

Indiana American.

C. H. BINGHAM, Editor.

BROOKVILLE —

Friday Morning, April 9, 1869.

Don't Back Down.

We direct the attention of our readers, particularly the Republican members of the State Senate and House of Representatives, to the article in this issue of the *American* copied from the Cincinnati *Gazette* and signed "Hoosier." The statement will undoubtedly be made to have the Republican members of our Legislature postpone the consideration of the 13th amendment to the United States Constitution. Now in order to meet the case, it would be just and proper to "out off the feed" of those who attempted to introduce anarchy into the Legislative department of our State. If they want to resign again and be re-elected, let them do it, as the expenses of those elections will all be borne by the tax-payers of Democratic counties. If those recusants choose to vacate their seats again, let them do so at the expense of their own supporters. If we were Governor of Indiana, we would call an election every change of the moon, if those fellows choose to resign that often.

Revenue Circular.

Circular No. 7, is issued by Commissioner Delano, relative to notice to parties charged with failure, neglect or refusal to make true returns of gains, profits and incomes, prescribes that, before assessing a penalty on a person for neglect or refusal to make such return, or rendering a fraudulent one, the Assistant Assessor charged with the duty of assessing taxes on the gains, profits and income of the person charged shall cause notice to be served on such person fifteen days prior to the day of hearing, notifying him to appear and show cause why the penalties prescribed by the law should not be assessed on him by reason of such neglect or refusal. Where the return is to be made by a guardian, trustee, executor or administrator, attorney, agent or partner of a non-resident alien, or by a person acting in any other fiduciary capacity, notice should be served on him instead of his ward, changing the phraseology of the notice to suit the circumstances of the case.

Cuban Recognition.

The Cuban question has been much discussed at the State Department within the last few days. Secretary Fish is very cautious in his policy, and to all arguments in favor of recognition of the revolutionists on the Island he answers that the time for doing so has not yet arrived. When further pressed he says that hasty recognition would complicate our relations with England, by which sentiment he seems to mean that it would make a settlement of the Alabama claims more difficult. The resolution of sympathy may pass the House, but it is not likely to get through the Senate at this session, though the envoys of the insurgents are pressing it quite vigorously.

The Currency Bill.

The Banking Committee of the House has finally come to an agreement on the Senate bill for a redistribution of the currency, and will bring in a report as soon as it can get the floor. They adopt the Senate scheme for a redistribution of thirty millions in ninety days, but amend it so that no existing bank shall have more than one million of circulation, and no bank hereafter organized more than half a million. Provision is made for reducing the circulation of banks having over one million circulation to that limit. Under the amendment one bank in Boston loses about \$800,000, and five banks in New York lose an aggregate of ten millions, the Bank of Commerce alone losing about four millions.

The West India Islands.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee have agreed to the resolution that the President ought to recognize a *de facto* Government in Cuba as soon as one is established there which is republican in character, and gives equality of rights to all citizens. They also agreed that no action should be had with reference to San Domingo till Congress is better informed as to things down there, and that the President or Secretary of State be requested to ascertain about the debt and resources of the Island, and the condition of the people, and submit such information as may be gathered at the next session. Both resolutions are for action by the House alone, and are intended to make known the opinion of that body to the President. Mr. Banks will bring them before the adjournment.

Judge Reid

Is out in a lengthy card giving an account of his recent sojourn in Washington City while looking after that seat in Congress. Among other things he says:

As the Committee on Elections is now constituted, six Republicans to two Democrats, and the House two to one against me, on a party vote, Mr. Julian may count with perfect reliability on the holding of the seat for the present term, but as I went into the contest more for the purpose of vindicating a principle of right, than respecting to obtain my seat in Congress, I have every confidence in succeeding in the chief object of my desire, although the odds may seem against me.

We infer from the above that Judge Reid's prospects are quite dubious.

Terribly Scared.

The Editor of the Connersville *Economist* is terribly scared about the "nigger"; so much so, that he devotes more than a column and a half, in his last week's paper, to an expression of his fears that the comparatively few harmless negroes in Indiana might accidentally obtain the rights of citizenship, and fiercely assails the Editor of the *American* for honestly advising our Representatives in the Legislature to fearlessly discharge their sworn duty in passing upon the 13th amendment, coming before them as it does in a lawful and constitutional manner. He hurls at us such choice epithets as "African worshipper," "hypocrite," "woolly editor," "Jim Jackson's associate," &c. The reason why that Editor is so badly scared about the "nigger," is, undoubtedly, because he knows that the only hope the Democracy have of obtaining power, is to secure the aforesaid "nigger in the woodpile" as the rallying cry during the next political campaign. His only hope of political success in the future, is in keeping up the "nigger" agitation. ["We do not say 'nigger' out of any disrespect to any of God's creatures, but to express our utter contempt for a party which wants to use the colored man to keep itself in power."] Take away the "nigger," and Democracy is dead—secession and rebellion having long preyed upon its vital. Hence this howling of the editor of the Connersville *Examiner*.

Andy on the Stump Again.

Ex-President Andrew Johnson spoke at Knoxville's last Saturday. He said that intended to devote the remainder of his days to a vindication of his official career, and then and there entered upon his mission. He has held every office in the gift of the people, from Alderman to President; he had maintained and defended the Constitution; he had stood between the people and a despot and corrupt Congress, and so on *ad nauseam*.

Confirmations.

The Senate confirmed about one hundred and ninety nominations, in executive session, on Monday; among them Wilder, for Postmaster, at Columbia, S. C. He was once a slave, and one of the Senators who voted for him, went some years ago to buy him. He is a very competent and intelligent man, and his office is worth \$3,000. Jancert, colored, for Assessor at New Orleans, was also confirmed. Nearly all the nominations made up to Friday night have been confirmed, and about a dozen of those sent in on Saturday were also acted on favorably.

Connecticut Election.

The election in Connecticut on Monday resulted favorably for the Republicans. They elect their candidate for Governor, and gain a Congressman. Dixon (Democrat) is defeated for Congress.

Adjournment.

Both branches of Congress have agreed to adjourn next Saturday at noon, but the Senate will undoubtedly have to remain a while longer for Executive business.

Whisky in Bond.

The Finance Committee finally agreed to extend the time two months for taking whisky out of bond, to the 29th of next June, and so reported. The House will probably agree to this provision when the bill reaches them.

Editors in Luck.

The following named Editors of Indiana newspapers have received the appointment of Postmaster of their respective cities: J. J. Hazelrigg of the Greenburg Standard, Isaac K. Julian of the Richmond Radical, and W. R. Holloway of the Indianapolis Journal.

The President has signed the modified Tenure-of-Office act.

Twelve States, including Pennsylvania, have ratified the Fifteenth Amendment.

THE WESTERN MONTHLY FOR APRIL.—

Contents.—Anson S. Miller; Science, Monotheism and Polytheism, by Dr. Thomas Clark; Smoking and Anti-Smoking, by Mrs. M. L. Rayne; The Citizen as a Voter, by Mat. Hawthorn; The Wedded Waters, (Poetry), by Mrs. A. Wiltsie; The Old Age of Continents, by Prof. A. Winchell, State Geologist of Michigan; The Black House and its Owner, by Dr. Sideview; Incident of Long Ago, by Mrs. Celeste M. A. Winslow; Sweetness, (Poetry), by St. Ledger; The Management and Discipline of our Prisons, by Andrew Sherman, Commissioner of Illinois State Prison; Athenian and American Sophists, III; Professor J. R. Boise, Chicago University; Nevada and the Silver Mines, by Col. A. G. Brackett, U. S. A.; The Present Literary Age, by M. H. Underhill; Woolen Manufacturing Interests in the West; A Message of Peace, (Poetry), by Geo. W. Bungay; Pearls of Thought; Editorial; Book Reviews; Musical Matters, &c. Single Numbers, 25 cents; per year, \$2. Read, Browne & Co., Publishers, No. 18 Tribune Building, Chicago.

The runaways affect to consider themselves "indorsed" by their constituents, but the truth is they are sorely disappointed at the lack of enthusiasm manifested by the absence of more than 20 per cent of the Democratic voters from the polls. Vaporizing newspaper organs in their interest proclaim that they will resig again, if not permitted to dictate the course of legislation to the majority.

Perhaps they may. We are sure Republicans will not tug at their skirts to keep them from abounding a second time, for we feel confident that if the people are put to the expense of another series of spe-

cial elections and another extra session of the Legislature, they will adopt a more emphatic method than absence from the polls to mark their disapprobation of such reckless and revolutionary conduct.—[Journal.]

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Sweeping Triumph Achieved—Three Republican Congressmen Elected.

HARTFORD, April 5.—The Tribune has the following special from Hartford:

"Sufficient returns have been received here to insure the election of Jewell and the entire Republican State ticket. Dix is defeated for Congress by at least 300 majority."

"[Signed] B. BENT,
Chairman Republican State Committee."

NEW HAVEN, April 6.—Complete returns give the following result of the Connecticut elections: Jewell has 811 majority for Governor; Strong, Republican, is elected to Congress in the First District by 764 majority; Kellogg, Republican, in the Second District, by 323; Starkweather, Republican, in the Third District, by 2,204; Barnum, Democrat, in the Fourth District, by about 700. The Republican majority in the Legislature, 40 on joint ballot.

The Special Session.

"Chronicle," in the Gazette, writes as follows concerning the special session of the Indiana Legislature:

"It becomes a matter of interest to know what course the Democrats propose to take when the time comes for meeting again. They seem to have gathered no courage by their recent 'endorsement,' and are more nervous than when they left about the amendment. They are prepared to run at the word, and it is a question whether they can be got near the State House without some pledges beforehand. Somebody has told them that the Republicans intended to appear very meek and harmless until they got the Democratic members inside and sworn in, and then they would lock the doors and perhaps bind the poor minority to their seats, compelling them to remain until the amendments are passed. It is probable that they will enter the two Houses, even if they come only by making a careful examination for traps and spring guns, and they will most likely refuse to sit in arm chairs, for fear the arms may, at a certain signal, close in upon them and hold them fast. They really incur no risk in going in, presenting their credentials and qualifying, if they could but be made to believe it, for there is no danger of the amendment being sprung upon them in such a way as to prevent their defeating the ratification in one or both Houses, since the order of business can not be changed, except by a two-thirds vote. By the act of 1865 all pending measures come up in the same order in which they stood at the regular session; but a special order having been passed over for any reason loses its position, and takes its regular place.

Supposing, therefore, that the new members will be duly sworn in, what should be the policy of the Republicans concerning the action upon the amendment? The Democrats do not hesitate to say that they will resign every time this measure is presented upon them, in order to prevent its passage, and there can be no doubt that they will keep their word. In view of this, it becomes a grave question whether the amendment should be pressed upon them at the outset. This would compel another resignation on the part of the Democrats, and the defeat of delay of necessary legislation. They would have to bear the odium attaching to them on account of it, but they are not frightened from it on that account. They exhibit a remarkable readiness to assume this office, and it is very difficult to shame them into the performance of duty.

The length of the session will be forty days, and a great deal of necessary legislation can now be done within half that time. Several of the more important measures have been discussed and perfected, requiring but little more action to make them law. The opinion is gaining strength among Republicans that this amendment should be postponed indefinitely, until the middle of the session, at least. This would enable the Legislature to pass the more important bills, and if the Democrats still insist upon resigning, they can do so without making another session actually necessary. It is true that the Appropriation bills could not then be used as a lever to compel action upon the amendment, but a lever is of no use unless there is a fulcrum upon which to rest it, and there is none in this case. The Democrats say they will resign again if it is brought up, and there is no reason to believe they will not do so. If Republicans, therefore, in the face of this knowledge, insist upon crowding this measure upon the Legislature at the very opening of the session, when the measure is not remarkably popular in their own ranks, they will find much of the blame cast upon their own necks, and may find a very large share of the odium attaching to them in the eyes of their opponents. It looks very well to show a proper spirit when anything is said about "backing down," but what may be regarded as adherence to principle, becomes stubbornness when persisted in the face of what is clearly inevitable. There is no necessity for any abandonment of principle in this matter, but sensible Republicans strongly favor an acceptance of the situation, and such action as will best promote the interests of all.

There are but two classes of persons entitled to bounty under this amended act: First, the soldier who enlisted for three years and whose muster-in and muster-out showed him to have served less than three years, although he was discharged by reason of "expiration of term of service," This class, under the act of July 23d, 1866, received only fifty dollars. Under the new law they are entitled to fifty more.

The second class are the heirs of soldiers who enlisted for and served three years, and who, on his return home after discharge, took sick and died from disease not contracted in the service. His heirs, under the act of July 28th, 1866, received nothing; now they will receive one hundred dollars. These are the only parties benefited by the act of March 3d, 1869.

Soldiers should pay no attention to what claim agents say, keep their discharges in their own possession until they know from disinterested parties that there is something coming to them. Soldiers enlisted after July 18th, 1864, receive nothing under the act of March 3d, 1869.

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The Indiana Military Agency continues to collect all bounties, pensions, or other claims for soldiers or their heirs, free of charge, as heretofore. Letters of inquiry promptly answered.

WILLIAM HANNAN,
Indiana Military Agent.

A protest against the disestablishment of the Established Church in Ireland and the withdrawal of the Regium Donum, or subsidy paid to the Presbyterian Church, has been published in the London papers. It is signed by fifty temporal peers, and one thousand deputy lieutenants, magistrates and justices of the peace, and country gentlemen. The Times styles the protest a "singular document," and says that "it strives to cover the weakness of the original title by which the Protestant

establishment holds its endowments by acts of subsequent recognition." Its signers are doubtless honest in their belief that not only will great injustice be done to Irish Protestantism, but that disestablishment will be its death blow. Fifty years ago Dr. Lyman Beecher and his Congregational associates opposed the movement in Connecticut for the abolition of the pre-eminence of their denomination as the "Standing Order." They thought they were opposing latitudinarianism and infidelity, but Dr. Beecher afterward confessed that he was wrong, and that perfect religious equality was the best condition for the progress of Congregationalism as well as of all other religious denominations. The same thing will be found true in Ireland. A religion that can not be sustained without government patronage certainly lacks vitality.—[Gazette.]

The Approaching Special Session of the Indiana Legislature.

WHAT WILL BE ATTEMPTED, AND WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:

"By proclamation of the Governor the Legislature of Indiana will assemble at Indianapolis on Thursday, the 8th inst., and will be composed of nearly the same Senators and Representatives as at the late session, and precisely the same questions will be before this as were before the last Legislature, and according to the usages of former Legislatures when called together in extra session the bills and joint resolutions will be taken up and acted upon in the same order of business as at the adjournment. The election laws and the general and specific appropriations will be the first in order in the Senate, because they had previously been passed by the House. Then the consideration of the 15th Constitutional Amendment will be ready for action at 2:30 P. M., on the first day of the session. The Democratic members will endeavor to extort pledges of the Republican members not to press the constitutional amendment until after other business is transacted—till at least the appropriation for expenses of the extra session is passed. Now the Republicans of the Legislature should by all means give no pledges of the sort. But on the other hand, should insist on a full and free compliance on the part of them who are disposed to act more sensibly, to go in and attend to the regular legislation as long as possible, even having some doubts as to the course they should pursue if the amendment should then be brought up, but leaving their action to be determined upon at the time.

Republicans, with scarcely an exception, are disposed to go to work and entirely ignore the amendment until the important and necessary legislation is very strongly manifested; and while they will not be forced into making any pledges beforehand, the disposition to pursue the course indicated is very strong. This, too, is understood to be the view of the matter taken by the Governor, who sees nothing to be gained by pressing the amendment, with a positive certainty of producing ill-feeling, until necessary legislation is first attended to.

By tomorrow night the members will all be here, but there is no probability that the present disposition of either party will be changed thereby.

Cuban Affairs.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Special Telegram to the Commercial.

Cuban affairs continue to occupy much attention here and are the subject of discussion in Congressional committees, in the departments, and by members of the Cabinet. There is a wide-spread sympathy manifested toward the insurgents in this struggle, not only among the officers of the Government, but among private citizens and persons who are temporarily sojourners here. This is apparent in all their conversation on the subject, and in the treatment extended to the representatives of the insurrectionary forces who are now in the city. It is said the subject was considered in the Cabinet meeting to-day, which lasted three hours. The latest news bearing on the question was communicated in a dispatch to the Navy Department to-day from Admiral Hoff, commanding the North-Atlantic Squadron, in which the Department is advised that expeditions in the aid of the revolution are being fitted out at various points in the United States, especially on the Mississippi and that he has dispatched officers to the commander of the steamer Narragansett at the mouth of the Mississippi, to keep a sharp look out for expeditions and to seize all craft destined for Cuba with warlike intentions.

Reconstruction.

Washington, April 3.—Texans in large numbers were before the Reconstruction Committee to-day. General Davis spoke in favor of a division of the State, but admitted it is impossible at the present session of Congress. He opposed voting upon the new constitution in July, because of the lawlessness and crime in Texas. He denied there had been any diminution of crime or favorable change in political sentiment since President Grant's election. He approved of what there is in the Texas Constitution, but opposed it for the reason that large numbers were not disfranchised. The Committee put many questions to General Davis, and General Butler announced the argument on the Texas case closed.

The Virginia question was then taken up, and a mixed commission of about twenty Republicans and Conservatives appeared. Two of them, McKenzie, of Alexandria, and Gresham, of Richmond, made a strong appeal for a bill allowing the submission of the Constitution to a vote of the people, allowing the disfranchising clause to be voted on separately.

It is understood the committee will vote in favor of postponing the election in Texas, and deferring action in the case of Virginia until the next session.

Michigan State Election.

Detroit, April 5.—A light vote cast to-day. The Republicans elect Thomas Cooley, Justice of the Supreme Court; James H. McGowan and Joseph Eastbrook, Regents of the State University by probably the usual majority, and also elect Circuit Judges in nearly all the circuits. In this city the total vote was only 2,775. Last fall it was over 12,000. Democratic majority on Justice of the Supreme Court, 287.

Cincinnati Election.

The Republicans elected their city ticket, with the exceptions of Adam H. Wilson, candidate for City Treasurer; Isaac J. Neall, Prosecuting Attorney of the Police Court; and Frank Kirchner, City Commissioner. Torrence, for Mayor, received a majority of 1,541. This is the measure of the success of the disbanding of the Democratic party organization, and the taking of the character of a people's reform movement.—[Gazette.]

One Million Dollars Stolen.

Philadelphia, April 4.—A heavy robbery was committed to-day at the St. John's Safety Fund Building, corner of Twelfth and Chestnut streets. The watch-

man left the building at 6 o'clock, this morning, and when he returned at six, this evening, he found the safe broken open, and its entire contents, amounting to \$200,000