is the least abundant. The cannel coal is the most valuable of the three, and is the most abundant. It is used for steam and domestic purposes, and is also used for iron-making.

There are eight distinct seams of block coal in this zone, three of which are workable, having an average thickness of four feet. In some places this coal is mined by adits, but generally from shafts, 40 to 80 feet deep. The seams are crossed by cleavage lines, and the coal is usually mined without powder, and is taken out in blocks weighing a ton or more. When entries and drifts are driven angling across the cleavage lines, the walls of the drifts present a zigzag, notched appearance resembling a *Vireo* or *Junco*.

In 1871 there were about 24 block coal mines in operation, and about 1,500 tons were mined during the year. Since that time the production has vastly increased. This coal consists of 81½ to 85½ per cent. of carbon, and not quite three fourths of one per cent. of sulphur. Calculated calorific power equal to 8,268 heat units. This quality is equally good both in the northern and southern parts of the field.

The great Indiana coal field is within 150 miles of Chicago and Michigan City, by railroad, from which ports the Lake Superior specular and red hematite ores are transported. It is therefore possible to run in a direct course from the coal banks. Considering the proximity of the vast quantities of iron in Michigan and Minnesota, one can readily see what a glorious future awaits Indiana in respect to manufactures.

Of the cannel coal, one of the finest seams to be found in the country is in Daviess county, this State. It is from three and a half feet thick, underlaid by one and a half feet of a beautiful jet-black caking coal. There is no clay, shale, or other foreign matter intervening, and fragments of the caking coal are often found adhering to the cannel. There is no gradation between the one and the other, and the character of each is homogeneous throughout.

The cannel coal makes a delightful fire in open grates, and does not pop and throw off scales into the room, as is usual with this kind of coal. This coal is well adapted to the manufacture of illuminating gas, in respect to both quantity and high illuminating power. One ton of 2,000 pounds of this coal yields 10,400 feet of gas, while the best Pennsylvania coal yields but 8,680 cubic feet. This gas has an illuminating power of 25 candles, while the best Pennsylvania coal gas has that of only 17 candles.

Cannel coal is also found in great abundance in Perry, Greene, Parke and Fountain counties, where its commercial value has already been demonstrated.

Numerous deposits of bog iron ore are found in the northern part of the State, and clay iron-stones and impure carbonates and brown

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societies; it shall hold State fairs, at such times and places as they may deem proper; may hold two meetings a year, certifying to the State Auditor their expenses, who shall draw his warrant upon the Treasurer for the same.

In 1861 the State Board adopted certain rules embracing ten sections, for the government of local societies. In 1868 they were found inexpedient and abandoned. It adopted a resolution admitting delegates from the local societies.

THE EXPOSITION.

As the Board found great difficulty in doing justice to exhibits without an adequate building, the members went earnestly to work in the fall of 1872 to get up an interest in the matter. They appointed a committee of five to confer with the Council of citizens of Indianapolis as to the best mode to be devised for a more thorough and complete exhibition of the industries of the State. The result of the conference was that the time had arrived for a regular "exposition," like that of the other States. At the January meeting in 1873, Hon. Thomas Dawling, of Pence Haute reported for the committee that they found a general interest in this enterprise, not only at the capital but also throughout the State. A sub-committee was appointed and devised plans and specifications for the necessary structure, taking lessons mainly from the Kentucky Exposition building at Louisville. All the members of the State Board were in favor of proceeding with the building except Mr. Poole, who feared that, as the interests of the two enterprises were somewhat conflicting, and the Exposition being the more exciting show, it would swallow up the State and county fairs.

The Exposition was opened Sept. 10, 1873, when Hon. John Sutherland, President of the Board, the Mayor of Indianapolis, Senator Morton and Gov. Hendricks delivered addresses. Senator Morton took the high ground that the money spent for an exposition is spent as strictly for educational purposes as that which goes directly into the common school. The exposition is not a mere show, to be idly gazed upon, but an industrial school where one should study and learn. He thought that Indiana had less unutilized land than any other State in the Union, "was as rich as any and yielded a greater variety of products," and that Indiana was the most prosperous agricultural community in the United States.

approached by three wide stairways, accommodates the fine art, musical and other departments of light mechanics, and is brilliantly lighted by windows and skylights. But as we were entering the description of a subject magnificent to behold, we entered a description too vast to complete, and we may as well have done so anywhere.

The Presidents of the State Fairs have been: Geo. W. Rouse, 1852-'4; Gen. Jos. Orr, 1855; Dr. A. A. Stewart, 1856; J. C. Wagner, 1859-60; D. P. Holloway, 1871; Gen. J. W. Caldwell, 1870-'1; A. D. Hamrick, 1863, 1872; Stevens H. Fisher, 1864; John Sutherland, 1872-'4; Wm. C. Rice, 1875. Secretaries: G. W. Dillon, 1852-'3, 1855, 1856-9; Ignace Brown, 1856-7; W. T. Dennis, 1854, 1860-'1; W. H. Loomis, 1862-'6; A. J. Holmes, 1867; Joseph Poole, 1870-'1; Alex. Harris, 1872-'6. Place of fairs: Indianapolis every year except; Lafayette, 1852; Madison, 1853; Fort Albany, 1858; Fort Wayne, 1865; and Terre Haute, 1867. In 1861 there was no fair. The gate and entry receipts increased from \$4,651 in 1862 to \$45,320 in 1874.

On the opening of the Exposition, Gen. Orr's address was delivered by the President of the Board, Gen. John Sutherland, and by Govs. Hendricks, Bigler and Hendricks. A grand painting, the "Great Republic," was hung above the great entrance, and many distinguished guests were present to witness it.

The exhibition of 1875 showed that the more glass, iron, and southern part of the State was equal to the best French plate; that the force-blowers made in the eastern part of the State were of world-wide reputation; that the State has within its limits the largest wagon manufactory in the world; that in other parts of the State there were all sorts and sizes of manufactories, producing rolling mills and blast furnaces, and in the western part iron mined and shipped at the rate of 2,500 tons a day from the vicinity; and many other facts, which "would astonish the people of Indiana themselves even more than the rest of the world."

INDIANA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized in 1842, thus taking the lead in the West. At this time Henry Ward Beecher was president of Indianapolis, engaged not only as a minister but also as editor of the *Indiana Farmer and Gardener*, and his influence was very extensive in the interests of horticulture, floriculture and farming. Prominent among his pioneer collaborators were Judge Osburn,

Allen Adridge, Capt. James Ferguson, D. V. Culley, Reuben Ragan, Stephen Hampton, Cornelius Bantle, Joshua Lindley, Abner Pope and many others. In the autumn of this year the society held an exhibition, probably the first in the State, if not in the West, in the hall of the new state house. The only premium offered was a set of silver teaspoons for the best seedling apple which was won by Reuben Ragan, of Putnam county, for one which he raised on that occasion the "Osceola."

The society gave great encouragement to the introduction of new varieties of fruit, especially of the pear, as the soil and climate of Indiana were well adapted to this fruit. But the bright prospect which seemed to be at this time looking up all around the State, was again a darkly speckled and clouded fully and thoroughly extinguished by the death of President Lincoln, blasts of winter winds, the great destruction of crops. The prospects of the cause for the justification of the expense of assembling from various parts of the State, and the meetings of the society therefore were hindered, they and the organization itself became quite dormant.

But when the winter and spring winds began to traverse the State in all directions, the lament was heard for the organization a State board of Agriculture whose scope was not only agricultural but also the manufacture and household arts. The growth of the State then necessitated a differentiation of objects, and in the autumn of 1861 at Indianapolis, there was organized the

INDIANA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On December 18, Reuben Ragan was elected President and Wm. H. Booth of Marion county, Secretary. The constitution adopted provided for annual meetings in January, at Indianapolis. At the first regular meeting, Jan. 2, 1861, a committee-man for each congressional district was appointed, all of them together to be known as the "State Fruit Committee" and twenty-five members were enrolled during this session. At the regular meeting in 1863 the constitution was so amended as to provide for annual sessions, and the address of the newly elected President, Hon. I. G. D. Nelson, of Allen county, urged the establishment of an agricultural college. He continued in the good cause until his work was crowned with success.

In 1864 there was but little more to be done of the extensive demands of the great war, and the labor of the ordinary day of eighteen hours did so much mischief to the cause, the discouragement to the verge of despair. The resolutions adopted at this meeting, Jan., 1864 changed the name of the Horticultural Society.

The first several meetings of the society were devoted to the revision of fruit lists; and although the work was not without business and complication, became sooner or later, as in all such cases, no exception in this respect to the general rule, that the most productive labors of mankind are those which are the least.

In 1868, George M. Decker, who had been elected secretary for several years, succeeded in securing the support shown his love for the cause of horticulture by securing from the society the sum of \$1,000. The Honorable State Superintendent of Public Instruction was elected to audit the accounts of the Society's transactions for each of the years, and to make a report thereon, and this enabled the Society to transact its business in a substantial manner.

At the meeting in 1867, many resolutions of an interesting nature were presented, the chief of these being, that the Horticultural Society should be made a department of the State fair, and the subject of legislative aid was discussed. The Department of Agriculture placed the management of the Horticultural Department of the State fair in the care of the Horticultural Society.

The report for 1868 shows for the first year that, after paying expenses, the balance being \$1,000. Upon this the Society had to take care of itself—meeting its own expenses, paying its own printing and binding, forwarding and distributing, and diffusing annually an amount of literature very considerable. During the year called meetings were held, first, on the peach and grape season, and evenings during the State fair, which was held in Terre Haute the previous fall. The society assumed the cost of printing and binding, but the volume of transactions was not quite so valuable as that of the former year.

In 1870 \$150 was given to this Society by the State Board of Agriculture, to be distributed as prizes for essays, which object was faithfully carried out. The practice has since then been continued.

In 1871 the Horticultural Society brought out the best volume of papers and proceedings it ever has had published.

In 1872 the office of corresponding secretary was discontinued; the appropriation by the State Board of Agriculture diverted to the payment of prizes in the small fruiting given as a show held the previous summer, results of the exhibition not entirely satisfactory.

The State Board refused to publish the discussions of the members of the Horticultural Society and the Legislature appropriated \$500 for the purpose for each of the ensuing two years.

Acts of the Legislature enacted in 1871 requiring that one of the members of the State University shall be selected by the Horticultural Society.

Aggregate annual expenditures of this society from its organization in 1860 to 1873 was \$275.

EDUCATION.

The subject of education has been referred to in almost every editorial message from the organization of the Territory to the present time. It is indeed the most favorite enterprise of the people of the State. At the first survey of Western lands, Congress set apart certain lands to be sold in every township, generally the 16th, for the support of the disposition of the land to be in hands of the trustees of the respective townships. Besides this, to this State was given the entire township for the use of a State Seminary, under the direct control of the Legislature. Also, the State appropriated a small sum for the support of law and all other expenses for judicial service be appropriated to the use of county courthouses. In 1825 the common-school lands amounted to 181,297 acres estimated at \$2 an acre, and valued therefore at \$362,594. At this time the seminary at Bloomington, supported in part by some of these township grants, was very flourishing. The common schools, however, were in rather a poor condition.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In 1852 the free-school system was fully established, which has resulted in placing Indiana in the lead of this great nation. Although this is a pleasant subject, it is a very large one to treat in a condensed notice, as this has to be.

The free-school system of Indiana first became practically operative the first Monday of April, 1853, when the township trustees

The following is a list of the names of the
 persons who have been appointed to the
 various offices of the
 Department of the Interior
 for the year 1870.

Secretary of the Interior
 Commissioner of the General Land Office
 Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs
 Commissioner of the Bureau of Geographical Names
 Commissioner of the Bureau of Land Management
 Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation
 Commissioner of the Bureau of the Census
 Commissioner of the Bureau of the Mint
 Commissioner of the Bureau of the Fish and Game
 Commissioner of the Bureau of the Survey of the Coast
 Commissioner of the Bureau of the Survey of the Land

The following is a list of the names of the
 persons who have been appointed to the
 various offices of the
 Department of the Interior
 for the year 1870.

comprises the varied subjects generally pertaining to a first-class university course, namely: in the school of natural science—physics and industrial mechanics, chemistry and natural history; in the school of engineering—civil and mining, together with the principles of architecture; in the school of agriculture—theoretical and practical agriculture, horticulture and veterinary science; in the military school—the mathematical sciences, German and French literature, free-hand and mechanical drawing, with all the studies pertaining to the natural and military sciences. Modern languages and natural history embrace their respective courses to the fullest extent.

There are this year, 1890, eleven members of the faculty, 82 students in the regular courses, and 117 other students. In respect to attendance there has been a constant increase from the first. The first year, 1874-'5, there were but 25 students.

INDIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This institution was founded at Terre Haute, 1870, in accordance with the act of the Leg. Session of that year. It is situated on a large brick edifice situated upon a commanding position, and possessing some architectural beauties. At first it was regarded as many obstacles opposed to advantage, and it was not until the Board of Trustees, and the Faculty, succeeded in securing educational matters, desirable to the State, that the institution overcame every difficulty and secured the permanent and every distinction and emolument that, by the exertions of their efforts to this end, being very successful, and it is a fact that the institution has arrived at its well-earned, the second of every expectations. Not alone does the course of study embrace the legal subjects known as reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, United States history, English grammar, psychology, manners and ethics, but it includes also universal history, the mathematical sciences and many other subjects foreign to other institutions. The first studies are prescribed by law and must be fulfilled; the second are optional with the professors, and in the case of Indiana generally hold place in the curriculum of the normal school.

The model, or training school, specially designed for the training of teachers, forms a most important factor in State educational matters, and prepares teachers of both sexes for one of the most important positions in life; viz., that of educating the youth of the

were employed. The attendance, which first increased rapidly and steadily, until at the present writing, the enrollment in the history of the school has a record of more than three thousand. The number of instructors now employed is 27.

From time to time, additions have been made to the school buildings, and a number of dormitories have been erected, so that now the value of its buildings, including the grounds, is one hundred thousand dollars.

A large number of scientific laboratories, departments of philosophy, and a fine library have been established. The department of geology, which was organized in 1880, has a fine collection of minerals, fossils, and geological specimens, and a fine collection of the objects of birds, mammals, and fishes, which are kept in the department. The department of natural history is kept in connection with the apparatus and the collection of minerals, fossils, and objects of birds, mammals, and fishes.

There are also a number of other departments, and a large amount of research has been conducted in the various departments. The school has a fine collection of minerals, fossils, and objects of birds, mammals, and fishes, which are kept in the department. The department of natural history is kept in connection with the apparatus and the collection of minerals, fossils, and objects of birds, mammals, and fishes.

The school has a fine collection of minerals, fossils, and objects of birds, mammals, and fishes, which are kept in the department. The department of natural history is kept in connection with the apparatus and the collection of minerals, fossils, and objects of birds, mammals, and fishes.

The expenses of the school are paid by the State, and the school is supported by the State. The school has a fine collection of minerals, fossils, and objects of birds, mammals, and fishes, which are kept in the department. The department of natural history is kept in connection with the apparatus and the collection of minerals, fossils, and objects of birds, mammals, and fishes.

All of the above mentioned departments have been established within seven years. The school has a fine collection of minerals, fossils, and objects of birds, mammals, and fishes, which are kept in the department. The department of natural history is kept in connection with the apparatus and the collection of minerals, fossils, and objects of birds, mammals, and fishes.

This wonderful growth and development is wholly due to the energy and faithfulness of its teachers and the unparalleled executive ability of its proprietor and principal. The school is not endowed.

DENOMINATIONAL AND PROGRESSIVE TENDENCIES.

Nor is Indiana behind in literary institutions under denominational auspices. It is not to be understood, however, at the present day, that sectarian doctrines are insisted upon at the so-called "denominational" colleges, universities and seminaries; the youth at these places are influenced only by Christian example.



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HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Legislature of 1832-'33 adopted measures providing for a State hospital for the insane. This good work would have been done much earlier had it not been for the hard times of 1837, intensified by the results of the gigantic scheme of internal improvement. In order to survey the situation and awaken public sympathy, the county assessors were ordered to make a return of the insane in their respective counties. During the year 1842 the Governor, acting under the direction of the Legislature, procured considerable information in regard to hospitals for the insane in other States; and in 1843 Evans lectured before the Legislature on the subject of insanity and its treatment. As a result of these efforts the authorities determined to make serious steps for the establishment of such a hospital. Plans and suggestions from the superintendents and hospitals of other States were submitted to the Legislature in 1844, which body ordered the levy of a tax of one cent on the \$100 for the purpose of establishing such a hospital. In 1845 a commission was appointed to obtain a site for a site extending 200 acres. Meeting hereon at the residence of Nathan C. Johnson was selected, and the Legislature authorized the said commission to proceed with the erection of a main building accordingly. In 1847, the central building was completed at a cost of \$175,000. It has since been enlarged by the addition of wings, some of which are larger than the old central building, and it has become an immense structure, having cost over half a million dollars.

The wings of the main building are four stories high, and are devoted to wards for patients, being capable of accommodating 600.

The grounds of the institution comprise 160 acres, and like those of the institute for the deaf and dumb, are beautifully laid out.

This hospital was opened for the reception of patients in 1845. The principal structure comprises what is known as the central building and the right and left wings, and like the institute for the deaf and dumb, erected at various times and probably under various adverse circumstances, it certainly does not hold the appearance of any one design, but seems to be a combination of many. Notwithstanding these little defects in arrangement, it presents a very imposing appearance, and shows what may be termed a frontage

stove-pipe hat. The prints and silks of England and France give a variety of choice and an assortment of colors and shades such as the pioneer women could hardly have dreamed of. Godey and Demorest and Harper's Bazar are found in our modern farm-houses, and the latest fashions of Paris are not uncommon.

FAMILY WORSHIP.

The Methodists were generally first on the ground in pioneer settlements, and at that early day they seemed more demonstrative in their devotions than at the present time. In those days, too, pulpit oratory was generally more eloquent and effective, while the grammatical dress and other "worldly" accomplishments were not so assiduously cultivated as at present. But in the manner of conducting public worship there has probably not been so much change as in that of family worship, or "family prayers," as it was often called. We had then most emphatically an American edition of that pious old church practice, so eloquently described in Burns' "Cotter's Saturday Night":

They kneel'd, they pray'd, and lov'd, and ador'd,
 They round the table form'd a circle wide;
 The sire turn'd o'er his wifely hand the scroll,
 The big-bell'd Bible ope'd to the father's page;
 His tone of reverence is full and free,
 His eye the letters view'd, and his hand lay
 Upon the volume that once did in sweet Zion glide,
 He reads a portion with judicious care,
 And "let us worship God," he says with solemn air.

They chant their artless notes in simple guise;
 They tune their hearts,—by far the noblest aim;
 Perhaps "Dondoe's" wild warbling measures rise,
 Or plaintive "Martyr's," worthy of the name,
 Or ruddy "Elgin" beats the heavenward flame,—
 The sweetest far of Scotland's hallow'd lays;
 Compared with these, British drills are tame;
 The tickled ear no heart-felt raptures raise;
 Nae unison hae they with our Creator's praise.

The priest-like father reads the sacred page,—
 How Abraham was the friend of God on high, etc.

Then kneeling down, to heaven's Eternal King
 The saint, the father and the husband prays:
 Hope "springs exulting on triumphant wing,"
 That thus they all shall meet in future days;

There ever bask in uncreate'd rays
 No more to sigh or sue the bitter tear
 Toge her glowing thro' their creator's praise
 In such society, yet still more dear.

While ebbing time moves round in an eternal sphere.

Once or twice a day, in the morning just before breakfast, or about noon, just before retiring to rest, the head of the family would usually be heard him to order, read a chapter in the Bible, and at the appointed time by commencing to sing it, when all would join, then he would deliver a most fervent prayer. If a religiously disposed person would be called on to take the lead in either of these exercises of the evening, and if in those days a person who would be thought to be a puffed-up individual, pray as if it were his last, he would be surely thought to be defective.

It can be attested that they are remembered by the surviving generation as being the spiritual and inspiring fathers of those of the following names: Beulah, Thomas, James, China, Canaan, Connecticut, Daniel, Charles, David, or Davis, Edacia, Funeral, George, John, William, Hill, Greenbuds, Georges, Idumea, John, Kenneth, John, or Thomas, Mont, New Orleans, North, New, Susan, New, Thomas, Henry, or Thomas, Pisgah, Pigeon's, Richard, or Richard, Richard, Supplication, Sylvester, Francis, Samuel, Taylor, Thurgut, Windham, Greenville, and many others, and the Missouri Harmony.

It can also be attested, by reminiscences of the fact their family was composed of persons of a pureology of the prayer was the same, and the same, and so on, as characterized the statements of the brethren.

THE PRAYER

The prayer of the brethren was a common one, the prayerer's cabin, and the prayerer, although there might be already a guest for a good while, he was still there for one more, and a wider view of the world for the prayerer, and the log fire. If the prayerer was sick of hand, he was doubly welcome, and his prayer would be a new him all the first-rate deities in this world, and would be going with him for days, showing the corners of the heavens of every "Congress tract" within a dozen miles of the cabin.

To his neighbors the pioneer was equally liberal. If a deer was killed, the choicest parts were sent to his nearest neighbor, a half-dozen miles away, perhaps. When a "sheep" was butchered, the same custom prevailed. If a new-comer came in too late for "cropping," the neighbors would supply his cabin with just the same luxuries they themselves enjoyed and in as liberal quantity until a crop could be raised. When a new-comer had located his claim, the neighbors for miles around would assemble at the site of the new-comer's prairie cabin and "bid him in 'tiddin'" it up. One party with axes would cut down the trees, another the logs; another with teams would haul the logs to the ground; another party would "brise" the cabins; while several of the old men would "write the clapboards" for the roof. By this time the fire to the first domicile would be up and ready for use. When the clearing and brising the dedicatory occupation of the prairie were over, a "dinner" and festivity would be enjoyed at the "beight." The new-comer would be as well supplied as his neighbors.

An incident is recorded in a similar manner, which occurred here. A traveling little "preacher" had come to the neighborhood to fill a vacant pulpit. The new settlement, where a place to be held did not belong, or a church building, was not yet ready for that. Boards were stacked up and chairs put up, and benches and temporary seats, one of the neighbors would come to "preach" at the work, while the man of the house, with a "shoulder" on his shoulder, sallied forth in quest of a "preacher's" "rest." This man was a "ground-hog" rest, the preacher coming and he made in the house. The "rest" ceased not the chase until he found the "rest" in the shape of a deer, returning, he sent a boy out after it with the "rest" on what "pint" to find it. After services, which had been listened to with rapt attention by all the audience, mine host said to his wife, "Old woman, I reckon this 'ere preacher is pretty hungry and you must git him a bite to eat." "What shall I git him?" asked the wife, who had not seen the deer; "what's nuthin' in the house to eat?" "Why, look that," returned her father's deer, and "that's plenty of corn in the field; you git some corn and grate it while I skil the deer, and we'll have a good supper for him." It is needless to add that the onion and corn bread made a supper fit for any pioneer preacher and was thankfully eaten.

The first part of the document discusses the general principles of the law, and the second part discusses the specific provisions of the act.

The act is designed to provide a framework for the regulation of the industry, and to ensure that the interests of the public are protected.

The provisions of the act are intended to be comprehensive, and to cover all aspects of the industry, from the production of goods to the distribution of services.

The act is intended to be a permanent law, and to provide a stable legal environment for the industry.

The act is intended to be a model for other countries, and to provide a basis for international cooperation.

a piece of ground for the early grazing of stock the ensuing spring, and it would get away under a wind, and soon be beyond control. Violent winds would often arise and drive the flames with such rapidity that riders on the fleetest steeds could scarcely escape. On the approach of a prairie fire the farmer would immediately set about "cutting off supplies" for the devouring enemy by a "back fire." Thus, by starting a small fire near the bare ground about his premises, and keeping it under control near his property, he would burn off a strip around him, and prevent the attack of the on-coming flames. A few furrows or a ditch around the farm constituted a help in the work of protection.

An original prairie of tall and exuberant grass on fire, especially at night, was a magnificent spectacle, enjoyed only by the pioneer. Here is an instance where the frontiersman, proverbially deprived of the sights and pleasures of an old community, as privileged far beyond the people of the present day in this country, could scarcely tire of beholding the splendour of awe-inspiring features seemed constantly to be changing, and the whole performance incessantly changed like the dissolving view of a magician, or images like the aurora borealis. Though it cannot convey words or paint colours, the faintest idea of the splendor and grandeur of a prairie conflagration at night. It was as if the pale queen of the sky, descending to take her accustomed place in the heavens, had dispatched myriads upon myriads of messengers to light their torches at the altar of the setting sun until all had flashed before a long and continuous blaze.

The following graphic description of prairie fires was written by a traveler through this region in 1849:

"Soon the fires began to kindle wider and rise higher upon the long grass; the gentle breeze increased to stronger currents, and soon fanned the small, flickering blaze into fierce torrent flames, which curled up and leaped along in resistless spicudory; and like quickly raising the dark curtain from the luminous stage, the scenes before me were suddenly changed, as if by the magician's wand, into one boundless amphitheatre, blazing from earth to heaven and sweeping the horizon round,—columns of lurid flames sportively mounting up to the zenith, and dark clouds of crimson smoke curling away and sloft till they nearly obscured stars and moon, while the rushing, rushing sounds, like roaring cataracts mingled with distant thunders, were almost deafening; danger, death, glared all around; a moment for retreat, yet notwithstanding the imminent peril

of brain & fat, one is lean, irrisolute, almost unable to withdraw or stick to the net."

WILD HOGS

The first wild hogs were introduced into Western Indiana, some years ago, by the French, who had imported a pair from the country of the same name in their former dominions. As the country gradually improved, and the population was increased by his numerous immigrants, the wild hogs increased in number and it has been ascertained that these animals, brought by the stock immigrants who were the first to arrive and who made their way, had strayed into the country, and soon began multiplying in a wild state. The woods each year produced great quantities of hazelnuts, and these hogs would dig them up, and take the wonderful rate in the bottoms and along the banks of the river, so that the wild immigration to the country found them a most valuable and unending source of meat supply up to that period, and which in the present day is owing to the river bottom being so constant to be an open clearing in woods into the bottom, and the hogs, their domestic sows, into their habit of wandering about in a herd, as wild as those in the country of their origin. In a certain township, a meeting was called by the township trustees, to take steps to get rid of wild hogs. At this meeting, which was held in the house of the people of the township, it was determined that on a certain day an embargo should be put upon the hunting and branding wild hogs, while the hogs were in the woods, and in the winter were to be hunted and skinned, and the skins of the township, to be divided proportionally among the people of the township. This plan was fully carried out, and the wild hogs were exterminated in the exciting & exciting manner.

To the effect of the meeting, the officers again turned to the woods, and in several points in the bottom with large kettles of boiling water, and while the hunters were engaged in getting the carcasses, dragged the carcasses to the scalding kettles, and the hogs were dressed; and what all that could be taken from the carcasses was made, every farmer getting more meat than enough, for his winter's supply. Like energetic measures were resorted to in other townships, so that in two or three years the breed of wild hogs became extinct.

WILDER ANIMALS.

The principal wild animals found in the State by the early settlers were the deer, wild bear, wolf, cat, fox, and, in season, generally called "coon," woodchuck, or groundhog, skunk, musk, weasel, mink, marten, opossum, raccoon and squirrel; and the principal feathered game were the quail, wild turkey, and wild duck. Hawks, turkey buzzards, and various hawks was also very common. Features of these animals were so numerous for the settlers, but their principal use, and probably number of game, sport and poultry were raised in abundance. The wolf was the most voracious animal, it long pursued a course of depredation, and sometimes attacking all of a settler's animals, and even the children. But their hideous howling at night was a more common and dangerous that they almost seem to have been exterminated, and were scarce than by direct shot. How terrible a scourge upon the settler animal about the year 1800, we may see from one incident which occurred in the neighborhood of Jackson. A settler, who was a very industrious man, had six boys, having a large tract of land, and a large family, and the wolf had been very numerous, and had been very destructive.

To erect the wolf, and to destroy the wolf, the settler offered a bounty of five dollars for every wolf's head, and the wolf was common.

WOLF HOUNDS.

In early days the wolf hounds were very numerous, and were very other wild animal, and were the most numerous and most destructive of their almost constant howling at night, and the noise they made so menacing and frightful to the settlers, and the noise they made the noise they made appeared as if they were in the neighborhood of the settlements they committed. The wolf hounds were very numerous, and the most exciting, method of raising the country of these early years was that known as the "wolf hound" or "wolf hound" or "wolf hound" boys would turn out on an appointed evening, kind of circle comprising many square miles of territory, with horses and dogs, and then close up toward the center of their field of operation, gathering not only wolves, but also deer and many smaller "varmint." Five, ten, or more wolves by one means would sometimes be killed in a single day. The men would be organized with as much exactness as a little army, every one being well posted in the meaning of every signal and the application of a separate. Guns were scarcely ever allowed to be brought to such occasions, as their use

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followed the rule never to re-pronounce a word), until it was spelled correctly. If a speller on the opposite side finally spelled the missed word correctly, it was counted a gain of one to that side; if the word was finally corrected by some speller on the same side on which it was originated as a missed word, it was treated as a tally mark was made.

Another popular method was to commence at one end of the line of spellers and go directly around, and the missed words caught up quickly and corrected, or "word-catchers" appointed by the captains from among their best spellers. These word-catchers would attempt to correct all the words missed on his opponent's side, and failing to do this, the speller on the other end would catch him up with a peculiar test, and then there was fun.

Still another very interesting, though somewhat disorderly, method, was this: Each word-catcher would go to the foot of the adversary's line, and every time he "caught" the word he would go up one, thus "turning them down" the regular spelling class circle. When one catcher in this way turned all down on the opposing side, his own party was started out by as many as the opposing catcher was behind. This method required no slate or blackboard, only to be kept.

One turn, by either of the foregoing or other methods, would occupy 10 minutes to an hour, and by this time an intermission or recess was had, when the buzzing, cackling and murmuring that ensued for 10 or 15 minutes were beyond description.

Coming to order again, the next cycle of battle now interested was to "spell down," by which process it was ascertained who were the best spellers and could continue standing as a soldier the longest. But very often good spellers would inadvertently miss a word in an early stage of the contest and would have to sit down humiliated, while a comparatively poor speller would often stand till nearly or quite the last, amid the cheers of the assemblage. Sometimes the two parties first "chosen up" in the evening would re-take their places after recess, so that by the "spelling-down" process there would virtually be another race, in another form; sometimes there would be a new "choosing up" for the "spelling-down" contest; and sometimes the spelling down would be conducted without any party lines being made. It would occasionally happen that two or three very good spellers would retain the floor so long that the exercise would become monotonous, when a few outlandish words like "chevaux de bois," "chigompanoosuc" or "Baugh-

on the "sheet register." The old "Masson's Harmony" and Mason's "Sacred Harp" were the principal books used with this style of musical notation.

About 1800 the "ground-bass" system began to "come around," being introduced by the Yankee single-master. The scale was *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, do*; and for many years thereafter there was much more drone-singing than is practiced at the present day, when a musical instrument is always under the hand. The Carolina Sacra was the ground-bass and-note book, in which the tunes partook more of the German or Puritan character, and were generally regarded by the old folks as being far more spiritless than the old "Fugate's Fiddling," "The New-England," "New-England," "Windsor," "Liberty Bells," "Revolution," &c., or the old Missouri Harmony and tradition.

GUARDING AGAINST ROBBERY.

The fashion of carrying firearms was introduced by the presence of roving parties of Indians, and in that were generally friendly, but their numbers were so great, and so formidable, that they were not to be despised, and the settlers still retained a dread of them, and a habit of carrying a gun, and a habit of watching their property, and a habit of practicing what is now called "locking up," and a habit of carrying their guns with them, and a habit of locking up their work.

As an illustration of the partridgeing habit, and the manner of life, we quote the following from a letter written by a settler six miles from the creek of Lawrence, in the year 1800. "The manner in which I carried on my life was as follows. On all occasions I carried my rifle, powder, and butcher knife, with a load of wood in my belt. When I went to plow I laid my gun on the plow, and stuck up a stick for it for a mark, so that I could get it back in case it was wanted. I had two good dogs; I took one in the house, leaving the other out. The one outside was expected to give the alarm, which would cause the one inside to bark, and I would be awakened, having my arms always loaded. I fed my horse in a stable close to the house, having a partition so that he could snout at the stable door. During two years I never went to my home with any certainty of returning, not knowing the minute I might receive a ball from an unknown hand."

The first part of the document discusses the general principles of the law, and the second part discusses the specific facts of the case. The court finds that the defendant is liable for the plaintiff's injuries, and awards damages accordingly.

The court also discusses the issue of contributory negligence, and finds that the plaintiff was not contributorily negligent. The court further discusses the issue of punitive damages, and finds that they are not warranted in this case.

The court concludes by stating that the defendant is liable for the plaintiff's injuries, and awards damages of \$10,000. The court also awards costs to the plaintiff.

The court's decision is based on the following findings of fact:

- The defendant was negligent in the way he acted.
- The plaintiff's injuries were caused by the defendant's negligence.
- The plaintiff was not contributorily negligent.
- Punitive damages are not warranted in this case.

The court's decision is based on the following legal principles:

- A person is liable for the injuries he causes by his negligence.
- Contributory negligence is a defense to a claim for negligence.
- Punitive damages are awarded only in cases of gross negligence.

The court's decision is based on the following legal authorities:

- Restatement (Second) of Torts, § 281.
- Restatement (Second) of Torts, § 283.
- Restatement (Second) of Torts, § 284.
- Restatement (Second) of Torts, § 285.
- Restatement (Second) of Torts, § 286.
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- Restatement (Second) of Torts, § 292.
- Restatement (Second) of Torts, § 293.
- Restatement (Second) of Torts, § 294.
- Restatement (Second) of Torts, § 295.
- Restatement (Second) of Torts, § 296.
- Restatement (Second) of Torts, § 297.
- Restatement (Second) of Torts, § 298.
- Restatement (Second) of Torts, § 299.
- Restatement (Second) of Torts, § 300.

The court's decision is based on the following legal principles:

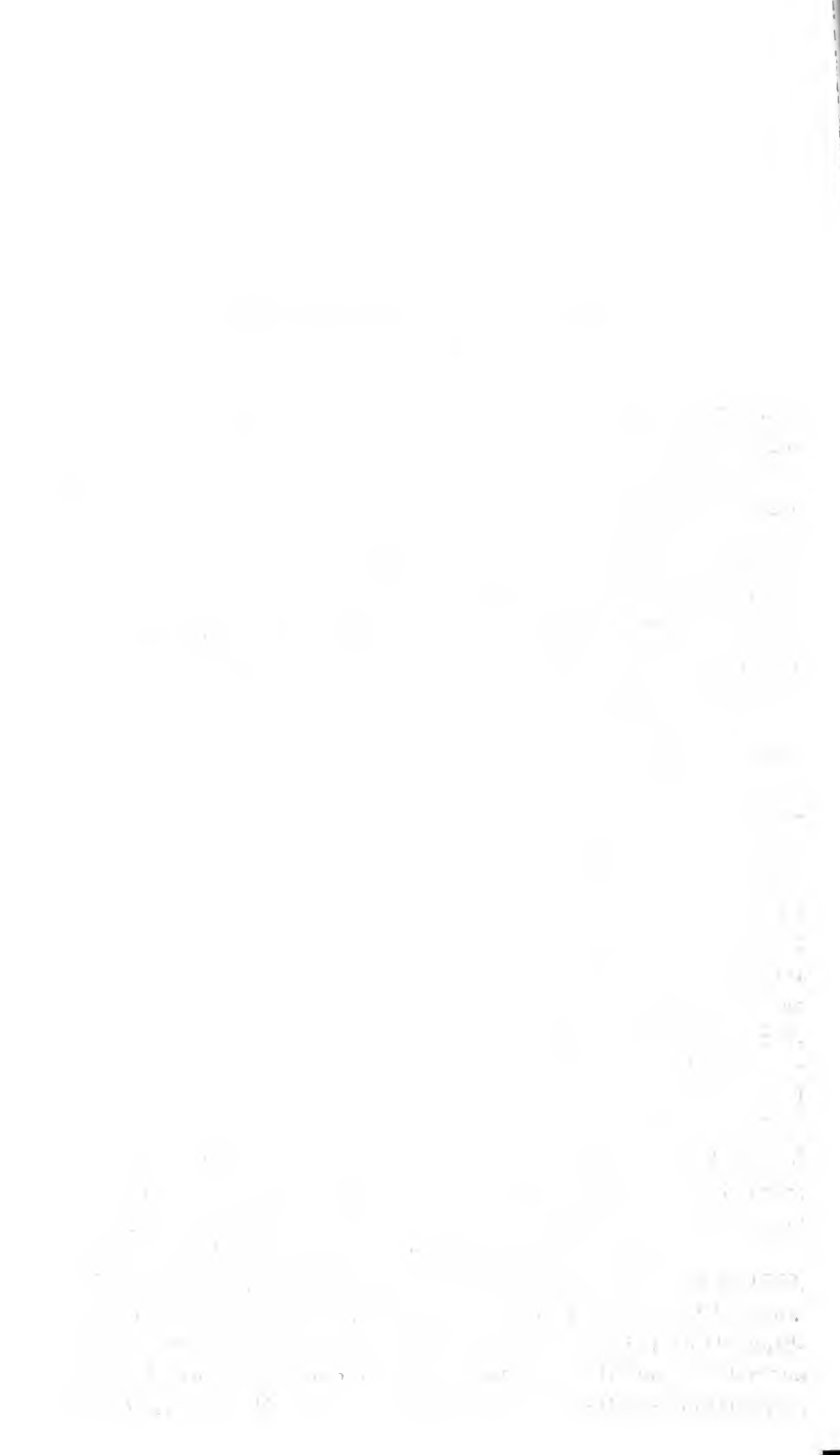
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- Restatement (Second) of Torts, § 298.
- Restatement (Second) of Torts, § 299.
- Restatement (Second) of Torts, § 300.

be as with their dim eyes they view the scenes that surround them? We often hear people talk about the old-fogy ideas and ways, and want of enterprise on the part of the old men who have gone through the experiences of pioneer life. Sometimes, perhaps, such remarks are just, but, considering the experiences, education and entire life of such men, such remarks are better unsaid. They have had their trials, misfortunes, hardships and adventures, and shall we now, as they are passing far down the western declivity of life, and many of them gone, point to them the finger of derision and laugh and sneer at the simplicity of their ways? Let us rather cheer them up, revere and respect them for beneath those rough exteriors beat hearts as noble as ever throbbed in the human breast. These veterans have been compelled to live for weeks upon hominy and, if bread at all, it was bread made from corn ground in hand-mills, or pounded up with sapstare. Their children have been destitute of shoes during the winter, their families had no clothing except what was curled, spun, woven and made into garments by their own hands; schools they had none; churches they had none; afflicted with sickness incident to all new countries, sometimes the entire family at once; luxuries of life they had none; the auxiliaries, improvements, inventions and labor-saving machinery of to-day they had not, and what they possessed they obtained by the hardest of labor and individual exertions, yet they bore these hardships and privations without murmuring, hoping for better times to come and often even with but little prospect of realization.

As before mentioned, the changes written on every hand are most wonderful. It has been but three-score years since the white man began to exercise dominion over this region, erst the home of the red men, yet the visitor of to-day, ignorant of the past of the country, could scarcely be made to realize that within these years there has grown up a population of 2,000,000 people, who in all the accomplishments of life are as far advanced as are the inhabitants of the older States. Schools, churches, colleges, palatial dwellings, beautiful grounds, large, well-cultivated and productive farms, as well as cities, towns and busy manufactories, have grown up, and occupy the hunting grounds and camping places of the Indians, and in every direction there are evidences of wealth, comfort and luxury. There is but little left of the old landmarks. Advanced civilization and the progressive demands of revolving years have obliterated all traces of Indian occupancy, until they are only remembered in name.



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North Carolina—The largest of the Southern States. Area, 49,000 square miles, or 31,400,000 acres. Population, 1,200,000. Capital, Raleigh. It was the first State put into the Federal Union, and has elected 12 Members of the United States House of Representatives. Chief of State, Governor, George B. McLeese. Term, 2 years. Legislature, General Assembly.

New York—The Empire State. Area, 47,000 square miles, or 29,700,000 acres. Population, 4,000,000. Capital, Albany. It was the first State to be admitted to the Union, which occurred in 1788. It was first settled by the Dutch in 1614 at Manhattan. It has a coast line of 1,500 miles, or 93,000,000 acres. The population in 1880 was 4,000,000. The State Capital is Albany. Chief of State, Governor, John B. Alcock. Term, 2 years. Legislature, Assembly.

North Dakota—The Great Plains State. Area, 77,000 square miles, or 48,600,000 acres. Population, 100,000. Capital, Bismarck. It is called "The Great Plains State" because of its location and soil. It was first settled in 1857 by the "Dakota Settlers" of Pierre I., King of France. It was one of the original 13 States of the Union. It has a coast line of 1,500 miles, or 93,000,000 acres. The population in 1880 was 100,000. The State Capital is Bismarck. Chief of State, Governor, B. M. Bishop. Term, 2 years. Legislature, Assembly.

Ohio—The Buckeye State. Area, 42,000 square miles, or 26,400,000 acres. Population, 2,000,000. Capital, Columbus. It was first settled in 1793 at Marietta, or New England. It was the first State to be admitted to the Union in 1803. Its population in 1880 was 2,000,000. The State Capital is Columbus. Chief of State, Governor, B. M. Bishop. Term, 2 years. Legislature, Assembly.

Oregon—Owes its Indian name to the "Great River." Its motto is *Alis volat propriis*—"She flies with her own wings." It was first visited by the Spaniards in the middle of the 18th century. It was settled by the English in 1811, and admitted into the Union in 1859. Its State Capital is Salem. It has an area of 40,000 square miles, equal to 25,000,000 acres. It had in 1880 a population of 52,463; in

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