



J. B. STOLL, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1871.

DOINGS AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Since the democratic caucus disposed of the several positions in the gift of the Legislature, the crowds about the hotels and the legislative halls have been wonderfully diminished. The friends of the successful candidates left with the consciousness of having achieved a "glorious triumph," whilst those less fortunate retired with feelings difficult to describe.

Nothing of general interest has yet been transacted. A large number of bills have been introduced, but as only a very small number thereof will ever be acted upon, we reserve our space for better purposes than their publication in these columns.

A second attempt to secure the admission of Senator Burton was defeated by a vote of 24 against 22.

The joint resolution against the annexation of San Domingo, originated and passed in the Senate, was adopted by the House by a vote of 54 to 44.

The House passed a joint resolution favoring Congressional appropriations for improving the Wabash river, in which the Senate also concurred.

On Wednesday, at 2 1/2 o'clock p. m., the two Houses met in joint convention, and elected for State Printer, R. J. Bright; Canal Trustee, James V. Mitchell; State Librarian, James DeSnoo; Directors of Northern Prison, Gottlieb Bloch, James J. Smiley, and W. B. Longbridge; of Southern Prison, John Kirk, Levi Sparks, and Ed. Price.

A joint resolution to instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress against voting public lands to railroad companies, etc., has passed in both Houses.

House bill No. 32, to appropriate \$100,000 to defray the expenses of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly was passed by the Senate under suspension of rules.

At the Democratic caucus on Tuesday night of last week, Pat. Shannon, of Terre Haute, was nominated for Agent of State; Cas. Byfield, of Johnson county, for Trustee of the Blind Asylum; J. M. Caldwell, of Indianapolis, for the Insane; and W. R. Hogshead, of Indianapolis, for the Deaf and Dumb. All good selections.

Gov. Baker has refused to commission but one of the newly elected Directors of the Southern State Prison. Gen. Sparks, of Jeffersonville, is the lucky gentleman who has received his commission.

A bill for the creation of a Fifth Judicial District has been introduced, and will doubtless pass. The Governor, and both the former and present Supreme Bench recommended its passage.

Election of U. S. Senators.
On the 17th, United States Senators were elected by the Legislatures of the respective States, as follows:

Illinois—John A. Logan, Rep., over Thomas J. Turner, Democrat.

Massachusetts—Frank P. Blair, Democrat, over John B. Henderson, Rep., by a vote of 90 against 60.

Maine—Lot M. Morrill, Rep., opposition too small to count.

Maine—Wm. Winthrop, Rep., over George W. Wilson, Rep., by a vote of 90 against 60.

Delaware—Gov. Eli S. Salisbury, Democrat, over the present Senator.

New Jersey—F. T. Frelinghuysen, Rep., over the present Governor, by a vote of 90 against 60.

Libel Law.
The Democratic Editorial Association of Pennsylvania recently held a meeting in the city of Harrisburg. Among the business transacted was the appointment of a committee to prepare and submit to the Legislature of that State a bill in regard to libel, by which the truth will be admitted in evidence and prevent unprincipled lawyers from swindling newspaper proprietors by encouraging persons of bad reputation to bring suits, so that the attorneys are enabled to pocket the largest part of the plunder.

The San Domingo Commission.
President Grant has finally succeeded in completing his appointments for the San Domingo commission, as follows:—

Benj. F. Wade, of Ohio, chairman; President White, of Cornell University, New York; and Dr. S. G. Howe, Superintendent of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, Boston, Mass. Allen G. Burton of Kentucky, but a temporary resident of Washington, is made Secretary, instead of Gen. Sigel, who declined the appointment. Mr. B. was formerly Minister to Bogota.

European War News.
Later dispatches from the seat of war show how completely the German army has been defeated. The news from Paris up to Thursday show the German army to be in a state of complete demoralization. The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force. Reports from Paris up to Thursday show the German army to be in a state of complete demoralization. The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force.

The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force. Reports from Paris up to Thursday show the German army to be in a state of complete demoralization. The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force.

The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force. Reports from Paris up to Thursday show the German army to be in a state of complete demoralization. The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force.

The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force. Reports from Paris up to Thursday show the German army to be in a state of complete demoralization. The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force.

The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force. Reports from Paris up to Thursday show the German army to be in a state of complete demoralization. The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force.

The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force. Reports from Paris up to Thursday show the German army to be in a state of complete demoralization. The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force.

The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force. Reports from Paris up to Thursday show the German army to be in a state of complete demoralization. The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force.

The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force. Reports from Paris up to Thursday show the German army to be in a state of complete demoralization. The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force.

The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force. Reports from Paris up to Thursday show the German army to be in a state of complete demoralization. The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force.

The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force. Reports from Paris up to Thursday show the German army to be in a state of complete demoralization. The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force.

The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force. Reports from Paris up to Thursday show the German army to be in a state of complete demoralization. The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force.

The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force. Reports from Paris up to Thursday show the German army to be in a state of complete demoralization. The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force.

The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force. Reports from Paris up to Thursday show the German army to be in a state of complete demoralization. The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force.

The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force. Reports from Paris up to Thursday show the German army to be in a state of complete demoralization. The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force.

The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force. Reports from Paris up to Thursday show the German army to be in a state of complete demoralization. The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force.

The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force. Reports from Paris up to Thursday show the German army to be in a state of complete demoralization. The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force.

The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force. Reports from Paris up to Thursday show the German army to be in a state of complete demoralization. The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force.

The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force. Reports from Paris up to Thursday show the German army to be in a state of complete demoralization. The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force.

The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force. Reports from Paris up to Thursday show the German army to be in a state of complete demoralization. The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force.

The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force. Reports from Paris up to Thursday show the German army to be in a state of complete demoralization. The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force.

The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force. Reports from Paris up to Thursday show the German army to be in a state of complete demoralization. The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force.

The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force. Reports from Paris up to Thursday show the German army to be in a state of complete demoralization. The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force.

The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force. Reports from Paris up to Thursday show the German army to be in a state of complete demoralization. The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force.

The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force. Reports from Paris up to Thursday show the German army to be in a state of complete demoralization. The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force.

The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force. Reports from Paris up to Thursday show the German army to be in a state of complete demoralization. The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force.

The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force. Reports from Paris up to Thursday show the German army to be in a state of complete demoralization. The French losses at Le Mans amounted to 18,000, and the Germans suffered and occupied the city in force.

STATE POLITICS.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Indianapolis Journal says the revenue districts of Indiana will be consolidated into six districts between the 1st and 15th of February. The fourth district is the only one that will not be attached to another, as the amount of revenue collected there will be larger than in any of the new districts after the consolidation takes place. It is asserted in connection with the above that Will Cumback will be appointed Collector of the Fourth District—the position being worth nearly \$10,000.

The proposed reduction of salaries of county officers has created quite a commotion among that class of useful citizens. From one of our Southern exchanges we learn that the trains on the several rail roads leading to Indianapolis have been crowded for several days past by county officers elect from the southern counties, all going up to see about the different bills introduced in the Legislature in regard to salaries and fees. They contend that if some of them pass, their offices will be worthless.

The Indianapolis Journal, among other radical papers, does not approve of the manner in which the San Domingo job was put through Congress. The New Albany Ledger very truthfully remarks that it is one of those acts that cannot and will not receive the support of the American people, and does not wonder that sensible radical journals oppose such legislation, as it must sooner or later bring condemnation upon those who favor it.

Our Democratic contemporaries are very foolish, never what they call "Jim Hughes' graveyard." One of the great troubles with Jim is his inability to tell a corpse from a live man. This defect of his political eyesight will get him into serious trouble, and finally into the deep grave he has dug—Lafayette Journal.

Democrats have nothing to do with the great grave-diggers of the Republican party, Cumback and Hughes. A few leaders may put Hughes on the back for present purposes, but the rank and file of the party will never touch him with a forty foot pole—Terre Haute Journal.

The leading German democratic paper of the Northwest—the Cincinnati Volksfreund, edited by Emil Rothe—having expressed a decided preference for Senator Thurman for President, the Terre Haute Banner (liberal republican) is constrained to say that in the opinion of its editor Mr. Hendricks would be "doubtless the best and strongest candidate that could be placed in the field by the Democracy." Correct!

We are pleased to learn that Mrs. C. S. McDonald, for a long time employed as a type setter on the Journal, has received a clerkship in the House of Representatives of the Indiana Legislature. Mrs. McDonald is well qualified for the position, and we are glad that "woman's rights" are thus recognized in so practical a way.—Crawfordsville Journal.

Mrs. McDonald is the widow of a Union soldier who fell during the late war, and is entirely competent to discharge the duties of the office. She is a thorough-going Democrat, and owes her appointment to Gen. Mansson.

Speaking of the entire absence of partisan feeling which characterizes Governor Baker's message, the Indianapolis Evening News, an independent paper, says, "A stranger would take it to be the utterance of a man who knew neither party nor section, but had the interest of the whole State at heart."—Rep. Ez.

It is not at all difficult to convince the people that such is the fact, as none will take the pains to discover the contrary.

The Crawfordsville Journal thinks it is more than likely that the feesystem will be abolished for county officers during the present session of the Legislature, judging from the number of bills that have been introduced to that effect. The Journal says it is not the design of our lawmakers originally, that one man or many men should get rich in a single term of office.

The Indianapolis Sentinel is of the opinion that the office of Agent of State cannot be abolished by the Legislature without a violation of the "Butler Bill," whereby the Internal Improvement Debt of the State was settled over twenty five years ago. The Sentinel says the abolition of the office would give the canal the very advantage they are seeking after.

The democratic press of this State bids fair to be a unit in advocating the nomination of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks for the Presidency. During the past week, two papers that were rather non-committal heretofore—the Ft. Wayne Sentinel and Plymouth Democrat—have come out earnestly for Indiana's favorite son. Keep the ball in motion, boys!

We hope the Ligierer Banner and Northern Indianian will soon have the "circulation" matter settled.—Whitley Commercial.

Guess "fissile" "thar" "Reub." "fibbed" most amazingly when he charged its authorship upon Hon. S. E. Alvord.

Well-informed parties assert that Hon. A. H. Conner has reconsidered his first-formed intentions of declining the Governorship of Idaho, and that he now accepts, intending to assume the duties of the office on the 1st of March. He was confirmed by the Senate last week.

It is believed that D. W. Miller, of Jeffersonville, will supersede Col. L. S. Shuler, as Warden of the Southern Penitentiary. There are upwards of 25 applicants for the Wardenship of the Prison at Michigan City.

It seems to be generally understood at Indianapolis that neither Judge Holman nor Dan Voorhees will become candidates for the Governorship. In that event Judge Niblack will probably be nominated without opposition.

It is rumored in official circles that an ex-Minister Bancroft is recalled from Berlin the place will be offered to God love S. Orth, of Lafayette.

The New York Tribune thinks the re-nomination of President Grant a foregone conclusion.

So is his death at the election.

James P. Watson, of Crawfordsville, has received the appointment of Sheriff of the Supreme Court.

Take excellent democratic journal, the Bonville (Ind.) Enquirer, is now under the exclusive ownership of Wm. Swint, Esq. My services in the good cause meet with ample reward.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 10.—In the Senate Mr. Yates presented and advocated a petition urging an amendment to the Federal Constitution recognizing God. Mr. Sherman reported adversely from the Finance Committee the supplementary bill reducing the taxes. Mr. Wilson introduced an amnesty bill, relieving all persons except those leaving Congress or the Cabinet in 1860 and 1861, and those holding Confederate office since May 31, 1860.—Resolutions were introduced to appoint a Commission of three on the Alabama claims, and to organize the Indian Territory of Oklahoma.

In the House, the joint resolution providing for the appointment of commissioners to San Domingo was taken up immediately on the opening of the session and vigorously debated for several hours, when Mr. Ambler's amendment, providing that nothing in the resolution was to be construed as committing the government to the annexation of San Domingo, was adopted and the resolution as amended was then adopted and sent back to the Senate for concurrence by that body in the Ambler amendment. Mr. Brooks asked a committee to investigate charges made against him by the New York Commercial Advertiser, which was granted, though a number of leading members, in respect of party, declared it altogether unnecessary.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11.—In the Senate the House resolution originating a joint special committee of five from the Senate and eight from the House was discussed and laid over for action. The negro Senator made a speech on cotton, and the House (Amble) amendment to the Senate resolutions appointing a commission to San Domingo was then taken up and the general subject of annexation debated at length. Mr. Schurz in particular making an able speech in opposition. The Ambler amendment was finally concurred in by a unanimous vote of the Senate, and the resolution as amended was then adopted. The commissioners will be announced, and sail in the Tennessee on Saturday.

In the House, bills were introduced by Mr. Dugout (Ind. Tex.) for the better protection of the Texas frontier, and by Mr. Wilson (Ind. O.) to prevent cruelty to animals transported on railroads. The special committee to investigate certain alleged charges against the Hon. James Brooks was announced as Messrs. Bingham (Ind. O.) Poland (Ind. Vt.), Kerr (Ind.), Bowman (Ind. Mich.), and Biggs (Ind. Del.). The bill appropriating \$200,000 for the Louisville and Portland Canal being under discussion, Mr. Washburn (Ind. Wis.) moved to amend by appropriating \$341,000 for the Des Moines Rapids. Adopted. The bill, as amended, passed. A resolution looking to the protection of cattle in New York and Massachusetts from the Canada cat infection was adopted. The death of Hon. John Covode was announced to the House, and a committee was appointed to attend the funeral of the deceased.

THURSDAY, JAN. 12.—In the Senate, the passage of House bill designating Philadelphia as the seat of the International Exposition of 1876, to commemorate the Centennial of American Independence, was pressed by a strong text vote on referring to committee. An anti woman suffrage memorial signed by Mrs. General Sherman and one thousand other ladies was presented and championed by Mr. Edmunds and opposed by Mr. Pomeroy. The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Trumbull's bill to forbid Congressmen interfering with Executive appointments was advocated by its author, and vehemently assailed by Messrs. Morton and Nye.

FRIDAY, JAN. 13.—In the Senate, Mr. Bayard said the passage of the resolution for a joint ocean cable committee through the house had been effected, but would not say in an underhand way, but certainly without that honorable degree of deliberation which was essential to the dignity of public business. He was unwilling to consider hastily a resolution which had been slipped through another branch of Congress. He preferred to await some legitimate expression of the sense of the House on the subject. It was not put to a vote. Adjourned to Monday.

In the House, Mr. Hooper, from the committee on ways and means, reported back the Senate bill authorizing an increase of 5 per cent. funding bonds to \$500,000,000, with interest payable quarterly, with amendments leaving the payment of the interest quarterly to the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, and providing that the total amount of funding bonds shall not be increased.—The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

MONDAY, JAN. 15.—Mr. Edwards, from the Senate committee on pensions, reported favorably on the House bill concerning the pensions of soldiers' widows and children of deceased soldiers, and orphans of sailors. Mr. Conkling introduced a bill to aid in the construction of 20 or more first-class iron steamships, together with wharves, docks, etc.; to secure to the government use the same for postal, naval, and other purposes. Referred.

The principal item of the Senate was occupied in discussing bills removing political disabilities from some fifty Virginians; and for ceding certain jurisdiction over the Soldier's Asylum at Dayton to State of Ohio.

In the House, three Representatives from Georgia were admitted. Mr. Banks moved to suspend the rules and pass the concurrent resolution rescinding the resolution passed on Monday, which was referred to a special committee on the subject of ocean telegraph cable legislation. He went on to say that the subject involved appropriations to the amount of \$20,000,000 or \$25,000,000. One enterprise alone called for a subsidy of \$10,000,000, and four or five other would follow in the same wake. No definite action reached.

The publication of the proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners should be published in the local papers of the several counties of the State, and a petition to this effect, numerously signed, will be presented to the next Legislature, asking that they be made a law compelling such publication.—Lafayette Standard.

Many persons complain of bad colds, caused by the change in the weather.

STATE ITEMS.

Nearly all the wells in Terre Haute are dry.

A man near Terre Haute, has married his aunt.

Ohio county has only seven delinquent tax payers.

A \$25,000 school building is talked of by the Plymouth people.

A second Advent has been trying to gain converts at South Bend.

A grand Hebrew dress ball took place at Fort Wayne on the evening of the 9th inst.

The principal dry good houses of Evansville will close hereafter at seven o'clock p. m.

The new town of Centerville, Scott county is being surveyed. Centerville is the new county seat.

The Assessors of Jennings county rate wheat and potatoes at the same price—sixty cents per bushel.

The Muncie National Bank has increased its capital stock to \$340,000, the largest county bank in the State.

Little Blackford, with four townships, has four hundred and twenty four delinquents on the delinquent list this year.

The farmers of Jasper county have great difficulty in finding water for stock, as the streams and wells have gradually failed.

On Sunday evening last a little daughter of Mr. Andrew Berkeley, of Goshen, had her arm broken by the running away of a team.

The state board of Agriculture met at Indianapolis last week and resolved to hold the next State Fair the first week in October.

The Mayor of Fort Wayne reports against the expediency of introducing water works into that city, in the present condition of the municipal exchequer.

Lafayette is endeavoring to secure the establishment of a reaper manufactory at that point. To further the project a call for a meeting of leading citizens has been made.

The number of marriage licenses issued in Putnam county in 1870 was 237. During the same time there were 17 divorces granted, being one divorce to fourteen marriages.

The gravel train engine house of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Columbia City was entirely consumed by fire about 2 o'clock Wednesday morning. The engine was saved.

The doctors report over fifty cases of sore throat in this city. The disease very much resembles diphtheria, but is not nearly as malignant, most of the patients being able to be around.—Wabash Republican.

There seems to be a general revival of religion all over southern part of the State. In Harrison, Dubois, Pike, Orange, Crawford, Spencer and Warlick counties, many accessions to the churches are reported.

The merchants of Franklin met last Tuesday evening and appointed committees, and took other initiatory steps towards classifying the different branches of business and organizing a Board of Trade.—Franklin Herald.

Dr. Scott, of Greentown, was waylaid while returning from Xenia, one day last week, and robbed of \$800.—He was also cut with a knife, but not seriously injured. As yet there is no clue to the perpetrators of the outrage.

At a meeting of the friends and members of the Lagrange County Agricultural Society, held at the Court House on Saturday afternoon, it was almost unanimously voted not to sell or otherwise dispose of the Society's grounds near Lagrange.

Morrell Parsons, of Alamo, the boss "shooker" of the village, has installed his wife on a bench in the shop as cobbler in chief, and she is said to half sole a brogan with grace and dignity. An example having thus been set, more of the strong minded sisterhood may find their rights in this new field.

The Union City Gazette claims to have the names of several prominent citizens of that place, some of them leading church members, who have been taken by the counterfeiter money swindlers of New York, and have packages of the "queer" waiting for them at the express office.

The Evansville Journal is responsible for this story of a remarkable case of fecundity:—"A Completion reports the case of one of his patients who, a few days ago, gave birth to her twenty third child. She is fifty years old and bore seventeen children to one husband. Five times in succession she bore twins, and all the rest have been at single births. Nineteen of her children are living, and one at least is quite well known in this city."

The Covington Friend tells of a Justice's docket, in existence in that town, in which are recorded the proceedings of a trial wherein the "Squire" was attorney for the defendant. Plainly it had a preponderance of testimony on the first trial. The "Squire" rendered judgment accordingly, then entered a motion for a new trial, granted it, came in on the next day with additional testimony, set aside the first judgment, and gave judgment to his client, the defendant.

The Supreme Court, in the case of Robert Myrick, former treasurer of Montgomery county, vs. the Board of Commissioners, has decided that a county treasurer is entitled to one per cent on the amount of special school tax disbursed, and that the Board has no right to charge ten per cent, to the treasurer where taxes have been paid by an individual, and the treasurer, by mistake, neglects to give him credit and carries the taxes to the delinquent list. The Supreme Court overrules the decision of the lower Court and our Board of Commissioners on both these points.—Crawfordsville Journal.

The Northern Indiana Publishers' Association will meet in convention at Goshen on the 20th (17th) inst. It should be attended by every publisher and editor in the 10th and 11th Congressional Districts without fail, as matter of importance concerning the newspaper men of the country will be brought before the attention of the Convention.—Lafayette Standard.

True, but let us inquire, why did Bro. Gervoy, upon whose suggestion the special meeting was called, fail to put in an appearance? We must confess that the conduct of Mr. Devor toward the association has been of most singular character. He has thus far attended only two of its sessions, although it was but reasonable to expect his attendance at each. Why he fails to appear?

Tragedy in Elkhart County.
On Tuesday afternoon, at about 4 o'clock, one Nicholas Webber came to his death at the hands of S. Proctor, on the place of the latter, about the St. Joseph river. The circumstances preceding and attending the tragedy, as near as we are able to glean them, are about as follows:

Some four or five years ago Webber won the affections of Proctor's daughter, and married her against her father's wishes. A reconciliation was effected a short time after, however, and Webber went to live on a small place of his father in law's, not far from this town. Here he was shamefully abused by his wife's father, who continued to operate upon a cancer for the said Dr. O'Brien.

At the residence of the bridegroom's parents in Swan township, Jan. 1871, by F. M. Riland, Esq., Mr. ARON HARMOLD and Miss ELIZABETH ANN BEASLEY, of Allen county.

At the residence of the bridegroom's parents in Swan township, Jan. 1871, by F. M. Riland, Esq., Mr. ARON HARMOLD and Miss ELIZABETH ANN BEASLEY, of Allen county.

At the residence of the bridegroom's parents in Swan township, Jan. 1871, by F. M. Riland, Esq., Mr. ARON HARMOLD and Miss ELIZABETH ANN BEASLEY, of Allen county.

At the residence of the bridegroom's parents in Swan township, Jan. 1871, by F. M. Riland, Esq., Mr. ARON HARMOLD and Miss ELIZABETH ANN BEASLEY, of Allen county.

At the residence of the bridegroom's parents in Swan township, Jan. 1871, by F. M. Riland, Esq., Mr. ARON HARMOLD and Miss ELIZABETH ANN BEASLEY, of Allen county.

At the residence of the bridegroom's parents in Swan township, Jan. 1871, by F. M. Riland, Esq., Mr. ARON HARMOLD and Miss ELIZABETH ANN BEASLEY, of Allen county.

At the residence of the bridegroom's parents in Swan township, Jan. 1871, by F. M. Riland, Esq., Mr. ARON HARMOLD and Miss ELIZABETH ANN BEASLEY, of Allen county.

At the residence of the bridegroom's parents in Swan township, Jan. 1871, by F. M. Riland, Esq., Mr. ARON HARMOLD and Miss ELIZABETH ANN BEASLEY, of Allen county.

At the residence of the bridegroom's parents in Swan township, Jan. 1871, by F. M. Riland, Esq., Mr. ARON HARMOLD and Miss ELIZABETH ANN BEASLEY, of Allen county.

At the residence of the bridegroom's parents in Swan township, Jan. 1871, by F. M. Riland, Esq., Mr. ARON HARMOLD and Miss ELIZABETH ANN BEASLEY, of Allen county.

At the residence of the bridegroom's parents in Swan township, Jan. 1871, by F. M. Riland, Esq., Mr. ARON HARMOLD and Miss ELIZABETH ANN BEASLEY, of Allen county.

At the residence of the bridegroom's parents in Swan township, Jan. 1871, by F. M. Riland, Esq., Mr. ARON HARMOLD and Miss ELIZABETH ANN BEASLEY, of Allen county.

At the residence of the bridegroom's parents in Swan township, Jan. 1871, by F. M. Riland, Esq., Mr. ARON HARMOLD and Miss ELIZABETH ANN BEASLEY, of Allen county.

At the residence of the bridegroom's parents in Swan township, Jan. 1871, by F. M. Riland, Esq., Mr. ARON HARMOLD and Miss ELIZABETH ANN BEASLEY, of Allen county.

At the residence of the bridegroom's parents in Swan township, Jan. 1871, by F. M. Riland, Esq., Mr. ARON HARMOLD and Miss ELIZABETH ANN BEASLEY, of Allen county.

At the residence of the bridegroom's parents in Swan township, Jan. 1871, by F. M. Riland, Esq., Mr. ARON HARMOLD and Miss ELIZABETH ANN BEASLEY, of Allen county.

At the residence of the bridegroom's parents in Swan township, Jan. 1871, by F. M. Riland, Esq., Mr. ARON HARMOLD and Miss ELIZABETH ANN BEASLEY, of Allen county.

At the residence of the bridegroom's parents in Swan township, Jan. 1871, by F. M. Riland, Esq., Mr. ARON HARMOLD and Miss ELIZABETH ANN BEASLEY, of Allen county.

At the residence of the bridegroom's parents in Swan township, Jan. 1871, by F. M. Riland, Esq., Mr. ARON HARMOLD and Miss ELIZABETH ANN BEASLEY, of Allen county.