

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1877.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS  
FOR THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Central Committee, at the meeting on Tuesday evening, appointed the following named gentlemen to act as a committee of arrangements:

John D. Lyle, Columbus, Third district.

Alonzo Blair, Shelbyville, Second district.

James W. Myres, Indianapolis, Seventh district.

This committee will have control of all business matters pertaining to the Democratic Convention to assemble in Indianapolis on the 20th of February, 1878. Persons desiring information in regard to transportation, may address either of the gentlemen composing the committee.

Address of the Central Committee to the Democracy of Indiana.  
DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE ROOMS, INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 21, 1877.

To the Democratic Voters of Indiana:

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee held in this city on the 20th day of December, 1877, it was unanimously resolved that the Democratic State Convention shall be held at Indianapolis on the 20th day of February, 1878. The vote of the State has so largely increased that a representation upon the former basis makes the Convention too large for the convenient dispatch of business; so large indeed that no hall in the State is spacious enough for its accommodation. The committee therefore established the basis of representation at one delegate for every two hundred voters and one for each fraction over one hundred in each county cast for Tilden & Hendricks; and you are requested to select the delegates in each county upon the above basis in such manner as you have usually adopted.

It is the wish and hope of the committee that all the voters of the State who desire a change in national administration; all who favor economy in National, State, County and City expenditures, and reform in the civil service of the country, all who demand that the policy of the country in relation to finance and money shall be made fair, equal and just towards the people by the repeal of the resumption law and the restoration of silver money, shall participate in the selection of delegates, so that the sentiment of the entire people, who think alike upon these important matters, shall be represented in the Convention and expressed in the utterance.

This is the first occasion upon which the Committee has been called upon to address you since the election of 1876. We can not now be wholly silent upon what took place after that election. It is known to you all that Tilden &amp; Hendricks were elected, and according to the constitution and laws they should have been inaugurated. A cabinet officer announced to the country the flagrant falsehood that Hayes and Wheeler were elected, and then it was resolved that they should be forced into the offices. The president gave his sanction to the high handed proceeding and commanded the military forces of the country to be assembled at Washington, thereby seeking to control the action of congress and dictate his successor. The work was done. The right of the people to select their rulers at the ballot box was sacrificed to the greedy demands of party, and in the presence of military power. Rather than involve the country in civil strife or even expose it to the hazard of that dreadful calamity the democrats in congress chose to trust the judges of the supreme court. That trust was disappointed, and resulted in a fraud—seven members of that high court so far forgot the dignity of their position as to allow themselves to be used to serve the purpose of power and gain. We do not propose to disturb the incumbents, but the people owe it to themselves and the institutions of the country that rest upon the ballot box to rebuke the crime, so that it never can be repeated. The party has made no gain by its crime. It is filled with distrust and dissensions. Neither department trusts the other.

Indeed how could it be otherwise? Hayes knows that the commission declared him elected when he was not elected; and the country knows that he has identified himself and made himself a party to the crime by appointing to lucrative offices nearly all the men who had guilty connection with the foul returning board transaction. One of the wretches from Florida, nominated for chief justice of one of the territories, was so vile that the senate was compelled, but a few days since, to reject him. May we not ask sincere and honest republicans whether they are content to endorse this crime by their votes? Will they not rather join us in its condemnation and in an honest effort to return to better government, with the hope that better times will follow?

M. D. MANSON, Chairman.  
RUFUS MAGE, Secretary.  
Jasper county, by the apportionment, is entitled to four delegates.

THE BANK OF MOROCCO

An Interesting Reminiscence of Early Times in Newton County.  
(From the Expressman's Monthly.)

About twenty years ago the State of Indiana had on her statute books what was known as the "free banking law." Its provisions were similar to the present national bank law. Any person wishing to start a bank, had only to procure fifty thousand dollars in State bonds, and deposit them with the Auditor of State, at Indianapolis, and he would issue a like amount of

registered bank notes, which, when signed by the president and cashier of the bank, were a circulating medium, and were receivable for debts due the State, taxes, etc.

The law required that the bank should be located in the State of Indiana and that its notes should be paid in gold or silver on presentation at its counter for redemption, and it was therefore quite an object to make that "counter" as hard to find as possible, as the notes were payable nowhere else.

Many of the banks did a legitimate business and in the cities and large towns of the State; but many of them which were by the name of "kiting banks," were located in the backwoods, out of the way of any danger of a run, and were generally owned by persons living in New York, or some other eastern city.

One wealthy broker, it is said, owned twenty of them; and when he sold his bonds to Indianapolis to deposit with the Auditor, he went also to a prominent real estate dealer, and got the name of twenty-five in "a town," in various parts of the State, in which to locate his banks. One of these towns was Morocco, in the county of Newton, in the north western part of the State; and this town is the "hero" of my story.

"Adams & Co's Express" did a very fine business in putting up for the bankers of Indianapolis, Indiana City, and Madison, and drew and returned the funds.

There were but three or four roads in the State, and Indianapolis was the center from which all the seagoing started.

The writer was the agent of Adams & Co's Express in that city, and kept four or five bank messengers in readiness to go to any designated point on the shortest notice, on this business, and they were kept very busy.

Some broker in Cincinnati procured one thousand dollars of the bank of Morocco notes, and sent them up for redemption.

When they arrived there was but one of my messengers in the city, and his family was sick, and he did not like to leave home, but agreed to stay in the office for me, if I would go to Morocco. I had never heard of the place before, and the first thing was to find its location. The register at the Auditor of State's office fixed it in Newton county, and that was all I could learn. So I started for Newton county to find it. The Indianapolis & Lafayette Railroad was then partially finished, and I went to the end of it and took a stage coach to Lafayette.

Hunting up Mr. Reynolds, now president of the Louisville, Albany and Chicago, and then as now a banker in Lafayette, I learned that the proper road to take was through Rensselaer the county seat of Jasper county, and procuring a horse, I started for that point. On arrival no one had ever heard of it there, so I went on till I found it was in Newton county; and as both of these counties are in the great prairie east of the Mississippi river, it contained very few inhabitants. There is only one way to counteract their machinations. Let all "friends of religious liberty" unite in a secret organization under the leadership of some eminent defender of the Protestant faith, General Grant, for instance, and thwart the insidious designs of the valetudinarian by opposing him in every way. Parson Newman's course is well in the cause, and is striking contrast with Grant's political difference. That eminent friend of religious liberty is juking abroad, yielding, no doubt, to the seductions of Roman punches, while Newman, as we have said, is forced to hold the fort alone.

If there is to be a know-nothing candidate for president in 1880, Parson Newman and not Grant, is the man for the crisis.

He replied: "You need no directions; you are in town now."

I was very much astonished as well as pleased to hear it, and so I inquired, "Is there a bank in this town?"

It was now his turn to be astonished, and he replied: "Yes; why do you ask that question?" I said, "I have business with the bank, and wish to find it."

He thought a moment and then inquired: "What is the nature of your business?"

I told him I would state it to the bank officers if I could find them, but did not want to publish my business to every one.

"Well," says he, "hitch your critter there in the shade and come in, and I will go with you to the bank."

I did so, and he washed his hands and face and started for the cabin where he lived, and I followed him. As we entered the door he said: "This is the Bank of Morocco; take a seat."

I asked him if he was cashier, and he said: "I don't know what they call me, but I do all the business that is done here."

I then told him that I had one thousand dollars of the notes of this bank to rebuke the crime, so that it never can be repeated.

The party was made no gain by its crime.

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thousand dollars," from which he counted fifty double eagle gold pieces and handed them to me, put my one thousand dollars in notes in the bag with the gold, deposited it in his bank vault again and locked it with the portes.

I asked for my bill, but he would not make a cent marking. "You are the first man who has found me," said the Bank of Morocco, and if you will keep the location to yourself, you are welcome to all I have done for you." I promised to do so, and started home well pleased with my adventure.

The Remington Times says, "The village blacksmith above mentioned is John Ade, cashier of the Kentland bank."

The Colorado contest, in the House, terminated otherwise than it should. As our readers know, James B. Belford a m e l s t h o u g h an election to the last and the present Congress on the election held in October, 1876, at which he had a majority over Mr. Patterson, awarded the seat, for both Congressmen. At a subsequent election in November, he was again elected by law of Congress for holding elections for members of the House. Mr. Patterson had a large majority on a very light vote, Mr. Belford relying upon the October result, and giving no attention to the November contest. Technically, Mr. Patterson had the only legal claim, as between the two, for a seat in this Congress, yet he was not only not the choice of this rotten borough State, Mr. Belford rebutted his opponent's claim on the ground that he was chosen for both Congressmen, and as there was no time for giving notice for a new election in November, none could be legally held until the fate of the then inchoate State should be determined, and no alternative was left but to hold the election in October, or go without representation until the proper machinery could be put in motion to choose a representative. In determining the question the House, in our judgment, unwisely determined to admit Patterson, perhaps to resent the seating of Kellogg of Louisiana in the Senate, with the aid of the Colorado Senators, to which he had the shade of a shadow of a title. It was a question of course not right, to allow such influence to be given to a man who had not been admitted. The case should have been remanded to the people of the State, and a new election held.

The House did wrong, and is not excused, because radical Houses have furnished innumerable precedents for like wrongs—Lewiston (Pa.) Democratic Sentinel.

Grant and the Pope.  
(New York Sun.)

It is well known that Grant's celebrated Des Moines speech against the Pope and the whole college of cardinals was conceived in the pli's brain of the late representative of the United States at Nineveh and the Garden of Eden. In the absence of Grant, Parson Newman is obliged to hold the fort alone and unsupported. Last week he uttered a speech in Washington, following up the Des Moines idea with a startling proposition. The Roman Catholics, in the opinion of Parson Newman, are secretly plotting to turn over the United States to papal rule. There is only one way to counteract their machinations. Let all "friends of religious liberty" unite in a secret organization under the leadership of some eminent defender of the Protestant faith, General Grant, for instance, and thwart the insidious designs of the valetudinarian by opposing him in every way. Parson Newman's course is well in the cause, and is striking contrast with Grant's political difference. That eminent friend of religious liberty is juking abroad, yielding, no doubt, to the seductions of Roman punches, while Newman, as we have said, is forced to hold the fort alone.

Yours Very Truly,  
BEN WALDORF,  
The Only Original Low Price Grocer in Rensselaer.

W. S. ORWIN, JEWELER,  
RENSSELAER, IND.,  
Formerly of Logansport,

Will keep constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of

CLOCKS  
Watches  
AND  
Jewelry!

CONSISTING OF

Eight-Day, Thirty-Hour, Weight and Spring  
CLOCKS!CLOCKS, WATCHES & JEWELRY RE 'AIRED!'  
FINE WATCH  
WORK A SPECIALTY!

All Goods warranted as represented and all work warranted to give satisfaction.

Nov. 30, 1877.

of various kinds, Necklaces, Watch Chains, Locketts, Bracelets, Shirt Studs, Brooches, Buttons, Pins, Steel Spectacles, to suit all ages and sizes.

Gold, Silver & Steel  
Spectacles  
to suit all ages and sizes.

In witness Whereof, I, W. S. Orwin, do seal this day of November, 1877.

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