National Banner.

'Resistance to Tyrants is Obedience to God.'

J. B. STOLL, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1869.

"THE NATIONAL EXPERIMENT."

The work of abolishing the institution of slavery by congressional enactment was commenced in the District of Columbia. The "blessings" of negro suffrage were first introduced within the same unfortunate territory. So confident were radical philanthropists of the happy results of that favored doctrine, that Congress did not deem it advisable to await its practical working, but hastened to extend the right of suffrage to every thick-lipped and flat-nosed barbarian in the late rebellious States. Fully appreciating the value of citizenship, the negroes of Washington city have been celebrating their enfranchisement in a style eminently worthy of the American citizen of African descent. The wild and savage inhabitants of Ashantee Land could not have improvised in their native jungles scenes of fiercer violence than those which were enacted by their relatives in the capital of the nation, during the election on Monday of last week. No white men participated in these riots to enable the radicals to invent a calumny against their democratic opponents. Sambo had the affair all to himself. Inflamed with fury by the radical orators (Forney among the rest), who addressed them on the Saturday night before the election, the negro ring-leaders were resolved that none of their own color should vote the white man's ticket, if force and fraud could prevent it. To make sure that no slippery negro, who had haply learned to read, should vote against them, the radicals had a ticket which their challengers could not mistake. It was printed on a narrow strip of paper with a black glazed back, striped with gilt bars, with the number of the ward printed on it in figures and letters.

The accounts of the riot which we publish in to-days paper happily illustrate the negro's ideas of freedom, and his regard for the ballot and the rights of the citizen. The negroes of Washington have furnished abundant evidence of their adaptibility to the position assigned them by their white radical allies, viz: that of intimidating and shooting down political opponents. That they at all permitted white men to vote who differ with them, must be regarded as an act of condescension and liberality on the part of the black Radicals which they may not be expected always to exhibit. They were not so liberal with men of their own color. Forney doubtless knew that respectable white citizens would not attempt to vote at the risk of having their throats cut by black devils, and consequently instructed his colored brethren to take care that not a single negro should deposit his ballot for the Citizen's ticket. By this arrangement the success of the scalawag and nigger ticket was at once secured, and the municipal government of the national capital placed into the hands of negro barbers and waiters, superintended by the vilest and most degraded white scoundrels that ever escaped the hangman's rope. The spoils to be wrung from the public treasury—from the pockets of white tax-payers—will amply repay these villains for all the violence and outrage to which they were compelled to resort in order to ensure success. Thousands of peaceful voters were kept from the polls or compelled to vote the black striped ticket by menace and intimidation. But then it was a famous victory, to be sure. The party of great moral ideas, which, according to one of its leaders, is built on the Rock of Ages, has thus triumphed in the capital of the nation, with pistols, stones and razors in the hands of its adherents.—Standing at the White House windows that look toward the city, President Grant could hear the savage yells of the new-born sons of liberty thirsting for a victim. The members of the cabinet and other high officials of the party, can bear witness to the glories of negro suffrage, and in their delight can fervently pray for the speedy adoption of the Fifteenth Article. No time is to be lost in extending the blessings of radicalism.

$100,000 for a Broken Heart.

The celebrated Craig-Sprague breach of promise case, closed at Wheaton, Ill., last week. The jury returned a verdict for the full amount claimed—the modest sum of $100,000. The plaintiff, Miss Amanda J. Craig, resides at Cincinnati, and is said to be a highly educated teacher, rather good looking, and has passed her sixth lustrum. The defendant, Elisha E. Sprague, resides in Chicago, and is said to be worth $500,000. He sat in court, toothless, with unkempt hair, revolver on one side and a sore on the other, with very suggestive blotches upon his face.—The love letters, which were read to the jury, are very interesting and amusing; hers were characterized by a beautiful, easy and correct style, while his are passionate and plithyrambic, scarcely a word being properly spelled, and Lindley Murray entirely ignored. The old curmudgeon attempted to prove by some worthless villains that she had had an abortion produced by a physician of Cincinnati, in the fall of 1865, but most signally failed to do so. A number of ladies and gentlemen who had been intimately acquainted with her from infancy, testified that her deportment had always been correct, and that not a breath of suspicion had ever been breathed against her fair name. This doubtless caused the jury to return the unheard of amount of damages they did. If the gay old deceiver was so thoroughly infatuated with the charms of Miss Craig as he professed in his famous letters, an appreciative public will, we think, fully approve of his being relieved of a portion of his surplus "stamps."

THE great Peace Jubilee is now in session at Boston, and promises to be one of the grandest affairs of the kind, ever held in this country. The chorus alone consists of 11,000 voices.

Among the distinguished participants is Parepa Rosa, Miss Adelaide Phillips Mme Ba ll.

GERMAN SCHOOL MEETING.

A meeting of the German-American citizens of Kendallville was held at Mitchell's Hall, on Saturday evening, the 13th inst., for the purpose of expressing their approbation of the recently enacted law by the Indiana Legislature, providing for the introduction of German instruction in our public schools. The meeting was called to order by Mr. John Gappinger, upon whose motion GEORGE C. GLATTE, Esq., was elected President, and C. G. AICHELE, Secretary.

Mr. Glatte, after returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him, briefly stated the object of the meeting. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Rev. Militzer, Moses Jacobs and Geo. Aichele, was thereupon appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The speaker of the evening, Mr. J. B. STOLL, editor of the Ligonier BANNER, was then introduced, and spoke at length of the timely and appropriate enactment of the new school law, as well as the benefits which will result therefrom, not only to citizens of German extraction, but also to the english-speaking population. The speaker read copious extracts from a small work on this subject, written by Dr. Kellner, of the Philadelphia *Demokrat*, and the close attention with which the entire audience followed his arguments, clearly proved that they were deeply interested in the cause he advocated. Mr. Stoll concluded his remarks by admonishing the citizens of German birth to adhere to and cherish their mother language, which in point of elegance, brilliancy and perspicuity, so beautifully displayed in the writings of a Schiller, a Goethe, and other German classics, and its richness of words, occupies the first rank among the languages of the world. The introduction of German into our public schools, the speaker said, would have the effect of harmonizing the English with the German element, and result in removing all antagonism existing between the two. By accepting and adopting the *good* qualities of the different elements of which our population is composed, and discarding the evil, a marked improvement will soon be visible among all classes, intelligence augmented, and society placed upon a basis of purity, virtue and justice.

The committee on resolutions made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

We, the German-Americans of Kendallville, in public assembly, for the purpose of deliberating upon the amended school law of Indiana, and especially that part which provides for the introduction of the German language into our public schools, do hereby

Resolve—1st. That we tender our acknowledgment to the legislators of Indiana, who labored and voted for the accomplishment of this object; and we recognize in the enactment of this law a just appreciation of our natural rights, by reason of our numerical strength, and the amount of taxes annually paid for school purposes by citizens of German birth.

2nd. We earnestly hope that our American fellow-citizens will also avail themselves of the opportunity presented by the introduction of the German language, and we cherish the belief that this branch of education will not only promote the studies in our schools, but that it will have a salutary effect upon the manners and morality of the pupil.—Cultivation of the mind alone makes free, and only school and education can effect that cultivation.

Rev. Militzer, of the German Methodist Church of Kendallville, was next called upon to address the meeting, to which request he responded in a masterly style. He called to mind that a general free school system was the surest guarantee for the perpetuation of republican institutions—that thereunder education was imparted to the child of the laborer aside the child of the millionaire—that under its beneficent influences the pure spirit of republicanism was implanted into the minds of the youth, and that it afforded morality its strongest support.

At the conclusion of the Rev. gentleman's remarks, it was resolved that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the NATIONAL BANNER, and that the other papers of Noble county, and the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, *Journal*, *Volksblatt*, and *Telegraph* be requested to copy the same. GEO. C. GLATTE, *Pres't.*

CARL G. AICHELE, *Secretary.*

Interesting Relics of The Olden Times.

We were recently shown some interesting papers, written in the good quaint old style of the last century. These relics—four in number—were left by Silas Wood, to his son Niah Wood, and by him to his son, Judge H. Wood, of this place. The oldest of these papers is a Warranty Deed from Jonah Willard to Silas Wood, for "a certain hundred acres of land." In closing the instrument the following language is used. "In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this fifth day of May, in the 14th year of his majesty's reign, Annoque Domini 1774. It will be noticed that this paper dates back previous to the Revolutionary War. The three remaining ones are military commissions to Mr. Silas Wood, gentleman; the first one is a commission as second Lieutenant, in the third company, of the first Regiment, New Hampshire Militia, dated at Exeter, the tenth day of May, Anno Domini 1775, and signed by M. W. Weare, Esq., president of the State, and E. Thompson, secretary. The next is a commission as second Lieutenant of the same company, dated at Durham, the 7th day of September, Anno Domini 1789, and signed by John Sullivan, Esq., president of the State, and John Pearson, secretary. The last one is a commission as Captain of the same company, dated at Exeter, the 23d day of August, Anno Domini 1793, and signed by one of the immortal signers of the Declaration of Independence, Josiah Bartlett, Esq., Governor, and Nathan Parker, Secretary of State. Doubtless many of our readers are not aware, that prior to the war of the Revolution, and for several years subsequent, the chief magistrate of many of the States was called president. An examination of these old time memorials is well calculated to carry us back in imagination to those primitive stiring times, and intensify our feelings of sacred reverence for those patriotic men through whose mighty efforts the grandest republic the world has ever seen was established.

Judge wood has also a lock of the hair of this old Revolutionary hero, soldier and patriot, which, together with these papers, will be sacredly kept, and handed down to his posterity as a proud reminicence that their ancestor was an actor in the great sanguinary struggle that established our independence.

RADICAL RULE AND RUIN IN TENNESSEE.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* (Radical) draws this picture of its own party-reconstructed State, Tennessee:

"It has been the common custom to describe the political situation of Tennessee, since the reconstruction, as 'hell.' No one who has read an account of the late Republican State Convention will doubt the fitness of the term. Such a riot of passion, coarseness, profanity, and blackguardism makes the most vivid picture the imagination can conceive of pandemonium. In all that two days' strife of disorder we see no signs of a wholesome popular sentiment—of a capable, independent, self reliant people, such as exercise a moral control over their representatives and leaders; we see nothing but a hopeless mass, and the strife of a few reckless leaders, determined to rule or ruin. Nor does it present even this alternative, for the escape from ruin is by no means guaranteed by their rule.

"Tennessee is suffering from the inevitable consequences of irresponsible government—a government which ostracize the great body of the tax-payers, and of that intelligent class which naturally makes up the controlling sentiment. In her experience we realize the truth of declamations made by Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, and of Henry Ward Beecher, for which they were denounced at the time, to the effect that we cannot set up a safe government in the South by excluding property-holders and the natural leaders of society. It was supposed to be a very simple and easy matter to do, and that we had only to enfranchise the mass of the blacks just set loose from the long night of bondage, and to disfranchise the former governing element, and we should have loyal State governments. We hope our readers will bear witness that we never advocated such a plan, and that we have always held that until the people of the southern states could be trusted, the United States should govern them; not by arbitrary military power, but by law.

We have seen a full trial of this system of establishing a loyal government in Tennessee, and it has become a question whether such loyality is not exhaustive to the State, and whether we may not have to relax the loyal rigidity in order to save the State from ruin. In general, the Radical rule has been marked by profligacy in both State and municipal government, as is shown by the great increase in State and municipal debts, beside the great floating debts which they are carrying along at ruinous rates of interest. In this we realize the evil of disfranchising the great body of tax payers, and thus losing their conservative influence in public affairs. And this is aggravated by an agrarian spirit which takes possession when they who are hostile to the property class have control of the government; who are apt to regard every burden they add to property as so much towards its equal distribution, and toward securing their share.—And in this case, there is the feeling that these burdens are in the line of retribution upon the property class for their disloyalty in the civil war."

Andy Johnson on Grant.

Ex-president Johnson addressed a large meeting at Clarkesville, Tennessee, a short time ago. In alluding to the fact that Grant is called a second Washington, he said:

Let us see how he merrits this name. In his first inaugural Washington said: "The magnitude and difficulty of the trust to which the voice of my countrymen have called me, bring sufficient cares to awaken, in the wisest and most experienced citizens, a distrust of his powers to carry on the great and responsible duties, and to doubt his qualifications for so grand and high a trust. In his first inaugural, Grant said: "The responsibilities of my position are great, but I assume them without fear." There is the first contrast—the diffidence and dignity of the one, and the arrogant self-sufficiency of the other. Washington did not enter the executive mansion as into a grand gift establishment; but how is it with the second Washington? He was approached by one man, whom he afterwards appointed Secretary of the Treasury, with a sixty-five thousand dollar check; by his future Secretary of the Navy with a deed to a furnished house in Philadelphia; be his Attorney General that was to be, an expensive library, and so on *ad infinitum*—each one that hoped for office coming with an expensive gift to purchase it.—Here is a second comparison: The real father of his country was for the maintenance of the principles and the good of his country, while the second Washington was shrewdly looking out for himself.

In speaking of the Radical party he said:

I think the Radical party are disintegrating and crumbling away. I am opposed to making a soft bed for them to recline on in death. The officers are not enough for all, money is getting scarce, and things lying around loose have been all picked up. Now they are filled with dissatisfaction, and are fighting for the little residuum of plunder. Our duty is to give it to them now, to press home upon them and hasten their death by adherence, by bold, manly, courageous adherence to the essential of true republican government.

Strange to say, the Free Trade movement shows more signs of life in the New England States than in the West. New England, which derives all the benefit from the infamous system of tariff robberies, is agitating strongly for free trade, while here in the West, where our very life depends on the success of the free trade movement, we are doing little or nothing. Our people seem content with their base vassalage, so long as they are permitted to amuse themselves with the discussion of "great principles."—Rev. Henry Blanchard is doing a good work, however, and we hope that in the course of time, the everlasting negro will be finally disposed of, and that the people of the West will think a little, and act a great deal, in opposition to this organized system of robbery known as "Protection to American industry."

If Samson's strength actually lay in the length and abundance of his hair, a liberal use of the famous "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative" ought to impart many times the strength of that doughty ancient warrior, for there is no limit it will not reach if properly applied.—*N. H. Patriot.*

John Maloney, of Cincinnati, six years old, is now on trial for manslaughter.

R. H. Flournoy, a Democratic member of the Georgia Legislature, was recently killed by a negro in his employ.

Two colored Vice-Presidents garnished the Repnblican Convention of Iowa, at its session last week.

The Anti-Secret Order convened in at Chicago adjourned last week, after pledging themselves to raise $10,000 to smash Masonry and odd Fellowship.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE ILLUSTRATED.

The Washington Municipal Election Controlled by Armed Radical Negroes.

The City in a Ferment---Severe Fighting.

A DOZEN MEN WOUNDED.

Amid Arson, Riot, Bloodshed and Death the Government of Washington Passes into the Hands of Half-Civilized Freedmen.

Special dispatch to the N. Y. World.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The local government of the capital of the country passed to day, amid scenes of arson and riot and bloodshed and death, into the hands of the negroes. The inflammatory appeals of John W. Forney and his *Chronicle* and Mayor Bowen to the prejudices of the ignorant Africans who swarm in this District, did their work today, and nothing but a well-managed and efficient Metropolitan Police force has saved the city from an extensive and fearful riot. Fortunately for the white population the day's bloodshed was the result of a contest between the rioters, on the one hand, and the police on the other, both belonging to the Radical party.

"VOTE EARLY."

Last night the negroes commenced to congregate at the polling precincts, so as to hold them this morning in long lines, which they did to the exclusion of white voters.

OPENING SCENES, ETC.

During the night, the store of a candidate on the Citizen's ticket, in the First Ward, was set on fire and burned up, involving a loss of $8,000. The riot of to day shows the motive and class which prompted this incendiarism.

PENALTY OF DEMOCRACY.

The election proceeded in the several wards up to two o'clock with an unusual amount of rioting, but nothing serious occurred until about three P. M., when the negroes in the Second Ward, in pursuance of the dictation of the white Radical leaders and by consultation during the night, determined not to allow any colored man to vote the Citizen's or Democratic ticket, though a man heads that ticket who is not, and never has been, a Democrat. It having been ascertained that a colored man named Stuart, employed as a porter in a store, intended to vote the Citizens' ticket, a mob of negroes armed with bricks and stones proceeded to the premises and attempted to sieze Stuart, amid cries of hang and lynch him. Stuart fled to a dwelling over the store. This was assaulted and the family occupying it were driven out. By this time the Superintendent of Police and a mounted force arrived on the ground, formed lines in front of the house, and kept the crowd back. The Superintendent of Police having sent to Stuart to know if he wished to come out, received from him an answer in the affirmative. The police force were then ordered to clear the crowd from the front of the building, which they did with considerable difficulty, the crowd shouting: "here he comes, the s—n of a b—; hang him. Major Richards, the superintendent of police, having taken his position at the front door of the store, Stuart in a few minutes appeared, which was the signal for the crowd to make a dash at him, but they were beaten off by the mounted men, and the dismounted men formed a hollow square around Stuart, who was in company with the superintendent, and the police and Stuart commenced to march off in that order. The crowd whooped, swore, and threatened to mob Stuart, and it required all the exertions of the mounted men to keep him from being lynched on the spot. He was finally taken to another precinct and allowed to vote.

THE COMBAT DEEPENS.

This seemed to enrage the mob, who suddenly grew in proportions and rushed out of the adjacent alleys in swarms, armed with razors, stones, clubs, and firearms, and sent a volley at the superintendent and Stuart.

FIREARMS.

A pistol was fired at the superintendent. The mounted police then drove the mob back, but reinforced, they came up Thirteenth street, near K street, and drove the police a little. There were successive volleys of stones and brickbats fired at the police, who still fell back from the infuriated demons, who taunted and yelled defiant at them, crying: "Kill, 'em! kill 'em!" "Knock down the d—n blue coated white trash!" &c.

A PANIC.

The officers of the force, realizing that prompt measures should be taken to put down the riot, now assuming alarming proportions, abandoned the defensive they had too long maintained, and fired a volley at the mob. By this time, large crowds of spectators had filled the sidewalks and streets, and the firing by the police created a regular panic. Men flew into the houses, jumped into the yard, ran down the alleys, got behind tree-boxes, and sought every means to escape. Women and children ran under the door-steps, half frightened to death, while several colored women were trampled down by the mob. Carriages in the streets were suddenly whirled about and driven pell-mell away. One fat gentleman was riding in a barouche, and, finding that the driver could not go fast enough, jumped out, right in the mob, by whom he was bruised not a little.

THE BATTLE BEGINS.

The first volley, which was fired in front of the residence of the secretary of the British Legation, corner of Thirteenth and K streets, created a little lull, but when mob discovered that two of their number had been shot down, they came up crying and yelling and hurling stones and bricks in greater force than ever. They fired a few stray shots, hitting a horse in the flank and inflicting a flesh wound on a policeman. A mounted officer who accidentally got detached from the force, was most inhumanly beaten with stones and bricks, and succeeded in dragging himself into an alley. The mounted force charged again on the mob, firing a few shots, and slightly wounding several, but driving the rioters a square away. The police then moved up and down the crowd, who seemed afraid to renew the attack. The Mayor of the city, Bowen, arrived on the ground at this point, and a yell went up from a gang of negro ruffians on the sidewalk of "Here's our Mayor." "Boys, let's give the citizens h—l, "Let's kill every d—d Democrat."

RETURN OF QUIET.

The casualities are not exactly known. Two negroes were fatally wounded, four severely, and about a half a dozen slightly wounded. The police were cut, bruised and maimed, and the superintendent is suffering badly this evening. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the police for their patience, coolness and decisive action.

GRANT ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

After all was quiet, President Grant rode to the scene of the riot.

WHOLESOME PROMPTITUDE.

In the seventh ward, two hours after the above riot, the police put down another attempt to incite mob-law by promptly shooting a negro who started to lynch a man. There were minor riots all over the city during the day and to-night.

SUCCESS OF THE NEGROES.

Of course, the negro ticket is elected. Every ward is represented in the City Councils by negros. The colored barber at Willard's is Alderman from the first ward. The negro head waiter at the National is councilman from the fourth ward. These are fair samples.

EFFECT OF NEGRO RULE.

Let no Northern man, be he Democrat or Republican, for his life or property set his foot in Washington with a dollar; for under the municipal rule now in force, neither is safe. Before this riot, capitalists have shunned this place. Let them do so forever more. The town is doomed and damned.

Washington, June 8.—Although there was cosiderable rioting here last night, it is comparatively quiet here to-day. The *Evening Star* (Radical) says that the police had to guard, during the night, the house of the white man by whom Stuart, the conservative colored man assaulted yesterday, was employed, The same paper gives an account of a drug store partially demolished by negroes in the fourth ward, and of an inhuman assault on a policeman and a man named Kaiser in the third ward. This Journal says that in each instance the negroes were the aggressors. The council having passed a law admitting negroes into all places of amusement, it was feared that an attack would be made on the national theater; but the *Chronicle* (Radical) announces that two negroes waited on the proprietors and condescendingly informed them that they need not be in fear of an attack.

INTIMIDATED WHITE VOTERS.

The same papers show that nearly five thousand white registered voters, did not cast their votes yesterday, but remained away from the polls. Of course, they were intimidated by the negro gangs who held possession of the precincts all day. These facts are from Radical papers and speak for themselves. Abundant evidence is at hand to show that these riots were instigated by some of the Republican leaders, known as the "City Hall Ring."

THE RADICAL REWARD.

The Radical majority is about five thousand. All their candidates were elected. Of the seven alderman holding over, only two are Democrats.

The "Battle Above the Clouds"—A Dissolving View.

From the Boston Journal.

According to the correspondents, the most romantic thing that happened during the late war was Gen. Hooker's celebrated "battle above the clouds," on Lookout Mountain. This delightful incident, however, like many other marvelous tales of history, has encountered the iconoclastic spirit of the age, and been very badly demoralized, if not wholly put to rout, to use a military phrase. Mr. Dana, editor of the New York *Sun*, who was Assistant Secretary of War at that time, has run his editorial lance through the story, and apparently left it a collapsed fiction. He says the affair was of very little account as a military operation, and the fighting above the clouds, though brilliant to look at, was of little more consequence than a show of fire works. The following is given as a true version: Early on the morning of November 24, 1863, Gen. Hooker handsomely captured a rebel redoubt at the foot of Lookout Mountain and 1,520 prisoners. This gave him possession of the whole face of the mountain, the rebels still holding the plateau which forms the top.

After dark in the evening they began to withdraw their cannon, and in order to conceal the operation sent out a detachment of skirmishers and opened a sharp musketry fire upon our lines on the slope. The fire was briskly returned, and lasted for half an hour or so, and as it was 1,100 or 1,200 feet above the valley, it was visible from Chattanooga, and afforded a very handsome spectacle. There were some streaks of mist that remained lower down on the mountain side from the rain of the afternoon, and these suggested to the poetic mind of General Meigs the idea of a battle above the clouds. But it was nothing but an insignificant skirmish after all, and when the rebels, who began it merely to make a noise, had got their cannon down the hill, they stopped shooting, and everybody went to bed. It was a beautiful moonlight evening.

ANNEXATION OF CANADA.

A correspondent of a N. Y. paper writing from Toronto, says that the feeling in Canada, for annexation to the United States has taken a strong hold on the public mind. At first it seemed as if it were the mere chimera of an idle brain, and as such, was looked upon as of no significance whatever; but a few weeks have shown that there are more believers in it than the most sanguine advocate would have ventured to anticipate in so short a time. It is now held that even among public men there are those who would not hesitate to help the agitation on if they saw a fair prospect of success.—The leading statesmen of the Dominion have long been in favor of this course, though many, through promotion, have to all outward appearances, changed their views. The most cosistent portion of the public press are favorable to the scheme of independence, while the others are in a state of uncertainty, and hesitate giving expression to unfriendly sentiments.

The strongest support of this independence movement is among the leading merchants of Montreal. It is announced as a fact which cannot long be disguised, that the commercial community of Montreal look upon independence as the only possible means of relief from the present difficulties. They represent that without reciprocity with the United State's business must remain stagnant, and trade terribly crippled. This feeling is not confined to Montreal, for in Ontario there are also merchants who declare that the present state of things cannot long be endured. There is a general feeling of distrust and dissatisfaction abroad; the want of reciprocal free trade, the shaky condition of financial affairs, and the recklessness shown by the government, all tend to strengthen the belief that a change of some kind must be sought; hence the cry for independence, which has been so belittled, notwithstanding it is growing louder and stronger every day. There is certainly no prospect of the speedy adoption of independence, nor is the agitation likely to be very effective for some time to come but there is a feeling of uneasiness manifested which goes to unsettle the public mind, and it will require a powerful effort to suppress the cry that has been raised.

IN NUMBERS there is safety, it was upon this principle that the formula of Judson's Mountain Herb Pills was prepared. It was not the result of one man's knowledge, Dr. Judson intending to spend a fortune in advertising his pills consulted the most intelligent and learned physicians of the age, and the result was the production of a simple but efficacious medicine the Judson's Mountain Herb Pills. These pills cure Billiousness, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Female Irregularities, &c. They have now been used many years by the public and thousands of testimonials bear witness to their virtues. As a family medicine they are unrivaled. Give the Mountain Herb Pills a trial. Sold by all dealers. junel6-1m

"LOYALTY,"

The recent occasion of decorating the graves of the fallen heroes of the late war, supplies a text for a lesson which it would be well for the general public to study. Too much praise could not well be bestowed upon the laudable efforts of the honest and patriotic of those who sought by these well chosen acts to perpetuate the memories and glorious deeds of these noble patriots, who fell while following the flag of their country through the terrors of a charge on the serried hosts of rebellion, or slowly wasted their lives away in camp and hospital.

The ashes of our dead soldiery should be enbalmed in our memories, and no act of a grateful people should be forgotten that will tend to refreshen our respect for the gallantry of their deeds, or the unselfish patriotism which caused them to yield up their lives. But in all ages of the world's history humbug has had an existence, and at no time has it flourished to a greater extent than the present. The Romans worshiped as demi-gods their fallen heroes, and offered up many a sacrifice to their memories; but while they were performing these showy acts many of the soldiery who were unfortunate enough to survive the perils of war, were begging in the streets of their native cities and continually living amid the darkest clouds of poverty and dispair. A little reflection will serve to convince most minds that we are but a trifle in advance of the countrymen of Cicero and Cæsar. Following the lead of a few designing demagogues, who are seeking political notoriety and advancement, our patriotic but easily gulled people strew flowers and drop sorrowful tears upon the graves of dead soldiers, while equally brave but living relics of the same lamentable war, perish at their very sides for the commonest wants of life. Thousands of the widows and children of these men are suffering and starving in huts and cellars, and reaping a bitter lesson as they witness the pomp and splendor of the display of those who are making a mock show of loyalty, simply for the purpose of spending a day in holiday festivities, or to advance the interests of corrupt and unprincipled partisans. Orators of the day are almost invariably selected from a class of men who offer nothing but cheap sympathy which, like advice, costs them nothing, but in return for which they ask the votes of their auditors. Who has known one of these oratorical representatives of loud-mouthed loyalty, to assist a poor veteran in any substantial way? What are fine speeches worth to the widows and children of these brave men, when ghastly want and hunger are staring them in the face? To decorate the graves of soldiers is a worthy and ennobling act, but to do it solely for party aggrandizement is shameless hypocrisy, and merits the contempt and denunciation of all christian people.

How to Choose and Cook a Steak.

The steak usually considered the best is cut from the loins, the piece formerly almost entirely used for roasting, and called the sirloin. This is the celebrated porter-house steak. It has the tenderloin, with its delicous, soft fat, for those who like tender meat, and the sirloin, which is somewhat more highly flavored. The porter-house steak is better than the tenderloin for the fillet; the latter is very tender, but it has not much flavor, and should be larded or served with some sauce to be a good dish. The small sirloin steak is almost as good as the porter-house. A magnificent steak, and one seldom cut in this country, is from the ribs, say the second cut ribs, which are usually counted the best roasting pieces. This steak, if properly cooked, can hardly be excelled by the best porter-house. It should be an axiom with all good marketers that no steak can be properly cooked that is less than an inch and a quarter in thickness, and it is better an inch and a half thick.

To broil a steak is, and at the same time it is dificnlt sometimes to make cooks appreciate the importance of minutiæ, and to force them to discard certain old-fashioned mistaken notions. To one familiar only with the results of culinary operations, it will seem almost preposterous to say that a good steak should not be pounded; but it is a fact that implements have been devised and constructed for that purpose alone. Do not pound a good steak, but flatten it a little with the side of the chopper, trim properly, prepare it carefully, and cook it rapidly.

To prepare the steak, rub it in salt and pepper well with the hand, and grease both sides slightly with sweet lard or fresh butter. Use none of the strong butter of inferior quality, commonly known as cooking butter. The steak thus prepared should then be placed between the bars of well-warmed light gridion, so that it can be easily turned over the fire. The preparation of the fire is the most important point of all. The very best is a clear fire of hickory coals. The next best is a charcoal fire; but a bright fire of ordinary coal will broil pretty well. It is indispensable that the fire be hot and clear; and there should be no smoke from dripping gravy, which can be easily avoided with proper care. Put the steak over the fire, and turn often until done. When done, place it upon a hot dish, sprinkle over it a little more salt and pepper, spread over it a little sweet butter, and let it be served and eaten immediately. The difference in flavor between a well-cooked steak eaten immediately, and one served five minutes after, is enormous.—*Hearth and Home.*

The Intelligent Voter!

Last Friday morning two American citizens of African descent met on the sidewalk of one of the principal streets when the following interesting conversation took place:

Mr. Johnson—Mornin' Mistah Jones, hab you heard de great news?

Mr. Jones—Hab not, Mistah Johnsing. What is the mighty wonder?

Mr. Johnson—Bress your poor, ignorant soul, Jones, de Fifteen Commandments have passed, and us niggers am gwine to vote wid de white folks!—*Terre Haute Express.*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Rosecrans denies that he asked to remain in Mexico.

Milwaukee received last week 743,880 bushels of wheat, and shipped 843,806 bushels.

The Jews are being persecuted at Roumania, and have been expelled from several communes.

Two thousand acres of improved land were offered for sale by the Sheriff of Monroe county, Georgia, last week—an evidence of the general distress of the people.

The advocates of the total prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks in Maine contemplate the formation of a distinct party organizaton and the nomination of a candidate for Governor.

Life must have been a heavy burden to Mrs. Elzia Osgood, who is said to have died of corpulence a few days ago, in Philadelphia, weighing nearly six hundred pounds.

There are now 756 libel suits pending against editors or publishers in this country. The total amount of damages alleged to be done to these 756 plaintiffs is $47,500,000.

Some thirty citizens of Marshall, Michigan, talk of chartering a car and making an excursion over the Pacific Railroad to San Francisco the coming summer.

A canary bird which had been away from home four months, recently returned of its own volition, perched itself upon a tree near the house, sang sweetly, and finally returned to its cage.

The Radical office holders in Chicago who contributed $10,000 to secure Grant's election, last fall, and have been removed since the inauguration, want either the money or the offices back. It is a clear case, they think, of breach of contract.

In accordance with orders from the War Department, General Thomas H. Ruger relinquishes the command of the Department of the South, and the same has been assumed by General A. H. Terry.

The total loss of property by the recent tornado at Shipman, Illinoise, reaches half a million of dollars. Numerous persons were badly injured, but none killed. About half the buildings in the town were either wholly or partially demolished.

In repairing the old Minister Hays, House at South Hadley, Massachusetts, recently an entrance into an unused closet was found in the chimney on the second floor, and in this place were two smoked hams, in good preservation which had been there over fifty years.

On Wednesday night a party of disguised men went to the jail at Frankfort, Northern Alabama. After forcing the jailer to surrender the keys they took two horse theives, named Inman and Anderson, carried them to the woods, and shot them.

Judge Advocate General Holt has written a reply to the protest addressed to the Secretary of War by Norman Wiard against the finding of the Court of inquiry in the Dyer case. Holt tries to impress on the mind of Wiard that a military court of inquiry is unlike a coroner's inquest or a grand jury.

The Grand Army of the Republic, through General Logan, have issued a letter discountenancing the decorating of rebel soldiers' graves, and explaining their action in stationing a guard around Confederate graves at Arlington on decoration day, saying that the marines simply obeyed the orders given them.

The son of a jeweler at Buffalo named walker was killed by the Angola Railroad disaster last year. A watch known to be on his person at the time was not found, but a few days ago was brought to his father's establishment for repairs, and has been traced back to one Robins, since arrested, who was on the train at the time of the disaster.

The $60,000 telegraph bill against the Department of State has been paid by this Government, through the Barings. Two-thirds of this sum was due on Cable telegrams concerning the Alaska purchase. The correctness of the bill had been disputed, because the company had charged as full words single figures only, which had been substituted for letters in the State Department cipher.

The Spanish Minister having become uneasy at the prolonged stay of the Peruvian monitors among the West India islands, and the acknowledgement of Cuban belligerency by Peru, has been assured by Secretary Fish that Peru has given bonds not to use the monitors to aid the Cubans. The Peruvian Minister says that the monitors are wiating until winter, as the passage at that time is safe around Cape Horn.

Attoracy General Williamson has given an opinion to the effect that the last act postponing all elections until October, 1870 continues the present incumbents in office until their successors are elected and qualified. This, however, does not apply to officers holding by appointment.

A writer in a Pennsylvania paper proceeds to show that the interest already paid and the present amount of the national debt is equal to one dollar for every minute the world has existed, putting the creation six thousand years anterior to the present time. What a progressive people we are under Radical rule.

At Pittsburg, Monday of last week, Mrs. Mary Fustin went up stairs to lower a window, and while doing so, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. One of her daughters, not knowing that her mother had gone up stairs, went up to lower the window, when she discoverd her lying on the floor, lifeless, and her clothes on fire.

A man named Dunn, having fallen heir to a house in Jersey City, occupied by tenants who would neither pay nor leave, took out a tinner's license, hung an old kettle over the door, and engaged about a dozen men to hammer all day upon sheet iron and tin, whereby a great racket is produced. Some of the tenants have given up the contest, but the boldest are trying to stick it out.

A young man named Charles Nicholas, had the whole top of his head kicked off, by a horse at Brooklyn, near Cleveland, on Wednesday evening of last week. The horse was turned loose, with a halter on, and, after it had rolled to its satisfaction, and was about to arise, Nicholas advanced to take hold of the halter, when the horse, in a playful mood, first reared, and then turned and kicked with both hind feet, producing the effect stated.

It appears from a report of the special commission appointed by the President to examine the two Pacific Railroads, that $6,771,701 will be required to bring the Union Pacific up to a first class road, measured by the standard of the best eastern roads, or $6,549 per mile, and that $6,714,943 will be required by the Central Pacific road to the same end, or $9,062 per mile. The aid extended to each company was: Union Pacific, $27,120,000, or an average of $26,200 per mile; Central Pacific, $26,076,000, or an average of $35,109 per mile.

From the creation down to the present time woman has been the cause of a great deal of trouble. The first one caused Adam to be kicked out of Paradise, and from that to the present time they have caused men to commit suicide, and every other crime known to the laws of nations, and now she is raising the very devil among the Puritans on the subject of voting. Among the various schemes adopted by the New England women to carry their point, is a resolution to raise no more boy children until the men agree to give them access to the ballot. We have none of that class of women in this section. Ours would not vote if they were allowed the privilege. They are pure and lovely, and don't wish to meddle with men's business.

STATE ITEMS.

Joseph Kenzel, a Lafayette printer, is mysteriously absent, under suspicion of suicide.

Jerry Van Dalson, of Huntington, shot and killed Dial Oats, who was loafing about his premises. A woman in the case.

G. W. Pierson, a Kokomo Councilman, recently fed one of his thumbs into a circular saw while trying to look two ways at once.

Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, formly of Green County, Ohio, committed suicide last week, a few miles north of Munice, Indiana. She became tired of life, and, after writing letters to her husband and other relations, she went to a well near the house, took up some boards with which it was covered, and threw herself in. The water was nine feet deep, and she was found at the bottom.

The house of a Mr. Lock, two miles from South Bend, Indiana, was struck by lightning on Saturday, June 5th, and the room in which the family were sitting was filled with plaster and splinters, but none were injured or even shocked by the electricity. In the interior of the house flooring boards were loosend, plastering was torn from the walls, door-casings were splintered and forced from their places, windows broken, and a loaded rifle in one of the bedrooms had its stock splintered and torn from its barrel, but the load was not discharged. The effects of the lightning in six of the rooms were terrible, but the outside of the building was uninjured. The escape of the family seemed miraculous.

A New Albany genuis has invented a "machine" which he calls the Watchman's Time Detecter; its purpose being to prevent policemen from neglecting duties. It is wound and locked up by the Supertendent of Police, and given to the policeman on duty, who is required to wind it at every station on his beat with a key at each. The keys are numbered and the works are so arranged that he can not use another key. If he neglects to do as ordered by the Chief, it will be discovered by him upon opening the works next morning, the exact time the watchman turned the key at each station, being indicated by a dot made in a graduated disk which is a complete record of the whereabouts of the watchman during the night. This graduated disk consists of paper and can be removed and replaced by a fresh one every day.

Marvels of Patience.

Some time ago a singular story was told of an ingenious youth, who while in prison at Paris constructed a watch of straw, which would keep good time for several hours. Now we hear of a more wonderful thing of an Australian, imprisoned for several years past, who has made an astonishingly complete and accurate astronomical clock from the kneaded crumbs of rye bread rations. It indicates the seconds, minutes, hours, days and months of the year. Yet everything about it is made from bread crumbs, except the dial hands, which are of wood, and the figures of the dial fashioned from fragments of straw obtained from the prisoner's pallet. Even the key used for its monthly winding is of rye crumbs. The only instrument employed in making it was a wretched pocket-knife worth a few cents. The skillful workman having served out his time is now turning an hon