



J. B. STOLL, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

For Secretary of State:
Col. NORMAN EDDY, of South Bend.
For Auditor of State:
JOHN C. SHOENAKER, of Perry Co.
For Treasurer of State:
JAMES B. RYAN, of Indianapolis.
For Attorney-General:
BAYLESS W. LEANNA, of Terre Haute.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction:
Rev. MILTON B. HOPKINS, of Clinton.
For Supreme Judges:
JAMES L. WORDEN, of Fort Wayne,
A. C. DOWNNEY, of Ohio County,
SAMUEL H. BUSKIRK, of Monroe Co.,
JOHN PETTIT, of Lafayette.

Congressional Convention.

The Democrats, and all others in the 10th congressional district who are in favor of an economical administration of our national affairs, and opposed to the high tariff and high taxes of the party in power, and opposed to the re-election of Mr. Williams to Congress, are requested to meet in mass convention at Kendallville, on Thursday, the 11th day of August next, to nominate a candidate for representative in the next Congress. The vote to which each county will be entitled, is as follows: Huntington, 21; Whitley, 16; DeKalb, 18; Steuben, 8; Lagrange, 11; Noble, 22; Kosciusko, 19; Elkhart, 27. There will also, at the same time, be nominated a Prosecutor for the 14th judicial circuit; and Prosecutor for the 19th common pleas district, by the counties respectively contained in said circuit and district; also a Joint Representative for Elkhart and Noble counties.

By order of the Democratic Congressional Committee,
H. D. WILSON, Chairman.

Appointment.

Orville T. Chamberlain, of Elkhart, was yesterday appointed District Attorney of the Seventeenth Common Pleas District, vice Joseph D. Arnold, resigned.—*Ind. Journal*, 16th.

There is evidently "something behind"

this appointment. The Seventeenth Common Pleas District is composed of the counties of Marshall, LaPorte, St. Joseph, and Elkhart. The delegates to the recent congressional convention at Waukegan, from the first named three counties, nominated a candidate for Prosecutor in the person of H. B. Hess of Plymouth. The Elkhart county Radicals were not only not invited to participate in the nomination of a candidate, but were kept in blissful ignorance of the day designated for that purpose.—The Goshen Times growled at this extraordinary proceeding, but offered no suggestion to resent the indignity. It is now apparent, however, that the leaders of Elkhart county radicalism determined upon having revenge. Accordingly, they quietly sent the resignation of Mr. Clark of Elkhart county, to Gov. Baker, and procured the appointment of Mr. Chamberlain of Elkhart. Custom would have dictated the appointment of Mr. Hess, but that little trick at Waukegan demanded a rebuke—just such an one as administered in this instance.

New Minister to England.

John Lathrop Motley has been removed from the post of Minister to the Court of St. James, and the President on Thursday sent to the Senate the name of ex-Senator Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, as his successor. The nomination has been confirmed, only three Senators—Robertson, Ross, and Sprague—voting in the negative. The change is not to be regretted, as Mr. Motley displayed every sensible American citizen by his snobbishness in catering to the aristocracy of England, and exhibited an entire lack of qualifications for the position to which he never should have been appointed.

Of Mr. Frelinghuysen it may justly be said that he is a man of character and ability who will grow in public esteem in proportion as he is better known.—During his brief service in the U. S. Senate, he immediately proved himself the peer of the older members of that body. He will doubtless prove competent for all the duties required of him in the new post to which he is so suddenly elevated, and we agree with the *World* in saying that it is a small praise, though praise well deserved, to say that, despite Mr. Frelinghuysen's inexperience, this is the fittest diplomatic appointment Gen. Grant has yet made.

Additional Nominations.

Since our last issue, the Democracy of the Fifth District have unanimously nominated Thomas Cottrell, of Indianapolis, for Congress. We regard this as a most excellent nomination, from the fact that Mr. Cottrell is a most effective worker, and will leave no stone unturned to achieve success. He was formerly a Whig, and until 1866 a Republican, but when he discovered the true purposes of the radical party, he left that organization, and has since labored zealously to promote the cause of constitutional Democracy.

In the Seventh (Lafayette) District Gen. Mahlon D. Manson received the democratic nomination for Congress. We should have preferred Col. John S. Williams, but since the convention decided otherwise, we have but one desire, and that is that Gen. Manson may be triumphant.

Democratic nominations are yet to be made in the First, Third, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Districts.

The Results of Fanaticism.

The biggest fool we have ever heard of is a farmer somewhere in the neighborhood of Indianapolis. He was the owner of 40 acres of barley, the yield of which promised him an income of about \$2,500. It appears that some over zealous advocate of prohibitory laws admonished the farmer of the great sin of cultivating grain that would subsequently be converted into a "hellish" beverage popularly known as "lager." Strange to relate, the simpleton took these words to heart, and in spite of the remonstrances of sensible neighbors, determined to allow the barley to rot in the field! Is this indeed the nineteenth century?

THE EUROPEAN TROUBLES.

The attention of the entire civilized world may be said to be absorbed by the difficulties originating from the action of Gen. Prim in naming Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern as a candidate for the Spanish throne.

At this writing every indication points to a fierce and bloody war between France and Prussia. The enactment of so bloody a drama renders a clear, comprehensive statement of the points at issue quite desirable, especially to those who neither have the time nor inclination to wade through columns of telegraphic dispatches and editorial discussions of the affairs of foreign countries.

The pretext upon which France proposes to wage war against Prussia is the attempt of the Spanish commander, Gen. Prim, to put Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern on the rickety throne of Spain. Prim and his associates had been hawking the Spanish crown for more than a year among the sproutlings of royalty in Europe, and at last alighted on Leopold of Hohenzollern. His qualifications are that he is a Catholic, is a nephew of William of Prussia, and is related to the Bonaparte family. Leopold expressed his willingness to accept the crown, if the Cortes of Spain consented. Without awaiting an expression on part of the Cortes, the emperor of France addresses an insolent note to the King of Prussia demanding his intervention against the acceptance of the Spanish throne by Leopold. To this the King of Prussia appropriately replied that he had nothing to do with the candidature of Leopold and was quite ignorant of the negotiations; that the Prince of Hohenzollern is not a member of the royal family, and that Prussia had not interfered in the offer to him of the Spanish crown. Taking cognizance of the hostile attitude of France, Leopold modestly withdraws his candidature, thus removing the slightest justification for war.

But the disclaimer of Prussia and the withdrawal of Leopold does not satisfy the haughty Emperor of France. He must have war unless the King of Prussia crawls upon his belly and kiss the hand of Napoleon. Appalled at such a spirit of unbearable arrogance, the sympathies of the world are aroused for Prussia, and the entire responsibility for the disturbance of the peace of the nations thus falls upon the shoulders of Napoleon.

The situation may be summed up as follows: The corps legislatif of France, on the 15th of July, declared war against Prussia, based on the following causes:

1. The insult offered at Ems to Count Benedetti, and its approval by the Prussian government.
2. The refusal of the King of Prussia to compel the withdrawal of Prince Leopold's name as a candidate for the Spanish throne.
3. The fact that the King persisted in giving the Prince liberty to accept the crown.

The declaration continues: "The extra constitutional changes in Prussia awaken slumbering recollections of 1814. Let us cross the Rhine and avenge the insults of Prussia."

This declaration of war was earnestly opposed by the democratic members of the corps legislatif. Among the most notable speeches was that of M. Thiers, who said: "It is to reflect. The resolution you have just adopted is the death of thousands of men. One instant, I beseech you, of reflection. Behold you of the 8th of May, 1866. You refused them to hear me, when I sought to show you what was about to happen. Let that recollection persuade you to listen now. The principal cause of the government has been demanded. My conscience tells me I fulfill a duty in resisting the imprudent passions and representing solely the country's interest. It is this time for you to break the peace, on a mere question of susceptibility? You are shedding torrents of blood for a question of form. I had the honor to govern my country. I should have wished to give it time for reflection. I regard this war as an imprudence, and its occasion as ill chosen."

"To-day the world demands the legitimate point of complaint. Prussia also has committed a great fault in negotiating with Spain, yet Prussia wishes peace, and we have war. If we had still required the renunciation of Hohenzollern's candidature, I should still be with you. You had not only obtained your result,—you had form and substance, both,—yet you say Prussia has not yielded in form, and we have been insulted. Public opinion will turn against us. The journals of Europe will be against us."

Dispatches to the New York papers state that there has been a systematic scheme of abuse in Paris "to deceive Europe about public opinion in France respecting the war, and deceive France about the opinions of Europe." Telegrams to the English papers during the last week have misrepresented the tone of the French independent press, and suppressed the manifestations against the war. The press censorship was never more active and unrelenting. In spite of this virulent warring the English press now, without exception, charges France with the responsibility of the war.

The London Times says: "France without a shadow of excuse or justification, plunges Europe in a war of which no person living may see the end."

Prussia and almost entire Germany is ablaze with enthusiasm for King William. The French are also enthusiastic in their demonstrations in favor of Napoleon.

Both powers are concentrating their forces. A bloody battle may be daily expected. At this writing no blood has been shed. The most conflicting reports are telegraphed in regard to the position of England, Russia, Austria, and other powers, but it is generally believed that for the time being strict neutrality will be maintained.

Large and enthusiastic meetings have been held in Chicago, St. Louis and elsewhere, expressing sympathy with Prussia. The feeling against France is intense.

The Oregon Victory.

Radical papers affect to speak lightly of the democratic victory in Oregon.—This is mere deception, however. The Republicans made a herculean effort to carry that State, in order to secure the re-election of Mr. Williams to the U. S. Senate. Every federal office-holder was required to operate for the success of the radical ticket—emissaries were sent into every locality, and a corruption fund of \$75,000 distributed in the several legislative Districts. An intense loyalist holiday had from seven to eight hundred railroad employees under his control, and resorted to the most disreputable means to secure their votes. That the Democracy succeeded in carrying the State under such circumstances, reflects great credit upon their sterling character and pure devotion to a just and glorious cause.

MINOR NEW CONSTITUTION.

No State has perhaps ever adopted a new constitution that meets with so general favor as that recently ratified by the people of Illinois. A leading journal enthusiastically pronounces it "the best constitution of any State in the Union." One critic does not permit a synopsis of the entire constitution; but the following prominent provisions will give the reader a fair knowledge of its superiority over those of other States:

No person convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime shall be eligible to any office of profit or trust in the State. Members of the Legislature are required to swear that they have not paid any bribe to secure their election, and that they will not receive any gift or bribe for any vote or influence they may give or withhold on any official act which they may perform.

Legislative and Senatorial districts are to be apportioned according to the number of inhabitants and all counties having three fifths of a ratio will be entitled to at least one representative.

No appropriation shall be made in any private law, and appropriation bills shall contain no other provision. No money shall be drawn from the State Treasury for the maintenance of law, and when appropriated for any specific object shall not be diverted.

The Legislature shall not release or extinguish the indebtedness, liability or obligation of any corporation or individual in the State.

The Legislature shall not grant or authorize additional compensation, fee or allowance to any public officer, agent or contractor after service has been rendered or a contract made.

The State shall not loan its credit, nor in any manner become responsible for the debts or liabilities of corporations or individuals.

No law shall be passed extending the term of any public officer after his election or appointment.

Two-thirds of all the members elected are required to pass a law over the veto of the Governor. Under the present constitution a majority only is required.

The Supreme Court shall consist of seven judges instead of three, as at present.

The Legislature shall have no power to discharge persons or property from a proportionate share of taxes, nor commute such taxes in any form.

County authorities shall never assess taxes, the aggregate of which shall exceed five cents per \$100 valuation, unless authorized to do so by a vote of the people of the county.

Railroad companies are required to keep an office for the transfer of stock and make such report to the Legislature as it may require. They shall not consolidate with competing lines. A majority of the directors must reside in the State. The Legislature will fix maximum rates of charges for all the railroads within the State, a section forbidding municipal subscription to railroads was submitted separately and carried.

The Bill of Rights provides that no person shall be denied any civil or political rights on account of his religious opinions. Grand juries may be abolished by law. No irrevocable grant or special privileges shall ever be made by the Legislature.

Many most excellent provisions will be recognized in the above, and we shall be greatly disappointed if the people of Illinois do not at an early day inaugurate a movement in favor of revising their constitutions so as to secure the advantages which the new constitution of Illinois guarantees its citizens. We are free to say that Indiana might be vastly benefited by emulating the example of our sister State.

Death of Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren.

Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren, one of the most distinguished as well as one of the most useful officers of the United States Navy, died in Washington on the 12th inst., aged 60 years. He was born in Philadelphia, appointed a midshipman in 1826, was on coast survey duty from 1836 to 1846, then promoted to lieutenant in 1837, and commanded the frigate Cumberland in the Mediterranean in 1844-5. While on that station Dahlgren perfected his theory of gunnery, and made several valuable inventions in warfare projectiles and the armament for boats.—On his return to the United States in 1847 he was assigned to ordnance duty. During the ten years devoted to this service he completed the invention with which his name is inseparably connected—the Dahlgren gun. This valuable improvement won for him renown abroad as well as in his own country, and the government recognized his eminent merits by promoting him to the rank of commander in 1855. His eminent services during the late war are fresh in the memory of the people. He co-operated in the capture of Fort Wagner and Morris Island, the demolition of the outer walls of Ft. Sumter, the capture of Savannah, and the reduction of Charleston. After peace was restored he was in command of the South Pacific Squadron for two years, and was then returned to the head of the Ordnance Board. In the fall of 1869 he was ordered to the command of the Washington Navy Yard for a second time, and it was while in the active performance of the duties of that important position that he received his last summons.

Death of Senator Norton.

Hon. Daniel S. Norton, United States Senator from Minnesota, died in Washington on Thursday morning of lingering consumption. Mr. Norton, though not a prominent speaker, was one of the most upright and useful members of Congress. He was born in Mount Vernon, Kenyon County, Ohio, April 12, 1829, and was educated at Kenyon College. He was but 17 years old when the Mexican war broke out, but he volunteered at the beginning, and went off to the Rio Grande with the Second Ohio Regiment. After serving his country in the ranks through Taylor's campaign he returned home by the way of California and Nicaragua to begin the study of law in his native village. He was admitted to the bar in 1852, and removed to the new State of Minnesota in 1855. Two years after settling there he was elected to the State Senate, and was returned in six subsequent elections. In 1864 Mr. Norton was chosen to the United States Senate as a conservative Republican to succeed Morton S. Wilkinson, and took his seat March 4, 1865. His course during his Congressional career was eminently consistent and always conservative. He was one of the Republicans who refused to be dragged into the imperial policy of his party, and his association at that crisis formally separated him from his old associates. He has since acted with the Democrats. Mr. Norton's term would have expired on the 4th of March next. His successor has not yet been elected.

Go to Diamond Lake on next Saturday.

and enjoy yourself at the picnic.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Hon. W. E. Niblack delivered a Fourth of July oration to the Democracy of Berks county, Pennsylvania. His effort is highly spoken of by the local press. We venture the assertion that our friend Niblack never mingled among a more whole-souled class of people than he did on that occasion.

The death of Lord Clarendon, the English Minister of Foreign Affairs, which occurred on the 26th ult., is generally lamented. The deceased statesman had reached the mature age of seventy; but was still, up to the day of his death, in the full enjoyment of mental vigor and in the full possession of those great faculties which had made him one of the most skillful diplomats the world has ever seen.

Just before the adjournment of Congress, Mr. Cessna, called up the Indiana contested election case, the majority resolution being that Julian, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat, and that Reid be paid \$4,500 for his expenses.

And now comes along a learned writer on physiology, who announces that "if people would avoid quarrels, they should not sleep together under the same bedclothes." A bachelor editor thinks this may be true, but he says there are certain persons with whom under such circumstances, he would just as soon risk a quarrel as not.

The Evansville Courier suggests Gen. Grant as a compromise candidate for the Spanish throne. As a means of ridding the White House of its present occupant, we heartily second the proposition. The United States would gain largely by the transfer, but the Lord have mercy on poor Spain.

A Pennsylvania paper tells of a local preacher who has received for salary this year nothing but a curry comb, a keg of varnish, and two dozen clothes pins. Whenever his children cry with hunger, he gags them with the clothes-pins, scratches their stomachs with the curry-comb, and lays on a coat of varnish.

Very little faith is to be placed in the Democracy of a man who does not patronize his county paper, and use all his influence towards advancing its prosperity. We have a few in our midst of that kind, and who are constant office-seekers. We shall remember them in their aspirations.—*Waterloo Air Line*.

We are glad to hear the press speak out boldly on this subject. There is no possible excuse for a Democrat refusing to take his county paper. Even the plea of poverty is without force. A man who cannot raise four cents a week for mental improvement is scarcely fit to enjoy the privileges of a free government.

John Morrissey has procured from the President and Secretary of the Treasury, a treasury order to the Collector of Burlington, to admit horses from Canada coming to Saratoga and Long Branch races, free of duty.—*Id.*

Of course! Who would expect Grant and other jockeys to pay duty on fast horses? Grant wants his little sport on Long Branch, and it would be cruel to tax the "noble steeds" that are brought there for purposes very little less than gambling.

The income returns of some of the Chicago newspaper men are thus stated: A. Cowles, of the *Tribune*, \$30,000; J. Medill, *Tribune*, \$20,850; Wm. Brown, *Tribune*, \$17,975; Horace White, *Tribune*, \$13,917; W. F. Storey, *Times*, \$38,255; H. B. Chandler, *Times*, \$11,694; A. C. Hesing, *State Zeitung*, \$9,675, &c. Newspaper publishing in Chicago is apparently a profitable business.

Under the caption, "The last of Morton's Democracy," the Plymouth Democrat publishes a letter written by Oliver P. Morton, dated October 12, 1850, and addressed to Hon. Wm. M. Patterson, then a member of the Indiana Legislature. The subject of this letter was the president's judgment of the 6th judicial circuit, for which Morton was a candidate. The Legislature, which was largely democratic, declined to elect Morton to that position, in consequence of which he was immediately seized with an immense disgust for the party, from which he never recovered, and has since cast his lot in places, and with better success as an office-seeker.

Don Platt, in a letter to the Cincinnati Democrat, says "where no use is attempted to conceal or deny the fact that the President commends neither the respect nor confidence of his party. We never had," continues the irreverent Don, "a Chief Magistrate so low in the estimation of those who know him best, as this one is in the minds of men immediately about him. He is generally set down as one not possessed of sense enough to sustain his position, and no sense of propriety whatever."

Congress has settled the Switzer Dyer contested election case from Missouri.—Dyer (Radical) had the seat; Switzer (Democrat) contested it. It was found that the votes stood as follows: For W. S. Switzer, 8,286; for D. P. Dyer, 5,576.—Switzer's majority, 710. But Dyer retains the seat by the decision of a Radical Congress.

There isn't half as much of Niles as the people there imagined. His population amounts all told, to only 4,648. The Democrats say: "In point of numbers our population is a little short of what we anticipated." We should think it was.—*South Bend Union*.

The indications are that many pretentious towns will discover their population to be considerably less than claimed by their enthusiastic denizens. The census plays fearful havoc with these extravagant estimates.

Editorial Excursion.

The Indianapolis Journal says the committee appointed at the January meeting of the Indiana Editorial Association to arrange for an excursion to New York have completed the arrangements, and it has been decided that the party will leave that city on Friday evening, July 29th, via the "Bee Line" for Cleveland, thence over the Atlantic & Great Western and Erie Roads to New York. All members of the Association who desire to avail themselves of this opportunity to visit New York, and spend a few days at the sea shore, will please notify D. E. CALDWELL, President of the Association, Lebanon, Ind.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, July 11.—The Senate took up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Among other small jobs the National Association for Destitute Colored Women, gets \$10,000. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Munger (Dem.) of Ohio, offered a resolution to appoint a joint committee to "inquire into the danger threatening the country from Chinese immigration," and to report whether by specific legislation, or by some other means, the danger can be averted.

Mr. Peris (Rad.) of N. Y., offered a resolution declaring the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments binding and obligatory on the Executive, the Congress, the judiciary of the several States and Territories, and all the citizens of the United States. The resolution was adopted by a party vote—yes, 138; yes 92. Mr. Cox, of New York, offered a resolution declaring that the resolution just adopted, undertaking to limit the decisions and action of the judiciary in relation to the validity of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution was foreign to the duty of legislators, and mischievous in its tendency and effect. His previous question was not seconded, and the resolution went over under the rules. Mr. Cox remarking that it embodied the sentiment of the Democratic side of the House. The Senate amendments to the Naturalization bill were finally agreed to—138 to 53—and the bill now goes to the President.

Mr. Dawes, from the Appropriation Committee, reported a resolution appropriating \$50,000 to pay for entertaining Reid Cloud and our late Indian visitors. Several Western members protested, but the resolution passed by a small majority.

TUESDAY, July 13.—This was a bustling day in both Houses. The Senate was engaged in the morning and evening sessions with the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, on which all sorts of odd jobs were tackled. The consideration of the bill extended into the small hours of the following morning. In the House of Representatives, the Army bill again came up, and after a heated discussion, in which the military members took part, it was agreed to substitute the original bill reducing the number of army officers for the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill. Mr. Schenck, from the Conference Committee, reported to the House the Funding bill as agreed upon by that Committee. The report was finally rejected by the House by a vote of yeas 90, nays 101.

A new Conference Committee was appointed and also on the Georgia bill. B. F. Butler desired to suspend the rules to present a resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the alleged cruel treatment of the negro cadet at West Point, with power to send for persons and papers. The House dodged the issue by agreeing to adjourn—101 to 90.

WEDNESDAY, July 13.—In the Senate the Tax and Tariff bill and the Funding bill were reported from the conference committee, and were adopted. As they required the signature of the President to become laws. In respect to the Funding bill, Mr. Sherman explained that the committee had provided for three classes of bonds, two hundred millions of 5 per cent; three hundred millions of 4½ per cent; and one thousand millions of 4 per cent. The expenses of negotiation had been fixed at one-half of one per cent; under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The seventh section, relating to the national banks, has been stricken out, leaving the bill merely a voluntary bill. The Senate considered the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and after adding numerous amendments passed it during the evening session. In the House, Representatives Butler's resolution to inquire into the treatment of the negro cadet at West Point, was brought up again and passed; 107 to 51. The Tax and Tariff bill was reported by Mr. Schenck, from the conference committee, and, after a debate, passed the House—143 to 49. The report on the Funding bill was agreed to—137 to 83. Mr. Maynard, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a joint resolution suspending the duty of whiskey metres at distilleries till the further action of Congress, which was passed. The majority and minority reports of the General Land Office, the Investigative Committee were presented, but the House did not give them time for their consideration. An attempt was made to revive and put on their passage the Southern Pacific and other bills, but the House choked them off by an adjournment.

THURSDAY, July 14.—Both Houses accepted the conference report on the bill to reduce the army, and also the reports on the Army and Navy Appropriation bills, the deficiency bill, and the bill to amend the National Bankruptcy Law, and they have all gone to the President for approval. The report from the conference committee on the Georgia bill passed both Houses. It is so ambiguous that the Georgia Legislature cannot get a time for their consideration. Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported adversely to the bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to deliver to the General Land Office, property stolen from him at Mount Vernon. Mr. Wilson said he was personally in favor of restitution, but had been overruled by the committee. Mr. Chandler's bill to encourage American shipbuilding was lost by two majority votes. Representatives the Senate's amendment to the Appropriation bill, the Washington and New York Air Line Railroad bill, and about twenty-five land grant bills were killed for the session. The Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill could not agree. Mr. Dawes reported a bill placing \$50,000 in the hands of the President to preserve peace with the Indians. Under the bill, an extraordinary session if it was not passed the House agreed to it—123 to 66.

FRIDAY, July 15.—Bills of minor importance were rushed through both Houses amidst the greatest disorder.—The most important measure of western interest which has become a law is the amendment to the tax bill allowing imported goods to be transported in bond to Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati. The President sent a message to both Houses, urging the necessity of passing the Indian appropriation bill, and referring to the prospects of a European war and the necessity of increasing the American commercial marine by the purchase of ships abroad, &c. The House adjourned so great that but little attention was paid to the President's message. At 5 o'clock both houses adjourned sine die.

Sympathy for Prussia.

A committee of Chicago Germans sent the following telegram to the King of Prussia:

The Germans of Chicago tender to you and the German nation their heartfelt sympathy in the war against the perfidious traitor Napoleon, and against all enemies of German progress and unity.

The following is the King's reply: BERLIN, July 18, 1870.—To EDMUND JESSEN and Others: I thank you, and feel convinced that Germany will answer the hopes of her countrymen by the aid of her arms.

LETTER FROM KANSAS.

Oswego, Kansas, July 8th, 1870.

J. B. STOLL, Esq., Dear Sir:—Myself and family are as well as usual, and hope you and yours are ditto. Well, friend Stoll, I suppose my father has told you all about Kansas, so I will content myself by informing you about that part of it which he has overlooked, and such as was out of season when he was here, his visits here both times having been made in the spring.

As to climate, Kansas is blessed with one of the most salubrious in the world. The atmosphere is clear and dry, and of remarkable purity; the heat of the summer sun is delightfully moderated by the pleasant zephyrs which continually sweep across the extensive prairies; the winters are dry and short, cattle frequently grazing out all the year. All kinds of stock do well. Fruit trees of all kinds grow rapidly; one is surprised at the size of the trees for their age. The soil is of the most fertile nature; it consists of a dark loam, with, in some places, a slight mixture of sand; and in some places two to ten feet in depth, with a sub-soil of clay or lime stone. It requires no more labor to bring it into cultivation than an old meadow in Noble county. This land is now in the market at from \$1.25 to \$3.00 per acre. The products consist principally of corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, sweet potatoes, every variety of vegetables; in short, all that a first-class soil, in a temperate zone, can produce.—Stock raising is one of the best paying business in the West. Kansas has been called drouthy, and why? Because men in other States barely made a living, hearing of the cheap lands of the West, hatched up their teams, loaded up their wagons, and with families start without means to support themselves until the prairies are broken, and the sod rotted, come here in the spring, too late to plow and plant a crop, and barely scratch the ground, throw some corn in the furrows the last of May, and because corn did not grow on top of the prairie, and yield 40 bushels to the acre, they leave in disgust, dragging their families and their lazy carcasses with them, as they lament their fate, back home to dads or their wife's folks. Such men need not come here; there is no room for you. We want men who have the energy and will to live without dad's help to come here, and any one that has spunk enough to make a good living in Noble county, on a rented farm, and give one half of his labor to some man to lord it over him, is a bigger fool than I am. I have been there, and now I am here, and know what I write.—Boys, all you want is a little energy, and to be cut loose from mamma.

But I was going to say something about Labette county. This is one of the finest counties in all southern Kansas, on account of its fine prairies, its fine timber, and coal and stone—all in this abundance. When I came here 14 months ago the nearest railroad was the Lawrence, Leavenworth & Galveston Railroad, which then terminated at Ottawa, one hundred and twenty-five miles north of here, and the old stage coach was the only means of conveyance over this long distance. To-day the railroad stretches out along the valley of the Neosho, extending from Junction City and reaching the border of the State. Such progress must be daily watched to be appreciated. The M. R., Ft. Scott & Gulf Road is also done to the State line; this road runs from Kansas City through the eastern tier of counties, and is 14 miles east of Oswego, (the county seat of Labette county) a thriving town of 2,000 inhabitants and growing at high pressure speed, to keep pace with the rapid development of the country. It has churches and a large school house cost \$15,000; and two newspapers, one of them a bold, outspoken democratic journal of the real old-fashioned Democracy. Mr. M. V. B. Bennett is the editor—a man of ability and pluck, and is sure to win. But there is not much of politics here as yet; the people look after the cheap land that was promised them some time ago if they would put down the radical ticket.—O, yes, then they were to have cheap lands.—They fought; some lost their lives, others their limbs, and another class their health. Some of those who survived came to the West—a portion thereof to Kansas—and are hard at work trying to make a living for themselves and their families. The cheap lands are taken away from them and given to some railroad monopoly that has no soul, because gizards were cheaper at the time of their birth, and now these poor fellows find the improvements they have made are on some other person's land, not on their own, or on such as they cannot get without paying a big price. They find themselves at the mercy of the railroad, and that is a slight more severe than the mercy of the devil, the prince of railroad rats. You ought to hear these poor Rads curse the present congress, and the whole batch of Rads, from the lowest postmaster down to Grant. They say we must have a change—"we want a man that will look after the interests of the settler, and not sell out to a railroad; we want men that are sound on the tariff, the currency, and the public domain," and no others need apply for the votes of the settlers of southern Kansas. But I will close. More anon.

Yours respectfully,

C. M. MORROW.

Death of John A. Matson.

Hon. John A. Matson, a well-known and highly respected citizen of Indiana, died at his residence in Greensburg, on Thursday night, the 14th inst. of congestion of the brain. Mr. Matson was a most estimable man in all the relations of life, and universally respected for his sterling integrity and the urbanity he ever exhibited in both his private and professional career. In politics, he was a Whig; then republican until after the close of the war, giving the administration of Mr. Lincoln his warm support; but he severed his identity with the republican party, when its leaders made the true interests of the country and the essential principles of republican government subsidiary to party and personal aggrandizement. In 1849 Mr. Matson was the Whig candidate for governor, in opposition to Hon. Joseph A. Wright.

Extra copies of the BANNER at Middleton's.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

It may be said of two many of Mr. Grant's office holders that they are last in war, last in peace, but first in the pockets of their countrymen. "Five hundred members of the radical leagues in North Carolina are in jail." Only the want of more jails keeps the number from reaching five thousand.

Believers in Benjamin Butler will be shocked to learn that he has ejected several hundred negro squatters from his estates near Hampton, Virginia. The noble freedmen made no resistance, but they are disappointed in Ben.

The New York Sun—Dana's paper, consequently truly loyal—repeats with emphasis, that Grant's administration is "bad, foolish, weak, cowardly, and corrupt, anti-American, contemptible and dishonest." It is impossible to speak the truth and deny that it is so. It is impossible for an independent journalist, anxious to discharge his obligations to the people, to conceal or palliate facts so fearful and so notorious.

Congress and the president are giving away to mammoth corporations lands of twice the acres of Cuba and St. Domingo, and yet wax eloquent over the necessity of 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 when, under radical government, have President or Congress cared for consistency or justice?

Gen. Robert E. Lee has refused, on behalf of Mrs. Lee, to accept the annuity of \$3,000 settled upon her by the Trustees of Washington College. The Board, however, has as delicately as possible, intimated to him that they must adhere to their original plan. Gen. Lee still declines and the Trustees are anxious to donate to a party who would refuse to accept, then let them tender