



"Resistance to Tyrants is Obedience to God."

J. B. STOLL, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1869.

THE EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

The editors and publishers of the Tenth and Eleventh Congressional District met at Warsaw on Friday last. The meeting was well attended, and the utmost harmony prevailed throughout its deliberations. The official proceedings not being received at the time of going to press, their publication is deferred until next week.

The heartfelt thanks of the fraternity are due the liberal citizens of Warsaw, who manifested their appreciation of the power and influence of the press by tendering its representatives a magnificent banquet at the "Kirtley House." The bill of fare was superb, and we only regret that each and every one of our advance-paying subscribers did not have an opportunity to join us in partaking of the many excellent delicacies "then and there provided"—leaving unmentioned the several varieties of sparkling wines that added so largely to our admiration of the liberality and discriminating judgment of our Warsaw friends.

Quite a large number of the most prominent citizens of Warsaw, accompanied by their ladies, participated in the festivities of the occasion. Mr. J. H. Carpenter, a veteran newspaper publisher, delivered a welcome address, closing with an appropriate toast, to which the editor of this paper, as President of the editorial association, made a brief response. Speeches were also delivered by Geo. W. Frazier, I. B. McDonald, E. Van Long, Billy Williams, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Fish, and toasts offered by H. E. Wadsworth of the Laptor Argus, and Col. McDonald, of Columbia City.

We had the pleasure of forming the acquaintance of quite a number of gentlemen, among whom may be mentioned Messrs. Williams and Hossler, of the Indianan; J. W. Baker, of the Whitley Commercial; Mr. Phillips, of the Plymouth Republican; Mr. Little, representing the Auburn Times; Mr. Beane, of Leesburg, (brother of Billy of the Goshen Democrat); Col. Dodge, Major Carpenter, and many other Warsawians. As a matter of course, we were highly gratified to take by the hand a large number of gentlemen whose personal acquaintance we have enjoyed for a longer period, as it is always a pleasure for us to meet with such men as Col. McDonald, Brown, the Longs, Zimmerman, Marshall, Dr. Conrad, Wood, &c. It is but proper to state in this connection, that no one deserved greater courtesies than Congressman Williams, who is as whole-souled and generous in the social circle as he is inscrupulous and vindictive on the political rostrum.

A ride through the principal parts of the city, in company with that inexhaustible joker, Col. Dodge, convinced us that Warsaw is inhabited by enterprising citizens, surrounded by beautiful lakes, and favored with two hotels that any city of 25,000 inhabitants might well be proud of.

How Things are being Done. An order issued by Gen. Reynolds, from Austin, Texas, gives us a good insight into the workings of the military bureau. It details the trial of Capt. Geo. W. Smith, of the 35th infantry, agent of the bureau, on seven different charges of embezzlement. It seems that Captain Smith, acting in the capacity of a justice of the peace, levied and assessed fines amounting to several thousand dollars on different individuals, white and black, all of which he put in his pocket. The court martial found him guilty, and sentenced him to be cashiered and imprisoned, but the master was referred to the bureau of military justice, and Joe Holt ordered his release and reinstatement, not because he did not believe him guilty, but because he thought the charge should have been "bribery" instead of "embezzlement." That's the way they do things under the new administration.

Good or Hard Times? It is an infallible evidence of good times when the man of business, whose operations require him to go to the money lender to borrow, can fix the rate of discount. Is this the case at this time? The business man who approaches a bank counter with his paper, no matter how good it may be, expecting to obtain a discount at the old rate of six per cent. per annum, is politely but promptly told that he can receive no accommodation on such terms. He is informed that money, although in greater volume, is worth far more than it used to be. He must submit to a ruinous shave, sacrifice his property or contract his business. Where lies the fault of this? Is it not most clearly with the currency tinkers in Congress? Either capitalists, themselves, or the power of capital, have framed the laws, not to encourage and foster the legitimate business of the country, but to put it completely and ruinously within the control of the non-producing money lords of the land. Is it at all surprising that utter decay is falling on some of the best enterprises in the land, and that thousands of business men seek in vain for escape from the ruin that awaits them?

An Editor in Luck. Washington dispatches contain the announcement that Hon. Isaac Jenkins, formerly editor of the Fort Wayne Gazette, has been appointed United States Consul at Glasgow, Scotland, vice Major Haggerty, whom the British Government refused to receive in consequence of his connection with the Fenian organization.

State Elections. California held an election, last week, for members of the Legislature and Judges of the Supreme Court. The Democracy carried the State. Another mail into the 15th amendment coffin.

Vermont held an election on the 7th, and gave the usual Radical majority.

Appointments. Governor Baker has appointed Hon. Thomas C. Slattery, of Harrison county, agent of this state in New York, in place of General Walter Q. Gresham, who has resigned to accept the United States district judgeship made vacant by the death of Judge McDonald.

Death of Secretary Rawlins. Gen. John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War, died on Monday afternoon about 4 o'clock, of a disease brought on by a cold contracted in the army in the winter of 1863. He had been much better during the last six months, and was rapidly improving, on a diet of raw meat and eggs, but imprudently, last week, changed his diet, and ate a hearty and rich meal, which with over-exertion, brought on hemorrhages from which he gradually sank into death.

The telegraph informs us that Gen. Rawlins expressed a great desire, on Sunday and Monday, to see his old companion and closest friend, Gen. Grant, and wondered why the President did not hasten to his side. Grant—who, it will be remembered, is rustication at fashion summer resorts—finally arrived, but one hour too late. He is said to have been much affected when he saw the remains, but sat down at once and wrote a telegram of condolence to Mrs. Rawlins who is ill in Connecticut.

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He was well known to the people of the country, but more especially to the inhabitants of Illinois, both before and since the outbreak of the war. Prior to that event, he was a member of the bar at Galesburg, and an active and influential member of the Democratic party, which he represented as a candidate for presidential elector in the canvass of 1860.

Let the Public be Guarded.

A circular purporting to emanate from the "Great English Land Company" is now being scattered through the country.

This pretended company offers to sell, for one dollar per share, a ticket which is to draw a prize from amongst a number of cash and land premiums which are to be awarded at St. Louis, Mo., on the 4th of July, 1870, said to be in the State of Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Tickets can be had at Edgerton, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo.; Covington, Ky.; and Windsor, Canada. Of course—only 50,000 tickets remain unsold.

The circular is signed, JOHN DOE, Cashier, WILLIAM FEE, Secretary. It is to be hoped that no one will be silly enough to invest his money in a concern which bears upon its face such unmistakable evidences of fraud and deception as the one alluded to in this article. From its very face we have no hesitancy in pronouncing it an unmitigated swindle.

No one knows anything of this "Great English Land Company"—it is nothing more than a flaming title given to a huge swindling concern, composed of scalawags, scoundrels and pimps, whose landed possessions only have an imaginative name and airy location. The circular itself denotes the true character of the daring swindle. It does not contain a single bona fide signature.

The less people have to do with lotteries and gift enterprises, the better it will be for themselves. They neither add to moral culture nor financial success.

The Modest Stock. A Washington dispatch states:

Besides the removal of State officers in Tennessee, the President has directed that in case Stokes returns to Tennessee and assumes the Governorship, and calls those who ran on the ticket with him together as a Legislature, the administration would recognize them as the choice of the legal voters, and therefore the State Government, and in case of trouble, act upon the call of Stokes as Governor, and furnish military aid. The President is decidedly opposed to the course of Stokes.

The time has gone far by when intelligence like this would create any surprise. It is a perfect illustration of the impudence, audacity and revolutionary character of Radicalism. Doubtless, says the St. Louis Republican, General Stokes can cite many a Radical precedent in support of his demand. Congress has fully divested instances of men being admitted to seats in that body who had been rejected by the people, and the course of the Radical party has demonstrated, throughout, that no ordinary obstacle stands in its way to prevent the absorption of political power. This appeal by Stokes, however, although not surprising, goes a little too far to meet with a favorable response from President Grant. It seems to look to a combination of various usurpations, for which the President is as yet unprepared. Were Congress in session we might expect a speedy compliance with Stokes' wishes.

The Test Oath in Virginia. On the 2d inst., the War Department received from Attorney-General Hopper his opinion relative to political affairs in Virginia, and has transmitted the same to General Canby for his information and guidance. It is a rare specimen of legal twaddle. The Attorney-General says that the Legislature must, as a pre-requisite, submit the constitution and their action thereon to Congress for approval. In this the test oath will not be required. If the constitution and the action of the Legislature are approved, the Legislature then becomes the Legislature of the State of Virginia, and the provision of the constitution fixing the qualifications of members of the Legislature necessarily prevail, the requirements of the reconstruction acts being thus superseded as far as Virginia is concerned. But before such approval by Congress, Virginia not being in all respects a State of the Union, the Legislature, as a provisional body, can not pass laws without its members taking the test oath. The reconstruction acts require the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States before the State can be admitted to representation in Congress. This amendment will be, it is believed, ratified by an overwhelming majority.

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