Indiana American.

C. H. BINGHAM, Editor.

—BROOKVILLE—

Friday Morning, May 29, 1868.

Union Republican Ticket.

For President,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT.
For Vice President,
SCHUYLER COLFAX.
For Congress, 4th District,
GEO. W. JULIAN.
For Common Pleas Judge,
JNO. F. KIBBEY.
For District Prosecutor,
WM. H. JONES.

Republican National Convention.

The Republican National Convention held at Chicago on the 20th and 21st inst. marks an epoch in the history of this country. It had been looked to with deep interest and ardent hope by all true lovers of popular liberty, while its opponents predicted results detrimental to Republican success. All parts of the great Republic were represented; every State, Territory and the District of Columbia were admitted to the great council, and the result was a grand triumph and perfect success. The utmost harmony prevailed amidst a spirit of mutual concession and forbearance on the part of all delegates, and General U. S. Grant, the great chieftain of the age, was declared the unanimous choice of the men who had saved the nation, as the Executive to preserve and administer it for the next four years. The choice for Vice President was awarded to our own State of Indiana in the person of Schuyler Colfax.

It was well said by the *Cincinnati Commercial* that the nominations were judicious in many things, and especially in location, as Grant was born in the West and resides East, while Colfax was born in the East and resides West. We of Indiana may well feel proud of the result, as it doubtless secures to us *two* loyal Republican U. S. Senators and the presiding officer of the U. S. Senate after the 4th of March next. With Grant and Colfax, Indiana is certain to lead off in November with ten thousand Republican majority.

The platform, which we give in our columns this week, is worthy of, and represents the wisdom and sagacity of the assembled party. In spirit and substance it is the same as that adopted by our State Convention, and merits, as it will receive, the cordial and unanimous approval of the country.

In short, the Convention made no mistakes. It was a grand success in the choice of candidates, and the avowal of principles and measures, upon the success of which depends the future happiness and permanency of the Republic.

Democratic Nominating Convention.

The Democracy of this County held their Nominating Convention at the Court House in this place on Saturday last. Maj. J. V. Bemusdaffer was chosen Chairman and W. H. Bracken Secretary. After the appointment of the usual Committees, Dr. George Berry of our town read a manuscript speech replete with dogmatical assertion and devoid of either facts or argument. The nominations for the Legislature, Treasurer, Coroner, Surveyor and Real Estate Appraiser were all made unanimous, in conformity to the wish of the party as expressed by ballot at the April elections. For Sheriff, Recorder and Commissioner, neither of the candidates having received a majority of the votes cast at the April ballot, the choice had to be settled by the Convention. After several unsuccessful ballots for Sheriff, a recess of fifteen minutes was taken, which enabled the Seal party to "wood up," and with increased steam aboard they carried the day triumphantly.

It was soon apparent that the German element held the balance of power, and would dictate whatever terms desired by them. The great personal popularity and acknowledged qualifications of John S. Martin all had to succumb to the intrigues and bargains requisite to satisfy the demands of Germania. The unanimous nomination of Mr. Moormann for Treasurer, and *their* special favorite Seal for Sheriff, it was hoped and thought would satisfy them; but the indomitable Teutons, conscious of their power, and regardless of all policy, with no fear of native-born prejudices before their eyes, still further demanded the Recorder. They moved in solid column to the attack, and poor, but honest, faithful, competent, crippled Kerr was "snowed under" for the athletic, vigorous and youthful Bauman. It made no matter with the "clique" that Mr. Kerr had received a majority of nearly five hundred of the votes cast at the April ballot over his competitor, the Teutons must be conciliated, the popular expression had to be throttled, and Democracy spurned for the time being. Evil must be done that good to the party might come from it.

It is useless to conceal it—as it is a truth—that the Germans hold the power and will henceforth control the offices of our County. The young Democratic aspirants need no longer smoke a cob pipe and make regular pilgrimages to St. George of Brookville; the scepter hath departed, and the power and its dispensation hereafter belongs to the chiefs of Highland, Butler, Ray and Salt Creek. How far the friends of Kerr and the opponents of Seal may suffer the popular will to be overridden, we will not predict, as the power of the old dynasty hath deep root in the Democratic heart.

Judge Reid was recommended for Congress as the martyr to fall before the popular will, and Platt Wicks of Greensburg was also recommended for Circuit Prosecutor. While Reid and Applegate of Connersville amused a few of the faithful with anecdotes and billingsgate, the masses repaired to the saloons to drink to the success of the nominees, or drown their sorrows as the friends of defeated favorites.

Platform of the National Republican Party.

The National Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the city of Chicago on the 20th day of May, 1868, make the following declaration of principles:

1. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress, as evinced by the adoption in a majority of the States lately in rebellion of constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all, and regard it as the duty of the Government to sustain those institutions, and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to state of anarchy. (Cheers.)

2. The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men in the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude and justice, and must be maintained, while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States. (Cheers.)

3. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime (Prolonged Cheers,) and our national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted. (Applause.)

4. It is due to the laborer of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

5. The national debt, contracted as it has been for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption, and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can honestly be done.

6. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay and must continue to pay as long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

7. The government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform.

8. We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regard as a national calamity the ascension of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and to the cause he was pledged to support has usurped high legislative and judicial functions; has refused to execute the laws; has used his high office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws; has employed his executive powers to render insecure the property, liberty and life of citizens; has abused the pardoning power; has denounced the national legislature as unconstitutional; has persistently and corruptly resisted, by every measure in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption; and has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the votes of thirty five Senators.

9. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States as a relic of the feudal times, and is not authorized by the law of nations, and is at war with our national power and independence; that naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship as though they were native born, and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country, and if arrested and imprisoned it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

10. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, and imperiled their lives in the service of the country. The bounties and pensions provided by law for those brave defenders of a nation are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people; a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.

11. Foreign emigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, and development of the resources, and to the increase of the power of this nation—the asylum of the oppressed of all nations—should be fostered and encouraged by a just and liberal policy.

12. This Convention declares its sympathy with all oppressed people who are struggling for their rights.

Resolved, That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forgiveness with which the men who have served in the rebellion, but now frankly and honestly co-operate with us in restoring the peace of the country and reconstructing the Southern State Governments upon the basis of impartial justice and equal rights, are now received back into the communion of the loyal people; and that we favor the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as the spirit of disloyalty will direct, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people.

Resolved, That we recognize the great principles laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of a Democratic government, and we hail with gladness the early effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of the American soil.

Stanton Vacates the War Office.

Immediately after hearing the result of the vote in the Senate on Tuesday, Secretary Stanton issued the following order to Adjutant General Townsend:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, May 26, 1868.

GENERAL—You will take charge of the War Department and books, and papers, archives and public property belonging to the same, subject to the disposal and direction of the President.

[Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Brevet Major General E. D. Townsend, A. A. G.

After directing the same to be delivered to Gen. Townsend, he addressed the following letter to the President, and then at the close of office hours for the day, withdrew from the War Department, and went to his residence:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, May 26, 1868.

"SIR—The resolution of the Senate of the United States of the 21st February last, declaring that the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office *ad interim*, having this day failed to be supported by two-thirds of the Senators present and voting on the articles of impeachment preferred against you by the House of Representatives, I have relinquished charge of the War Department, and have left the same, and the books, archives, papers and property heretofore in my custody as Secretary of War, in care of Brevet Maj. General Townsend, the senior Ast. Adj. General, subject to direction.

"[Signed,] EDWIN M. STANTON, "Secretary of War.

"To the President of the United States."

Impeachment.

The Senate was called to order by the Chief Justice at noon on Tuesday. An attempt was made, which proved unsuccessful, to carry an adjournment until June 23d. It was then determined to take a vote on the second article of impeachment. The vote stood 35 for conviction and 19 for acquittal, there being no change in the position of any Senator from the vote on the eleventh article. A vote was then taken on the third article, with precisely the same result, after which the Court adjourned *sine die*. Nothing was done in the subsequent session of the Senate, except the making of personal explanations by Trumbull, Fessenden, and others.

Popular Vote.

We have, after much trouble, obtained a full popular vote of the county, as expressed by the Democrats of the county on the 6th day of April. We present them below:

For Recorder,

William H. Kerr,	1120
F. A. Bauman,	629

—[Franklin Democrat.

How is it, brother *Democrat*, that after the popular vote was 491 majority in favor of W. H. Kerr, the crippled, worthy and experienced candidate for Recorder, that the young, healthy and inexperienced Bauman was nominated? Your Convention did not have even the discreditable excuse often made by the Democracy of this County that he was crippled in fighting rebels. Had the clique anything to do with it? Does Democracy sustain such utter contempt of the popular will as was displayed by your Convention in this instance?

Nomination for Vice President.

Below we present our readers with a statement exhibiting the result of the several ballots for Vice President in the late National Republican Convention:

First ballot—Colfax 115, Wade 149, Fenton 132, Hamlin 30, Curtin 52, Wilson 119, Cresswell 14, Speed 22, Kelly 6, Harlan 16.

Second ballot—Colfax 149, Wade 170, Fenton 140, Hamlin 30, Curtin 45, Wilson 113.

Third ballot—Colfax 164, Wade 178, Fenton 139, Hamlin 25, Wilson 101.

Fourth ballot—Colfax 186, Wade 204, Fenton 144, Hamlin 25, Wilson 87.

Fifth ballot—Colfax 522, Wade 42, Fenton 75, Wilson 11.

Congressional.

Mr. Woolley was before the bar of the House on Tuesday, and in response to inquiries by the Speaker, submitted two papers prepared by his counsel, each of them being of an evasive nature. He was ordered under arrest until he purged himself of contempt.

Impeachment.

After taking votes on two articles of impeachment, yesterday, with the same result as in the vote on the eleventh article, the Senate adjourned *sine die*. We preferred that they should finish the matter on the day when the vote was taken on the eleventh article. We had no expectation of any favorable change in the result by delay. Time has worked against impeachment ever since the trial began. It has given opportunity for the plying of all the weakening and corrupting influences. We had no expectation of a change favorable to conviction by outside pressure, nor would a conviction, procured by a change in the minds of Senators by such means, from what they pretend to be their conscientious convictions, and from their verdict in that shallow imposition which is called their "judicial capacity," have a good effect.

Impeachment is now closed. Thirty-five Senators, acting under the solemnity of their duty to the nation in this grand national inquest into the misconduct of the Acting President, have judged him guilty of crimes and misdemeanors for which he should be degraded from office. Every Republican member of the House, acting under the same solemn obligation, judged that he be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. He has escaped removal by the skin of his teeth, and most foul means were used to that end; but he can not escape this heavy judgment—the heaviest, perhaps, that any ruler has ever held power against.

The Impeachment being now at an end, Congress is released to the duties of legislation, which have been submerged in this protracted impeaching process.—[Gazette.

SPEECHES AT THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SPEECH OF GENERAL KIMBALL, OF INDIANA.

Gentlemen: I appear before you to-night to thank you with all my heart for the indorsement this State and the United States of America have given this day to our glorious son, Schuyler Colfax. I come to you as a Colfax man from Indiana. But we bring Colfax as a man beloved all over this land, while your noble State of Illinois gives us Grant, who conquered the rebels in the South. (Appause and cries of "good.") I know Grant and I know Colfax, and with these true men as our leaders the glorious Republican party of this nation will go before the world—not only before this Union—but before the *world*, with their principles inscribed upon their banners, before which traitors and the ungodly shall fall down in the dust, while our mighty hosts of liberty shall march on in triumph. (Great applause.) The right will triumph; and when that glorious son of Illinois, backed by our noble son of Indiana and the loyal people of this great nation, shall march against the traitorous Democracy, as they did against the traitors in the South, that God that caused victory to perch upon their banners then, will lead them to victory again, and all the hosts of hell will be driven into dismay. (Renewed and vociferous appluse.)

While Grant, with you, my countrymen, was fighting rebels in the South, Colfax was fighting against treason in the hall of legislation; and when Grant asked for more men and more money, Colfax said, "here is your money and here are your men to whip the rebels with." (Cheers.) The same traitors that we had to fight then, we have to fight now.

Gentlemen, I am not a speaker, I never made a speech in my life worth a cent. (Laughter and voices, "go on, you are doing very well now.") But whether Indianians can speak or not, I have seen them fight like the devil. (Renewed laughter.)

And one thing I remember, while you and I were fighting in the South, certain men in the North opposed us, and when we asked for men, they said, not a man; and when we asked for money, they said, not a dollar. They gave us neither men or money, and tried to depreciate the money of our Government, our greenbacks.

But, thank God, the American soldiery has made good the greenbacks. And now does it not beat Satan himself, that a Democrat should announce himself in favor of greenbacks? (Laughter.) Who made greenbacks worth anything? It was the soldiers of the Union who made them valuable, and, by the grace of God, the soldiery and American people intend to make them as good as gold. (Cheers.) We intend to stand by the plighted faith of the nation. We intend to stand by our greenbacks and our bonds. For one, I never intend, as long as I live, to say I am a dishonest man. I never intend to so disgrace myself, as not to be willing to fight for the flag of my country. I never intend to so dishonor myself as to be bowed down by the chains of traitors and refuse to sustain the integrity of the Union. (Applause.) If I desired to do this, if I wanted traitors to have the power in our Government, I would put the affairs of this Nation into the hands of the Democracy. (Laughter.) If there is a man here to-night that would not be willing to muster under Grant and Colfax, and is in favor of the principles advocated by the Democratic party, he ought to have been in the rebel army. (Laughter and voices, 'certainly,' 'that's so.') But curse their infernal cowardly hearts, they never would rally to the stars and stripes, but prayed for the success of the stars and bars. But that God, who was the God of the Israelites, was the God of the American people. He accompanied our hosts, and in the hour of battle was with us and we conquered. (Applause.) Our trust is in that God who is still with us to day, and we will conquer. He is marching now the hosts of this people who are in favor of the *right*. He and we American people have this day chosen Grant and Colfax to be our Joshua and our Moses. (Loud and long continued applause.) Under their lead we will bring the host of God from bondage to liberty, and will lead them into the Cannan of prosperity and happiness. But we mean to remember that *unfaithful* Moses, (Loud laughter and voice, "He is in a Bull-rush now," renewed and uproarious laughter.)

He promised to be the Moses of the blacks, but when he marched to the borders of the sea and the waters became troubled, that man became nervous, and deserted them. So, when the cowardly hosts, who may fight us, come to the water's edge, in November next, they will find that the hosts under Grant and Colfax will pass over dry shod; but when they attempt to pass through, the waters will close together and engulf them. (Laughter and cheers.)

Now, my countrymen, I want you to remember another thing. Whether native born or foreign born, it matters not to me, you have taken an oath to support the Constitution and laws of the United States. An attempt has been made to destroy that Constitution and those laws. Who did it? Not the Republicans. No, you can not find a Republican, black or white, in America, but would bare his breast and resolve to die in defense of the Constitution and laws. According to our Constitution, the President is to execute the laws made by the representatives of the people.

This the President—that Moses of the colored people—refused to do. This Moses has gone over to the hosts of Pharaoh; he has gone with rebels and traitors, and would elevate them to power, and would trample the loyal hosts under his feet. He began with one Moses of the present day. He denounced our Grant as a liar, but glory be to God the American people say Grant is true and faithful. (Voices "Hear, hear.") The loyal people, with thirty-five of their *Senators*, have given a verdict against Andrew Johnson, while nineteen *men*, nineteen *men* of America linked hand to hand and heart to heart with trators, say Johnson is innocent. Why, the God of America, who is a God of justice, has given us the victory by the verdict of the nineteen, for we will go before the people who are ever honest, and who will always crush corruption. (Cheers.) In November the great battle will be fought, and traitors and their accursed treason will be vanquished and loyalty will triumph.

Next November Grant will be elevated to the seat of power, with Colfax as his right hand and left hand bower, and a voice will go out, "Glory, hallelujah to the Almighty on high," and peace and good will to man shall prevail. (Applause.)

I told you I was no talker. You have got such men as Logan and Palmer to talk to you, and what can I say to you, intelligent men and women in this country? (Voices, "You have said well;" "go on, go on.") The history of the past is engraven on your hearts, and when you look at it you can not surely cast your vote for those who brought treason and war upon us. You can not forget the death of our sons, the moaning of the widows and the wailing of the thousands of orphans they have caused. The principles for which our sons fought must be sustained and proclaimed all over this land. (Voice, "Three cheers for old Nat. Kimball, the first man who ever whipped Stonewall Jackson." Three hearty cheers were given.)

My friends, old Nat Kimball didn't do it; it was your Illinois and Indiana boys that did it. (After referring at some length to the valor of the soldiers at the battle of Winchester and others, the speaker thus concluded.) Go forth to your duty as your soldiers did, and if you do your duty, God will bless you, and victory will come to the standard of Grant and Colfax, and the people of this land will have good laws and liberty, and peace and prosperity will again prevail all over the land. (Applause.)

SPEECH OF JOHN M. LANGSTON (COLORED.)

Langston said he deemed himself more than fortunate that he had the pleasure of appearing before the audience. The only reason his friend had in introducing him, and for the audience calling upon him, was that he would give coloring to the proceedings. The time was when they loved to court the voice and vote of the Irishman, and when they loved to draw on the vote of the German citizens; but, thanks to God and Grant, they now called on the negro for his. In appearing before them he was not unmidful of the fact that he represented four millions of people who never produced a traitor. Rebels in America were not dressed in America, and if they had curly hair, owed it to the barber. He also represented 500 000 negro voters who knew no religion but Christ, and in politics, Grant and the Republican party. Wherever the negro voted, he gave his ballot as he did his voice for the party that stood on the Bible, the Constitution and the Chicago platform. Again, he represented more than 200,000 black men, who, in the hour of peril, in the battle between North and South, joined the Union army to vindicate justice and liberty against slavery. If there was a man in that country who could represent a constituency with a record more honorable than his, he would like to see him. Though black, his constituency was in all things American. They all stood upon the Bible and the Constitution, for slavery never sought refuge in the New Testament of love. Slavery leaps the barriers. Its asylum is its sepulchre—from heat into the devouring flame, and from the voice of God into the thickest of its thunders. In the District of Columbia there is no slavery; in no State is there slavery to interfere. And he had the honor to hear General Palmer when he announced that slavery was dead in the State of Kentucky. He wanted, to-day, in the Convention, to get up and tell how he told the people of Kentucky that slavery was abolished. He held a cigar in his hand and said it cost fifteen cents, and he would give fifteen cents for the cause of slavery in that State. He tendered, in the name of all the negroes, to General Palmer, their acknowledgments for the freedom of Kentucky. The chains that were put round the limbs of the negro, were, in the providence of God, put around the limbs of whites. He rejoiced to-day that all men have free speech, free thought and free locomotion. The moment, formerly, that black men arrived in Charleston they were sold. Massachusetts was annoyed at this indignity to its citizens, and sent Mr. Hoar to look after its rights there; but the Southern people told him to leave or they would ride him on a rail. What ought he to have done? He ought to have told them that he was an American citizen, and, in the name of his God and country, he would deny their right to drive him away. But he told them very politely he would obey their orders. If you turn over the statute books of the State of Louisiana, you will find: "No man shall use in any place any word tending to create rebellion among the slaves." The preacher, under this law, could not preach the doctrines of the bible, nor the politician quote the glorious words of the Declaration of Independence. The lawyer in that State wore a padlock on his lips. Now he rejoiced in the emancipation of his brother attorneys in Louisiana, and if they would elect Grant such padlocks would never be heard of again. The negroes naturally took the constitution and the Declaration of Independence as they did the Bible. If he could gather from those documents a legal interpretation he would ask for no change in it, for they were made wide enough to cover the liberty of every man, white and black. He could bring in opinions from scores of judges, and among them that of a man once a slaveholder, Judge Gaston. Some day the American people, as represented by the great Republican party, would accept that doctrine. The negro desired to see the great American heart beating in unison with the spirit of the fathers. That they might see it, they joined the Republican party and pledged it all their power and influence in the South to secure the election of Grant and Colfax, and make the country a pure and holy democracy. He would ask white men from all quarters to be as true, and earnest, and indefatigable as the negroes. If they were, when November came, they would ratify the action of the country. If not, God preserve the negroes. He had been introduced as coming from Louisiana, but he was a Virginian, a descendent of the F. F. V.'s, but an adopted citizens of Ohio, where the dead political carcase of the Democratic party weighed them down, and where he, and others of his color were now denied the privilege of voting because they did not vote for the Democrats. The courts, though, would declare it unconstitutional.

SPEECH OF LIEUT. GOV. LEE, OF OHIO.

Fellow-citizens: I am here before you in the capacity of a speaker, very much against my will. I came here for another purpose, but have been compelled to make an unconditional surrender; for you know this was a day of unconditional surrender. Ohio started in the contest today with old Ben. Wade as the nominee of the Vice Presidency, while other States began the fight with their chosen leaders. But we had not *Waded* in long until we were compelled to an unconditional surrender. We surrendered, however, gracefully, and are ready to take off our Wade garments and put on the Grant and Colfax garments, and, shouldering our muskets, to make common battle against a common enemy. [Cheers.]

On the 5th of July next, down in New York, the Democratic party will nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. But whoever they shall be, they are destined to have their works moved upon by Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax, and the result will be that on the second Monday of November next—perhaps the day is wrong, but no difference—in November next they will be compelled to surrender and be put in captivity for four years. [Applause.] And what is more, as the honor of such men is not to be relied upon, and we will not rely upon such doubtful honor, we will not only take them captive, but will turn them over into the prisoner's camp. [Voice—"Give them a taste of Andersonvillel"]

Yes, give them a touch of Andersonville or Saulsbury, with two and a half ounces of food per day. [Laughter.]

Fellow citizens, it is not becoming in us to-night to discuss the principles of the conflict between the two parties. You are not here for that purpose. You are here for the purpose of a glorification—a splendid object, and I trust you will not be diverted from it.

When Gen. Grant was nominated to-day, and the people were made aware of the fact that the simple ceremony had been performed of formally declaring the fact which they had for months previous determined should be done; and when that beautiful tri colored dove, representing the white, red and blue flew from the gallery through the entire length of that hall, lighting near the curtain which rose, displaying a full-sized likeness of our matchless candidate, presented there by the Goddess of Liberty, and that inscription above him, "Match him," it was a scene so wonderful, so sublime, as to beggar all description. Should I live to the age of Methuselah, I should never forget that occasion. I have witnessed the glorious achievements of General Grant in the field, and see him in my mind's eye as he moves on the enemy's works at Vicksburg and other places. I have seen him in his great military triumphs, but when I saw him nominated here for the Presidency, by the representatives of so many millions of free people, and when the likeness of that great man was to day caught by the eyes of that vast assembly which was thrown into one wilderness of excitement, I fully realized that he was indeed the chosen captain of the people of this country, as he will be sure to be their President. (Great applause.)

Schuyler Collax was nominated for Vice President. When the rough mountains were made and the ribbed hills were formed, it was necessary also that there should be spread out on earth a carpet of green, which should be decked with beautiful diadems and flowers of loveliness; so when the rougher form of the iron-nerved Grant is chosen as our leader, it is fitting that we should link with him the beautiful, the accomplished man in the person of Schuyler Colfax—the honored son of Indiana, the honored son of us American people as a nation, the type of patriotism and elegance, who will preside with a grace, a dignity, and an energy that has been unknown in the Senate of the United States. [Applause.]

All I have to say, now, is that these two gentlemen are in nomination, and that every man should gird himself for the conflict, should swing his knapsack upon his back, shoulder his musket, and be sure to take along plenty of amunition, and wherever you come across the enemy make sure work in your attacks upon their bulwarks. And what is more, draw a bead so that you shall see the white of their eye, and when you fire, fire for the eye. [Laughter.]

Fellow-citizens: There are other gentlemen here that are to address you. Among these is a gentleman whom I have long been familiar with, and of whom I can say I have never known him to speak well of copperheads, or ill of Republicans. I mean General Gibson, of Ohio. He knows your gallant boys of Illinois and Indiana, for he has fought by their side, and I now give place to him.

Stanton Out.

In February last, on the appointment of Gen. Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*, the Senate voted that the President had no right, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, to remove Mr. Stanton. This was voted for by every Republican present, except Mr. Edmunds, and the affirmative vote included Trumbull, Ross and others, whose consciences have lately had an awakening. Thereupon the House impeached Johnson at the bar of the Senate, where he was tried, and by the votes of Trumbull, Ross, Fessenden, Henderson, Van Winkle, Fowler and Grimes, the Democratic strength against conviction was increased to nineteen, which being one more than one-third of the Senators present and voting, he was declared *not guilty*, and the "High Court of Impeachment" presided over with such matchless dignity by the Chief Justice, that a flutter of ladies' sweet-smelling handkerchiefs, in the galleries, in approbation of anything on the side of the impeachers, was sufficient to disarrange his nervous system—this Court adjourned without day. This result being announced, the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of the Department of War, immediately issued an order directing Adjutant General Townsend to take possession of the War office, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, subject to the orders of the President, followed by a letter addressed to the President of the United States advising him of this action. This done, Mr. Stanton, at the close of the business day, took leave of the War office and retired to his private residence. Thus, while though the President stands technically acquitted by the Senate, he has secured the further triumph over Stanton and the country, by getting possession of the War Office, in defiance of the Constitution and the laws, which those highly conscientious men, with judicial minds, Trumbull, Ross, & Co., under the solemnity of a judicial oath, declared he had violated.

No man served the country more faithfully, and with greater ability, than Edwin M. Stanton. He was not without faults. Injustice he did on many occasions; but his aim always was to advance the public rather than private interests, and therefore his comparatively few failings may readily be forgotten, while we remember his many virtues.

His position, during the most trying days of the Republic, while it was one of great and pressing responsibilities, was also one that involved the expenditure of immense sums of money. He could safely have stolen millions, had he been so disposed; but, nothwithstanding his many and bitter enemies, the charge of corruption has never been seriously made against him. And he now leaves the office with millions of fraudulent claims pending, which his watchfulness and integrity stopped in their course, and the records of his office will show that millions besides were saved to the people by the firmness with which, throughout his official career, he set his face against all classes of public plunderers. How brightly must the name of honest Stanton appear in the history that has been written within the last few years, and that is now being made, of corruption in all places, high and low. And now that the people have come to believe—justly, too—that in connection with the affairs of the Government robbery is the rule and honesty the exception, the time is at hand when such men as Stanton will be appreciated, respected and honored.

Now the vultures will swarm around the War office, and the claim-holders will stand equal with the whisky ring in the business of robbing the public treasury.

This is another calamity which the Republican party tried to prevent, and only failed because it was opposed by Democratic Senators and money. The responsibility rests with those Republican Senators who went over to the enemy, and there let it rest, while the people re-try the whole case at the bar of public opinion, and bring in their verdict through a court higher than the Senate. This verdict, we may be sure, will not acquit the men who have betrayed their country, slandered their conscience, and are now parties to the wide-spread corruption which is depleting the treasury, robbing the people, and demoralizing society.—[Gazette.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

IN BANKRUPTCY.

DISTRICT OF INDIANA, SS.

AT INDIANAPOLIS THE 19TH DAY OF MAY A. D. 1868.

THE undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of Samuel B. Trembly of Metamora, in the county of Franklin and State of Indiana, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own Petition by the District Court of said District

W. A. BRADSHAW,
J. W. BRADSHAW,
May 29-3w. Assignees.

Chas. Samoniel

HAS OPENED IN
JACKSON LYNN'S NEW BUILDING,
IN BROOKVILLE, IND.,
A NEW STOCK OF
HARDWARE!!
consisting of
CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,
COOPERS' TOOLS,
SHOVELS, RAKES,
Hoes, Hay Forks,
NAILS by the Pound or Keg,
DOOR LOCKS, HAND SAWS.
CHAIN PUMPS,
CUTLERY,
CHAINS, ROPES, CORDAGE,
&c., &c., &c.
All of which he offers at the
Lowest Market Prices.
Call and see my new assortment.
ma29-y CHAS. SAMONIEL.

MILLER HOUSE,

(FORMERLY FUDGE HOUSE,)
BROOKVILLE, IND.
AARON C. MILLER, PROPRIETOR.
Feed Stable attached. ma22-y

BAKERY

—AND—

ICE CREAM SALOON.

CHRIS. KOEBER,
At his Bakery in Brookville,
continues to furnish
FRESH BREAD, PIES, CAKES, &c.
Also serves up
Ice Cream and Ice Cold Lemonade.
He also sells ICE in large or small quantities.
ma22-tf

Attachment.

STATE OF INDIANA, FRANKLIN COUNTY.
IN THE FRANKLIN COMMON PLEAS COURT.
Gideon Ryman vs. Wm. H. Colescott.

ON this 14th day of May, 1868, comes the plaintiff in vacation, by his attorneys, and files his complaint in this cause, and also the affidavit of a competent and disinterested person, from which it appears that the above named Wm. H. Colescott is a necessary party to this suit, and that he is not a resident of the State of Indiana. The said Wm. H. Colescott is therefore hereby notified of the pendency of this suit, and that he be and appear in the Franklin Common Pleas Court, on the second day of the next term thereof to be held at the Court House in Brookville at the County of Franklin, State of Indiana, on the first Monday of July, 1868, to answer to said complaint of the plaintiff.

Witness: Samuel S. Harrell, Clerk of said Court, this 15th day of May, A. D. 1868.

SAMUEL S. HARRELL, Clerk.

Holland, Binkley & Jones, Atty's.
may 22 3w.

Look Out!

ALL persons caught trespassing on my lands that are situated southeast of, and adjoining the town of Brookville, will be prosecuted for such misdemeanor. Owners of stock will be held responsible for damages done by them.

May 15-3w* FRANK A. WALZ.

Executor's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned Executor of the last will of James S. Colescott, will receive private bids up to July 1, 1868, for the following real estate in Franklin County, Indiana, to-wit: Lots 22 and 23 in Allen's plat of Brookville, opposite German M. E. Church, and Lots 89 and 90 in Allen's plat of Brookville, opposite the Seminary building.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third down, one-third in one year, and remaining third in two years from day of sale, the deferred payments to be secured by notes bearing interest from date, without relief from valuation or appraisement laws.

R. P. C. BARWICK, Executor.
may 8, 1868-4w*