

# National Banner.

Resistance to Tyrants is Obedience to God.  
J. B. STOLL, EDITOR.  
WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1870.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

For Secretary of State: Col. NORMAN EDDY, of St. Paul.  
For Auditor of State: JOHN C. SHOEMAKER, of St. Paul.  
For Attorney General: JAMES B. WYATT, of Perry Co.  
For Treasurer: AN, of Indianapolis.  
For Superintendent of Public Instruction: W. HANNA, of Terre Haute.  
For State Senator: SAMUEL H. RUSKIE, of Monroe Co.  
For State Senator: JOHN PETTIT, of Lafayette.

## Congressional Convention.

We learn that the Democratic Congressional District Committee will this week issue a call for a convention to be held at Kendallville, on the fourth of August, for the nomination of a candidate for Congress, and candidates for Circuit and Common Pleas Prosecutors. All opposed to the re-election of Billy Williams are to be invited to participate.

## A National Disgrace.

It is said that General Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, is so near a beggar that he has been compelled to sell his military library to a second-hand book stall in Paris, in order to enable him to proceed to one of the German watering places for the purpose of recuperating his health, which was so terribly shattered in the heroic defense in Charleston harbor—a defense without a parallel in modern warfare. Are our national legislators so busy in parading out the lands of the Government among themselves that they can find no time to look after the real heroes of the late terrible struggle?

## Ackerman Confirmed.

Notwithstanding the fact that Radical Senators threatened to defeat the confirmation of Amos T. Ackerman for Attorney General, his nomination was confirmed without opposition. Grant will now have a "rebel" in his cabinet, Ackerman having served on the staff of General Robert Toombs. We presume our radical friends will now cease their talk about elevating "red-handed traitors" to positions of trust and honor under the government, since their chief display of much love for these reconstructed gentlemen.

## Illinois Election.

The election for the adoption or rejection of the new constitution of Illinois was held last Saturday, and resulted in its ratification by an overwhelming majority. Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Court were also elected. In the Chicago District Wm. K. McAllister, Democrat, is probably elected Supreme Judge, which, if confirmed, will give the Democratic control of that tribunal for 10 years. John G. Rodgers, regular Democratic candidate for Circuit Judge of Cook county, is elected by a handsome majority, notwithstanding the fact that the Times bitterly opposed his election.

## The Learned Judge.

The President having appointed a man to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court at Washington, who never was admitted to the bar, and who is now a twelve hundred dollar department clerk, the Bar of the District of Columbia have held an indignation meeting, and appointed a committee of three Republicans to protest against the confirmation. A judge of the court called on the President, but Grant said he thought his nominee was competent to be a judge, as he had read law two years!

## Voorhees Re-nominated.

Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees has been unanimously re-nominated for Congress by the Democracy of the Sixth District. The Republicans have placed in nomination a young man named Moses F. Dunn, who is said to be a fine speaker and the possessor of a handsome fortune, of which he is to spend \$10,000 to defeat Indiana's most eloquent orator. Voorhees' majority two years ago was 128, but it is confidently predicted that this year he will distance his competitor a round thousand.

## Hon. Robert Lowry.

The numerous friends of Judge Lowry will be pleased to learn that he was, last Saturday, re-nominated for Circuit Judge of the Tenth Judicial District. The convention met at Ft. Wayne. Judge Lowry's fitness for the position is unquestioned, and as the District is overwhelmingly Democratic, we may well congratulate him in advance upon his triumphant election next October.

## The Kokomo Journal takes a very lively interest in the congressional contest in this District. Last week it contained the following announcement:

"The Davenport of Wayne is spoken of as the Democratic candidate for Congress against Billy Williams in the tenth District. It is our opinion Stoll will be the man 'led forth to be sacrificed,' and he shall gnaw a flea and flee to the mountains, &c."

## In order to relieve the editors of the Journal of painful suspense, we beg leave to say that their surmises are entirely groundless—that Stoll will not thus be led forth—he will not gnaw a flea, neither will he flee to the mountains, &c.

Try again, Journal; perhaps you will hit upon the man by-and-by.

We know of families where children had but few advantages of acquiring education, yet they became fluent talkers, and were generally posted on the "times"—because they were regular readers of a good home paper. A trial is all that is necessary for a confirmation of the assertion.

## WHAT NEXT?

Who does not remember the frightening predictions made by "loyal" stumpers in 1868 that the success of the Democratic party would insure the return of "red-handed rebels" to the halls of Congress—who have forgotten the fearful peals of the same demagogues "loyal" rule? No one, who has not seen that such a rule would be a calamity to the country. Yet, what do we see? We see a country literally robbed by those who were recommended to a mild people as the guardians of the government, we read in a radical sheet—a paper of no less prominence than the intensely loyal Cincinnati Gazette—an article suggesting the election of Jeff. Davis and John C. Breckinridge to the United States Senate! And why? The Gazette answers the question fully in elucidating its subject. It assigns the following as a reason for rendering the return of Jeff. Davis to the Senate as very desirable:

"His ability is unquestioned. He has large experience in the affairs of our government. The Senate needs such members. The leading Southern members were always good watchmen of the public treasury. That is what is most needed now. The delinquent of the Senate—both by the number of Senators who lack that element of responsibility which is made by adequate constitutional qualifications, and by the position it is so temporary and unnatural—that it lacks all the elements of prudence and foresight, that the country needs the aid of the forces that would oppose them. That is not the most practical patriotism."

There is a great deal of meaning in these few words, observes contemporary. "The delinquency of the Senate" is a name that new forces of an opposite character are needed in that body to restore the high character it enjoyed when the Democratic party was in the ascendancy—"Practical patriotism," the Gazette says, "is good watchmen of the public treasury," and the leading Southern members, the same paper says, had that character. It is the influence of such men, the Gazette says, "that is what is most needed now" to overcome the schemes of "profligate schemers," and of course it must refer to radical profligate schemers, for it is such that rule in the councils of the nation and the administration of the government. What better evidence than this is needed to show that reform in our national affairs and a return to wisdom in the administration of the government must come outside of the radical party. The radical leaders have been tried and found wanting.

## Defeat of the San Domingo Treaty.

The treaty for the annexation of the island of San Domingo to the United States was rejected by the Senate, on Thursday afternoon, by a vote of 28 to 27, being less than the required two-thirds to secure its ratification. An order was passed to notify the President of the refusal of the Senate to consent to the ratification. The only debate that took place was a speech from Senator Morrill, of Vermont, against the treaty, after the vote was taken, in which, it is ascertained, was in detail, as follows:

For the Treaty. Charles Abbott, Anthony C. Cattel, Chandler, Conklin, Cole, Corbett, Drake, Fenton, Harlan, Hamlin, Howard, Howell, McDonald, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Ramsey, Revels, Rice, Sprague, Stewart, Spencer, Thayer, Warner, Williams, Wilson—28.

Against the Treaty.—Boreman, Casserly, Davis, Edmunds, Ferry, Fowler, Hamilton, Mill, Harris, Howe, Johnson, McCree, Morrill, VV, Morrill, Mc, Patterson, Pratt, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Salsbury, Scott, Schurz, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Tipton, Yickers, Wiley—28.

Abst. Pained and Not Voting Members.—Ames, Bayard, Buckingham, Carpenter, Flanagan, Gilbert, Hamilton, Tice, Kellogg, Norton, Pomeroy, Sherman, Trumbull, Yates—13.

Intelligence of the defeat of the treaty was soon communicated to the President, who said that he had been quite confident of a different result, and was, therefore, disappointed. It is thought that measures will be at once taken to negotiate a new and more acceptable treaty.

## Butler's Abilities.

General Butler, who has been continually at the head of some committee, investigating somebody, is at last himself the subject of investigation, as Treasurer and President of the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. He appeared before the House Military Committee as a witness, that committee having been directed to thoroughly investigate that institution. He made a statement of the way he had received and disbursed the funds, which the Committee did not appear to be satisfied with, and therefore decided to send for persons and papers. It seems that Butler got a bill passed turning over the unclaimed bounty fund and draft contribution fund, &c., to this institution, which amounted to over a million and a quarter of dollars. He recently drew nearly two thirds of the amount, and Congress is determined that he shall show what he did with it.

## Meritorious.

The re-nomination of Mr. Kerr meets with much favor among Democrats throughout the country. Of the numerous complimentary references to that event, we copy the following from the N. Y. World: "The constituents of the Hon. Mr. Kerr, the representative in the present Congress of the Second District of Indiana, have done themselves credit by re-nominating him. It is always easy for a member of Congress to earn golden opinions from his electors by devoting himself to local interests, but Mr. Kerr has done more and better than this. He has won a national recognition by his having received the views and the statesmanlike liberality of his political temper. The true hero of the country to-day consists in the reinforcement of the Democratic ranks at the Capital by men who, like Mr. Kerr, can give the go-by to defeat partition and sectional issues in their devotion to the permanent principles of Democracy and the living and real necessities of the republic."

CONGRESSMAN.—A strong effort is being made to induce the Democracy to make no nomination in this District, for the Congressional canvass this fall, but to join in the support of General Hancock as an independent candidate. The War-saw Union, Goshen Democrat, and National Banner have been throwing out feelers in this direction.—Waterloo Press.

When the BANNER desires the adoption of a political programme, it never hesitates in avowing its sentiments openly and without fear. The editor of the Press has read our paper a sufficient length of time to know that our suggestions in political matters are not made by innuendo.

## THE STANDING ARMY.

A bill has passed both houses of Congress, which fixes the standing army of the United States, after July 1, 1871, at thirty thousand men. Estimating the cost of each man at two thousand dollars per annum, the expense of keeping up the army will amount, each year, to sixty millions of dollars!

Prior to 1861, (says the Harbinger Patriot) the standing army consisted of about twelve thousand men. The same extent of frontier was to be guarded then as now, the same forts were to be garrisoned, and the service at present necessary required of the army is certainly not greater than it was then. It is, therefore, indisputable that at least thirty millions of dollars per annum, are now employed in the military service of the government, without any duty to perform except to pipe clay their muskets, burnish buttons on the officers' uniforms and eat their rations. What employment can there be for thirty thousand soldiers, in these piping times of peace? O yes, we had forgotten! Grant had promised the Southern governors that in case they could not enforce the laws, (that is, control the elections) in their States, with the bayonets of their black militia, they would, on their requisition, furnish them U. S. troops. The extra fifteen thousand men not required to garrison the forts and watch the Indians, are, therefore, reserved for contingencies which may arise during the next political campaign. Cold steel, when forged into bayonets as well as the raw Bessemer, is a powerful political argument in the estimation of the radicals. It is a very cheap persuasive, too, to the politicians. It costs them nothing. The people pay the expenses of the elections carried at the point of the bayonet.

Now, let the watchword go forth, Down with the Standing Army! One of the chief complaints against George the Third, set out in the Declaration of Independence, was that he quartered large bodies of armed troops among the colonists. Let the anniversary of the natal day of the Republic, appropriately celebrated a few days since, remind us that our free institutions are threatened at the same vital point at which Great Britain assailed the liberties of our colonial ancestors. The maintenance, in time of peace, of a large and expensive military establishment, is utterly antagonistic to the theory and spirit of republicanism government. It is a constant menace to the people, a clog to national prosperity, a barrier in the way of enlightened progress. It belongs to the kingcraft of Europe, not to the steamship of America. It is an exotic which, if suffered to grow in our soil, will coil its poisonous tendrils about the tree of liberty and blast it with a mildew of despotism. It has already taken root. The sooner it is plucked up the better. Down with the Standing Army!

## The Funding Bill.

The United States House of Representatives, on Friday last, passed the bill to fund and consolidate the national debt. All amendments were voted down, and the bill will go to the Senate as it came from the ways and means committee. A Washington special says that even if it should pass the Senate, which is by no means probable, the bill would not amount to much, as it is entirely discretionary with the secretary of the treasury whether he will enforce it or not, and it is very well known that he is opposed to it.

The bill provides for the issue of one thousand millions of dollars in thirty year four per cent. bonds, exempt from all taxation, which the treasury is authorized to sell at par for coin, and to apply the proceeds to the redemption of any five twenty bonds, at their par value, or the secretary may exchange the new bonds for such five twenty bonds par for par. The secretary is further authorized, and in this respect is instructed, to use at his discretion any coin that can be conveniently applied to that purpose, to pay at par and cancel any six per cent. United States bonds which have or may become redeemable by the terms of their issue. The remaining feature of the bill authorizes the secretary to receive United States gold coin on deposit, for not less than thirty days, and to issue certificates of deposit at a rate not exceeding three per cent. per annum, which coin may be withdrawn on ten days' notice. Not less than twenty-five per cent. of this deposited coin in the treasury shall be retained there for the payment of said certificates, and the excess above twenty-five per cent. may be repaid, at the discretion of the secretary, to the redemption of such outstanding bonds as have matured.

## The \$50,000 Life Insurance of Grant.

It is now ascertained, by dispute, that one James Wheeler, of New York, has been engaged in raising from the officeholders a contribution of \$50,000 to purchase a life insurance of that amount in the Equitable Company, for the President. The leading officeholders all signed liberally, doubtless having intimations from high quarters that if they did not it would not be well for them. The matter having been "blown," has defeated the enterprise, and the President and his friends will be obliged to resort to some other method of getting up a present. The New York Sun (Republican) says:

"General Grant's fondness for presents has been a matter too often and too conspicuously evinced to be a matter of any doubt. Nor is there any reason why, after having received houses, horses, libraries, and almost every possible form of donation, and after having shown his appreciation of his benefactors by appointing so many of them to valuable offices, the President should look with disfavor upon an effort to bestow upon him an additional testimonial. At any rate, for him and for his Secretary to show that this scandalous undertaking was set on foot without his sanction, and it will be difficult to make people believe that if the policy had been made up and tendered to him, he would have rejected the compliment."

## An "Independent" Family.

The Hughes family has suddenly become very independent. Jim, the old man, is an independent candidate for Congress in Voorhees' District, and now comes the information that young Jim, familiarly known as "Buck," announces himself as an independent candidate for Representative in the State Legislature, from Monroe county, and is at present making speeches throughout the county in support of his claims.

## CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, June 28.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the tax bill. Mr. Yates' amendment, providing that no duties shall hereafter be levied on tea and coffee, was rejected by a vote of yeas 9, nays 41. The Senate reconsidered the vote by which it refused to strike out the House amendment to reduce the duties on sugars, and then, by a vote of 27 to 26, struck it out, leaving the rates at three cents per pound, according to the present law. The House discussed the civil service appropriation bill, and adopted an amendment appropriating \$15,000, in addition to the \$20,000 already appropriated, for the bronze statue of General Scott, to be erected in Franklin Square, Washington. The House passed the bill to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska. The report of the conference committee on the currency bill was called up, and elicited considerable debate. There was a wide difference of opinion as to the effect of the bill, some members contending that it meant contraction; others that it meant expansion. Without reaching a vote, the House adjourned in consequence of the extreme heat.

WEDNESDAY, June 29.—The Tax Tariff bill occupied the attention of the Senate during the day. In the course of the discussion Mr. Chandler gave notice to New England that the West intended to have free trade. He wanted the present tariff to remain another winter, and "then the South and West would unite to make a tariff to suit the people of the United States." The amendment to strike from the free list books, maps, and charts specially imported in single copies, and of which no editions are printed in the United States, was opposed by Mr. Sumner as a "tax on knowledge." He was in favor of "free trade in books." The amendment was agreed to, however, by a vote of 27 to 23. The Senate was engaged on a proposition to strike out the duty on Bessemer steel rails until the hour of adjournment. In the House of Representatives the consideration of the conference report on the Currency bill was resumed. In the course of the debate Messrs. Garfield, Ingersoll, and Butler (of course) indulged in personalities. Mr. Ingersoll insinuated that Mr. Garfield's head was a "baggage head." The speaker forgot to call him to order. Upon reaching a vote, the report was ruthlessly slaughtered—yeas, 93; nays 132. On motion of Mr. Judd, another conference committee was ordered.

THURSDAY, June 30.—In the Senate the House amendments to the bill to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska occupied the morning hour, and were concurred in by a vote of 42 to 9. After the executive session, the tax Tariff bill was taken up. The duty on steel railway bars was reduced from 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 cents per pound. The rate on all railway bars made in part of steel was reduced to 1 cent per pound. Mr. Sumner attempted but failed to get books in foreign or dead language of which no editions are printed in this country restored to the free list. The Senate held an evening session, and worked until the bill until it was found that no quorum was present. In the House of Representatives the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were considered, and several of them non-concurred in. The Funding bill was debated until the hour of adjournment, and amended in various ways. Among the amendments voted down was one by 25 to 97 to subject the new bonds to taxation.

FRIDAY, July 1.—In the Senate the consideration of the Tax Tariff bill was continued in committee. A debate took place on the amendment to tax the interest on United States bonds 5 per cent. Several Democratic Senators spoke in favor of it. It was finally rejected by a vote of yeas 12, nays 36. The Radicals who voted with the Democrats in the affirmative were Messrs. Pratt, Fowler, Spencer, and Sprague. The Senate then confirmed the action of the committee in striking out the income tax by a vote of 26 to 21. In the evening session, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, the Senate reconsidered its action on the income tax, and passed Mr. Wilson's amendment continuing the tax to the end of 1873 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent., with \$2,000 exempted. The Democrats all voted against the tax. The reason given by the Radical Senators for taking the back track was that, by the showing of the chairman of the Finance Committee, the country must have either the income tax or the tax on receipts, in order to make up the required amount of revenue. In the House of Representatives the Funding bill was taken up, and after considerable discussion was passed by a vote of yeas 129 nays 41, without material alteration. The bill has passed provides for one thousand millions of thirty-year four per cent. bonds, exempt from taxation, which may be sold at par for coin, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the redemption of any maturing bonds. Besides this, coin deposits bearing 3 per cent. interest are to be received, for which certificates will be issued.

## Fanatical Persistence.

Secretary Belknap is reported by the Harbinger Patriot to have said: "West Point is naturally aristocratic, but it must come under. Four millions of enfranchised men are entitled to one-tenth of the offices. Their boys shall have fair play. Sink or swim, live or die, they shall have absolute justice." So it seems that West Point will have to open its doors to the colored cadet, and white youngsters had as well peacefully accept the inevitable. Sooner or later the colored people will have representatives at West Point. Secretary Belknap, whose word is all powerful, says so. "Sink or swim, live or die," the negro must be made the military commander as well as the civil ruler of his white brother. Certainly the country had better sink, and liberty die, than that the negro should not rise superior to the white man.

## Another Straw.

Still another political straw has been thrown up, and again the indications are in favor of a strong current from the Democratic quarter. The late election in Idaho, and here is the way it is spoken of by a Republican journal—the Elko Independent: "Idaho has gone Democratic, electing Sam Merritt delegate to Congress by a majority of from 800 to 900. Every county in the Territory heard from gives Democratic majorities on the general ticket. On the first of April there were over 400 miles of the road from the last of the last election. The last afternoon miles from Mendon to Sturgis were laid in ten working days.—Ft. Wayne Gazette, June 28th."

## POLITICAL ITEMS.

Portugal has abolished the death penalty, while Spain, her neighbor, has one, would judge from her policy in Cuba, extended it to almost everything.

The proposed amendment to the constitution of the state of Connecticut to strike out of that instrument the word "white," has been defeated in the lower house of the legislature of that state. Connecticut is not yet prepared for the political amalgamation of whites and negroes.

Mr. Sampson the North Adams (Mass.) shoe manufacturer, who imported and now employs coolies in his factory, is an avowed protectionist. He is in favor of a high tariff on shoes to protect Chinese industry. He thinks, however, that free trade in coolies ought to be allowed.

Theodore Tilton predicts that Iowa will be the first, or one of the first States to adopt woman's suffrage. She has admitted women to the bar, to professorships in colleges, and her legislature has agreed to submit an amendment to the constitution to the people, granting the ballot to woman.

There are rumors that more changes are about to take place in the Cabinet. It is asserted, with great positiveness, that Secretary Fish will retire before the summer is over, and that Secretary Cox is also preparing to depart. What little respectability, whether of character or talent, at present belongs to Grant's Cabinet, will go out with these gentlemen.

Congress and the President are giving away to mammoth corporations land of twice the acres of Cuba and Sweden, and yet was eloquent over the necessity for more land. The Federal Congress and Executive are willing to buy land with one hand, and give land away with the other, which is certainly not at all consistent; but, under Radical government, have President or Congress cared for consistency or justice?

There must be something out of joint in the radical body, at Washington. In a Missouri contested election case the house decided to admit Col. Swett to his seat. He is a Radical, Dyer, the radical. Heretofore the radical outlaws, called a congress, have asked no questions as to right to a seat, but "is he of us," and he got his seat, when a man became obnoxious to them, they expelled him because he was a democrat, and without any other reason. Perhaps Dyer was a little shaky.

The late democratic victory in New York, when considered in connection with the new Congressional contest, is of increased importance. In 1868 the Republicans elected nineteen members and the Democracy only twelve. Now, the Democrats carry twenty-four Districts and Radicalism is cut down to seven. If this is repeated next November, and we see no reason to suppose to the contrary, it will totally reverse the delegation from that State. Here is a new road to the fruits of the Fifteenth Amendment.

The smoke city, Pittsburgh, a hot-bed of Radicalism, has for years been afflicted with a Ring of Corruptionists. So corrupt has the radical party become in that city that the Commercial calls upon an independent movement for reform. In Philadelphia affairs are the same, and the Inquirer is feigning to howl honesty. There is no use.—The day of your doom is approaching. All that you need to know is, that which has been so richly merited. Democrats keep in line, liberty is breaking.

Young man, your first vote! How are you going to cast it? Will you commence a record that will haunt you the balance of your days? Will you vote with a party that has but one idea, and that a false one? Will you identify yourself with the radical bondholder's party that cannot exist like a candle? Where will you be next year? Look at the future! There is no event of more importance than this. Begin right. This is everything to you, and now is the time to begin.

## A Radical Row in Philadelphia.

On Wednesday, June 15th, the Radicals of Philadelphia held their nominating conventions amid disgraceful scenes in every one. Pistols and blackjacks were brought into view. From the following extract of a lengthy report of one of these conventions, one can form an idea of the character of the proceedings: "Here was conflict of jurisdiction, which nearly resulted in pugilism, as the struggle between Stumpey Elliott, and Slim Lane, for the possession of the gavel. They punched each other, and wrestled about the stage, which was filled with at least a hundred delegates. Elliott stepped upon the desk, and was knocked down; again he mounted it, and essayed to speak, when the undisputed Lane rushed upon him and gave him a good thrashing. Another fight followed, during which the struggling chairman, and a dozen delegates were hurled from the stage to the floor, a distance of six feet. With wounds and bruises, but for instance, displaying not only the malice with a vicious whiff, but a coat ripped up the back to the collar. Again he mounted the desk, which had been replaced, and was greeted with a yell of delight, mingled with curses. He had gone further in his address than 'I am your temporary chairman,' when Lane, with 'I am damned if you are,' struck at him. The uplifted mallet, in the hands of Elliott, came down with a swish upon the head of Lane, and a scene of wildest confusion and boisterous excitement was opened. The delegates fought each other. Blackjacks were drawn, and one man, who exposed a revolver was knocked off the stage. The struggling man essayed to and fro, breaking the stage chandeliers, sending the delegates on to the floor for a second time, overturning the reporter's desk, and compelling the innocent Knights of the Quill to seek refuge in the stage boxes for safety. Lane was dragged off the stage, and punched about the hall. The 'band-box' spirit soon regained his position and defied the pugilistic Elliott."

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## GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

President Grant is on a pleasure trip through Connecticut. A great oil conflagration, at Pittsburg, Pa., on the 28th instant, destroyed over half a million dollars worth of property. A Richmond vagrant sent an extract from the songs of Solomon to a city paper as original. The editor published it as a "fair specimen of the trash daily consigned to the waste basket."

## GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The faithful of the catholic church in America are to be invited by their bishops to subscribe for the rebuilding of the church in Constantinople destroyed by the recent fire. Gabriel still continues in the field against Baez in San Domingo. Grant proposes to take Baez' quarrel off his hands and pay him a nice, round sum in the bargain. Belvidere, Ill., was the scene last week, of a grand international musical convention, one of the leading members being Prof. Gilmore of Boston. Concerts were given in which anvils, guns, etc. were used as a Boston Coliseum.

The Terre Haute Express says: A woman in this county has helped her husband to raise seventy acres of wheat. She helped him by standing in the door and shaking a broom at him when he sat down to rest, thus keeping him at work. Isabella's abdication of the Spanish throne was signed in the presence of all the members of the royal family at present in Paris. In a letter to the Pope the ex-Queen notified him of her abdication, and begged his blessings for the Prince of Asturias and for Spain.

Silver mines of great richness have been discovered in New Mexico. Fifty miles of claims have been located. A company has been formed to construct a railroad to carry the ore to the river and canal, and to carry water to the mines. They are located in the heart of the Apache Indian country. An Irish servant girl, named Scotty, who has been washing dishes at the Irving Hotel, New York, for three dollars a week, lately fell heir to a legacy of \$75,000 by the death of an uncle in New Orleans. There is a vacancy in the dish washing corps of the Irving Hotel.

Of the 48 nominees for candidships at West Point who were rejected, last week, by the board of examination, at least half have arrived in Washington to see the members who appointed them. A majority of those rejected were from the south, and include the three colored nominations.

The defection of the loyal Internal Revenue collector Bailey, of New York, now reaches the extraordinary amount of \$600,000. His securities, Messrs. Dwyer, Douglas, and others, have been called upon to make good the \$100,000 for which they gave bonds, thus leaving the government a loser of half a million, owing to the doings of the immaculate collector.

A letter to the Omaha Herald from Fort Laramie says that Red Cloud and the Indians with him, before leaving for the Powder river country, expressed themselves satisfied with their treatment by the government, and will endeavor to keep peace. A large quantity of provisions was furnished them by the government agents before starting.

A hippopotamus in the zoological garden at Amsterdam gave birth on the 10th of April to a pair of twins, which is considered remarkable in natural history. It was previously supposed that the female of the pachydermatous species had only a single young at a birth. The twins are of different sex. The male weighed about seventy and the female forty pounds at birth.

The discussion of the efficacy of vaccination as a preventive of the small-pox is in much more advanced state in England than in this country. They have there an "Anti-Vaccination League." A meeting of the League was held in London on Monday of last week, and Professor Newman, editor of the Zoologist, presided. There were many speakers, who denounced vaccination in the strongest terms, and urged parliament to repeal all laws on the subject.

## A Letter from One of the People.

MR. EDITOR:—I did not attend the twin conventions that met in Goshen on the 16th ultimo, to nominate a pugilist to be run for representative in the Tenth congressional district, but I understand that they had a lively time, and each nominated a candidate. It is no wonder that the democrat's turn to nominate their candidate; and I suppose it is a known fact, that a large majority of the voters in the district, including democrats, are opposed to the re-election of Williams. Now would it not be gratifying, in the call for the convention, to embrace all those opposed to Mr. Williams' election, to meet and nominate a good man that will be as acceptable as can be, to both political parties; for instance, Gen. Slack, of Huntington, or Capt. J. A. Mitchell, of Goshen, who are both well known, and fought faithfully for the Union. Or, if it is thought more safe, to secure success, to nominate some conservative republican, to be supported for congress, I feel willing for one, to make some sacrifice, in order to defeat the miserable Williams. On the first of April there were over 400 miles of the road from the last of the last election. The last afternoon miles from Mendon to Sturgis were laid in ten working days.—Ft. Wayne Gazette, June 28th.

## 1,000 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery for a medicine that will equal it in the cure of all diseases for which it is recommended. For Bronchitis, severe Coughs, and the early stages of Consumption, it has astonished the medical faculty by its wonderful cures, and hundreds of the best physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severest coughs, it strengthens the system and purifies the blood. As a cure for pimples on the face, Eruptions, Blotches, Scrofulous diseases, and "Liver Complaint" or Biliousness, it has never been equaled. Sold by Drug Gists. The Genuine has Dr. Pierce's private Government Revenue Stamp, on the outside wrapper.

## GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.—On Saturday morning the track reached Mendon, making seventy-one miles of track, from the big St. Joseph river, five town in the best farming country in Michigan. Probably the track track-layers at the north end of the road have reached Paris, sixty miles from Grand Rapids. By the 1st of July the company will have one hundred and thirty-one miles of track laid, and will be ready to run trains from Mendon to Sturgis in ten working days.—Ft. Wayne Gazette, June 28th.

## STATE ITEMS.

A cock-pit has been established at Sullivan, where roosters are "gaff" and made to fight as long as they can stand up, or life lasts.

The monthly statement of the treasurer of the State of Indiana shows that there was a balance of \$437,382.45 in the treasury on the 1st of July.

A dog in Ripley county has taken a fancy to a venerable gander, and the strangely assorted pair abide together by day and night.

The Democratic Convention at Anderson intimates that Col. Thos. N. Stillwell will be an independent candidate for congress in that district. The democratic convention is announced for the 22d of July, at Kokomo.

The New Albany Ledger says the barley harvest in that section of the state is about over, and the wheat harvest will be in full blast this week. The wheat crop in Floyd county this year is one of the best ever grown in that county.

Indianapolis has been startled.—What purported to be the accidental drowning of two young girls, was developed by post mortem examination into doubly foul murder. The papers demand of the police, and stimulate the public, to the most vigilant investigation. It is one of the most horrible atrocities we have seen reported.

Last Thursday a little boy, son of Mrs. Miller, a widow lady, living at Cahoon Hill Harrison township, was so terribly killed by a horse, that the socket of one of his eyes was laid open and the upper part of his nose so mashed and broken that he breathes through the opening caused by the fracture.—Goshen Democrat.

A correspondent of the Indianapolis Sentinel, writing from Aurora, says:—"The democrats from the 'south east corner' are enthusiastic for Thomas A. Hendricks, as the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency. He is looked upon as the man for the cooler, and he can get more votes in the third congressional district than any man in the United States, for that position."

Two preachers of Peru agreed to exchange pulpits on the evening of Sunday a week ago. One of them took an evening nap at his room and it lasted until his brother preacher had finished the exercises. The congregation had assembled, waited long, but the minister not coming, the lights were put out and the people dispersed. A few minutes after the sleepy preacher arrived, but it was too late. It is supposed he had a very queer feeling, and he acknowledged the corn.

At Corydon, the other day, a waiter fresh from the "rural" districts, asked a deaf old lady if she would have some peas. Not comprehending the question, she put a large trumpet to her ear.—The waiter misunderstanding the action, emptied a pint of hot peas into the trumpet, impressed with the conviction that the aged female took her aversion by the trumpet. The waiter has probably heard the old story of "gas suffocation" or of the old woman who cured corns by dropping benzine in the ear.—Leavenworth Independent.

The Lafayette Despatch gives the following certain cure for the hog cholera: We are informed by Mr. Moore, a reliable farmer of Sheffield township, that he has discovered a certain cure for hog cholera. It consists in completely besmearing the animal with tar. When you see a hog, or the first symptoms of cholera, or difficulty of breathing in a pig, take a paddle and give it a thorough coat of tar, all over, and Mr. Moore has tried often enough to be able to assure his brother farmers of its perfect efficiency as he has never known it to fail to cure.

## Town Ordinance.

Be It Ordained by the Trustees of the Town of Ligonier, Indiana: That owners of lots and parts of lots lying adjacent to the west side of Main street between third street in the original plat and Union street in Chapman's addition, shall grade and plank the sidewalk in front of said lots, five feet wide and to a proper grade.

Sec. 2. That the said sidewalk of the owners of said lots shall be graded and plank said sidewalk with white oak plank, one and one-half inches thick, and eight inches wide, nailed upon three white oak stringers three by three inches square, laid to and with regular grade, well covered with the ends of strips nailed on the side of them. The ends and strips four feet of said stringers to rest on cross-strips of plank, to be laid on grading;