



'Resistance to Tyrants is Obedience to God
J. B. STOLL, EDITOR
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1863.

ALL FIXED.

"Our" ambitious representative in what is charitably termed the House of Representatives at Washington, has by a judicious distribution of official patronage, apparently "fixed" everything required for his re-nomination next year. He had completely stripped Ft. Wayne of "fat positions," and transferred the same to his own district. Noble county has the Pension Agency, Elkhart the Assessorship, and Kosciusko the Collectorship—all offices of trust and emoluments. It is not improbable that H. Iddings, aided by that shrewd wire-worker, Judge Tousley, and the federal office-holders of a minor grade, will be able to cast the vote of Noble for Billy's re-nomination. The South, it was said, would humbly submit to the new order of things, from necessity, and thereby bring about their speedy restoration to their former relations to the Union. His pledge to pay the bonds in gold was represented as being sufficient to gain the confidence of capitalists, *ergo* trade and commerce would be revived, and prosperity reign throughout the land. As the almost unanimous choice of the radical party, it would be an easy matter to adjust the difficulties resulting from the disagreement between President Johnson and Congress; and lastly, but not least, he would command such respect abroad as to secure all reasonable concessions that could be obtained by our government.

Let us see to what extent these promises have been fulfilled. The condition of affairs in the South is not improved, nor is there the remotest prospect for a change for the better as long as efforts are made to force that unnatural and perfidious doctrine of negro equality upon those States—Virginia, Texas and Mississippi are as much "out of the Union" to-day as they were a year ago, and will remain so unless the citizens loose their manhood to a sufficient degree to comply with the unjust and illegal requirements imposed upon them by the infamous legislation of Morton & Co.

How does it stand with regard to business? That question can readily be answered by every individual, without assistance from us. The cry of hard times, scarcity of money, lack of confidence in the management of financial affairs by those who are intrusted with this important department of the government, radiates from the centres and permeates to the remotest confines of our vast country. Thousands of laborers are thrown out of employment by the stagnation of business, and whole families and neighborhoods are thrown upon the cold charities of the world to suffer at once the pangs of disappointed hopes, and feel the pinching rigors of hard times. Capitalists evidently have no confidence in the financial ability of the Treasury, and have abandoned all hopes of the national debt being paid according to the high sounding promises of Mr. Grant.

With the radical party in Congress the new President has been equally unsuccessful. It is true, the House repealed the tenure-of-office law, but the Senate persistently refused to give its assent to repeal, and complied in but few cases with the wishes of Mr. Grant. The relation between Grant and leading radical Senators is anything but cordial, and the indications at present are that at the next meeting of Congress many prominent radicals will assume an attitude of open hostility towards the President.

The foreign policy of the administration is weak in the extreme, and in short is simply abominable. Gen. Grant possesses neither the courage to present a bold front to the powers of Europe, nor sufficient ability to impress those powers with a respect for his boasted determination to give to his countrymen the benefits of his high sounding promises expressed by his far famed "Let us have Peace." As in all other affairs of State, he has no views of his own, but allows himself to be meekly led by his advisers, who themselves cannot agree upon a line of policy. The consequence of all this is a feeling of general uneasiness that has a most depressing effect upon all branches of business. Capitalists hesitate to embark in extensive enterprises, from a keen realization of the fact that the uncertain policy of the administration is as likely to lead to a foreign war as to the preservation of peace. In short, the people have been woefully disappointed, and not a single promise of the leaders of radicalism has been redeemed; all the bright hopes that clustered around the seat of the national government and centred in the White House, three months ago have, like the Dead Sea fruit, turned to ashes upon the lips of a traitor, and deceived people.

The Secretary of the Treasury is so much annoyed by the constant receipt of letters from persons who have lost by burning or otherwise bonds of the United States and who wish new bonds that he has found it necessary to request the publication of the fact that it is not the policy of the Government to issue bonds in such cases. The old remedy is an application to Congress and that is not a very hopeful remedy as the Congressional Committee on Claims refused to report bills for the relief of several persons who had lost bonds at the last session. In two cases the Department issued new bonds for others alleged to have been lost, and in both cases, it was obliged to pay twice, as the bonds declared to have been lost were afterwards presented for payment.

A radical paper asks: "Have not the people the right of self-government?" We suppose so—if they live in New England.

DISAPPOINTED.

THE PROGRESS OF PROTECTION.

Three months have elapsed since Gen. Grant entered upon the duties of his high and responsible office. It is not too soon, therefore, to discuss the merits of his administration, as developed thus far, and to speculate upon his action in the future. The first week of the existence of a new administration is the most momentous and important, and best calculated to foreshadow its probable success or failure.

Before the election we were assured by the radical leaders that the personal character and fame of General Grant would suffice to surmount many difficulties surrounding the exalted position of President, that would seriously embarrass a less distinguished individual. The South, it was said, would humbly submit to the new order of things, from necessity, and thereby bring about their speedy restoration to their former relations to the Union. His pledge to pay the bonds in gold was represented as being sufficient to gain the confidence of capitalists, *ergo* trade and commerce would be revived, and prosperity reign throughout the land. As the almost unanimous choice of the radical party, it would be an easy matter to adjust the difficulties resulting from the disagreement between President Johnson and Congress; and lastly, but not least, he would command such respect abroad as to secure all reasonable concessions that could be obtained by our government.

Let us see to what extent these promises have been fulfilled. The condition of affairs in the South is not improved, nor is there the remotest prospect for a change for the better as long as efforts are made to force that unnatural and perfidious doctrine of negro equality upon those States—Virginia, Texas and Mississippi are as much "out of the Union" to-day as they were a year ago, and will remain so unless the citizens loose their manhood to a sufficient degree to comply with the unjust and illegal requirements imposed upon them by the infamous legislation of Morton & Co.

How does it stand with regard to business?

That question can readily be answered by every individual, without assistance from us. The cry of hard times, scarcity of money, lack of confidence in the management of financial affairs by those who are intrusted with this important department of the government, radiates from the centres and permeates to the remotest confines of our vast country. Thousands of laborers are thrown out of employment by the stagnation of business, and whole families and neighborhoods are thrown upon the cold charities of the world to suffer at once the pangs of disappointed hopes, and feel the pinching rigors of hard times. Capitalists evidently have no confidence in the financial ability of the Treasury, and have abandoned all hopes of the national debt being paid according to the high sounding promises of Mr. Grant.

With the radical party in Congress the new President has been equally unsuccessful. It is true, the House repealed the tenure-of-office law, but the Senate persistently refused to give its assent to repeal, and complied in but few cases with the wishes of Mr. Grant. The relation between Grant and leading radical Senators is anything but cordial, and the indications at present are that at the next meeting of Congress many prominent radicals will assume an attitude of open hostility towards the President.

The foreign policy of the administration is weak in the extreme, and in short is simply abominable. Gen. Grant possesses neither the courage to present a bold front to the powers of Europe, nor sufficient ability to impress those powers with a respect for his boasted determination to give to his countrymen the benefits of his high sounding promises expressed by his far famed "Let us have Peace." As in all other affairs of State, he has no views of his own, but allows himself to be meekly led by his advisers, who themselves cannot agree upon a line of policy. The consequence of all this is a feeling of general uneasiness that has a most depressing effect upon all branches of business. Capitalists hesitate to embark in extensive enterprises, from a keen realization of the fact that the uncertain policy of the administration is as likely to lead to a foreign war as to the preservation of peace. In short, the people have been woefully disappointed, and not a single promise of the leaders of radicalism has been redeemed; all the bright hopes that clustered around the seat of the national government and centred in the White House, three months ago have, like the Dead Sea fruit, turned to ashes upon the lips of a traitor, and deceived people.

The Secretary of the Treasury is so much annoyed by the constant receipt of letters from persons who have lost by burning or otherwise bonds of the United States and who wish new bonds that he has found it necessary to request the publication of the fact that it is not the policy of the Government to issue bonds in such cases. The old remedy is an application to Congress and that is not a very hopeful remedy as the Congressional Committee on Claims refused to report bills for the relief of several persons who had lost bonds at the last session. In two cases the Department issued new bonds for others alleged to have been lost, and in both cases, it was obliged to pay twice, as the bonds declared to have been lost were afterwards presented for payment.

A radical paper asks: "Have not the people the right of self-government?" We suppose so—if they live in New England.

LETTER FROM MISSOURI.

BOWERS MILLS, Lawrence co., Mo., May 12th, 1863.

FRIEND STOLL:—Being comfortably encamped in my new home, and barely time to make but few observations, I give them to you, presuming that they will interest some of the many readers of the BANNER, and, having promised a number of them that they should hear from me, I take this opportunity to make good my promise as briefly as possible, knowing that I have not the ability, nor your paper the space to spin long yarns. The people are the same as Indians, with a very few exceptions, and those exceptions are, I think, commendable. The Missourians are very cautious and reserved in conversation, rather inclined to be listeners instead of informers, yet frank and courteous in their manners, and possess more hospitality than any people I have had the pleasure to become acquainted with. Very little is said on political questions by any, except by some half-breed radical that holds some pretty office, but those called rebels are very quiet and still, many of them, their only offense is they are Democrats. One old gentleman told me that he was seventy-two years old and that he had fought through two wars for the government of the U. S., and said he "the only part I took for or against the rebellion was to turn a gun and stand guard, with other union men, to keep rebels from burning the Mills on the property that he now own," and, turning to a Republican, his neighbor, standing close to us, he said, "is that not so?" "Yes," said the old man "and, yet, sir," said the old man "I am not permitted to vote because I am not a Radical."

This section of country is undulating, not what would be called broken, but rolling; of a rich, sandy or gravelly loam, well supplied with timber and coal, and beautifully watered with springs and rivers of soft water; there is no occasion for rain water for washing, the well or spring water answers every purpose, it has to answer in the place of lager beer, which is, to me, a little objectionable.—The climate is beautiful; I can hardly reconcile myself to believe that the season is so far advanced when I see the farmers plowing and hoeing out their corn and potatoes on the 10th of May—the usual time for planting in Indiana—and yet the people complain of the backwardness of the season. The wheat is headed out, and there are good prospects for a bountiful harvest of all kinds of produce; also, fruit in abundance. One other luxury to me, which I prize as highly as any that I have mentioned, is good roads. I am well pleased with the country thus far, it is filling up very fast with Northern people; all that is lacking is capital and enterprising men to make this one of the richest and most beautiful States in the Union. The prospects are good for Rail Roads, which are much needed at this time to develop the resources of the country. We shall have our saw-mill running in the course of a few weeks and the grist-mill as soon as men and money will build it, with high anticipations for the future. Please excuse all errors.

Yours truly,
GILBERT SHIRMAN.

BEST INVESTMENT.

The subject of Life Insurance is justly engaging the attention of all classes of the community, from the millionaire to the day laborer.

It has become one of the necessities of this age, and no man of family, of whatever condition, possessed of ordinary prudence and forethought, can discharge his sacred duty of providing for the loved, dependent ones, so surely and certainly by insuring his life.

Persons insuring should have the strongest guarantee of the undoubted soundness and stability of the company. This desideratum is fully secured to policy-holders in the old and reliable Berkshire.

The recent Legislature repealed the law of 1857 in regard to plank, macadamized and gravel roads, and passed a new one, containing twenty-four sections. The first section provides "that all plank, macadamized or gravel road company, organized, or that may hereafter be organized, under and pursuant to any act of the State now in force, authorizing the construction of macadamized and gravel roads, having a valid and solvent subscription of at least three-fifths of the estimated cost of construction of said road, said estimate being first made by a competent and disinterested civil engineer, may propose the Board of Directors of the county or country in which such proposed road, or any part thereof, is, or may be located, to have assessed the amount of benefit to each tract of land within one and one-half miles of such road, or either side thereof, and within like distance of either end thereof."

New Gravel Road Law.

The recent Legislature repealed the law of 1857 in regard to plank, macadamized and gravel roads, and passed a new one, containing twenty-four sections. The first section provides "that all plank, macadamized or gravel road company, organized, or that may hereafter be organized, under and pursuant to any act of the State now in force, authorizing the construction of macadamized and gravel roads, having a valid and solvent subscription of at least three-fifths of the estimated cost of construction of said road, said estimate being first made by a competent and disinterested civil engineer, may propose the Board of Directors of the county or country in which such proposed road, or any part thereof, is, or may be located, to have assessed the amount of benefit to each tract of land within one and one-half miles of such road, or either side thereof, and within like distance of either end thereof."

Ben Wade.

A correspondent of a Cincinnati paper, having interviewed Ben. Wade, reports the old Ohio war-horse as giving the following statement of the reason why Mr. Grant don't love him:

"Well, I think he was a little opposed to me on account of my name—John Peotie. I am down on that little aristocracy—a sort of cross corporation; it is wholly unlike the French and other continental systems. It is like the English system, where all is done by favoritism, and promotion from the ranks is impossible. The whole thing is anomalous in our government, as I have told Grant so, and on, and I think he don't like it."

The Last Spike.

So much anxiety has been manifested as to whether the "golden spike" was permitted to remain where it was driven in the last Pacific railroad tie, subject to any lawless depredator who might be about, that we print the following to give relief:

"The silver bound tie and golden spike! Oh, the prose of it, the plain prose! The poetry of the operation, the tie and spike have all vanished."

"We may add that in case of death during the extended period we have referred to, the Company is bound to pay the amount of the Policy, deducting, of course, such annual payments as have not been made."

The large and constantly increasing class of Life Insurance policy holders will, we know, be gratified to learn these facts, and it gives us pleasure to commend to their attention the Berkshire Life Insurance Company as an excellent, worthy, and interesting institution. Capt. Joseph E. Braden, of Ligonier, is agent for N. Y. and adjoining counties.

The Secretary of the Treasury is so much annoyed by the constant receipt of letters from persons who have lost by burning or otherwise bonds of the United States and who wish new bonds that he has found it necessary to request the publication of the fact that it is not the policy of the Government to issue bonds in such cases. The old remedy is an application to Congress and that is not a very hopeful remedy as the Congressional Committee on Claims refused to report bills for the relief of several persons who had lost bonds at the last session. In two cases the Department issued new bonds for others alleged to have been lost, and in both cases, it was obliged to pay twice, as the bonds declared to have been lost were afterwards presented for payment.

A radical paper asks: "Have not the people the right of self-government?" We suppose so—if they live in New England.

WHEAT CROP.

We believe that much of what is denominated hard times, and complained of as tightness in money matters, arises from a disposition on the part of the farmers to hold their wheat back from market, in hopes that the price of that commodity will be increased. If we had gathered and marketed, if we had the least idea that their expectations would be realized, we should command their course in this matter; but from all the information we can gather, it may be considered as scarcely possible for grain holders to realize such an advancement as would be of any benefit to the farmers. It is a fact that there are still large quantities of wheat in the country. This is not only of this State and Michigan, but applies more extensively to the western wheat growing States. There are probably, between two and three millions of bushels of wheat in Indiana, Ohio and the other western states. The Mississippi river towns are full of it. We find this to be the condition of things at present when we are within six weeks of our next harvest, and in four weeks they will be cutting their wheat in Southern Indiana and Illinois. We know by personal observation that the coming wheat crop in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, is more than ordinarily promising, and we are assured on the most reliable authority, that the crop for years has not made a more flattering show than it does in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. Then comes the question before us, what will be the result of this?

Jeff Davis' old plantation is now leased to one of his old slaves, who pays \$10,000 a year and hires one hundred and fifty hands to work it.

A mile in two minutes, on a thirty-six inch velocipede, was recently made in New York. It is the fastest time on record.

Samuel Plumer hung himself to the post of his bedstead, at a hotel in Aurora, last Tuesday evening. He was missed at dinner, and, when found, was cold and stiff.

Mrs. Copeland, of Ripley county, Indiana, committed suicide a few days ago.

The pre-disease case was the grief she felt at witnessing her husband suffering from fits.

Many of our exchanges are complain-

ing of the appearance of the potato bug in great numbers. In some places they are reported to have already commenced their ravages on vegetation.

The South Bend Register tells of a woman who struck her husband on the head with a rolling pin, after family prayers, the other week, because he prayed for his children and omitted to do the same for her.

The recorder in Steuben county placed

upon record a few weeks ago, a mortgage for one million and a half dollars, given by the Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, for the purchase of iron and rolling stock for the road.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad has leased the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Road, and the two roads have been fully consolidated—the stockholders of the Pittsburg Road are to receive ten per cent. on their capital stock.

A father and son, named Vore, were milking cows under a tree, at Lafayette, Indiana, when a thunderstorm on Wednesday evening, when lightning struck the tree, killing the boy and seriously injuring the father.

We hear from various quarters sad ac-

counts of damage to the wheat. In the low bottom lands much of it is overflowed, while many fields just "heading out" have been blown down, and are left in such condition that the crop is ruined.

The high school of Montgomery, Alabama, is now held in a building formerly occupied as a slave market, and it is said that a number of pupils now studying there have been formerly sold at auction in the same place.

It is rumored in Washington that char-

ges to be made against Postmaster General Cresswell. It is not known what the charges are, but it is mysteriously hinted that they will create a sensation when brought to light.

The high of impudence has been at-

tained by a Connecticut attorney, who

lost all his money at a faro-bank in Har-

ford, complained of the place to the police,

got his money back, and took the same

money to a faro-bank in New Haven.

Although the scene was the same, the

high of impudence has been at-

tained by a Connecticut attorney, who

lost all his money at a faro-bank in Har-

ford, complained of the place to the police,

got his money back, and took the same

money to a faro-bank in New Haven.

Although the scene was the same, the

high of impudence has been at-

tained by a Connecticut attorney, who

lost all his money at a faro-bank in Har-

ford, complained of the place to the police,

got his money back, and took the same

money to a faro-bank in New Haven.

Although the scene was the same, the

high of impudence has been at-

tained by a Connecticut attorney, who