



J. B. STOLL, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1872.

GENERAL SIGEL announces that he has not yet determined whom to support for the Presidency.

ANOTHER national convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President is announced. The "National Association of Christians opposed to secret societies" was called to convene at Oberlin, Ohio, on the 21st of this month. At the time of going to press, nothing had been done by that association.

FRANCE, according to late reports, has acceded to the demands of Count Bismarck for a reduction of its standing army to 225,000 men. This will probably lead to the establishment of peaceful relations between the two powers, at least for the time being; but there is no telling when new difficulties may arise.

MARSHAL BAZAINE is soon to be tried before a court martial in the city of Paris, for alleged misconduct during the Franco-Prussian war. About 1,200 witnesses have been subpoenaed, and the proceedings are likely to continue for several months. Important developments are expected to be made during the progress of the trial, and not only France but the entire civilized world will watch the proceedings with marked interest.

OUR READERS have already been made cognizant of the fact that Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, had incurred the displeasure of Grant & Co. by his bold and fearless denunciation of the extreme measures concocted by the radical conspirators. It was determined, therefore, to put an end to Mr. Ferry's official career by manipulating the election of a Legislature in such a way as to insure his defeat for reelection and to secure the election, in his stead, of Gen. Hawley, who is one of Grant's backers. The republican legislative caucus nominated Hawley by a large majority, but a number of Mr. Ferry's friends had previously announced their determination not to abide the dictates of "King Caucus." The Democrats had nominated ex Gov. English, but being in a minority, it was concluded to unite with the recalcitrant Republicans and re-elect Ferry. This was done on the 15th, seventeen Republicans and all the Democrats voting for Ferry. The usual denunciation is heaped upon the boilers.

COLLECTOR CASEY, of New Orleans who enjoys the distinction of being one of President Grant's brothers-in-law, recently received intimations that his resignation would be quite acceptable. A laudable spirit of obedience prompted him to act upon the suggestion without a murmur. Casey was one of the most tyrannical officials in the South. It will be remembered that he once resorted to the extreme measure of surrounding a republican convention with a military force to compel obedience to his behests. His removal from office, more than a year after that outrageous proceeding, indicates a fear on part of Mr. Grant that he cannot safely enter the Presidential contest with such a load of infamy fastened to his skirts. He evidently tried to conciliate the more decent members of the republican party who have been free to denounce these high-handed proceedings but very much doubt his ability to cajole them into his support after having countenanced violence and fraud for so long a period.

THE SENATE at Washington was treated to a somewhat lively discussion last Monday. While considering the Ku Klux bill, Senator Alcorn of Mississippi charged his colleague, Ames, who is a carpet-bagger and a son-in-law of Ben Butler with not really being a resident of the State, and with assailing his people as murderers, he having in a former speech said that sixty-eight murders were committed within three months of Mr. Alcorn's administration as Governor, when but eighteen were committed. Mr. Alcorn contrasted the peace which prevailed during his term as Governor with the violence and disorder when Mr. Ames was military Governor, and claimed that there had been no Ku Klux conspiracy under his administration, nor under the rule of the bayonet. He protested against the lives and liberties of the people of Mississippi being placed under the heel of the bayonet. The Southern people will not come to the support of any President who has the power placed in his hands by Congress to deprive them of their liberties. Ames made a very feeble response but promised to speak at length at some other time.

Tom Brown After the German Vote

The Indianapolis Telegraph of last Monday publishes a lengthy address to the German voters of Indiana, which was doubtless inspired by Tom Brown and the Radical State Central Committee.

The Cincinnati convention is first reviewed; then follows an exposition of the present status of the several political parties; the third section is devoted to a comparison of the treatment of Germans by the two parties, setting forth the numerous positions of trust and honor conferred by the republican party upon citizens of German birth, especially in Indiana; the fourth section is headed "History of the parties in Indiana," and treats of the school fund, public debt, taxation, &c.; the fifth and last section is devoted to a eulogy of the past achievements of the republican party, and concludes with an earnest appeal to the Germans of Indiana to rally to the support of the republican ticket. The address is signed by Wm. Heilman of Evansville; Thomas Kremetz of New Albany; John Schwartz, of Lawrenceburg; Leon Kahn, of Indianapolis; Nicholas Filbeck, of Terre Haute; Fred Schenck, of Lafayette; N. L. Levinson, of Noblesville; J. J. Kamm, of Fort Wayne, and Ulrich Foy, of South Bend, who claim to have been appointed to issue this address by a meeting of "German Republicans from all parts of the State," held at Indianapolis on the 8th of May.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

For several weeks the readers of daily journals have been treated to the most contradictory reports with regard to the adjustment of our claims against Great Britain. One day it was reported that all the points of difference were about being amicably settled, and the next day news is sent over the wires that the Alabama treaty is hopelessly lost. One day the sun appeared to shine brightly on the diplomatic horizon, the next dark clouds suddenly arose as if to destroy the fond expectations of the reading public.

Even now we are in a state of uncertainty. True, the two powers have agreed upon a plan of settlement, but the assent of the Senate will yet be required to give it force and effect. The basis of the proposed settlement is embodied in a supplemental article which sets forth that for all future time neither Great Britain nor the United States shall be liable for indirect damages arising out of acts done by one as a neutral when the other is a belligerent power. As an offset the United States agree to surrender that portion of the Washington treaty which calls for indemnity from the operations of privateers during the late rebellion.

The cabinet at Washington has held several protracted meetings with the Senate committee on foreign relations, for the consideration of this supplementary treaty. It has finally been agreed to report favorably, though a number of the Senators expressed themselves in rather hostile terms. On Saturday the Committee reported accordingly, but some days must necessarily elapse before the Senate will be prepared to enter upon the work with energy. The indications point to a speedy adoption of the protocol.

A Tribune special says: "Everyone recognizes as a fact that the principle of consequential damages was adopted. It is not their dislikes for Grant personally that make the people criticize his acts and desire a change, but it is the corrupt policy which he and his co-workers are carrying on, and which would be just as bad if any other man of the same crew were at the helm. The overthrow of the President is not the aim, but the adoption of a wiser and better policy, which cannot be put into effect by Grant, but which may be put into effect by any other man." It is easier than if Grant remained in the executive office. Then it is clear that not only must the present incumbent be put out, but some one favoring an entire different policy be put in his place, if any good is to result from the change. We are at war with measures and not with men; and there is not a man in Grant's cabinet, nor a radical office holder, in the entire country, whose election would not be just as great a calamity to the country as the re-election of President Grant. What difference then is there in Grant and Greeley, some may say? This is the question in the darkest night and the most difficult to answer.

The Chicago Tribune says that Mr. Greeley cannot be driven off by the nomination of any other than Grant at Philadelphia. Greeley himself affirms that it will make no difference as to who is nominated at Philadelphia—the Liberals cannot support any man placed in nomination by that body.

HON. ISAAC P. GRAY, of Randolph county, who was favorably mentioned in connection with the republican nomination for Lieut. Governor, and who subsequently took a prominent part in the Cincinnati convention, is spoken of as the probable nominee of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the Ninth District for Congress.

"Politicians Misapprehending the Situation."

From a lengthy article in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle, under the above caption, we make the following extract:

We deny that the Liberal Republican movement has grown out of our personal antagonism to General Grant. Grant has not treated several leading Republicans with harshness and injustice. He has tolerated no opposition to his personal aims within his party, and has no doubt incurred the personal enmity of the Republicans who rudely attempted to push from position of leadership which right belonged to them. But an antagonist between public men at Washington does not account for the popular uprising at Cincinnati, and it has not done what even the most radical of the liberal party did outside of the republican party. Grant attempted to rule his party, as he ruled his camp, and in this way raised personal issues which Republicans themselves could have left to settle.

On the whole, we believe the best thing that can be done under the circumstances is a speedy agreement to the proposition. The doctrine is a good one, and we do not believe in sticking upon points that do not materially affect the interests of our country. Because we managed to get a clause into the Washington treaty which, when discovered, netted the British lion, is no reason that we should obstinately refuse to yield that point. We believe the peaceful relations between England and the United States to be of infinitely greater value than all the petty triumphs achievable on occasions of such magnitude.

Dysepsis—A Remedy.

The readers of the BANNER will remember that during the latter part of the past year an apology for the meagre quantity of editorial matter appeared at the head of our columns. A severe attack of dysepsis had so far disengaged us from active duty that we deemed it incumbent upon ourselves to apprise our patrons of the embarrassing circumstances under which we then labored. One of our subscribers, the Hon. Thomas Dowling, upon reading the notice of our ill health, wrote us as follows:

TERRE HAUTE, IND., Dec. 22, 1871.

MY DEAR STOLL—I regret to see that you are not well; and dysepsis, too. You and I don't look like that. Shak-speare described us somewhere, and what we were. I had it once, twenty years ago, at the most disheartening of moments. Get a bottle of "Tarran's Aperient," and take two teaspoonfuls every other morning before breakfast, in half a tumbler of cool water. Cont.

THOM. DOWLING.

Like other dysepsists, who had tried most everything, we were glad to hear of still another remedy, and immediately ordered a bottle of "Tarran's Aperient." In a few days we found relief, and after having used two bottles, we had the gratification of experiencing what we conceive to be an entire cure. Being thus relieved of a most distressing ailment, we deem it a duty to lay these facts before our readers that others, similarly afflicted, may obtain like beneficial results.

The Tariff.

A despatch from Washington under date of May 20, says: The House is in session of a most extraordinary move in legislation. The chairman of the ways and means committee proposed a suspension of the rules, and the immediate passage of the tax and tariff bill without further amendment or debate. The proposition not being debatable, was carried by nearly three to one, and tomorrow the measure will be submitted to the Senate. That portion of the bill abolishing the income tax, the tax on illuminating gas, the stamp on bank checks and drafts, and the providing for the tobacco and distilled spirits tax, were not even read, nor have they been even debated. Monday, however, became satisfied that the House would not improve the bill reducing internal taxation, and therefore accepted it just as it came from the committee. The bill stands just as it was finished in committee of the whole on Friday, and provides for a horizontal reduction of ten per cent. The bill as it stands reduces taxation about \$50,000,000. There are \$30,000,000 of reduction on the tariff alone. It is probable that the Senate will accept it substantially as it came from the House.

Newspaper Change.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 19th.—The Sentinel has changed hands, and the new proprietors make their appearance to-morrow morning. The articles of association filed with the Secretary of State are signed by John Fishback, Lucien G. Matthews, and Thomas F. Ryan. The general management of the paper will be under the direction of Mr. Fishback, a highly respected citizen, and Mr. Matthews for twenty years connected with the New Albany Ledger. The Sentinel, under its new arrangement, will be thoroughly democratic, as heretofore, but will independently discuss public and party measures, and be free to criticize the acts of party leaders and public officials. The Sentinel is organized on a substantial basis, with every prospect of a prosperous career.

The brick-masons of New York demand four dollars per day, at eight hours labor. If their demands are not acceded to a strike is threatened this week.

P. S.—The brick-layers have triumphed. Peace prevails.

JAMES McGREW, Esq., a promising young lawyer of Warsaw, and well known to the legal fraternity of this city, died last Saturday, from nervous prostration, resulting from having a number of his teeth extracted.—*St. Wayne Sentinel.*

Judge David Davis states to his friends in Washington that he will not authorize the use of his name by the democratic or any other convention, nor consent, under any circumstances, to be the candidate of any party for the Presidency.

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The vote in the Tennessee Democratic Convention, on the resolution accepting Greeley, was 721 to 132.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

The Terre Haute Journal has Hon. W. W. Browning for Lieutenant Governor.

The Terre Haute Journal demands the removal of August Belmont from the chairmanship of the democratic national committee.

It is now stated that Indians will be entitled to two Congressmen at Large in the next Congress according to the supplementary bill just passed.

COL. JOHN S. BATES has been recommended for Congress at Large by the Tippecanoe Democracy and the Seventh Congressional District Committee.

WM. FLEMING, of the Fort Wayne Sentinel, started Thursday morning for a visit of three or four weeks duration, to Santa Fe, New Mexico, in search of health and pleasure.

The 8th of June convention of the labor reform party of Indiana, to have taken place in the city of New Albany on the above date, is put off until Judge Davis gets another nomination.

As now we are in a state of uncertainty. True, the two powers have agreed upon a plan of settlement, but the assent of the Senate will yet be required to give it force and effect. The basis of the proposed settlement is embodied in a supplemental article which sets forth that for all future time neither Great Britain nor the United States shall be liable for indirect damages arising out of acts done by one as a neutral when the other is a belligerent power. As an offset the United States agree to surrender that portion of the Washington treaty which calls for indemnity from the operations of privateers during the late rebellion.

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