



Resistance to Tyrants 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. WARDEN, of Fort Wayne. A. C. DOWNEY, of Ohio County. SAMUEL H. BUSKIRK, of Monroe Co. JOHN PETTIT, of Lafayette.

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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 radical party 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 Phoros, 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.

MANLY 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 Wash. 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 law of necessity. Set on foot, *Supra-lex*, as at all applicable 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 of their exclusive responsibility therefor. The 'conservative' movement, which included Parson Brownlow as well as Andrew Johnson, defeated them, and that alone, Tennessee is today, what deflection from Republican ranks entailed. 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 Limitations.

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 indignantly spurned at the primary election last week—his competitor, Judge Wilson, carrying the day by a large majority.—In the Lafayette District, Gen. Lee 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 Louisiana.

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 map this Solon out 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 exhorted 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 grass-plot left of Morton when Dan got through with the great demagogic incoherencies.

INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM.

We have scarcely ever read an article so thoroughly expressive 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 by the press not only for the news of the day, but for such 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 his pen contrary 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 generous mind, enlightening these matters by the expression of 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 courteously expressed, 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 not 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 the exercise 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 dirty level where it lives like 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 coo to us in the name 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 have the boldness and independence 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 matter of right for the redress 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 the wronging of the earnings of 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 evil and untrue who never overthrew a principle or invalidated an argument. Where can the oppressed look for protection if not to the press?

A Republican Opinion.

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 their party 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."

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 its welfare involved in Whig success. This has been my belief, and I 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 our party a sectional party will arise. The stability of the Union will hereafter depend upon the Democracy.'"

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, or 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 insurmountable aversion 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 Onondia by the admiralship of 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 defence 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 recently 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 with 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 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 \$2,352,710 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 reported. 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 adjourned at 12 o'clock.

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 Onondia 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 boat Oxford 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 lengthy time 20 minutes and 30 seconds. The time made by the Oxford in the race with the Harvard last year was 22 minutes 41 seconds. The winning 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.

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.

Jesus 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 gang 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 2d 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 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 the same majority. The new Legislature will stand: Senate, Democrats, 11; Republicans 10, House of Representatives, Democrats, 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 be indefinitely 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 and 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 748. 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.

A little girl named Johnson, living in Attica, Fountain county, a few days ago fell from a steep, rocky precipice into Pine Creek, which runs through that place, and was killed. Her body was recovered from the water in a few minutes, and it was found that in her descent her skull had been injured by striking a rock. It is likely that death would have resulted from the blow had she not fallen into the deep water of the creek.

We perceive that the Howe Sewing Machine Factory has finally been located in the flourishing town of Peru, Miami county. The Peruvians are naturally much elated and very jubilant over the matter—the Republican having gone so far as to issue a hefty article, headed by the words "triumphant capitals and exclamation points" in which the matter is voluminously set forth. Well, it is a big thing for Peruvians, and we heartily rejoice with them over this great windfall of luck, and at the good sense displayed in locating the factory upon Indiana soil. Peru, Indianapolis rejoices with you, but your citizens should take a little fatherly, well-meant advice, and keep their linen on.—Indianapolis Journal.

Our namesake of Peru has published an extra explanatory of the "Howe Sewing Machine Factory—Located in Peru." It seems that Indianapolis, LaFayette, Logansport and Anderson competed for the prize and offered liberal inducements to secure it; but Peru had abundant "walnut timber and enterprise" to surpass either and gain the boon. Seventeen acres of land, one million bricks and five thousand dollars cash were the reasonable compensation for an establishment which is expected to employ four hundred operatives—to purchase the necessities of life in Peru. Work on the main building (400 feet in length) will be commenced in the summer. Peru has made a commendable effort. The successful co-operation of her men of means and public spirit is worthy of general emulation.—Walsh Rep.

On Tuesday, Judge Wilson was unanimously nominated for Congress from the Fourth District.—Mr. Julian's name having been withdrawn at his own request.

Speech of Mr. Voorhees.

The speech of Mr. Voorhees is a remarkably able and powerful production. We have seldom seen a finer or sounder presentation than he has made. Morton's falsehoods, sophistries and errors are admirably exposed. In fact, he does not leave a vestige of logic or argument which the friends of Morton can hereafter pin their faith. A more crushing reply could not have been made. Nothing would have gratified us more than to have the two speeches—Morton's 22d of February, and Voorhees' 31st of March—printed together, and generally distributed to and read by the people. The last was too severe a dissection of the bounding and bond aversary's contrivance for one of their Cincinnati mad organs to publish. It was a debate with abhorrent facts, and showed the people how, while they are being robbed of the fruits of their hard earned toils, the blasted money lords were making their thirty and forty per cent, on capital which they never invested. It was too dangerous a missile for them to throw before the public when an election was pending.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Way It's Done.

Every time that a Democrat has happened to be elected to Congress from any of the Southern States, and a radical seafaring wanted the place, all he had to do was to give notice of a contest, and the committee on elections of the House of Representatives returns a sufficient number of votes to give him the place. Last week a case of this kind came up; Michael Ryan, a democrat, received a majority of over seven thousand from the seventh Louisiana District. A radical, rebel seafaring, named John P. Newham, who wanted to be a "bright and shining light" in the Hall of Congress, gave notice of contest. Newham only received 3,306 votes in all, in the election, but the committee on elections, threw out 2,924 votes cast for Ryan and gave Newham the seat he so much desired. This is the way nearly all of the Southern members from these states hold their office in congress. We ask the people how long they propose to suffer such things.

Was Burlington Poisoned?

In the diplomatic circles of Europe the most astonishing rumors are circulating in regard to the sudden death of Mr. Anson Burlingame. It is stated that difficulties originated in the Chinese embassy concerning the rank and authority of its various members, ending in the poisoning of the American chief of the embassy. At this distance it is difficult to say how many means are being used to bring to the truth of these rumors. It probably is nothing more than the Russian manner of thinking, according to which the sudden death of any prominent person is always explained rather in an unnatural than a common manner. It is a fact, however that Mr. Burlingame was very careless in regard to his health. He went out skating only a few days before his death, when the Reaumur thermometer showed 23 degrees below zero.

Morton's Absence.

The Philadelphia Age thus comments on the absence of Morton in his laudation of Revels and his speech: "It is quite evident that Senator Morton has not made the desired point by his absence on this negro question. He has bowed low enough to the chrysalis, but no favorable response has been returned to his supplications. On the contrary, even the journals of his own party excrete this traiting of the interests of white men in the dust to win a smile from Cuffee and his representatives. The Senator from Indiana is not a step nearer the White House to day than he was before his ardent embrace of the negro Senator, and the question is a calm, sensible manner. Senator Morton seems to have forgotten that fact, and hence his recent exhibition in the Senate, for which he is now receiving the condemnation of thoughtful men of both parties."

Extravagance of the Administration.

There is no reason that we know of, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, why the expenses of the administration should be so large. President Grant, should much exceed what they were in the days of President Buchanan. Yet here is the exhibit, exclusive of the interest upon the public debt made in high state expenses: Ordinary expenses under Mr. Buchanan, \$60,000,000. Ordinary expenses under Mr. Grant, \$180,750,000. Here, it will be seen, leaving the debt and the interest out of the account, more than three times as much was expended under Mr. Grant as was under Mr. Buchanan, there ought not to be over \$80,000,000 now spent in the Washington administration, outside of the debt. The \$110,000,000 that are so spent above it are waste only, extravagantly and corruptly thrown away by this administration.

Won't Stand It.

Last Saturday a Republican from one of the out-Townships told us that at least half of the Republicans of his Township would not vote the Republican ticket this fall, on account of the negro proclivities entertained and sanctioned by the Republican State Convention. We were very surprised at this statement, for a more uncompromising Republican than he has been does not live in this county.—Provi (Ind.) Eagle.

Another ocean steamer is missing.

The City of Brussels, which left New York port for Europe, March 26.—Though she has been out only thirteen days, the Liverpool people are nervous about her, and the underwriters have raised the premium to twenty guineas. The London telegram says, however, that it is believed she is safe, as she has a plenty of news.

The trial of McFarland for the murder of Richardson is in full progress.

A number of witnesses have given their testimony. The case is out in the usual phase of temporary insanity.

Letter from Missouri.

Brown's Missouri Democrat, Mo., April 1, 1870. FRIEND STOLL—Dear Sir:—Enclosed you will find two dollars for another year's use of the NATIONAL BANNER. It is the most welcome visitor that comes to my house in the shape of a newspaper—not even excepting the Missouri Republican or the New York World. I am taking both of these, but the BANNER is the banner for me. We are having beautiful weather; the grass is up so that cat-tails are doing well without feed. Peach trees are in blossom; wheat is looking fine—good prospect of a bountiful season. Money plenty and a fair prospect for improvements and prosperity in every laudable undertaking. I remain yours as ever, GILBERT SHERMAN.