

National Banner.

Resistance to Tyranny is Obedience to God.
J. B. STOLL, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, APR. 12, 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 Fort Wayne.
A. C. DOWNEY, of Ohio County.
SAMUEL H. BUSKIRK, of Monroe Co.
JOHN PETTIT, of Lafayette.

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J. B. STOLL,
Ligonier, Ind.

Food for Thought.

When the rebels arrayed themselves against the rightful authority of the government, the men of the Union were called upon to sacrifice their lives in defense of the constitution. They responded as no people ever before responded.

After four years of bloody strife, the rebels surrendered, and manifested a disposition to abide the laws of the land. To the soldiers is due the credit of having averted a dissolution of the Union. Their work was complete; but the leaders of the rebellion conceived the idea of keeping up strife and contention for four weary years longer. The crowning act of their infamy is the compulsory inauguration of negro suffrage. The constitution was subverted by abrogating the rights of the States to regulate suffrage for themselves. So radical a change in the fundamental law of the land was not intended by the fathers to be made without consulting the wishes of the people—hence the radical leaders are guilty of usurpation and an unpardonable act of despotism. A decent regard for the opinions of the men who so bravely fought for their country, leaving unmentioned the thousands who did not enter the army, should have prompted the party in power to submit this important question to a vote of the people. In other words, the soldiers having maintained the constitution by their prowess, they should have been permitted to say whether that instrument should be thus amended or not.

Death of an Editor.

A dispatch from Logansport announces the death of S. A. Hall, Esq., an old resident of that city, and for 25 years the editor of the *Democratic Phoenix*, at his residence on Sunday. Mr. Hall was a prominent citizen, and is well known throughout the State as a leading and active Democrat. His death is universally regretted, and few citizens would be more missed than Mr. Hall. The funeral took place on Tuesday at 2 o'clock. P. M.

MANY INDEPENDENCE.

It is with pleasure that we perceive a growing disposition on part of a portion of the republican press to deal with questions of public policy from a more liberal and independent standpoint than has characterized its conduct in the past. It was a rare occurrence, heretofore, to find a republican paper taking a stand in opposition to the policy advocated by partisan leaders, however fallacious the proposition, or unjustifiable its consummation.

Republican editors would seem to have been governed by the idea that their calling was to defend and applaud everything emanating from the party council—to teach their readers implicit obedience to the dictates of little demagogues suddenly emerged from obscurity by a mighty convulsion of the body politic. As the frenzy engendered by civil war gradually yields to calmer reflection, a slavish submission is slowly but surely supplanted by manly independence. To illustrate the correctness of this observation, we submit to the consideration of our readers a few extracts from republican exchanges. We begin with the following from a recent issue of the *Noble County Journal*:

There is undoubtedly some opposition to the United States government in Tennessee, but so far as we can learn, this is only on the part of individuals, most of whom will soon learn that it is better not to kick against the pricks. Gen. Butler has better keep his hands off and attempt to resolve Tennessee back into a state of confusion.

Just so! But we have a more emphatic declaration by the editor of the *Washington Republican*, who gives expression to his views in the following language:

"Tennessee complied with the conditions precedent to her restoration of rights, forfeited by Rebellion; and, in conception of law, equity and public policy, she is vested with the panoply of self government. Neither her Legislature nor her Governor, during its recess (as the Constitution provides), has applied for the military power of the nation to suppress insurrection. We can perceive no warrant of the fundamental law for the jurisdiction of Congress therein; nor can we recognize the necessity of such a measure to the condition of the State. However unsatisfactory to the Republicans of Tennessee their political state may be, they can console themselves with the reflection that their exclusive responsibility therefor. The 'conservative' movement, which included Parson Brownlow as well as Andrew Johnson, defeated them, and that alone. Hence, Tennessee is, to-day, what it was before the rebellion, a free and independent State, with a Republican government."

A little of the philosophy of Hamlet will be the cure-all and the end of all their malady: "rather bear those ills we have than fly to others that we know not of."

If General Butler shall report a bill from the Reconstruction Committee of the House to subvert the present Government of the State, as he lately intimated, we have yet faith in the discretion and justice of Congress to reject it.

The Radical Promises of Economy.

The Philadelphia *Age* says previously to the content which elevated General Grant to the Presidency, the Radicals proclaimed their determination to reduce the taxes of the people, and the expenses of the Government in a material degree. In the Congress of 1868, the appropriations for the approaching fiscal year were cut down, and the estimates for the following year reduced, with a view to convincing the people that the Radical party was really in earnest in what they promised. At that time the leading Democratic papers of the country warned the people of the cheat intended. They declared that when the election was over, all the gaps in the appropriation bill would be filled by extra legislation. And what the Democratic journals said then has been verified by subsequent events.

While the appropriations called for less than three hundred millions, the expenditures reached, as charged by Mr. Beck, and not successfully contradicted, four hundred millions of dollars. Deficiency bills are being forced through Congress, in order to save the credit of the Government, while the taxes are still kept upon a war basis. In this manner the Radicals show their ability to manage the affairs of the country. It is no wonder trade is weak and commerce tottering, when such a party is in the ascendancy.

Congressional Nominations.

The congressional career of that notorious humbug, Geo. W. Julian, is rapidly approaching its close. Although, repudiated at the ballot-box in 1868, he nevertheless forced himself into a seat in Congress by means at once dishonorable and disgraceful. So thoroughly disgusted were the people of that District at his disreputable conduct, that even his own party friends openly expressed their detestation of the man. Regardless of this, he insisted upon a re-nomination, but to the credit of the Republicans of that District he is said, his insolent demands were in dignantly spurned at the primary election last week—his competitor, Judge Wilson, carrying the day by a large majority.—In the Lafayette District, Gen. Lew Wallace will, in all probability, receive the republican nomination, whilst General Shanks has the inside track in the Fort Wayne District. From present indications it would seem that Billy Williams will be renominated from the Tenth; his prospects are daily improving.

Legal Opinion of a Reconstructed

There is a certain reconstructed judge in Louisiana who ought to be put by Congress on the commission to codify the laws of the United States. His claim to judicial eminence is that, being in judgment and a case involving the constitutionality of a law coming before him, he decides, that "the modern tendency of legislation is to construct constitutions in accordance with the will of the majority of the people, or to suit the emergency of the case, and if they won't bear such construction to ask the people to change them." Congress should say Solon up and put him where such abilities could meet a just recognition. He has epitomized the current doctrine at Washington so handsomely that a better fate is due him than to vegetate in a Louisiana parish.

Hon. Dan. W. Voorhees recently exhausted himself, his hearers, the Democratic vocabulary of anti-niggerisms and the lights at the Academy of Music, in Indianapolis, in a vain effort against Governor Morton.—*Kendallville Journal*.

The editor of the *Journal* evidently had not given Mr. Voorhees' speech a perusal at the penning of the above paragraph. A "vain effort," indeed! Why, there was n't a grease spot left of Morton when Dan got through with the great demagogue's inconsistencies.

INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM.

We have scarcely ever read an article that so thoroughly expresses our views as the following which we found in a recent issue of the *Connersville Examiner*. It treats of a subject in which every citizen, every friend of reform, is deeply interested. Each sentence in the entire article deserves to be earnestly considered, and treasured as words well and fully spoken:

The great want of the present day, is an independent journalism—an independent advocacy of the right. The press is a great power and should be conducted in all cases for the good of humanity. No agency of so great influence as the press should be subsidized by any power. An independent journalism does not necessitate its severance from political parties, or its discussion of party issues, but rather demands that all issues affecting the welfare of the masses should pass under its scrutiny. The people are educated to look to the press not only for the news of the day, but for a fair and independent statement of points in dispute among men as will enable them to decide upon the merits of the case for themselves. This can not, will not be done unless the journalist holds himself above and beyond the reach of all influences which might lead him per contra to his judgment.

A press should always reflect the individuality of its conductor, and that too, in such a way as not to be offensive to others. As a general thing men are not offended with each other because of a difference of sentiment. Offense comes from the manner of expression in nearly every instance. To express contempt for the views entertained by others, is no part of independence, however groveling they may be according to our notions.—A general and embracing theme like this, uttered by an enlightened humanity which always have forbearance and consideration for others, is where you can find independence. In such a mind, there is independence of thought so courteous as to express as not to give offense to the most sensitive among the intelligent. To take offense from the expressions of such a mind, is to display ignorance, littleness, a selfishness which all noble hearts seek to avoid. The mind that can see and appreciate the good qualities that may be in an enemy, should not be trusted even by a friend.

Party prejudice should not be permitted to deter the journalist from his duty as a citizen of the right according to his own judgment. His own party may be in an error and it is his duty to expose it to them. How many are, nevertheless, deterred from the expression of their own convictions of right by a fear of the disapprobation of their party, and thus permit their press to be subsidized without even the thanks of those for whom they become willing slaves. It may sometimes become necessary to "answer a fool according to his folly," but such concessions should be made only to meet error upon the dirt level where it lives and the death worm at the roots of the fruitful tree. It should be dug out and crushed amidst its filth for the preservation of truth and purity.

Such a journalism requires nerve—a striking individuality and a clear sense of justice. It requires more moral nerve to advocate the right at the sacrifice of the approbation of the influential while seated in the sanctuary, than to face a deadly foe amidst the excitement of the battlefield. How many journals cower to the issue of the great issues of the day, at most, with only an intimation of disapprobation with the corruptions of men in office, in high places, while only the few who are bold and independent to denounce them. The great masses of the honest yeomanry are to-day, anxiously looking for reform. They are groaning beneath the oppressor's hand and sighing for relief. They are looking to the press as a mirror of right for the guidance of their cause. There the pleading should commence, and as it echoed from the thousand dwellings of the honest poor the voice of the people would be heard. To suppress the truth and to keep the poor laboring classes are being expended for the gratification of men in office and power without benefit to man or Government.

The press should advocate principles, not men, save only as they are representatives of principles. Great reform is needed. The very life of the nation depends upon it. It is possible that such assertions may be laughed at by the selfishly interested, but how many a citizen who never overthrew a principle or invalidated an argument. Where can the oppressed look for protection if not to the press?

A Republican Opinion.

The republican press of Indiana speak very lightly of Mr. Voorhees' speech on the 31st ult., evidently with a view of ignoring the irrefutable arguments presented by the eloquent orator. The *Kokomo Tribune*, an intensely radical sheet, but edited with considerable greater ability than the majority of papers of the same political complexion, takes a different view of the speech, as will be observed from the following:

"We do not agree with those Republicans who say this speech was not an able one. It certainly was. It was a masterpiece of sophistry both in its cordium and peroration. But we remember that Cicero and other ancient orators were so inclined. Cicero used to say, at the very close of his speech, 'I have annihilated my opponents, and in his conclusion would tell how he had done it. Voorhees is classical and, of course, he had to be an orator. In his style of speaking, after he gets started, Voorhees' model is Bishop Simpson. We can not see a strong likeness, but the altitudinous Sycamore, whose college President was the Bishop, thinks he talks like that gentleman. We have known several Bishops who did not get on as well as Voorhees. The truth is, if there had been a drop of democratic blood in our veins, that drop, on that night, would have danced about and cut up all sorts of happy antics. A vile speech whose blood is all Democratic must have been very happy during the delivery of that speech."

Words of Truth.

The Hon. George T. Curtis, a bosom friend of Daniel Webster, gives the following account of the last words that that great man ever uttered on the subject of politics. It will be remembered that Webster died just before the end of the Pierce and Scott campaign:

"Calling me to his bedside by my Christian name, he said: 'The Whig candidate will not be elected. You love your country, and you think this warfare involved in Whig success. This has been so; but let me warn you, as you love your country, to give no countenance to a sectional, geographical party. The Whigs, after this election, will break up, and upon the ruins of that party a sectional party will arise. The stability of the Union will hereafter depend upon the Democracy.'"

That's just so. The stability of the government and the perpetuation of Republican institutions depend upon the Democracy.

The Indianapolis *Examiner* celebrates the adoption of the 15th amendment on Thursday last. Among the speakers who addressed the "banished" persons, we notice the name of Ben. Spooner, U. S. Marshal. A full synopsis of his speech appeared in the *Journal*. Its perusal proves one of two things—either that Spooner was glover drunk on the occasion, or that he is naturally a fool.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIANA DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

The Warsaw *Union* urges the importance of organizing in the following language: "As the campaign approaches, we would ask, if it was not about time to effect some organization of the Democratic party in this county? We are not at all organized, and our ship floats without rudder and without compass. The State ticket is in the field and for its success we must, with care and direct movements, work. The cause, the principles and the ticket are worth working for, and we are sometimes led to think that it is due to those steadfast, honest, unswerving Democrats who maintained their rights, and manfully defended their principles, during the strife, prejudice and excitement, that we enjoy the privilege to advocate and promulgate the political doctrine of our choice. Had it not been for men of uncompromising Democratic principles, the sea of Radicalism, during the war, would have engulfed the last vestige of American liberty. Democrats, organize, organize!"

The Fort Wayne *Democrat* says: "It will be noticed that when the Radical leaders in Congress are preparing to perpetrate some new atrocity upon popular rights, a crop of horrible murders and blood thirsty Ku-Klux outrages bursts forth in the South. During the recess, when members are at home or lounging at the watering places, the South is commendably quiet. Murders of inoffensive carpet-baggers lay aside the dagger, persecutors of helpless freedmen take them to their arms, and the ferocious Ku-Klux disband and join the neighboring churches. But as soon as Congress convenes and the labor of reconstructing the South on a Radical basis is resumed, the flames of war break out afresh, and the Northern soil is harrowed by the tales of Southern wickedness. Senator Sumner has a batch of letters constantly on hand from Union men 'who cannot exist in the South.' He reads these upon every provocation. They bear a wonderful sameness in style, and probably are the composition of some New England correspondent at a fixed rate—say \$5 per hundred."

The New Albany *Ledger* concludes an article with the following observation: "Negro suffrage, as contained in the revolutionary act called the Fifteenth Amendment, must be accepted, whatever may be men's opinions as to its legality. There is no appeal, except to the Congress of the United States, and it is doubtful, if a case were made up to test the validity of the enactment, whether a just decision could be secured in a Court constituted with a view to endorse the action of the revolutionary majority in Congress. It is our duty—it is the duty of every patriotic American citizen to accept the law, and by no illegal means attempt to set it aside. Whatever of evil there may be in its enforcement must be borne until the American people are satisfied that the experiment is a failure. The precedent established by the governing party will enable the people of the United States to set aside in the future, if found to be productive of evil consequences. We are no longer bound by the precedents of the past. The measures of one Congress may be repealed by another. If in the future it is found that the negro is not qualified for self-government, the people can demand a repeal of this amendment, and if individual States refuse acquiescence in the repeal, their functions may be suspended, until such time as they should yield obedience to Congressional dictation. Such is the teaching of Radicalism, and if the American people choose to accept it, there certainly can be no cause of complaint on the part of those who forced upon an unwilling people the present amendment. That a majority of the people of the country were not favorable to this revolutionary measure, we predict, will be evidenced in the future."

Referring to the splendid democratic victory at Evansville, the *Courier* of that city remarks: "With much pleasure we observe that our friends in other parts of Indiana, give credit to the noble conservative element who aided the democrats of Evansville to carry this city at the election last Monday. That victory was the result of the fifteenth amendment. The radicals acknowledge the fact, and yet they claim that the amendment will ultimately benefit them. Never! We are willing that the radicals shall make the most of the colored vote for the present; but there is nothing more certain than that for partisan effect, the republican party is counting the negro vote, and also that the negro will vote as he pleases in the future, if he is a man. We do not ask his vote for the Democratic party—in fact we shall prefer that he would not vote at all. It would be better for him. The first exercise of suffrage in Indiana on his part, disgusted all persons who were the honest advocates of justice to the colored race, but who opposed equality of the races. There were many such in the republican ranks. They are now out of the party and their affiliations and in future will vote for the advocates of white superiority, but will be ready to protect the colored man against wrong, or injury, or violence."

Theory and Practice.

The following, which we clip from the *Hillsdale (Mich.) Democrat*, gives us a clear and comprehensive idea of the effect produced by giving practical force to the theory of perfect equality between the races:

The fact that the negroes have acquired equal political rights under the constitution by the adoption of the 15th amendment, is being brought home to the attention of Republicans in a way that is not at all pleasant to them. On Monday last a negro was chosen overseer of highways—or pathmaster—in one of the districts of Reading, over the Hon. Fred. Fowler; and another chosen to the same office in another district of the same town. The Radical Republicans of the Districts—to a man—declare that they will not work out their road tax under the directions of a negro overseer, thus proving that their boasted regard for the negro was a sham.

Nothing is plainer than the fact that however zealously impracticable theorists may clamor for "equal rights," there exists in the minds of the American people an instinctive abhorrence to having the knee to Africa. The instincts of refined humanity revolt against the degrading doctrine.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5.—In the Senate, the joint resolution directing inquiry into the loss of the *Onondaga* by the collision with the *Bombay* was passed. A debate sprang up on a resolution of Mr. Cameron to prepare some appropriate testimonial to the Pennsylvania and Massachusetts regiments which marched through Baltimore in 1861 to the defense of the capital.—Several Senators advanced the claims of regiments from their respective States for similar testimonials, and in the course of the debate Mr. Conkling reminded Mr. Cameron of the services of the New York troops in saving Pennsylvania. Mr. Cameron replied spitefully that "the less Mr. Conkling said on the subject the better it would be for his own sake." The subject was referred to the Military Committee.

The Senate took up the Georgia bill, and listened to speeches from Mr. Sumner and Mr. Carpenter. The House of Representatives devoted nearly all the session to the paragraph of the Tariff bill on sugar. The paragraph on liquors was also nearly finished.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6.—In the Senate, the morning hour was consumed with the consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation bill. The bill as amended was finally passed. Mr. Sherman attempted to get up the Income Tax bill, but failed. In consequence of the funeral of General Thomas and the absence of many Senators, the Georgia bill was postponed until Tuesday next, and the Senate adjourned. In the House of Representatives there was a lively time over a personal explanation made by Fernando Wood, in which he managed to introduce a series of damaging charges against the Pecksniffian General, O. O. Howard. In substance, he charged that Howard, as Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, swindled the government out of a large amount of money and discharged the duties of his office with negligence and extravagance. Mr. Wood's accusation produced wrath and consternation among the Radicals, and a sharp passage between him and Ben. Butler, but the House was obliged to content to a motion to refer the matter to the Committee on Education and Labor, for investigation. There is at last some hope that the true character of General Howard will be exposed. The House went into Committee on the Tariff, and the paragraph on cigars was considered.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7.—In the Senate, one of the huge railroad and land jobs came up, and was debated by the new Senator from Iowa, Mr. Howell, and Mr. Stewart, of Nevada. The former took strong grounds against this and similar swindles, and warned his Radical companions of the rising wrath of the people. Mr. Sherman's joint resolution declaratory of the meaning of the law relating to the income tax was discussed and finally passed. In the House of Representatives, Ben Butler attempted to introduce a joint resolution to annex San Domingo, but Mr. Brooks, of New York, objected. The resolution provides for annexation, and appropriates \$2,332,710 in coin to pay off the debt of the black republic. It will come up again on Monday, under the rule, but will undoubtedly be defeated. The House in Committee of the Whole considered the cigar and cotton paragraphs of the Tariff bill. The latter was stricken out, leaving the duty on cigars the same as under the existing law.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8.—After a short session the Senate adjourned out of respect to the memory of General Thomas. Nothing of importance was transacted, but during a discussion of the Indian treaties, Mr. Drake allowed himself to get furiously angry with his brother Radical, Mr. Sumner, and to spurn the base institutions of that great man. There was no fight.—The House was engaged in a Committee on the Tariff bill, and went through cottons and wools. Only eight of the fifty pages of the bill have yet been disposed of, and pig iron has not yet been reached.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9.—A feeble discussion on various unimportant subjects constituted the Senate proceedings to-day.—The House wore itself for two hours in Committee of the Whole on the tariff, and closed the debate to the woolen paragraph, without result. It was found impossible to keep a quorum in the hall.

MONDAY, APRIL 11.—The Senate did nothing worth mentioning, and the only item of importance in the House proceedings is the introduction of a bill by Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, providing for secret ballot at State elections. It was drawn up to meet the law lately passed in Virginia prescribing that no vote shall be given unless the voter's name is written on it. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Ames' Certificate to Ames.

The following document shows how Senators are elected to office from Southern States under the Grant dynasty. We leave our readers to make their own comments:

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
"STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
"JACKSON MISS., Jan. 25, 1870.
"I, Adalbert Ames, Brevet Major General of the United States Army, Provisional Governor of the State of Mississippi, do hereby certify that Adalbert Ames was elected United States Senator by the Legislature of this State on the 18th day of January, 1870, for the term of two years, which commenced on the fourth day of March, 1869 and which will end on the fourth day of March, 1871.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State of Mississippi to be affixed, the 25th day of January, 1870.
"L. S. ADALBERT AMES,
"Brevet Major General United States Army, Provisional Governor of Mississippi."

The Reason Why.

Grant and the Radical party, says a contemporary, seem anxious to establish schools down South at the expense of the Government for the ostensible purpose of promoting the education of the negro.—As the matter now stands, the Fifteenth Amendment men can't read the many pathetic appeals offered up in his behalf.—If they can be brought up to the reading point it would furnish a grand field for the distribution of documents from the Republican press, which already team with appeals to their gratitude.

A Washington telegram brings the highly important information that at 10 P. M., of Monday, April 11, 1870, the late and healthy son of Vice President Colfax is eight hours of age, and his mother is in an easy and comfortable condition."

The Steuben *Republican* makes a lame attempt at answering our article on "social equality." Will the editor please try again, and say something that would merit a reply?

POLITICAL ITEMS.

JOSE D. BRIGHT wants to be governor of Kentucky. We should like to know the time when he didn't want some office.

The democrats have carried Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in the municipal election, and Cincinnati and Cleveland have gone republican.

The Oregon radical convention has nominated General Joel Palmer for Governor, and G. Wilson for Congress. The democrats made their nominations about two weeks ago. Election June 6.

The confirmation of Judge Bond, of Maryland, as United States Circuit Judge, is thought to be very doubtful. He is known to be deficient in the learning and ability necessary for the position.

The Chicago *Post* says: "The Cardiff got six votes for senator in Grundy county, Iowa." These six votes were the simple result of the old radical habit of voting for everything that is known to be a fraud.

The first election held in Kentucky since the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment was that for municipal officers of Dover on the 21st inst., at which the colored men went to the polls, inquired for the democratic ticket and voted, *en masse*, without "scratching."

It is said that the New York *Tribune* has had an obituary of Brownlow in type for more than two years. It is a shame that the *Tribune* is forced to keep its type standing idle so long.—The old fellow being no longer serviceable, might die just to accommodate Greeley.

Complete returns from all the towns in Connecticut fix Governor English's majority at 832. The remainder of the democratic state ticket are elected by about the same majority. The new Legislature will stand: Senate, Democrat, 11. Republicans 10. House of Representatives, Democrat, 112. Republicans, 127.

Brute Butler is Mr. Grant's attorney in the San Domingo speculation, and has the promise of a cabinet appointment should he succeed. That's the talk, any way, and as Butler denies it the report gains in credence. This San Domingo scheme of acquisition may prove infinitely more to the brothers-in-law and their ring than to the United States.

Seven judges of the New York court of appeals are to be elected under the new amendment to the constitution, on the 17th of April, and candidates are not wanting, prominent among whom are mentioned Francis Kernan, Samuel J. Tilden and Sanford E. Church. These gentlemen are among the ablest citizens of the country, and will honor the judiciary of New York and the nation if elected.

The State election in Rhode Island resulted, as usual, in the success of the republican ticket, though by a reduced majority. The interest centered in the war between the Anthony and anti-Anthony factions. Money was spent in great profusion and radical repeaters were arrested at the polls in Providence. The Anthony men succeeded in carrying a majority of the legislature, thus securing the re-election of Hon. Henry B. Anthony to the United States Senate.

The New York city negroes celebrated the fifteenth amendment on Friday by a large turnout, and a procession through the principal streets. About three thousand of the race, of all shades of hues, looking shiny, spruce and happy, participated. In the negro quarter the honours were gayly decorated with flags and inscriptions. During the demonstration the city was orderly, the blacks being well behaved, and the whites, who lined the sidewalks apparently amused.

Returns have been received from all but two small towns in Connecticut, and if these have cast the same vote as last year, the majority for Governor English will be 745. The democrats have the State Senate by one majority and the Radicals the House of Representatives by six majority. It is sixteen years since their majority has been so small in the Legislature. The last democratic legislature in Connecticut sat in 1854. It is evident that the next will sit in 1871.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A truce has been agreed upon by the rival Mayors of Richmond at the suggestion of chief Justice Chase. They are both to remain until the May term of the court.

One of the Irish newspapers, the *Waterford Mail*, announces the passage of the Irish Force bill, and appears in mourning for "the death of the liberty of the press."

The London *Times* in commenting on the Onondaga disaster, admits that as the evidence now stands it is unable to acquit Captain Eyre, of the *Bombay*, or blame the American government and people for their deep resentment.

The French antiquarians are greatly excited over the discovery of a large Roman amphitheatre in the excavations going on at Mount St. Genevieve, near Paris. Here is a material for a new Parisian sensation of no trivial character.

Mr. Inman, one of the proprietors of the Inman Line of steamers, has written to a London maritime paper some observations upon the loss of the City of Boston. He thinks she was destroyed by a falling iceberg, and that the catastrophe occurred when she was not more than two or three days out.

Cambridge beat Oxford in the University boat race on the Thames on the 6th inst. There was an immense crowd of spectators present, and the interest almost rivaled that of the famous contest with the Harvard boys last summer. Cambridge beat by a length; time 20 minutes and 30 seconds. The time made by the Oxford in the City of Boston last year was 22 minutes and 41 seconds. The winners crew received a great ovation from the populace on the river.

The first arrest in Ireland under the new Force law has been made. The police of Queenstown learned on Thursday, that a man working on the cathedral had a revolver in his possession, and forthwith arrested him on the charge of being a Fenian. The name of the dreadful fellow has been withheld from the Irish reporters. In Dundalk the magistrates have ordered a printer to suppress an edition of a farmer's almanac, which is said to contain seditious language.

STATE ITEMS.

In one township in Washington county there are sixteen candidates for Sheriff!

Both political parties in Putnam county talk of running independent tickets for the October election.

The *Munice Times* says a man in that city, worth several thousand dollars, has moved into a barn where they live in a state of filth.

The spotted fever has prevailed in Howard township, Washington county. Every attack has proved fatal. The disease it now abating.

The County Treasurer's office of Wabash county was recently broken into by burglars, who after working hard a whole night, received \$1.13 as a reward for their labors.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* has an original item. It says Indianapolis hasn't borne a good reputation for hotels for the last few years. Several of our larger cities are in the same fix.

The South Bend *Register* says:—"An interesting breach of promise case is on the tapis, in which two wealthy and well known families are interested. Some rich developments are promised."

J. B. Stoll, Esq., favored us with a call last week. Mr. Stoll is one of the largest, best looking, ablest and most genial editors of our acquaintance, and we wish he would come around often.—<