

BLOOMINGTON PROGRESS.

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WILLIAM A. GAGE, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, North Side of the Public Square, in Old Fellow's Hall Building.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor: GEN. THOMAS M. BROWNE.

For Lieutenant Governor: LEONIDAS SEXTON.

Representative at Large: GODLOVE S. ORTH.

Secretary of State: W. W. CURRY.

Auditor of State: JAMES W. WILDMAN.

Treasurer of State: JOHN R. GLOVER.

Report of the Supreme Court: JAMES B. BLACK.

Clerk of the Supreme Court: CHARLES SCHOLL.

Superintendent of Public Instruction: BENJ. W. SMITH.

Attorney General: JAMES C. DENNY.

For President, ULYSSES S. GRANT.

For Vice President, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

(Subject to the decision of the National Republican Convention.)

For Congress—6th District: GEN. MORTON C. HUNTER, Of Monroe County.

Republican County Convention.

The Republicans of Monroe County will hold a Delegate Convention, in Bloomington, on SATURDAY, MAY 18th, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices to be filled in October next.

The Republicans of the various Townships are requested to meet at their usual places of voting, (unless they may select some other place), on Saturday, the 11th day of May, at one o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the County Convention, and to express their choice of candidates for the following offices: Representative, Sheriff, Treasurer, Appraiser of Real Estate for County at Large, Commissioner for first and second Districts, Township Assessor and Township Trustee.

It is earnestly hoped that the Township Meetings will be largely attended, and it is highly desirable to secure a full and fair expression from the People as to their choice for Candidates.

By Order of Republican Con. Com.

J. F. PODUS, Chairman.

Attest: J. GLASS McPHERTER, Sec'y.

Sixth District Congressional Convention.

A Republican Convention will be held at the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, on Thursday, June 13th, 1872, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the Sixth Congressional District in the Forty-third Congress of the United States.

The basis of representation will be one vote for each one hundred votes, and for each fraction of fifty or more votes cast in the several counts of said District for Max. F. Hoffman for Secretary of State, at the election of 1870.

The following will be the number of votes to which the several counties comprising said District will be entitled:

Lawrence	17
Clay	18
Greene	23
Monroe	15
Owen	12
Parke	21
Sullivan	72
Vigo	12
Total.	161

The Republicans of the above named counties are hereby requested to hold their convention at an early day, and select their delegates to represent them in said Congressional Convention. L. A. BURNETT, Clerk Executive Com. 6th Con. Dist. Terre Haute, April 22, 1873.

The idea that the friend and bondsman of Jeff. Davis should defeat the conqueror and captor of Jeff. Davis for the Presidency! Further comments unnecessary.

Not long ago the New York *Times* said: "It is possible that we may forget to honor the deeds of those who fought in the struggle for the unity of the country." Right, for once.

In the Electoral College, of 357 votes this year, the former slaveholding States will have 134 votes, the Western States 102, the New England and Middle States 109, and the Pacific States 12 votes.

Horace Greeley admits that "in a brief address on a steamboat deck at Vicksburg," he remarked that he "hoped the time would come when Americans North, as well as Americans South, would feel pride in the soldierly achievements and military character of Lee and Stonewall Jackson."

A pig-iron Protectionist for the head of the ticket, a rampant Free-Trader for its tail, and a platform that cowardly dodges the whole question of Revenue Reform, though the Convention was called mainly in its interest—such is the lame and impotent result of the "great Liberal Republican movement."—*Cleveland Herald*.

We shall never be able to understand this "Liberal" party and its Convention. One of the chief objections to the present order of things was that there were editors holding office—so the Convention nominates two editors, one for President and the other for Vice-President. Then the greatest enormity of all was the protective tariff; and they nominate old Protection himself for President.—*Ohio State Journal*.

The Missouri *Democrat* says: "It was the bright idea of some Liberal editor that the Cincinnati Convention should nominate a candidate whose name should be a platform in itself. We think the Convention has done it, and we are unable to recall a single principle of any political party, living or dead, that Mr. Greeley has not advocated and denounced. He should be a very satisfactory candidate to all classes of men and women, without regard to age, sex, color or condition."

REMINISCENCES

OF MONROE COUNTY, INDIANA.

PREPARED BY BELTON & PERCE.

[CONTINUED.]

It will be a part of the purpose of these reminiscences, to give short biographical sketches of old citizens, when the material can be obtained; at least of those who were closely identified with the early history of the county.

CRAYEN P. HISTER

was born on the 17th day of May, 1796, and was a resident of Bloomington twenty-eight years—from 1821 to 1849.

The life of his father, Matthias Hester, is not unattractive from his miraculous escape from death by the tomahawk. He, with his father's family, emigrated from Hanover, Europe, landing in Philadelphia in 1776. Matthias was then ten years of age. Having reached the age of twenty, he removed to Louisville, Kentucky.

In 1791 he attempted, with others, to remove a family from that town, to Shellyville, in the same State. Having reached a certain point, near where Middleton is now located, not far from a fort, the party were attacked by Indians. Matthias, having charge of the team, was in advance, and riding one of the horses in the team. Two Indians were in ambush, one of whom fired at him; the ball striking his head, glanced, probably from the fact that he was then in the act of turning his team. From the effect of the ball he fell from his horse, but rose up and ran, followed by the Indians. After a race of about one hundred yards to a dry creek, perceiving that he was about to be overtaken, he fell into the bed of the creek, face downward. One of the Indians sprang upon him with the tomahawk drawn, and, aiming at his head, gave a blow. The Indian's foot having slipped, while in the act, caused the tomahawk to glance up, taking off a piece of the skull, leaving the brain untouched. The Indian then scalped Hester, taking about double the usual amount of scalp. Hester remarked after that, that he thought his head was off. Painful as it was, Hester laid perfectly quiet. The Indian, believing him to be dead, and knowing that they were in gun hearing of the fort, hurried away with the plunder. In the meantime, one of the other men had been shot, from which he afterward died, and the family being on horseback, successfully escaped. After Hester had lain some moments, he raised up on his feet and saw an Indian mounted, facing toward him. He fell immediately on his face, but unobserved, where he remained almost breathless. The Indian rode to the bank of the stream, gave a look at what he supposed to be a lifeless corpse, then returned to the wagon.

Hester continued in his apparent dead attitude, until tramping of the horse's feet could no longer be heard, when he again rose up and found that he was alone. In the difficulty he received a wound in the back, which he supposed to be caused by a thrust of a spear while he was running. The instrument pierced the lungs, producing a very severe injury. Hester attempted to walk to the fort, but found he was too weak and laid down, where he was discovered by some of the party at the fort, who had heard the firing of the gun, and had come to ascertain the result.

Hester was soon carried to Dr. Knight's, in St. Elly county, under whose care he was restored to health. Dr. Knight was an eminent surgeon, and had belonged to the army.

Matthias married in 1793, and in seven years thereafter removed to the then territory of Indiana, where Charleston is now situated. He became the father of eleven children, ten of whom he raised.

Craven P., the prominent subject of this sketch, was the second son. He studied law at Charleston under Judge Scott, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and, after being admitted to the Bar, commenced practice in the same town; and there he married.

In 1821 he removed to Bloomington, in the same State, where he continued in the practice of his profession until 1849, when he emigrated across the Plains with his family to California. They proceeded on their way to St. Joseph, Missouri, where they rested and made final preparations for their long journey. They started from here on May 11th. In those days such a trip was indeed long and fatiguing, more particularly so to persons of the advanced age of Mr. and Mrs. Hester. The health of the latter was feeble, and in such

condition that many friends scarcely expected to hear of her safe arrival in California. Mrs. Hester was highly benefitted, physically, by the trip. In fact, she walked nearly half of the distance. They reached the mouth of Feather River, in good health, on the sixth of the following October, where they remained in an inundated country until the month of May next thereafter, when they took up their abode in San Jose, where they have since resided.

Mr. Hester took with him to California, a fine reputation as a lawyer, and as a man of high moral character. He was elected District Attorney of the Third Judicial District on the seventh of October 1850, receiving his commission one month thereafter. On the sixth of May, 1851, he resigned that office, and was forthwith appointed by the Governor, Judge of the District. On the third of the following September he was elected to the same office, until the next general election in 1852, when he was re-elected for the full term of six years, during which term he served, giving eminent satisfaction.

On August 25th, 1859, Judge Hester and his wife celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage by a Golden Wedding, to which assembled a host of warm friends, to congratulate the venerable pair that had been so blessed with life and health. The many smiling faces were evidences of the happiness of that union.

In the month of June, 1870, Judge Hester and lady visited their old home in Bloomington. Long before the arrival of the aged couple the people had heard with surprise, mingled with delight, of the contemplated visit. On their arrival they witnessed a sincere and glowing devotion from old and tried friends. It almost seemed as though the dead had risen. Twenty years before, when the advanced pair departed herefrom, they left doubts and misgivings in the minds of many friends, whether they would ever reach California in safety. And now, at the age of near four score years, they appeared on the grounds, walking firmly, in good health. Judge Hester was agreeably surprised in ascertaining that he had been so kindly remembered and so highly honored by the University, in having the degree of Doctor of Laws conferred upon him, unsought and unexpected. After a visit of a few months he and his wife returned to their California home, where they now are, in good health. Long may they live in peace and happiness.

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A WOMAN LIFT UP HER VOICE.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette.

One resolution after another in favor of "universal amnesty" was passed at the late convention, amid rounds of applause. It sounds fine to talk of "forgetting the miseries of the past," and clasping the "prodigal" in the arms of "fraternal love" again. But lay aside romance, and look at the unvarnished fact a moment.

The identical men whose hands were stained with the actual blood of our patriot boys, and who to this day glory in these crimson marks of their treason, are to be armed with that ballot that can silently overthrow the very objects for which those patriots died. These men are to be enfranchised, while the mothers who gave their sons, and the wives and sisters who gave their loved ones, have no voice in the affairs of the country they have sacrificed their dearest to save. And is this all?

These very men are to frame the laws that are to tax and govern these very women. Could there be injustice—oppression—more apparent than this?

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