

National Banner.

Resistance to Tyranny is Obedience to God.
J. B. STOLL, EDITOR.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

For Secretary of State:
Col. NORMAN EDDY, of South Bend.
For Auditor of State:
JOHN C. SHOEMAKER, of Perry Co.
For Treasurer of State:
JAMES B. RYAN, of Indianapolis.
For Attorney General:
BAYLESS W. HANNA, of Terre Haute.
For Sup't of Public Instruction:
Rev. MILTON B. HOPKINS, of Clinton.
For Supreme Judges:
JAMES L. WOODEN, of Port Wayne.
A. C. DOWNEY, of Ohio County.
SAMUEL H. BUSKIRK, of Monroe Co.
JOHN PETTIT, of Lafayette.

Notice to Subscribers.

Four more issues after this will close the fourth volume of the BANNER. As we send no paper after the subscription has expired, all of our patrons who began with the present volume will please observe that their time has nearly expired. To such we would respectfully urge a renewal of their patronage, and hope to be able to supply them with a paper that will be a welcome visitor to the family. We trust that our friends throughout the county will aid us by doing what they can to retain all our present subscribers, and add as many more to our list as are able to take a good live local paper.

WILL THEY SURVIVE?

The radicals of Marion county held their convention for the final nomination of candidates for the various county offices on Saturday last. At the primary election the Saturday previous, the negroes were used to defeat the aspirations of the several Germans who sought nominations at the hands of the radical party. It was thought that the convention would repair the injustice done the German element by giving them at least one candidate on the ticket, but as we now perceive from the published proceedings, this single act of justice was denied. The following, which we clip from the Journal, tells the story:

Herman Lieber presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention, that the German Republican element of this city and county are entitled to at least one representative on the county ticket.

Mr. Lieber addressed the Convention briefly in support of his motion, saying that when he was appointed a delegate to the Convention he did not know what would be the result of the primary election, or he would not have been here. At that election every German had been defeated because they were Germans, the vote showing that the Germans only voted for their own kind. The great question of the abolition of slavery and universal suffrage are settled, and now the Germans cannot be held in the party unless they have justice done them.

Mr. Lieber's resolution was taken up, and supported by Esquire Charles Gulton, and opposed by Dr. Wadsworth, of Perry township. On motion of the latter, the resolution was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 49 to 12, the vote being taken by townships.

That no little indignation prevails among the German Republicans of Indianapolis over their shabby treatment, may be taken for granted, and that the leaders are apprehensive of serious trouble is clearly discernible in the Journal's leading editorial, on the results of the convention. We have no means of knowing the intentions of the men whose claims were so wantonly disregarded, but if their course a few months since may be accepted as a criterion of their action in the present emergency, they will not quietly submit to the insult offered them by their ungrateful party associates. By a bold, manly course, the German Republicans of Indianapolis will be enabled to demonstrate to the radical leaders that even the consolidated negro vote will not save them from merited defeat when disregarding the just claims of a formidable and intelligent constituency.

Connecticut.

The Connecticut election for Governor and other State officers will take place on the first Monday in April. Last year the vote stood as follows:

Jewell, (Rep.)	45,493
English, (Dem.)	45,082

Republican majority.

The Democrats have renominated Gov. English, and the Republicans are running Jewell for a second term. The former was twice elected on the Democratic ticket, in 1867 and in 1868. His defeat last year was owing to jealousies and dissensions in the party. As those troubles have been effectively healed, it is inferred that the Democrats of Connecticut will triumph at the approaching contest. A victory in that State, at this juncture, would admonish the conspirators at Washington that they must abandon their plot to subvert the rights of the States.

Still They Come.

Mr. George W. Allison, of Columbus, recently the conductor of a Republican sheet, going to establish a Democratic paper in Nashville, Brown county, Ind. Mr. Allison finds it inconsistent with honor and patriotism to continue the advocacy of radicalism. Negro suffrage and equal laws are too much for him to swallow. Let the example be emulated by all who estimate the welfare of their country higher than blind adhesion to a bad and corrupt party. Rally round the flag, boys!

A DISPATCH FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Our dispatch from Indianapolis announces that Hon. D. W. Voorhees will address the people, in that city, on Thursday night, 31st inst., at the Academy of Music, in view of Senator Morton's 23d of February speech, which the radicals pronounced the key note of the canvass, and the political record of the Senator generally, together with a discussion of the live public questions of the day, as they affect the people of Indiana. We think it would have been a simple act of justice to give timely notice of Mr. Voorhees' speech, so as to enable Democrats at a distance to reach Indianapolis in time to hear the eloquent orator.

SOCIAL EQUALITY.

Just as the radicals sneered at the assertion of the democratic press, a few years ago, that the party in power would force negro suffrage upon the country, so they now speak lightly of the charge that nothing is being left undone to force negro equality, in a social point, on the people. Indecent and revolting as these efforts would appear, it no longer remains a matter of doubt that this nauseous theory is to receive practical significance. In the Southern States, where worthless carpet-baggers and insolent negroes dominate over intelligent, respectable citizens, legislative enactments are being introduced to enforce social equality. Proprietors of hotels, railroad companies, theaters, etc., are prohibited, under penalty, from a just exercise of individual authority to reject the services of individuals who are not of their own race. It becomes a penal offense to refuse a negro admission to the most elegant chamber in the hotel; to the most comfortable seat in the railroad car; in the midst of refined ladies and gentlemen; to front seats in the theatre;—in short, to prescribe rules of admission that protect the Caucasian from including the offensive odor of the African, either whilst pursuing a journey or in seeking relief from the cares of life by visiting place of public amusement.

No sound argument can be advanced in justification of this compulsory mingling of the races; its enforcement is repulsive to every instinct of refined humanity, obnoxious to the laws of nature, and an outrage on the people. No government has a right to regulate society so as to compel association with an inferior race. Were we to admit such a right, it would be difficult to establish a limit to these innovations on the rights of individuals, and 'ere long invasions of the household would be a common occurrence under the shadow of legal authority.

It may appear strange that the men who shape the policy of the party in power should resort to such means to force the distasteful theory of negro equality on their own kinsmen. To the object of this degrading undertaking seems entirely clear. Having lost the respect and confidence of the white people, these vile demagogues seek to gain favor among an inferior race by tickling the vanity of the African, and offering as a reward for his vote the boon of absolute equality with, if not superiority over, the whites. We do not charge that all Republicans are engaged in this plot for the destruction of the barriers which the Almighty himself erected between the two races, but unfortunately for the country, the workings of the reconstruction laws have thrust into the legislative halls of the country a large number of unprincipled creatures who owe their official positions to that inferior element, and whose only hope of continuance in office rests upon the maintenance of negro supremacy. To rivet the negro element of the South to the radical organization, and to fill the whites with utter disgust, is obviously the intention of these assaults upon the fundamental principles of society. We may be met with the assertion that the republican party of the country will not adopt these extreme measures, but do past events furnish a guarantee for these assurances? Surely not. With a subservient to a political organization, republican legislators yielded their convictions to the demands of that clamorous crew, headed by Sumner & Co., and gave their votes for the enactment of laws that their inner hearts must have condemned as calumnious in their bearing, and mischievous in their tendency. The hybrid Legislatures of the South have mostly complied with the demands of the advocates of mongrelism, and Congress has almost invariably pursued a line of course in the exercise of assumed or delegated authority.

Intelligent Voters.

The following items, which we clip from the Indianapolis Sentinel, will convey a correct idea of the intelligent man in some of the darkest exercises of the right of suffrage at the radical primary election in Marion county on the 19th inst.:

A saddle colored negro presented him self in the vicinity of the Court House while the primary election was in progress on Saturday, and asked if that was the place where you get your vote? About two hundred and eleven electing individuals stepped forth with tickets, and the colored man, full length one, stuck it in his pocket and walked off, happy in the belief that he had "got a vote."

A highly intelligent citizen in search of a place to deposit his ballot on Saturday, at the primary election, was directed by some fellow-individual to a letter box suspended to a lamp post, into which he gently dropped his ticket and struck for Bucktown forthwith. "And the colored troops fit nobly."

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Warsaw Union says that if the opposition to the present representative in Congress "think they are going to choke off the tenacious Billy Williams from pressing his claims for a renomination, at the next Radical Congressional Convention, they are simply mistaken, that all Billy will be a candidate and that with a fair prospect of being nominated. Billy's career has been constantly in favor of high taxes and tariffs, but notwithstanding this, he stands a good show and has the inside track for renomination. General Haskett intimates among his friends that he is opposed to protective, and in favor of a tariff for revenue only. It would be a happy thing for the country if the Republican party of this section of country, would nominate men of Western principles, who possessed the honesty and courage to carry out when elected. But we little hope for such a reformation."

Allen Hostetter.

Allen Hostetter, Joseph E. Braden, Charles Law, and a half dozen other loyalists are applicants for the position of census taker. The first named is supported by Auditor Fisher, Assistant Assessor Skillen, and the Hostetter clique generally. Braden's appointment is strongly urged by the Lockhart faction. What Law depends upon his own merits. It is given out that Gen. Haskett will be appointed; if this be true, Allen Hostetter will be the lucky individual.

The Brother-in-Law Business.

A vacancy existed recently in the co-leadership of the Frankfort (Kentucky) District, occasioned by the death of Col. Kelly. A candidate for this position was presented in the person of Col. Hodges, the veteran editor of the Commonwealth, about the only republican paper of any consequence in that State. He had recommendations from every prominent Republican in Kentucky, the republican members of the Legislature, district committees, etc. He proceeded to Washington, and enlisted distinguished gentlemen in the advocacy of his appointment. Crippled in fortune by the war, and by expenses in running the Commonwealth during the war, and financial embarrassments clogging his action, no one doubted that he would be promptly appointed. Appearing at the White House, Colonel Hodges met the Brigadier brother-in-law who is the custodian of the card basket, who told him the President was engaged, and he had better come back on Monday, when he could see him. Colonel M. returned on Monday, and still did not get admission to Grant. There appeared to be a deliberate arrangement to prevent him getting an audience at that time. The President's brother-in-law was doing a job for Belknap's brother-in-law. Monday evening the appointment of A. H. Bowman, (brother-in-law of Secretary of War Belknap), as Collector was sent to the Senate by the President, and its confirmation hurried through.

The Cincinnati Commercial.

The Cincinnati Commercial concludes the story in the following language:

There is no Union man in Kentucky who has been of "er service than Colonel Hodges. He has fought a long and hard battle, and made sacrifices that give him the highest esteem of all true men who know him. If any one has claims upon the Republican party or the President, he is in his own country called a Republican. This blue-grass warrior past appointment, one of the clearest cases yet of brother in law upon the brain of the Administration, was denounced in Washington by leading Republicans as shameful. The Democrats of Kentucky laugh at it as a good joke, and Republicans are humiliated by this last and crowning outrage. They were disgusted long ago.

The Experiment.

The Republicans of Marion county held their primary election for the nomination of candidates on Saturday, the 19th inst. All the Indianapolis papers, republican and democratic, agree that it was a most disgraceful affair. The negroes, for the first time in the history of Indiana politics, were permitted to vote. The Sentinel says that never in the history of local politics was there ever so much disgraceful stock jobbing and so many "repeaters" cut as on that occasion. The celebrated exploit of the Massachusetts regiment in 1864, was nothing in comparison to that Saturday's work. There was a great rivalry among candidates for the negro vote, and the "colored brother" enlarged on his privilege and voted as often as requested. To such an extent was this system of fraud carried on that about three thousand more votes were deposited than there are republican voters in that county. The whole performance was a disgraceful sham, and the result is that a number of Republicans were so disgusted with the conduct displayed at the polls that they openly declared they would not support a ticket nominated in such a way. The abstract question of negro suffrage is not half so distasteful as the actual fact. Giving the "nigger" the privilege of voting, and voting with him, are two things, one was theory—the other practice that don't go down with the conservative element of the radical party. As it was at Indianapolis so will be everywhere.

Deserting the Sinking Ship.

We have heard some pretty strong expressions of disgust on the part of a number of white radicals, heretofore, in reference to the fact that the leaders of their party have at last landed it broadside on the negro suffrage question. We have even heard one of them questioning the old Abe, from one of his speeches in his celebrated canvass with Mr. Douglas, as against negro suffrage, and as he was the only man who was ever able to infuse sufficient vitality into Republicanism to enable it to achieve success, he believed that his advice ought to be followed. Our Radical friend says that the leaders of the party have compelled their followers to give the lie to Mr. Lincoln's declaration; a declaration that, in his life time, gave no evidence of abandoning. This is more than our friend can stand, and he feels disposed to desert the ship and join the enemy. There are thousands such in the country, and we say to them, come along, gentlemen, when you are tired of sailing under the flag of the old piratical craft, and we will endeavor to give you a way on board the new sound craft of Democracy.—New Albany Ledger.

And when these men do come and seek refuge on board of that sturdy craft, let them be received and welcomed with open arms.

Like the boy that stole the apples, we ask pardon and promise never to do it again, if we were guilty of the offense with the Banner charge us, and we will here say, it is an excellent case to slip from. Thank you.—Warsaw Union.

Like a sensible man and courteous con-

temporary, friend Zimmerman, as will be observed from the above, "comes down" gracefully on the "credit" matter. Were he otherwise constituted, our friendly suggestion might have evoked a tirade of abuse and ill natured threats instead of a handsome acknowledgment. It affords us pleasure thus to note the contrast between a gentleman of culture and a rude buffoon.

We are pleased to inform the public

that through the energy of Ed. Lisle, our very accommodating Post Master, this city is furnished with night mails from Toledo and Chicago, which are distributed every morning at eight o'clock, except Mondays. This arrangement will prove a great benefit to the business men of this city, for which Ed. deserves many thanks. These extra mails are carried to and from the depot free of expense to the Government.—Kendallville Journal.

Butter's constituents were terribly

over his appointment of a colored boy to station at West Point.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22.—The Senate discussed all day the report of the Judiciary Committee rejecting Gen. Ames as Senator from Mississippi. Senator Conkling made an elaborate legal argument in favor of the report. It is evident, however, from the course of the debate, that a large majority of the Radical Senators will vote to admit Ames, so as to secure his vote against the Bingham amendment to the Georgia bill.

The session of the House was occupied with the consideration of two bills, the Suto Tunnel job, and the anti-Poligamy bill. During the discussion of the latter Mr. Ward (Rad.) of New York, made a sharp speech against the Mormons. A motion to lay the bill on the table was rejected by a vote of 40 to 121, most of the Democrats voting in the affirmative. Mr. Cox, of New York, explained that the Democrats did not intend to endorse poligamy by their vote, but to protest against measures of persecution, which always defeated their object. Mr. Hooper, the Mormon delegate from Utah, was speaking against the bill when the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23.—In the Senate the case of General Ames, the military commander in Mississippi who applies for admission to the Senate, was debated nearly the entire session. Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, made a speech in defence of the report of the committee, in which he rebuked his party associates for their zeal in trampling the Constitution under foot. His speech was really a good Democratic speech, and indicates where the eloquent Senator is drifting. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, also delivered a forcible argument against Ames.

In the House, the discussion on the bill to prohibit poligamy in Utah was resumed and Mr. Hooper, the Mormon delegate, concluded his remarks. He claimed that poligamy was taught by the greatest of all lawgivers, and that monogamy originated among the Pagan nations. After the bill was materially amended and modified it passed the House by a vote of 94 to 32.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24.

The Senate was in executive session all day upon the San Domingo treaty. Mr. Sumner made a four hour speech against annexation. The success of President Grant's efforts to force the ratification of the treaty is in great doubt. Both sides are confident, but it is believed that the House will be almost unanimous against making the necessary appropriations, and thus the Bacz Grant job will fall through. The San Domingo lobby in Washington is influential and loaded down with money, and has the free run of the White House.

In the House, Mr. Logan, of the

committee on Military Affairs, made a general report on the sale of cadetships, recommending the dismissal of General Schoepf from the Patent Office and the court martialing of Commodore Upham for trading and buying cadetships, and introducing a bill making requisite in a cadet a two years' residence in the district from whence he is appointed. The bill, amended so as to make the residence one year instead of two, together with resolutions, was passed, and the committee was discharged.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25.—Congressional

proceedings to date were without marked importance. Mr. Wilson introduced the Army bill in the Senate. It reduces the number of officers and enlisted men, and fixes the army at twenty-five thousand men. Mr. Sherman introduced a joint resolution appropriating \$100,000 to the Hall expedition in search of the North Pole. The House of Representatives devoted the day in committee to the Tariff bill. So many members have speeches to make that the general debate will hardly be closed before next week. The Senate was in executive session several hours on the Bacz Grant San Domingo job. Senator Morton made an elaborate speech in favor of it.

MONDAY, MARCH 29.—No business

of importance in either House. In the executive session of the senate, Mr. Carl Schurz made a speech against a ratification of the San Domingo treaty, based on the ground that we do not need any more southern territory as necessary to our national interests, and that the adoption of this measure would lead to further absorption of foreign territory with inhabitants unfitted for republican institutions.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMSON

has made a decision that the surplus money from the dog tax, after payment of claims for worried or killed sheep, must be paid to the township trustees for the benefit of the public schools of the township, and that where city or town schools are maintained, independently of the trust, they shall receive none. This, says an exchange, does not agree with the theory practiced by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and works positive injustice to cities and towns, from which most of the tax comes. He has also decided that the civil authorities in towns and cities have no jurisdiction over school property, the trustees having exclusive power, and being accountable only for waste or neglect of duty.

It takes the N. Y. World to do things

up in exquisite style. It gravely announces that the nigger who was skinned in Tennessee is out before a grand jury to see that he was not skinned, but that his hide adheres to his osseous system in primal purity. Likewise, the Union man whose house was burned over his head declares, in a card, that the smell of fire has not come on that receptacle. Still Tennessee cannot be permitted to elect Democratic Congressmen this fall, and, as the fire and faying business falls, and more effective lie must be devised. Look for it.

BRO. DEVOR, of the Lagrange Standard,

has made a purchase of two new presses and other printing material at a cost of about \$3000. Considering the "hard times" of which complaints may be heard in every quarter, it must be conceded that \$3000 is a heavy investment to be made in a country printing office. Noticing with delight the prosperity of the fraternity, we hope friend Devor may be amply rewarded with a patronage that will justify the expenditure of so large a sum in fitting up a first-class printing establishment in that locality.

Every time Father Grant goes to

Washington somebody is turned out of office.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cuban question has at last assumed a positive shape in Congress.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have agreed, by a vote of 8 to 1, to report in favor of authorizing and instructing the President to maintain neutrality in the contest now existing between the people of Cuba and the Government of the Kingdom of Spain. This is virtually recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents.

President Grant in conversation with Senators stated his purpose, as soon as Texas shall be admitted, to send a message to Congress recommending a general amnesty.

The present House of Representatives is composed of two hundred members, of which number one hundred and twenty-nine are lawyers, fifteen are farmers, eight are manufacturers, six are in general business, four are editors, three are clergymen, two are physicians, two are real estate agents, two are railroad men, one is a lumberman, one is a coal operator, one is a printer, one is a journalist, eight are bankers, ten are merchants, and seven no occupation stated. Of the three clergymen enumerated, one, Whiteford, of South Carolina, was expelled for selling the cadetship of his District.

Speaker Perkins, of the Tennessee House of Assembly, appeared before the Reconstruction Committee and made another statement regarding affairs in that State. He gave a broad denial of the stories of outrages; declared that Tennessee was as peaceable as Massachusetts; that most of the specific allegations of crime made by the Radical delegations occurred under the administration of Governor Brownlow, and for which that of Governor Senter was not responsible.

San Domingo correspondents write some facts about the annexation election in that country that are valuable in connection with the efforts made by President Grant to force the treaty upon the Senate. The vote in favor of annexation is large, but the government has apparently facilitated ballot-box stuffing by the Centre township, St. Joseph county, which made fifteen logs and yielded the owner \$115.

The Fort Wayne Democrat

understands that the Grand Rapids and Indiana, and Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Roads will both be completed, and running into that city, by the middle of July.

The first church erected by the

Methodists in Indiana, was built at what was then known as Gazaway's, in Clark county, about seven miles from New Albany. This was in 1804. The church was but a rude log house.

On one of the divisions of the

Indianapolis and St. Louis railroad, four miles north of Eaglesfield, Clay county, the contractors have instituted proceedings to abolish the numerous whiskey shops that have sprung thickly up along the entire line.

The Kansas fever, still rages in

this vicinity, and is carrying off its victims by scores. On Monday night of last week, six persons started for the promised land on a prospecting tour.—The wheat is injured to such an extent that farmers threaten to plow up their wheat fields, and try a new crop.—Waterloo Air Line.

The young woman in New Albany,

mentioned in this column as anxious to find a father for her offspring, has found a young man who is willing to pay four hundred and seventy-five dollars for the privilege of the infant's paternity, with the provision that he was not to marry the mother. She accepted the proposition, and "Little Japhet" has a father at last.

The absence of the usual number

of ladies from the churches of Terre Haute on Sunday last week, induces the Express to make the explanation that the ladies "shadn't their spring dresses ready." This inconvenience will not exist when the ladies cease turning our churches into grand parade grounds for the exhibition of the ever-changing fashions. But, that time is a long way off, we fear.

Samuel Mahon, living near Orleans,

Orange county, fired the barn of Mrs. Teagard, because the latter refused to countenance his addresses to her daughter. The barn with all its contents, consisting of ten horses, a fine carriage, wheat, oats, corn, hay, harness, farming implements, etc., all of the value of several thousand dollars, were totally destroyed. Mahon was arrested, lodged in jail, and will be brought to a speedy trial.

A lady, dying at Hazelton a few

days ago, requested to be buried in a certain place that she indicated. On digging the grave the workmen came upon human bones just beneath the soil. A search developed four or five skeletons of various sizes, from those of children to some of enormous size. What seems curious is that there were no skulls found, and that none of the oldest residents in that vicinity knew anything of any burial place ever existing in the neighborhood.—Terre Haute Express.

Every time old Father Grant goes

to Washington somebody is turned out of office. He is reported to have gone there now. Somebody will feel badly in a day or two.

Mr. Grant recently informed some

southerners that when the Texas bill was passed and the work of reconstruction was thus finished up, he should send a special message to congress, recommending universal amnesty, for the removal of all political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment. Kind of him—very kind!

The conduct of the runaway default-

er, Collector Bailey, late of the revenue service, in New York city, is most disgusting to the Indianapolis Journal.—He was an appointee of Lincoln, and reappointed by Grant, so there can be no doubt as to his loyalty. He is a specimen of unadulterated Radicalism, and no doubt the revenue service is crowded with them.

A newspaper arguing in favor of

the San Domingo treaty, says the incorporation of 60,000 or 100,000 West Indians into a population of 40,000,000 of white people can not affect much one way or the other. We find the presence of less than 300,000 American Indians quite troublesome and expensive. From experience, we can say, with an old friend, "no more Indians for us."—Ind. Journal.

STATE ITEMS.

One case of small pox in Logans-

port has cost the city \$300.

The reports of the wheat crops in

Southern Indiana are very encouraging.

The colored folks of Kokomo have

organized a brass band for their use in the coming campaign.

A full bladed negro has been elected

as a jurymen in Henry county.—Henry is loyal, you know.

The Bank of Salem has resumed

specie payments. It will redeem all outstanding notes in gold and silver.

The flood in the Wabash is subsid-

ing, and comparatively little loss has been caused to farmers along its banks.

A great religious and temperance

revival, exceeding in extent any heretofore known, is prevailing in Jeffersonville.

In North Vernon, the other day,

Colonel Prather, during a violent fit of coughing, raised from his lungs a small stone, and has since felt better.

The Lafayette Journal thinks there

will be a small amount of building in that city this season, compared with that of previous ones.

The city debt of Fort Wayne is

\$700,000. However, they have a few railroads and manufactories to show for it.

The chalices and vestments stolen

from the Cathedral in Fort Wayne recently have been recovered. They were found under a woodpile in Toledo, Ohio.

The Huntington Herald says the

"depth and extent of mud in that county at the present time, is something beyond the capacity of language to describe."

Elder David Fisher has been expelled

from the Dunkard Church, Monticello, White county for seduction.—The courts try the reverend gentleman this week.

A black walnut tree was recently

chopped down, on Mr. Richard Ingham's place in Centre township, St. Joseph county, which made fifteen logs and yielded the owner \$115.

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stands that the Grand Rapids and Indiana, and Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Roads will both be completed, and running into that city, by the middle of July.

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