

FRIDAY JANUARY 25 1859

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Democratic editorial convention at Indianapolis, January 31st.

The winter term of the Valparaiso, Indiana, Normal School opened with an attendance of 2,500 students.

The Federal Grand Jury is still investigating election frauds, and may yet indict Dudley under the supplemental instructions of Judge Woods.

It is generally conceded that the Indiana legislature will accomplish some much needed legislation this session. The Democrats have secured the adoption of rules that will to a great extent head off attempts on the part of republicans to prevent it.

READ THIS! AND THEN THIS!

"The latter clause of the section makes any one guilty who counsels bribery. \*\* This clause makes it an offense for any one to advise another to attempt to commit any of the offenses named in this section, so that while it is not a crime to make the attempt, it is a crime to advise another to make the attempt. If A attempts to bribe B that is no offense under the statute; but if A advises B to bribe C, then the one who commends or gives this advice is an offender under this law; and I will say that there is some wisdom in this provision." — 1st Instruction by a Judge Woods.

"Another point deserves consideration in this connection. If the view be adopted that advice not acted upon may constitute a crime, then the exact words used in giving the advice, whether oral or written, must be ascertained, and every possible intent in favor of innocence must be allowed and all doubts resolved in favor of the accused. If the use of money be advised, but the particular purpose of its use be not clearly and indeed conclusively indicated, a possible innocent use will be presumed; and even if the purpose to bribe be unquestionable and yet it appears that the design was to purchase votes for other officers than representatives in congress it would be no crime under the statute which is designed to protect the election for that office alone." — Judge Woods' supplemental instructions.

"BUGLE CALLS."

A FEW OF THEM THAT BENJAMIN HARRISON HAS HEARD.

[Chicago Globe]

The virtuous and distressed so 1 of Benjamin Harrison prompted him to utter the following: "I sh'd like to hear a bugle call throughout the land demanding a pure ballot. This is a matter above and beyond any question of partisanship."

Did not Benjamin Harrison hear the bugle call sounded by one Dudley when he sent forth that circular proposing and pressing his plan of "dividing floaters in blocks of five." This was a bugle call upon the patriotic and angelic captains of the Harrison army to divide "floaters" into "blocks of five," place each "block" in charge of a competent sergeant, and induce them to cast pure ballots for a pecuniary consideration. A ballot cast for Benjamin Harrison and brigandage under the forms of law is a pure ballot. Mr. Dudley sounded a bugle call summoning the subordinate officers of the hosts to secure such ballots in "blocks of five," no matter how much they might cost. Didn't Benjamin Harrison hear the call? If he did, why would he like to hear another before the coming of the time when more pure ballots will be wanted?

The sundry bugle calls were sounded something more than eight years ago, some of which must have reached the ears of Benjamin Harrison. One was sounded by John M. Forbes, then trying out the fat in Massachusetts, who wrote to Marshall Jewell, the chief executive officer of the Harrison party, as follows: "If we have any money to spare to Indiana, besides what the New York committee choose to send through Mr. Dorsey, I suggest sending it to Ben Harrison or Gon. Porter." Mr. Forbes proceeded to state how he was "fixed," and added, "so I could supply you by advancing \$5,000; but I will not advance it unless it goes to Harrison or Porter." — This bugle call for a pure ballot must have reached the ears of Benjamin Harrison.

Senator W. B. Allison also sounded a bugle call in 1850. Mr. Allison is now engineering the passage of the senate bill which he and his associates have framed for the benefit of the men who supplied the pure ballot fat for the late campaign. His name is often mentioned in connection with the treasury department. September 14, 1850, he wrote: "Money must be had and must be sent to Indiana. You must gather about you a corps of strong men who can aid you in raising funds. Maine was carried by money and the still-hunt tactics. The same tactics must be played in Indiana and Ohio."

Here was a bugle call, the tones of which were unmistakable. — Pure ballots were wanted by the candidates of a pure party, and it was necessary to get together a corps of "strong men," able to raise the money wherewith to buy the pure ballots and prosecute the still hunt. Probably Benjamin Harrison heard that bugle call. — Probably he knows how it and Dudley's later call were answered. It will be time enough for another call when the necessity for pure ballots again becomes urgent.

Evansville Courier: Suppose, now, that ninety-two persons in different parts of the country were to receive letters, signed by some republican as prominent in the management of the republican party as Dudley was during the campaign, advising the persons to whom they were addressed to organize the scum of the population, known as "floaters" in "blocks of five," for the purpose of assassinating Harrison on inauguration day. Such a crime, if carried out, would be hardly less terrible in its consequences than the wholesale pollution of the ballot-box. Both crimes are of a kind that shake confidence in popular government.

Does anybody suppose that Judge Woods would not find ample power in the statute his supplemental instructions have rendered nugatory in Dudley's behalf to send the cowardly adviser of assassination to punishment?

Senators Turpie and Voorhees voted against the Senate tariff abomination. On its passage Mr. Voorhees submitted some general

remarks. He referred to the protected manufacturers as "bearded babies, living in palaces, flashing with diamonds, sailing the seas in private yachts and careerizing over Europe on tallyho coaches," and said that was the class which had "dictated this abominable bill, line by line and schedule by schedule." It was this class, he said, which had surrounded and bullied the republican national convention in Chicago. Monopoly had been master there as it was here, and had enforced its bold and insatiable demands for loot and plunder in Chicago as it was doing here. — The country would take notice of the fact that the leaders of the republican party was working under the rod of a master, and that master was the spirit of monopoly. Senators on the other side should take warning that one extreme begot another. The cormorant greed and unspiring lust for plunder displayed by the monopolists were rapidly begetting an extreme public sentiment in the opposite direction. Conservative men were seriously considering whether government revenue could not be justly secured by laying taxes on property rather than on the necessities of life, and thus wipe out all the ranking injustices of the whole tariff system. Public opinion traveled fast and far when stimulated by the spur of wrong and crime.

N. Y. Times: The position taken by the Indianapolis Journal as to whether to give to Judge Woods' remarkable interpretation of the law in Dudley's case is mere "confession and avoidance." The theory is that no charge of fraud can lie against the republican party unless it can be shown that in accordance with Dudley's detailed instructions for bribery and his assurance that ample funds would be supplied, some particular "float" sold his vote to one of Dudley's correspondents and was paid in Dudley's money. If this be sound law, the sooner the law is changed the better. It is certainly not sound morals. Whether any such proof is brought forward or not there remains Dudley's damning letter, written in his official capacity as treasurer of the republican national committee, pledging the money he controlled to the foul work he invited and directed. — Though not one vote was bought, though the money of the committee had been stolen, even stolen by Dudley, or his agents in bribery to whom he promised it, the shame to the party and its responsibility would be the same. There is some speculation as to what Dudley will now do. It is much more interesting and important to know what decent republicans, and chief among them, Mr. Harrison, will do.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of John Neier, late of Jasper county, Indiana, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

PRESSLEY E. DAVIS,  
Jan. 18, 1859. Administrator.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of Jeremiah Stanley, deceased. The estate is supposed to be solvent.

MINERVA C. STANLEY,  
Jan. 18, 1859. Executrix.  
James W. Douthit, Atty.

NOTICE OF LOST CERTIFICATE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I and Nancy A. Coon are the owners of and entitled to the possession of a certificate of purchase of the cast half (1/2) of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section sixteen (16) in township twenty-nine (29) north, ran six (6) west, in Jasper county, Indiana, issued to Andrew Shepherd by the Auditor of Jasper county, Indiana, which certificate was dated December 14, 1866 and recorded in Commissioners' Record No. 2, page 474, which certificate I and said Nancy A. Coon hold as remote grantees of said Andrew Shepherd by assignment in writing duly recorded in the records of said County Board, and that said certificate was destroyed by fire about June 11, 1885, and no deed has ever been made to us from said Board.

Therefore after three months from the publication of this notice I will apply to the Auditor of said county for a new certificate of purchase in lieu of and to replace said lost certificate.

F. M. PARKER  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of January, 1859.

GEO. M. ROBINSON,  
Auditor Jasper County.

Jan. 18, 1859.

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Best 825 watch in the world.  
Perfect timekeeper. — We hold  
Hunting Cases, both leather  
and gents' cases, with works  
and cases of costly value.  
One of our cases in  
quality can scarce be equalled,  
together with our large and valuable  
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Gentleman's Watch, as well  
as the watch we send  
Free, and after you have kept  
them in your home for 2 months and shown them to those  
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and good where the people can see  
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person in each locality the very  
best 825 machine, with all the attachments.  
We will also send free a complete  
line of our costly and valuable art  
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what we send to those who  
may call at your home, and after 2 months all shall become your own  
property. — We hold the  
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done by hand. No engine required. Plain  
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free sewing-machines in the world, and the  
finest line of works of art ever shown together in America.  
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tions for decorating your home. Cookery and  
household help, by Mrs. Chase. Home teacher in  
several fashionable New York academies and  
selected by the Board of Education for the Ne-  
York Public Schools. Literary enrichments by  
Godey. Who got herself locked up in an  
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vite to the Roden Church. Emily Lennox, Ol-  
ivia Lovell Will on Mrs. Hester. Edgar Fawcett,  
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genius, skill and money can produce.

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EVERY ORGAN WAR-  
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quality of tone, quick response, artistic design,  
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ing Business.

August 17, 1858.

IRA W. YEOMAN,  
Attorney at Law.

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Real Estate and Collecting Agent.

REMINGTON, INDIANA.

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RENSSELAER, IND.

J. M. MAKEEVER, Pres. and J. W. WILLIAMS, Cash.

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