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DIVORCES IN INDIANA.

It is one anchrity but a striking fact that wherever the tenets of political Abolitionism find a congenial soil, heresies of an alarming character are certain to exist. We find in the North the infamous and demoralizing tenets of Free Love, the vagaries of Fourierism, the passional attraction and harmonial system, the A. J. Davis, and his crackpot disciples, and A. J. Davis, and the equality platform of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and the higher law doctrines of Wm. Seward. We discover throughout Northern society, blended with a mischievous sectional fanaticism, an inveterate disposition to overthrow those fundamental principles of social order which are almost universally recognized in itself, and which, in the most disgusting phases of this tendency is the recent Divorce mania in Indiana. Every State has its own statutes respecting divorce—some more and others more stringent. In Louisiana the only absolute dissolution of the marriage tie is that obtained on petition free to contract new nuptials, and even this is granted on the most rigid examination into the causes justifying a decree of separation. Such causes, however, are all based upon the most disgusting phases of human depravity, such as outrageous and intolerable severities by either husband or wife to the extent of endangering life, for example, as the violation of a married woman by the wife, habitual drunkenness, cruel treatment by the husband, habitual desertion of the wife by the means of sublime abandonment of the sacred portals of home, likely by the presence of a concubine in the house. The causes, injuries and insults into the alleged complaint, and the whole matter is carefully upon the most searching and unimpeachable evidence, before it is allowed to go with unimportant cases, even in the entire South.

This, however, has by some strange infatuation found into her legislation on divorce a fatal and poisonous principle. She has enabled states which directly encourage discontented spirits to dissolve the binding and sacred tie of marriage. This state is such that in this respect is such that a social pestilence of those temporary misfortunes which are common where sound moral and religious influences are wanting, may, at the option of either party, be made a sufficient ground for divorce. So rapidly has the evil of this unwise legislation grown, that Judge Parkes, of Indiana, found it necessary to describe the law of divorce as a nuisance to domestic discord, and to its greatly and injuriously to blunt the sense of matrimonial obligations and duties, to weaken the ties which should bind husband, wife and children—and in a word to demoralize and disorganize society. The Legislature has, from year to year, heard the evil, until now it is quite common and attended with about as little formality as that of the marriage ceremony. Even the judiciary, Judge Parkes remarking on this most reprehensible feature, remarks:

"In the door has been thrown open to the granting of divorces, so long as the application was bona fide, and was founded in the county where the complaint was filed. Secret cases of this kind occurred, and, under the pretext that the parties had resided the requisite time in the county, the Courts to decide on the merits of the complaint, and, if they were satisfied that the complaint was bona fide, and that the parties had resided in the county the requisite time, they granted the divorce. The law now provides that the plaintiff shall reside in the county two years before the petition can be filed, or the Court can entertain it. The petition must be filed by a bona fide resident of the county, and it must be verified by the affidavit of one or more persons of credit, that the plaintiff has resided in the county two years next preceding the filing of the petition, and that the residence is a bona fide residence. The effect of this provision is evidently salutary. The application for divorce must be made in the county where the plaintiff resides, and not elsewhere. The law requires that the Circuit Court shall not entertain a petition for divorce unless