

Indiana American.

C. H. BINGHAM, Editor.

-BROOKVILLE-

Friday Morning, July 23, 1869.

The Campaign in Ohio.

The time for formally opening the campaign in Ohio is not yet fully determined, but it is not likely that work will begin in earnest before the latter part of August. Preparations are being made by the Republicans for an active and vigorous campaign, and the indications are that there will be a good supply of first class speakers.

Appraisal of Real Estate.

The Committee on the Appraisal of Real Estate reported as follows to the State Board of Equalization, and the report was adopted. The appraisal was increased in the following counties the per cent. named:

Second District—Clark, 15; Crawford, 20; Dubois, 40; Floyd, 3; Harrison, 20; Jackson, 40; Martin, 10; Orange, 30; Scott, 10; Washington, 25.

Third District—Dearborn, 10; Ohio, 20; Switzerland, 10; Bartholomew, 20; Jefferson, 25; Jennings, 20.

Fourth District—Rush, 15; Union and Fayette, 10.

Fifth District—Marion, 20; Hendricks, 10; Putnam, 20; Morgan, 5.

Sixth District—Owen, 15; Vermillion, 15.

Seventh District—Carroll, 20; Fountain, 10; Montgomery, 10; Warren, 10.

Eighth District—Hamilton, 5; Howard, 20; Grant, 20; Madison, 60; Miami and Tipton, 60; Wabash, 10.

Ninth District—Adams, 10; Delaware, 5; Henry, Randolph and Wells, 10.

Tenth District—Huntington, 10.

It was reduced in the following counties:

First District—Vanderburg, 30; Gibson, 10; Posey, 10; Spencer, 10; Knox, 10; Pike, 10.

Fourth District—Franklin, 3; Wayne, 5.

Fifth District—Elkhart, 10; Lagrange, 10.

Eleventh District—Starke, 30.

The appraisal in other counties was not changed.

The effect is to increase the entire appraisal of the State about 20 per cent. over that of five years ago; as reported, it was increased 16 1/2.

Virginia.

Gen. Canby has sent circulars to all members of the Legislature elect, asking each of them if he can qualify by subscribing to the iron-clad oath. If he ascertains there is a quorum of both houses thus qualified, he will issue his proclamation in about fifteen days announcing the result of the election and calling the Legislature to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment and elect United States Senators. The members unable to qualify would in this case remain absent until the Constitution had been ratified by Congress and the present State admitted, when they would present themselves and qualify under the State Constitution from which the test oath has been expunged. Should there not, however, be found a quorum able to qualify by taking the oath, the Commanding General will then defer issuing his proclamation, but will order new elections to fill the seats which will be declared vacant by reason of disability to qualify as above.

Frightful Railroad Accident.

Dispatches give the details of a frightful accident on the Erie Road, at Mast Hope, Pennsylvania. The accident was caused by the engineer of a freight train starting from the side track too soon, thus causing a collision between his own engine and that of the westward bound express train. The engine and tender and the baggage, post-office, smoking, and forward passenger cars were thrown from the track, broken up, and burned. Nine or ten passengers were killed, and their bodies burned. Rev. Mr. Halleck, of New York, though uninjured by the collision, was caught and held in the debris, and, despite all efforts for his release, was roasted to death.

The French and British legations have respectfully forwarded to the parties directly interested the letter of the Secretary of State relative to telegraph communication between the United States and foreign countries, and particularly in relation to the landing of the French cable. A copy of the same letter will be transmitted to the Governor of Massachusetts, as a terminus of it is proposed to be secured in that State. Copies of the bill which passed the Senate, but failed to be acted upon in the House for want of time, are enclosed to the parties above mentioned as the base of action on the part of the Government of the United States, and as showing the opinion of Congress on the subject.

Gen. Sherman directs the commanding Generals of Military Departments on the frontier to furnish such military protection and escort as is necessary to the protection of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs in their tour of inspection of Indian tribes upon reservations about to be made by a sub committee of said commission.

District Attorney Pierrepont has been directed by the President to act in concert with the military and naval authorities at New York, to prevent the sailing of a rumored Cuban expedition. The neutrality laws are to be rigorously enforced.

The Executive Mansion is nearly deserted. Only one clerk is now employed in the President's office.

New Cereals.

Gen. Capron, Commissioner of the Agricultural Department, is daily receiving gratifying information in regard to the several important cereals introduced by him from Europe the past year. Among these the White Schonen oats promise to be a great acquisition. There are now on exhibition at the department specimens raised by different farmers near this city, five feet four inches high, with heavily filled heads of thirteen inches, sown April 9th. The white Tappalannock wheat, first brought into general notice and extensively distributed by the department, proves a valuable winter variety. The Commissioner recently received a specimen from a single field of 500 acres, the average yield of which is thirty bushels per acre. The field in question is near Dubois, Washington county, Southwestern Illinois, on the Central Railroad. It is a plump, white grain, makes excellent flour, and being ten to fourteen days earlier than any other variety, it escapes the ravages of the fly. As it succeeds well in all parts of the Union, its cultivation will have an important bearing on the aggregate and quality of the wheat crop. The Commissioner is anxious that all farmers to whom seeds have been sent the past season, should report to the department the results of their experiments.

Hamilton Fish on the Cable.

The following is the substance of the communication of the Secretary of State, copies of which have been addressed to the French and British Ministers in Washington, and to the Governor of Massachusetts, relative to the proposed landing of the French Telegraph Cable in Duxbury.

After reciting the facts in regard to the origin and proposed course of the Cable Company in landing the cable on the American coast, the Secretary states that it is not doubted by the Government that complete control of the whole subject is with the Government of the United States, and that however suitable the state of legislation may be on the subject in respect of the proprietary rights, in aid of such enterprises, the entire question of allowance or prohibition of such means of foreign intercourse is under control of the national Government. The Cable Company not having received or awaited the permission of the Government either to the establishment or use of such cable, the Secretary considers it proper to call the attention of the diplomatic representatives of the two nations interested to the position of our Government on the subject. He notifies the diplomatic representatives of France and Great Britain that, in the absence of the assent or concurrence of the Government of the United States, the proceedings of the parties interested must be taken in submission to the authority of the Government in the premises. The Secretary further states that the policy of foreign telegraphic intercourse received deliberate consideration from Congress, and that a bill covering the whole subject was passed in the Senate, but at so late a day that the House of Representatives failed to reach it. He says it is quite probable that this bill announces the policy and purpose of Congress, and the propriety of its provisions can hardly fail to assure assent. He, therefore, calls attention to the bill as probable evidence of what conditions of permission and regulation of foreign telegraphic intercourse are to be insisted on by the United States.

The official count of the vote in Virginia, at headquarters, shows Walker's majority to be 17,500.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, has been invited to open the campaign for the Republican party in Ohio, at such time as he shall select.

A little girl named Laura Miller fell from a cherry tree, at Eureka, Indiana, a few days ago, upon a shapely apple fence, which caused her death in a few hours.

Sixteen thousand seven hundred and twenty acres are estimated to be the wheat land of Grant County, Indiana, this season.

John Ogle was kicked by a horse, near Jasper, Indiana, one day last week, and died four hours after. He was feeding the horse in a lot, when the horse turned and kicked him in the breast.

There is a rumor in Washington that General Sickles is instructed to propose to Spain to sell to the people of Cuba her right of eminent domain in that Island, the United States Government to endorse the bonds.

The Educational State Colored Convention, at Louisville, adjourned *sine die* last Friday night, after a session of three days, having accomplished the business for which it was called; namely, to devise means for the education of the colored children.

The President has ordered the vote on the Texas Constitution be taken on the 30th of November, the day set for the election in Mississippi. Unlike the order for the Mississippi election, it makes no provision for a separate vote on any of the obnoxious clauses.

Indictments have been found against fourteen prominent brokers in New York City for violating usury laws, and bench warrants issued against them. The District Attorney withholds their names until after the arrests. Evidence sufficient for indictments has been given against twenty or thirty others.

The Virginia State Educational Convention, after an exciting debate on the mode of educating the colored race, in view of the present anomalous condition of affairs, tabled the subject until the next annual session. An educational journal has been authorized, Gen. Lee taking \$50,000 of stock.

The Cubans in camp on Gardiner's Island surrendered quietly, on Friday evening, to the commandant of the marines. Neither Ryan nor Carrier was with the party.

A negro woman, name unknown, shot her husband, in Jeffersonville, Indiana, on Sunday, from the effect of which he may die. The charge of infidelity, brought up by the husband, caused the affair.

A meeting of citizens was held at the Tremont House, Chicago, on Monday, at which it was resolved to celebrate the successful laying of the French Atlantic Cable. A committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

The Cuban filibusters arrested at Gardiner's Island have not been released, but are still detained at Fort Lafayette. No action will be taken in their cases until the return of District Attorney Pierrepont who is now absent.

A fatal affray occurred near Henryville, Clark county, Indiana, on Thursday, whereby Hugh Moffett was killed by his brother-in-law, Robert Hilton. Both men drank considerably during the day, and in the evening entered into a quarrel, which resulted in the tragedy.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that when a manufacturer purchases second hand articles, and repairs the same and sells them, he should be required to include the sales of such articles in his quarterly return, and pay tax thereon as on sales of new articles.

The Memphis Labor Convention adjourned, after providing for the formation of a joint stock company, to be called the Mississippi Valley Emigration Company, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, to be increased, at discretion, to \$2,000,000. Stock was taken on the spot to the amount of \$40,000.

The Government seems to have at last waked up to its duty in the matter of enforcing efficiently the neutrality laws as against the New York filibusters, and if the District Attorney and Marshal set up to the measure of their new instructions, the nation will be disgraced by no more departures of unlawful expeditions.

Thirty years ago John D. Smith went to Tipton, Indiana, for the purpose of settling, and at that time crossed the Cicero Creek on a piece of burr oak log, that then looked as though it had lain there a long time. A few days ago that log was taken up and found to be sound enough to make good rails of.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to the 20th ultimo, fully confirm the reported victory of the allies over Lopez. The Paraguayans lost five hundred killed and wounded, and three hundred prisoners, and twelve guns. A treaty establishing a Provisional Government for Paraguay had been concluded.

A small quantity of fifteen cent currency was used by the Treasurer on Monday, and an additional supply was expected on Tuesday. The new twenty-five and fifty cent notes will make their appearance in a few days. It will probably be several weeks before the money will be out for general distribution.

Rev. Dr. Price, of Wales, a distinguished Baptist preacher, now in this country, spoke recently of the movement in the British Parliament to disestablish the Church in Ireland, as the beginning of the end of Church and State. It would be next overthrow in Wales, then in Scotland, then in England, and so on everywhere.

During the chase on Gardiner's Island, Colonel Ryan, it is said, was fired upon several times, but escaped. He has a place of concealment from which he can not be dislodged except by artillery. It is impossible for those not in the secret to reach the spot without risking their lives. He has with him now about seventy men; among them are lawyers, physicians, artists, machinists and musicians.

The Republican party in Wilmington, N. C., has divided into two formidable factions. Each wing has a candidate in the field to fill the vacancy in the Legislature occasioned by the resignation of Gen. L. G. Estes. One of the most prominent leaders of one section in a speech predicted bloodshed before the campaign was over. Conservatives and Democrats take no active part in the contest, and will run no candidate. One faction, composed almost entirely of negroes, has nominated a white candidate. It is found necessary to station a strong police force at all the meetings. The most bitter personalities are indulged in by many of the speakers, and several slight collisions have already occurred.

The Dayton Journal tells of a couple who were recently married on the Indiana borders of Preble, that the ceremony was performed twice merely on account of a boundary line. The bride, Miss J., lived just over the line, but the garden, orchard, &c., were on the Ohio side. The groom had procured license in Preble county, the knot had been tied, scarcely as all thought, and all things were going on most merrily, when some thoughtful person queried whether the marriage thus performed in Indiana with an Ohio license was good. It was doubted, and to make a sure thing of it, the party at once repaired to the orchard (in Ohio) where the ceremony was repeated, and all room for unpleasant doubt in after life, as to whether they were married or not, was removed.

For the American.

R. H. Swift's Course.

Mr. Editor, I was glad to see your little notice, in your last issue, regarding the course Mr. Swift is pursuing to retain the Assessor's office. You may well say that he is hard pushed when he will resort to such dishonorable means to retain his official head. He knows as well as any living man, that the prominent Republicans of this District are "down on" him, and do not wish him to retain the office, but earnestly desire his removal. He knows that they are acquainted with the chicanery by which he, through Mr. Farquhar, first obtained the office; that they know of his eminent services in selling out his official head while he edited the *American*; of his earnest professions of Johnsonism in the Spring of 1867, when he was fearful of losing his office; of his using, or attempting to use, every subordinate he ever had, for his own personal advantage. In fact, they know him to be thoroughly selfish, knowing and caring for the interest of none except so far as he could use them for personal ends.

It is an absolute shame if the Republican party of this District is to be compelled to carry such a load as R. H. Swift in the Assessor's office. Personally the most unpopular man in the County—big feeling and dictatorial about matters of no consequence—he has showed and proved himself an ass and a knave again, in his transactions with the Assessor of this District. Why should he hold the office another term, when he has had it, as deputy and principal, for about seven years, especially when as deserving and well qualified men as Maj. Burton are candidates? I will venture the assertion, and dare Mr. Swift to controvert it in the only way it could be controverted, by trial at the ballot box, that if the Republicans of Franklin County were allowed to vote for Assessor, Mr. Swift and Maj. Burton being the candidates, Burton would get ten votes to Swift's one.

Under these circumstances, the Republicans of the County cannot be expected to petition for Mr. Swift's retention; at least, not many of them. They understand his representations about the office going to another County if he is not retained. For one, I don't care where it goes, so that R. H. Swift is ousted, bettering him to be personally unpopular, and not the choice of the Republicans of the District, and that he would have been removed long ago if it had not been for the superhuman efforts of Mr. Farquhar and the labors of his deputies in the different counties, all of whom are drummed into service in his behalf.

Mr. Editor, I commend you for your stand in this matter, and so far as I have heard expressions from the Republicans of the County, they all say "Amen." I am for Maj. Burton for Assessor, believing that he deserves the office and should have it. Keep the ball in motion. "Stir up the monkeys," until we get Mr. Swift ousted. We can't worst the matter and will surely better it—and then "let us have peace." Yours, &c.,

ANTI JOHNSON.

MIXEVILLE, JULY 19, 1869.

Editor *American*.—Being in attendance upon the Court of Common Pleas in Brookville on the 12th inst., and learning by the papers that the County Board met on that day to let the building of a bridge across the East Fork of White Water River, at the place where the Brookville & Fairfield Turnpike Road crosses said river, and being anxious to learn who the lucky men were in securing contracts, I soon learned that the contract for the stone abutments and piers was awarded to Zephaniah Reed at about \$7 per perch, amounting to over \$8,000. And the superstructure, to be iron, was awarded to King & Winslow, of Ohio, at about \$5,000. All the contractors I have no doubt are good men.

But, Mr. Editor, I have departed from what I intended when I commenced this communication. I intended to say something about our highly accomplished and economical Board of County Commissioners. They met, as you are aware, on Monday the 12th inst., to let the building of the bridge, and in a few hours the letting was over to Reed, King & Winslow. But it took only three days to close up the contract and take bonds, they meeting on Wednesday morning to sign the minutes, adjourning about 10 o'clock. I suppose the amount of business done the first two days was so heavy the Auditor with his Deputy could not keep the minutes up, and of course they must meet the next morning to close up. But, Mr. Editor, don't tell it, or some one will not like it. By the way, do you know that the *Honorable Board* each cost \$3 per day? And our highly accomplished, energetic, prompt and correct Sheriff, John M. Seal, whose correctness and energy in the transacting of public business renders him very popular as an officer, who did such a heavy business just before our last Common Pleas Court as to serve no less than ninety-five summonses, ninety-one of which he served himself—wonderful, mighty man!—he gets \$3 per day during the sittings of the Board of Commissioners.

I see that Jacob Gerber has been appointed superintendent for the construction of abutment and piers of the White Bridge at about \$3 per day. H. H. Schickel, the contractor, has about as much use for a superintendent as a wagon has for five wheels.

Now, Mr. Editor, one word more and I am done, as I have spun out this communication longer than I intended. I learn that the last Legislature passed a law continuing in office until 1870 all of officers whose commission says that they shall continue in office until their successors are elected and qualified, though their time had expired. Don't you think it would have been better for your County if the Legislature had provided by law, that such accomplished and competent officers as our County Commissioners and Sheriff should continue in office during life? What a vast saving it would have been!

You may hear from me again.

SAM.

A satisfactory arrangement has been made with Secretary Fish by officers of the French Cable Company, whereby our Government permits the landing of the cable upon American territory. The manager of the French Company, after several interviews with the Secretary of State,

agreed to hand over to the State Department a written document pledging the company to give up their exclusive privilege in France, and to accept future legislation of Congress in regard to Atlantic telegraphs.

Appraisal of Railroads and Real Estate—Low Assessments and Difficulty of Equalization.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 17.

The State Board of Equalization, which closed its sessions last evening, has met with much difficulty in accomplishing what they desired to do, and the members are far from satisfied with the result of their labors. They have done the best that was possible, and that they have not done all they wished to, is the fault of the law under which they act. Their first trouble occurred in connection with the railroad appraisal. This appraisal is first made by the appraisers of real estate of the several counties along the line of a road, one from each county, who meet at a point designated by the Auditor of State. Of course their ride to the place of meeting costs them nothing, nor is it probable that any other ride which they may take in the course of the year will be very expensive. The company always has some one present to speak a word in its behalf, and its trials and difficulties, its losses and crosses, are effectively set forth. "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind," and by the time the rate of appraisal is fixed upon, it is not often that it is fixed at an extravagant figure. Of the aggregate amount, each county shares according to the number of miles of road it may have, without any reference to the actual value of depot grounds or similar improvements. The law provides for an appeal to the State Board by any road feeling aggrieved, but they have no power over those which do not appeal; and only in those cases to lower, and not to increase the appraisal. This year the roads appraised the highest were not valued at more than about one-third of their actual value, and the board, in those cases, since they could not equalize the value by increasing the lowest, did so, as nearly as possible, by cutting down the highest. The result is that none of the railroads of the State will have much cause for complaint on account of this valuation for the next five years. The appraisal of real estate was also found to be very unequal, taking the entire State over.

In some counties it is the custom to appraise real and personal property at very near its cash value for taxation, while in others it is estimated at about one-third or one-half. So far as the county itself is concerned this makes no real difference, as it is only a question whether the county taxes shall be raised by a low estimate and a high levy, or a high valuation and a low levy. When the State taxes come to be considered, however, the case is different, and some counties would find their burdens two or three times as heavy as others. To equalize this difference as nearly as possible, the valuation in some counties was raised as much as 60 per cent., and that of others lowered 20. The board estimate that, while the appraisal of real and personal property in the State amounts to about \$600,000,000, its actual value, including railroads, amounts to fully three times that sum, and they ask that the next Legislature shall provide for the listing of all property at its actual value, thereby making it more nearly equal, the railroads to be appraised on the same basis as other property.

Archibald Purcell made an excursion to Eastern Ohio the other day, and improved the occasion to do a little political preaching more palpably and flagrantly partisan than anything to be found in the sermons of Beecher or any other of the ministers when the Democratic press so often and so virtuously denounce for meddling in secular concerns. We expect the Enquirer, which has constantly shown a holy horror of clergymen who touched upon any national errors, except those of the Jews and Philistines, to sharply rebuke the Archbishop. For our part, we are glad to see him enter the lists, and imagine he could not do us a better service than to repeat from one end of the State to the other the sermon speech he delivered at Eaton.—[Gazette.]

From the manner in which the Government has recently been unearthing revenue villainies all over the country, from New Orleans to Philadelphia, it is clear that a new order of things is about to be brought about in the administration of that branch of the civil service. The standard of morals is going to be raised, we infer, from this searching style of inspecting the conduct of those having charge of the people's money, and a little healthy blood let into a foul and corrupt system. The airing now being given will be wholesome; it hadn't been fumigated during the whole of the Tennessee blather-skite's administration, and no wonder the odor is so foul, considering the long dispendous ventilation. A few more distinguished examples of most respectable "gentlemen" like those made a few days ago in Pennsylvania, will have a wholesome effect, as going to show that plundering the government is a crime sure to be followed with discovery, disgrace and punishment.—[Journal.]

Indiana is doing very well with her State debt, and the credit is due to the Republican party, by which the policy of honesty has been carried out at the expense of obloquy, resistance, and denunciation unequalled in the history of the State. From the first settlement with our creditors in 1846 to 1860, the Democrats had the absolute control of the State, and paid not a dollar of the debt. If they had kept the power till this day there is no reasonable probability that they would have paid any more. And instead of helping the Republicans to pay, they used every opportunity to defeat or thwart payments. When the appropriations failed in 1863, they used every effort to prevent the payment of interest on the debt, although the faith of the State was "solemnly pledged" to pay that interest semi-annually, at a fixed place and fixed times. They contended that a fresh law was needed every time, to give force to a "solemn" pledge, and their State officers refused to give out a dollar, or pay it to the creditors. But for Governor Morton's determination to preserve the State's credit at all hazards, and his justifiable act of borrowing the money, the Democrats would have forced the State into repudiation, just as they then, and ever since have, wanted to do with the national Government. If Indiana is doing well with

her debt, her creditors owe the Democrats no thanks for it. By the time Governor Baker delivers his last message he will be able to report the State out of debt.—[Journal.]

Results of Liquor Prohibition, and Industry in Agriculture.

From the Northwestern Farmer.

The thriving young community known as Vineland, in West Jersey, was founded on two fundamental principles: 1. That no land should be sold except in small tracts to actual settlers, under stipulations which oblige the purchasers to enter at once upon its improvement. 2. That there shall be no grog-shop, lager-beer saloon, or other place licensed or permitted to sell Alcoholic Liquors, unless the people, at a regular election, shall otherwise decree (as they never do nor will).

The settlement is now some seven years old, and has about twelve thousand inhabitants—all of them, but some half dozen families, immigrants in moderate circumstances, including widows with young children, and the usual proportion of disabled or infirm persons. Aside from the founder, Mr. C. K. Landis, we believe no one of them could be considered rich, and not twenty would be termed "fore-handed" in New England. Most of them live by tilling the soil, which is a part of the well known "Jersey barrens" formerly devoted to the production of charcoal, and covered, from time immemorial, with a thin growth mainly of stunted pitch pines and scrub oaks. Naturally, many were utterly without experience in agriculture, and not well adapted to the new career on which they entered late in life. Surely if there should be pauperism anywhere, we might reasonably expect it to be developed among the pioneers of Vineland, many of whom brought no more means than sufficed to pay for their land, and had to clear, build, fertilize, and plant, from the proceeds of their daily labor. Yet the Overseer of the Poor (Mr. T. T. Curtis,) reports as follows:

"Though we have a population of 10,000 people, for the period of six months no settler or citizen of Vineland has required relief at any hands as Overseer of the Poor. Within 70 days, there has only been one case among what we call the 'floating population,' at the expense of \$1." "During the entire year there has only been one indictment, and that a trifling case of assault and battery among our colored population."

"So few are the fires in Vineland, that we have no need of a Fire Department. There has only been one house burned down in a year, and two slight fires were soon put out."

"We practically have no debt, and our taxes are only one per cent. on the valuation."

"The Police expenses of Vineland amount to \$75 per year, the sum paid to meet and our poor expenses a mere trifle."

"I ascribe this remarkable state of things to nearly approaching the golden age, to the industry of our people and the absence of King Alcohol."

"Let me give you, in contrast to this, the state of things in the town from which I came, in New England. The population of the town was 9,500—a little less than that of Vineland. It maintained forty-four schools. These kept busy a police judge, city marshal, assistant marshal, four night watchmen, six policemen. Fires were almost continually. That small place maintained a paid fire department of four companies, of 40 men each, at an expense of \$5,000 per annum. I belonged to this department for six years, and the fires averaged about one every two weeks, and mostly incendiary. The support of the poor cost \$2,500 per annum. The debt of the town-ship was \$120,000. The condition of things in this New England town is as favorable in every way to the success of many other places where liquor is sold."

We challenge those journals which uphold Liquor Licenses and the Liquor Traffic to set these facts before their readers and then argue them down if they can.

The French Cable.

The success of the French cable is of course gratifying. The more cables the better, provided that in building one cable we do not wreck another, and provided that both ends of the cable shall not be controlled by one man and that man Louis Napoleon. The British cable obtained a monopoly from Great Britain. No other cable can be landed on the shores of that country. No serious objection was made to that feature by Americans, because the enterprise was regarded as a doubtful experiment. But the success of the first cable reduced the matter to a business footing.

A new company of capitalists organize a new cable company, and obtain a monopoly from Napoleon, on condition that the French Government shall have a consular right over all messages passing over the cable. This company seeks to land its cable on this side, without permission from our Government. Mr. Fish, in a dignified letter, which we print in another place, notifies the representative of the French Government that this can not be done.

It will be time enough to ask permission to operate the French cable on this side the Atlantic when the shores of France shall be opened to the landing of other cables, and when dispatches shall be permitted to pass by the cable without preference on the part of Napoleon or any Emperor, King, Prince, Duke or jacksnipe. Furthermore, we understand that the old cable managers have obtained control of the new cable, and that while we shall have two cables we have no small competition. We can well afford, therefore, to teach the cable monopolists manners, and to insist upon maintaining the rights and the dignity of the Government of the United States.—[Gazette.]

From the San Francisco Alta, July 3.

The Japanese Colony and Tea Culture.

Herr Schnell and his Japanese are in fine spirits. The rapidity of the growth of the three year old mulberry trees which they brought across the Pacific and planted some weeks ago is already astonishing. They have put out a great quantity of the seedlings of the tea plant, which are coming up finely. This is the beginning of a new and important industry. There is no doubt, Herr Schnell says, of the much better adaptability of our foot-hill lands to the culture of tea, as compared with Japan. Next year some trees will bear plucking, as they will be then four years old, and the quality of the beverage will be proved. As a rule, favor, in fruits and vegetable, tends to delicacy, rather

than strength in this climate, and this tendency, though objectionable in fruits and berries, is favorable to tea. The finest qualities of tea come from the high-snowy slopes of China and India, where snow lies six days in winter. In North Japan, whence this colony brought these plants, there are deep snows in winter. The higher we go up on our Sierra, the finer will be the flavor of our teas.

White Blackbirds.

A Democratic paper in Crawfordsville calls the Irish Republicans "White Blackbirds." There is more significance in this little ebullition of spite than appears at a first glance. This Democratic sheet, knowing just enough to understand party traditions, believes that an Irishman must of course be a Democrat. Irishmen always have been Democrats, and to anything else is, in its view, to be as unnatural as a dog, or an agreeable buzzard. In other words, it feels much the same unpleasant surprise in seeing an Irishman a Republican, that a man who should find a horse he had been breeding and using all his life, turn round and respectfully insist upon being its own property and choosing its own style of work. This is the obvious meaning of the description "White Blackbirds." An Irish Republican in Democratic eyes is something unnatural, monstrous. Now, why should this be? A native citizen, or a German, may be a Democrat or Republican, without exciting any astonishment at the strangeness of his association. But when an Irishman speaks of himself as anything but a Democrat, he is a "white blackbird." This fact should make an intelligent Irishman's cheek burn and his ears tingle. He is regarded as Democratic political property. He is not intended to have a will or intelligence of his own. He must go where he is ordered, and vote as he is bid. He must take whatever candidates are offered him. He must be simply a Democratic machine to put tickets in the ballot box. That is the light in which he is regarded. And because it is so, he seems an unnatural existence when he becomes something else and votes as he pleases. He is a "white blackbird" then. And all that is due to the Irishman himself. He has made himself Democratic property so long, and so constantly, that he has no right to complain when he finds himself spoken of as such. It may and ought to shame him, to send the flood to his face and the fire to his eye, but who is to blame but himself? An Irishman who is not a Democrat is a monster, is the Democratic idea, and if the Irishman had not almost universally abdicated their own wills and intelligence, the idea could never have had an origin.—[Journal.]

The Crops.

It is a remarkable fact that from all this section of country there are but few reports of complaint in regard to crops, while almost universally the most favorable reports reach us. We suppose it is safe to say that the largest and best crop of wheat ever grown in this section is now being secured, and that on the last of September there will be a greater number of bushels on hand in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, than at any former period.

Also a part of the wheat which is doing well, and as for fruit, we have plenty and promise of continued plenty as the season progresses.

Altogether it may be said that 1869 will be referred to as a remarkably productive year, and under the circumstances the bountiful harvests will enable the people to enjoy their "harvest home" festivals, and when November comes round there will be found cause for genuine thanksgiving.—[Gazette.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Turnpike Letting!

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at the store house of Francis Halliwell, in Crawfordsville, Indiana, on Friday, the 20th day of August, 1869, for the grading, graveling, macerating and bridging of the Segus and Crawfordsville Turnpike Road, the same being six miles in length. The plan and specifications for said work may be seen after the 15th day of August at the above named place.

The Board of Directors reserve the right to reject any or all bids that may be presented.

ROBERT BLACKER, FRANCIS HALLIWELL, Directors.

JOHN REAP, J. J. 23 4th.

DELINQUENT TAX NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to persons owing delinquent taxes in Franklin County, Indiana, that after the 1st day of August, 1869, the taxes will be in the hands of the Deputy Collectors of the several Townships. Delinquents will also be charged with the costs of collection.

JOHN B. MOORMAN, Treasurer.

July 16, 1869-3w.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned Commissioner, by order of the Franklin Circuit Court, in the case of Sarah J. Conley and others vs. William Shank and others