Indiana American.

C. H. BINGHAM, Editor.

—BROOKVILLE—

Friday Morning, September 11, 1868.

Union Republican Ticket.

For President,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT.
For Vice President,
SCHUYLER COLFAX.
For Governor,
Colonel CONRAD BAKER, of Vanderburg.
For Lieutenant Governor,
Colonel WILL CUMBACK, of Decatur.
For Secretary of State,
Dr. MAX F. A. HOFFMAN, of Cass.
For Auditor of State,
Major J. D. EVANS, of Hamilton.
For Treasurer of State,
General NATHAN KIMBALL, of Martin.
For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
Captain THEODORE W. McCOY, of Clarke.
For Reporter of the Supreme Court,
Colonel JAMES B. BLACK, of Marion.
For Attorney General,
DELANA E. WILLIAMSON, of Putnam.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
BARNABAS C. HOBBS, of Wayne.
For Congress, 4th District,
GEO. W. JULIAN.
For Common Pleas Judge,
JNO. F. KIBBEY.
For District Prosecutor,
WM. H. JONES.

JOINT DISCUSSION.

SENATOR HENDRICKS and GOVERNOR BAKER have agreed to hold a joint discussion at Brookville on Thursday, Sept. 24th. The discussion will commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

Our County Fair.

The improvements that have been going on at the Fair Grounds for the County Fair next week will no doubt secure a largely increased attendance. We understand the exhibition will compare favorably with, if not exceed in interest, that of former years. Complete and perfect arrangements have been made for the accommodation of exhibitors, and spectators will also be comfortably provided for. Let everybody attend the Fair next week.

Our Candidate for State Representative.

Henry D. Wehr Esq., of Springfield Township, the Republican candidate for Representative in the State Legislature, is one of our best and most substantial farmers. He moved from Ohio, his native State, to Franklin County in 1847, having only $100 in pocket, and rented a farm near where he now lives. Some three years after this he bought 80 acres, then 16 acres, then 24 acres, then 80 acres, making 200 acres in all. The improvements which he has made from time to time on his farm have greatly enhanced its value, so that now it is worth $80 per acre, or $16,000 altogether—all gotten by his own untiring industry and commendable economy. Mr. Wehr fully understands the wants and necessities of the people, and would make one of the best of Representatives. He ought to be elected.

Our Candidate for Treasurer.

Dan'l S. Shafer, the Republican candidate for County Treasurer, enlisted as a private in Capt. O. J. Dodd's Company (B.) 20th Ohio Vols., April 18th, 1861, to serve three months. He was sent to Western Virginia, and made several campaigns under Gen. Hill. After serving something over the time of enlistment, he returned to Ohio and was mustered out. He then assisted in recruiting Company G, 87th Ind. Vols., and was chosen 2nd Lieutenant, and was commissioned as such September 10th, 1861. He was promoted to 1st Lieut. December 12th, 1862, and to Captain March 23rd, 1864.

The Regiment left Lawrenceburg in October, and was shipped to the mouth of Salt River, Kentucky, where they assisted in building some fortifications, and from there to Bacon Creek, where they spent most of the Winter. In the Spring, participated in the captures of Bowling Green, Nashville, and with Gen. Mitchel at the taking of Huntsville, Alabama. Co's E and G were here detached and sent to guard a couple of railroad bridges near Athens. Company E having but one officer present, Lieut. Shafer was assigned to it at one of the bridges. May 9th they were attacked by some six or seven hundred rebel cavalry, and he, with those who were not killed in the fight, surrendered as prisoners of war. He spent over five months in the prison pens of Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, Macon, Madison and Libby. At the latter place he was paroled and soon declared exchanged; joined his Regiment at Nashville, and participated in the battles of Stone River, Dec. 31st, '62 and Jan. 2d, '63. He was at the battles of Chickamauga, Rocky Faced Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, and all the skirmishes and marches of the Regiment up to the fight near Dallas, Georgia, May 29th, '64, where he was wounded while in command of his Company. This disabled him about three months. He joined his Regiment again while they lay in front of Atlanta, and participated in the campaign which resulted in its capture. From Atlanta he returned to Indianapolis, and was there mustered out with his Regiment October 27th, 1864.

Capt. Shafer would make a most excellent Treasurer, if elected, being strictly honest, and fully competent to discharge the duties of the office.

The Democratic Plan of Taxation.

Under the proposed Democratic plan of taxation, (says the *Journal*) if the necessities of the Government should require an *ad valorem* tax of three per cent. on all property in Indiana, one hundred dollars' worth of whisky or tobacco would be taxed three dollars, while the workingman's cooking stove, the beds on which his children sleep, the cupboard-ware on which their frugal meal is spread, the barrel of flour in his kitchen, and the potatoes in his cellar, together with every fragment of property he possesses, must be valued by the Government Assessor, and for every hundred dollars' worth he must pay the same sum that is levied upon the hundred dollars' worth of whisky, tobacco, bank stock, or upon the hundred dollars profit made by the rich corporation.

It is a scheme to relieve articles of luxury and the gains of the wealthy from the greater portion of the national taxes they now pay, and to make up the deficiency by onerous taxation on the necessaries of life, and upon property from which industry derives its gains.

Republican Mass Meeting at Indianapolis.

The great mass meeting in Indianapolis on Wednesday of last week, was, beyond doubt, the most magnificent political demonstration of this campaign, and perhaps of any campaign, in the West. The number of strangers in the city was between thirty and forty thousand. Organizations of Grant Guards, cavalry and infantry, Grant Tanners and Fighting Boys in Blue, with their uniforms, banners and emblems, poured in from all quarters of the State. By noon over two hundred extra cars had been run to the city, all of them on every road loaded so that scarcely another man could have been carried. Hundreds rode on top of the cars, while hundreds more were left behind on some of the roads, to await the next chance to come, if one existed. Even the evening trains brought hundreds who were unable to come sooner, but who were anxious to see the procession at night. The speaking was from three stands in the State House yard, and by such eminent orators and counsellors of the people as Governor Oglesby, General Willich, General T. J. Wood, Hon. Sam Galloway, Hon. Henry S. Lane; and General Lew. Wallace, General Geo. H. Thomas, Governor Fletcher and many others who were invited, but could not be present, responded by eloquent letters. The illumination of the city and torchlight procession of Republican organizations in the evening exceeded anything ever witnessed in the State. The procession was more than two miles long. The number of those who took part in it was not much, if any, less than 10,000, while probably 60,000 spectators of the pageant were on the streets. Indiana is broad awake, and will, by a glorious majority in October, give an emphatic affirmative response to the exhortation of our great leader, "Let us have Peace."

Correspondence between Hon. G. W. Julian and Judge Reid.

As some of our Democratic friends seemed to think the statement we made, that Mr. Julian had challenged Judge Reid to a joint discussion, was not true, for their benefit we publish the correspondence in full:

CENTERVILLE, Ind., Aug. 4th, 1868.

Hon. JOHN S. REID—*Dear Sir:* Should it suit your inclination and convenience, I would be glad to have a joint canvass with you, at least during a portion of the campaign.

Hoping the favor of a reply, I am
Very Truly Yours,
GEO. W. JULIAN.

The following is Judge Reid's reply:

CONNERSVILLE, Ind., 10th Aug., 1868.

Hon. GEO. W. JULIAN—*Dear Sir:* I received your note of the 4th inst., in regard to the question of holding a joint canvass during the campaign, and had not time to answer it until my return home from Shelby Co.

At present I am not able to say whether this can be done or not, as my professional engagements are such as would prevent me for this month at least.

Very Truly Yours,
JNO. S. REID.

The Southern Negro Vote.

The present indications are, that, unless the Republican politicians in the Southern States actively bestir themselves, the negro vote, which the party has worked so hard and risked so much to bring into the coming Presidential election, will be cast, to a large extent, in favor of the Democratic candidates. The leading Democrats, in many places in the South, are using all the arts with which long experience has made them familiar, to impress upon the negroes the idea that the Democratic, and not the Republican party are their friends, and that their welfare will be better promoted by a Democratic than by a Republican victory. Being, as it were, old acquaintances of their sable fellow citizens, they are likely to command much more respect from them than Northern-born interlopers, and it would not be strange if their efforts, on this account, should meet with considerable success.

Vermont.

The New York *World* of Wednesday morning contains returns from every town in the State, except six small ones, which will not probably vary the vote one hundred. Republican majority, 26,555. This is the largest Republican majority ever given at any State election. The vote is the largest ever polled in the State.

Julian—Reid.

We take the following from the correspondence of the Cincinnati Chronicle:

In 1856 he (Julian) became one of the founders of the great Republican party, which has done so much to make us a great nation among the powers of the world. In 1860 he was elected a member of Congress, and has ever since held that position with distinguished ability, taking an active part in great questions that are brought up in that august body. His private character is above reproach, and he has been one of the faithful to the cause of liberty. Mr. Julain is an able debater, and will during the canvass make his power felt on the stump.

Judge Reid is a Democratic candidate, and his friends promise to astonish the world by the great Democratic gains in Franklin county. They are very sanguine that this is Julian's last term in Congress. They will, when the votes are counted in October, have to sing that good old hymn:

I would not live always, I ask not to stay.
Where storm after storm rises dark o'er the way;
The few lurid mornings that dawn on us here
Are filled with life's woes, unblessed bya cheer.

Brookville College.

Mr. Editor,—Our first term, for the present Collegiate year, opened Monday last with the most encouraging prospects. Indeed, judging from the number and character of the young Ladies and Gentlemen that have already entered, we feel safe in expressing the opinion that this will prove to be one of the most prosperous years in the history of this Institution.

It is certainly gratifying to the Faculty, as well as to its old and faithful friends, to know that Brookville College is beginning to command the respect and confidence of, at least, the surrounding country. We say *country*, because we have felt since our first connection with the school, that it has not been fully appreciated by the citizens of Brookville. True, some have done well, nobly—others, not. Give to us the building, the able corps of assistants, and other facilities that we have here, in almost any of our surrounding towns, and we can meet with an enthusiastic support. Why not here? I apprehend one reason is, that so few visit the school to judge of its merits. If Mr. Butler had cattle on hired pasture, he would go at least once or twice every month to examine the character of that pasture; and, if poor, secure better. This is right, and every sensible man will so decide; but parents, how infinitely more important to provide good mental pasture for your children. Be sure it does not contain the "milk" or other poisonous weeds.

We invite, and even urge our friends and patrons to call and see the practical workings of the school, but please don't ask us to state how many such visits we received during last year, from patrons, resident trustees, ministers, &c. We hope for better things, and that every family in Brookville that can spare us a student, will send in at once, or immediately after the Fair. We have never entered upon the duties of a year, more confident of being able to give entire satisfaction in all the departments of the school, than at present. Respectfully,

J. H. MARTIN.

Democratic Meeting at New Trenton.

NEW TRENTON, SEPT. 8TH, 1868.

Editor Brookville American,—DEAR SIR: Being a Democrat, I seldom see your paper, but accidently saw the one dated August the 28. And in it was what purported to be an account of a meeting & pole raising at New Trenton. And also of the speeches that was made. Now the writer of that was a Black Republican and could not help but tell it rong. he said the pole was 50 feet long & 18 inches thick. Now in fact it was 500 feet long and 8 inches thick. And then he missrepresented the speaches. Now I will giv you an unprejudiced account of them.

First, Mr. Mormen opened and said that the South had seceded, and perhaps had done rong, and that he was not going to excuse them. He said that treason was one of the greatest crimes known to our law. But that it was unreasonable to believe that eight million of people could commit so great a crime. And therefore they are not guilty. That the crime they did commit was not equal to the crime that George H. Stire committed when he soled liquor without license. He said that (and very properly too) the Democratic party was well versed in the constitution, or at any rate the negative part of it. He said that the Democratic party contended, through the war, that it was unconstitutional to subjugate the Southern States. That is, to put down the rebellion; that it was unconstitutional to rais an armey by volunteer or by drafting, or to borrow money or make greenbacks to carry on the war against the South. But altho it was unconstitutional to make greenbacks in the first place, after they have made some they have a right then to make as many as they pleas; And that as the Southern States were not represented in Congress, that Congress itself was unconstitutional. And therefore all the laws they make are unconstitutional. And that the South had a constitutional right to go out when ever they pleas, which he proved to the satisfaction of every thinking man, except he was a black republican. And thay always pretend to disbelieve it; And that, Mr. Editor, is very strange; some of the abolitionest seem to be honest, And have sum sence, and yet they don't seem to understand the Constitution; while every Democrat, let him be ever so ignerent on evry other subject, he will understand it especially, that part of it that relates to the war. It appears as thoe it was made expressly for the benefit of the South, of which fact I have no doubt; you see, Mr. editor, when our Constitution was adopted the Southern men were so much the smartest that they had the thing purty much their own way. And thinking that sum day it would be to their interest to secede so thay shaped it accordingly.

But I commenced to give an account of Mr. Morman's speech, and hence I find I am leting my own thoughts run, untill I have forgotten what he did say, so I will suppose him through, and great applause and stamping of feet, and when the noys subsides, you will hear Matox, all over the hous, and sum one called for a grubbing-hoe. (But that I think was an abolitionest.) But Mr. Matox was introduced by Mr. Snikkelfrits Esq., and in a verry polite manner Said Ladies & Jentlemen, Fellow citizens, all that Mr. Morman has said is true and more too. He said he loved the Democratic party; that every democrat that voted the ticket would go to heaven. And here some one in the corner said if it made no difference to them, he would rather they would go before the election. This interruption made such an uproar that it seemed to paralize his physical and mental faculties that he lost his chain of idies. And making three or four inefectual grabs at a pitcher of water, he knocked it down on its side on the stand; and the rostrum being a little inclined, his feet sliped and he fell full length on the flore before the water was done runuing, and considerable of it went into his fase, which we thought would have a refreshing influence upon him; but to our surprise when he scrabeld up he was too mad to say any more, or perhaps had forgotten whar he had left off. So we adjourned to Stier's bar.

A DEMOCRAT.

Sabbath School Basket Pic Nic.

BLOOMING GROVE, SEPT. 5TH, 1868.

MR. EDITOR,—The Sabbath School Basket Pic Nic that was posted to take place in White's Grove, came off to-day, and was a nice affair and a decided success. At 9 o'clock our Sabbath School met at the Church, formed in procession, marched out to the principal street, and halted a few minutes, when they were joined by a delegation of the Ireland Universalist Sabbath School, in carriages and buggies to the number of nineteen, containing about six persons each on an average. The procession them marched to the grove in fine style, with banners and the national emblem floating gracefully. Blooming Grove Banner had this inscription—"Blooming Grove Sabbath School" on one side, with a beautiful star in the center; onthe other, "In memory of Robert Raikes," central emblem the Holy Bible. The Ireland School had a large square banner, nicely festooned with evergreens and ribbons of national colors.

At the entrance of the grove they all halted and were joined by the Metamora School. The Ireland and Metamora Schools having alighted from their vehicles, filed in the rear, and in the usual order of procession marched to the seats prepared in front of the stand. By the order of procession Metamora filed in and was seated first, numbering 68; Ireland came next, numbering 75; then came our Blooming Grove School, numbering 100. The Blooming Grove and Ireland delegations were preceded by their banners with beautiful streamers, the banners carried by nice looking young gentlemen, supported on the right and left by pretty little girls as carries of the streamers. What a lovely sight to see those sweet little buds looking as innocent and happy as birds! Lovely, yes, lovely! There was an arch formed over the front part of the stand, beautifully festooned with evergreens and flowers—the national emblem, the Stars and Stripes, making up the back ground. The arrangements and decorations of the stand were faultless.

The exercises commenced with singing by the various Schools in town; then all sang together the beautiful hymn, "Shall we gather at the river?" Rev. Thomas Williams then addressed the throne of grace in a feelingly eloquent manner; then more singing; after which, Rev. Dr. Lynch of your city, in his characteristic, humorous and sentimental manner, addressed the audience numbering about 500 persons—I believe to the satisfaction of all. Then came dinner; after which the crowd again assembled. After some more good vocal music by the Schools, Professor Martin, in his energetic and pleasingly impressive style, addressed the assembly. Then followed more singing, and the exercises were concluded by an exhortation by Dr. Lynch, with the doxology and benediction by Dr. Lynch.

All seemed happy and satisfied.

Yours in haste, SAM.

Springfield Items.

SPRINGFIELD, SEPT., 5, 1868.

The Grant & Colfax Club met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the Vice President.

On motion of T. A. Gaston, a club of twenty subscribers was raised for a campaign paper for distribution to those who are unable to purchase reading matter.

The following resolution was then offered:

Resolved, That we will try to secure a joint discussion between the candidates for the office of Sheriff, at this place, at the earliest convenience, and that due notice of the same be given through each of the County papers.

On motion the Club adjourned to meet again Saturday night, Sept 12th.

J. A. COLESCOTT, Sec'y.

A few of the drunken Democrats returned this way from the Vallandigham meeting at Scipio. One wagon displayed a rebel flag to the breeze, just such a one as the Southern rebels carried in many a battle. It had eleven stars and three stripes upon its folds. No doubt the traitor Vallandigham stood under and worshipped it while he uttered his vile abuse of the Government and the loyal American people who upheld the old star-spangled banner in many hard fought battles with his rebel brethren in the South.

J. A. C.

Tax Payers.

In Democratic Dearborn county the tax payers pay one dollar on the hundred dollars for county purposes, and have no conveniences whatever. While the tax payers of Republican Decatur county only pay nineteen cents on the hundred dollars, and have one of the finest Court Houses in the State; and Jefferson county which has been Republican, lo these many years, only paid thirty cents on the hundred dollars for county purposes last year, including three thousand dollars soldier's bounty. Thus you see that counties which have been under Republican rule have taken care of their orphans, widows and soldiers, and have erected convenient public improvements, and only pay about one third, or perhaps a trifle over, the amount of taxes which are paid by Democratic counties, which have no improvements, and have done nothing for the soldiers but turn what crippled ones there was in office out, so far as they had the power to do it, and put robust Copperheads in their places.—[Aurora Independent.

Democratic Meeting at Scipio.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

BUTLER COUNTY, O., Sept. 7.

The great meeting, that has been posted at every cross-roads, in Butler county, Ohio, and Franklin county, Indiana, for the past three weeks, urgently calling upon the Democracy to turn out and hear C. L. Vallandigham and Hon. S. F. Cary, from the same platfrom, passed off at the village of Scipio, on last Saturday. Gen. Cary failed to appear, but David S. Gooding, President Johnson's United States Marshal for Indiana, was on the ground early, and the martyr arrived here about twelve o'clock, and quietly entered the grounds while Gooding was speaking. Gooding's speech was well received, being frequently interrupted by vociferous applause. His speech was mainly a defense of President Johnson's course in opposition to Congress, and, in his judgment, President Johnson was the truest patriot and most sincere worshipper of the Constitution now living.

After Gooding had finished, Vallandigham took the stand, and spoke about one hour. He is no longer the bold, defiant, reckless, and aggressive agitator. His ignominious exile from his country, for his country's good; his defeat for place, when it was in the power of his party to give him position in the U. S. Senate, last winter, and his knowledge of being looked upon by the leaders and brains of his party with distrust and loathing, and accepted as an exponent of Democratic principles only by the ignorant and debased, who are, in this county, a majority of the party, are sufficient reasons for a change in his manner of addressing a public assemblage.

He began his speech by saying that he would not touch upon any matter or question that was before the people previous to July 1, 1865—bygones should be bygones; all previous to that time should be buried in oblivion. He would reply to no slanders in the public prints with regard to certificates from blockade runners, and was anxious that all Democrats would desist from asking any question of explanations from him during the canvass, and he was pleased to say to them that he had been harassed but little in that way for two weeks. The Democracy were being educated to the no-explanation policy rapidly. He accepted the situation of the country on July 1, 1865, as binding upon all, negro suffrage included, and predicted that the negro vote would, in a very few years, be with the Democrats, and then, of course, there would be no objection to his voting. His views on the finances were such as have been repeatedly published during the campaign.

He was subjected to a great annoyance while speaking. The Committee of Arrangements had secured three cannons, and having a good supply of powder on hand, they were all fired off at intervals of about ten minutes within one hundred yards of the stand. Val. repeatedly entreated them to stop firing; but it couldn't "be did," when he abruptly seated himself before the speech was finished.

There were about 1,200 at the meeting, many of them draft skedaddlers and die-in-their-own-door-yard patriots. They treated Val. coldly—not a cheer when he took the stand or when he left it, and only one or two faint cheers by about a score of voices during the speech. He does not stir the Democracy as he did in times past. E. L. J.

A Grand Demonstration at Rushville.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM—15,000 PERSONS IN ATTENDANCE—A FORTY-HORSE TEAM—SPEECHES BY COLONEL THOMAS NELSON, HON. GEORGE W. JULIAN, GENERAL LEE, HON. FRED. MONTGOMERY AND MAJOR EVANS.

Special Telegram to the Journal.

RUSHVILLE, IND., September 7.

This has been a regular field day with the Republicans of Rush county. The people began to arrive in town about 8 o'clock A. M., in every variety of vehicles, from the railroad car down to the horse cart. Some of the big wagons were splendid works of architectural and artistic beauty.

Of these tremendous cars there were eighteen in number, one drawn by forty horses, and all were filled with beautiful girls. Banners, flags, transparencies and mottoes everywhere.

Music was furnished by eight bands, the principal one of which was Athlie Smith's of your city.

It is difficult to estimate the crowd. It is hardly an exaggeration to say there were fifteen thousand persons here. The Democrats were astonished, and are compelled to admit that it was a very large meeting.

One splendid feature was a large company of Fighting Boys in Blue on horseback. Each boy was accompanied by a lady on horseback.

A fine silk banner, valued at one hundred dollars, was presented to Anderson township, Rush county, for having sent the largest township delegation. Another fine banner was presented to the Soldiers' Home, for having brought the largest delegation, without regard to township lines.

Taken altogether, we have had no such political demonstration in this part of the State, both for numbers, enthusiasm and effect, since 1840. It demonstrated plainly enough, that the people understand the issues of the campaign, and are not disposed to lose all they gained in the suppression of the rebellion, by quietly submitting to political defeat.

We can promise you a favorable report from this county in October and November. The speaking was held in a forty acre grove at the edge of town. It need not be said that the speeches were all of the best, for the orators were Col. Thomas H. Nelson, Hon. George W. Julian, Hon. R. W. Thompson, General E. M. Lee, of Connecticut, Hon. Fred. Montgomery, of Ohio, and Major J. D. Evans.

The town is now being illuminated, and the Fighting Boys are preparing for a torchlight procession.

The Canvass.

We have no regular reports of Mr. Julian's canvass of this County. He was, however, greeted with audiences of solid, thinking men wherever he spoke, and by his calm, argumentative, gentlemanly speeches set men to thinking and made himself many friends. He will run fully up to, if not ahead of, the State ticket in this District. He was accompanied by Hon. O. Beeson, a plain, practical farmer, who by his common sense position on the financial question, set some on the right road who had been hesitating. Mr. Julian's position on the Homestead Law makes him friends wherever he goes.—[Greenfield Commercial.

Judge Reid's Free Soil Antecedents.

From the Indiana Radical.

It may not be so generally known as it should be that the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District started out as a Free Soiler soon after Geo. W. Julian, and was a warm supporter of the latter for Congress both in 1849 and '51, took the stump for him, and joined in laudations of him and his principles. Not only so, but the Judge was about that time elected by the aid of Free Soil votes, obtained by virtue of his Free Soil professions, to the State Senate, where he distinguished himself by making a report as Chairman of a committee in favor of the right of negroes to testify in our courts, and leaning all through towards a recognition of their equal political rights. We have a copy of this report in the *True Democrat*, the Free Soil organ of that period. But Judge R. long since returned to pro-slavery democracy, "like the dog to his vomit."

We notice in the Indianapolis *Journal* of Monday a report of Mr. Julian's speech at Greenfield on Saturday, in which he thus refers to the antecedents of his competitor and his own:

"Mr. Julian closed with reciting some reminiscences of his political life, which called up a set of resolutions that were passed some nineteen years ago by the Democracy of the Burnt District, lauding him for an abolition speech delivered in Congress, and for his course generally in opposing the spread of slavery. He said, also, that Judge Reid, his opponent in the present canvass, at that time rode with him (the speaker) in his buggy while canvassing the District, making free soil speeches.

"The speaker challenged an examination of his record during the years that intervened, to prove that he had ever since those days fought on the same line. He had never stopped to confer with flesh and blood, he kept marching on, not with muffled drums, accepting political death two or three times rather than swerve, but to-day he found little Johnny Reid wallowing in the infernal stench of the Democratic cesspool. He said that it was more important to have a loyal Congress than a loyal President. He closed with saying that if in his conduct as their Representative he had been false to a single vital principle of Republicanism, or in his private character in Washington, or at home, had done aught to impair their confidence given during so many years of hard labor in the political vineyard, he would not ask the votes of the people of the Fourth District."

Hon. G. W. Julian.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:

In a brief epitome of the lives of the several Republican aspirants for Congressional honors in this State, published in the Gazette some days since, the writer, I think, does injustice to the character of the candidate in the Fourth District. This is the more to be regretted, as the article was evidently written by no unfriendly hand.

The writer seems to accept the old charge of Mr. Julian's want of social feeling—a charge long ago set afloat by his enemies, who attempted to answer his logic with a sneer. That the accusation never had the least foundation in truth, is evidenced by the fact of his numerous warm friends who have stood by him through evil and through good report, with unwavering confidence—a circumstance totally at variance with the supposition that he is himself cold-blooded and heartless. The charge originally made by those who knew it to be false, never had a shadow of truth in it, except in his very manliness, which refused to stoop to the blandishments and low arts of the demagogue in order to achieve political success. Whether he would or would not "cross the street for a vote," I do not know or care; but he would labor hard to convince an audience of the correctness of his opinions, and afterward be profoundly grateful for their support.

The fact that a man stands by his convictions, refusing to be coaxed or driven from them, is not to be taken against him as evidence of want of respect for others, or indifference to their good will. I can easily understand how a person who has no respect for others can practice the blandishments of the demagogue in order to political success; but it is contrary alike to reason and experience, that a man should sacrifice the hope of promotion, as Mr. Julian has done, for the benefit of those for whom he has no respect and for whose good will he is indifferent.

Mr. Julian, in his youth, was very diffident; so much so as to produce absolute bashfulness, a circumstance which has caused him to be somewhat reserved in his intercourse with those with whom he is not familiarly acquainted. But few persons have stronger social feelings, or have attracted to themselves more or warmer friends. If he has been occasionally constrained to part company from his political associates, it has been on account of his devotion to principle, and they have in all cases seen reason to like him the better for his moral courage and sagacity.

I have thought the above remarks due to Mr. Julian under the circumstances, while I concur with the writer alluded to, that it is his devotion to principle, his inflexible honesty of purpose, and his farseeing sagacity as a statesman, that form the granite rock on which his popularity rests. CIVES.

Rejoicing over Vermont.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 2.

A splendid jollification meeting over the news from Vermont was held this evening in Capitol Square. But a few hours' notice was given, yet the crowd was large and in good spirits. The speeches of Gen. Warner, of Alabama, and Gov. Dennison were short, but of the true ring, and were received with great enthusiasm. In his remarks Gen. Warner stated that up to the time of the New York Convention the greater portion of those citizens of Alabama who were engaged in the rebellion, were quietly and peaceably submitting to the Union State Government, which he said was as good a one as exists in the Northern States, believing, as they did, that there was no possibility of effecting a change that would better suit them; but when they heard of the New York nominations and of the encouragement extended to them by the Northern Democracy, the spirit of rebellion again showed itself, and they now freely talk of war for the overthrow of the present State Government, if it cannot be accomplished by other means. He looked upon the election of Grant and Colfax as the only salvation of the reconstructed States.

As indicated by the meeting, the Vermont news has had a cheering effect among Union men. Seymour stock has experienced such a fall that the Democracy have exhibited nothing but long faces all day.

NASHVILLE, SEPT., 2.

The news from Vermont has filled the Union men in this city with great enthusiasm. An immense meeting was held to-night at the capitol.

Thos. A. Hamilton, of Memphis, Republican candidate for Congressman at large, discussed both national and State issues with ability and energy, and was followed by others, who continued until a late hour. It was, so far, the greatest meeting of the campaign.

The Democracy and Taxes.

From the manner in which our Democratic orators and newspapers spread themselves on the subject of taxes, unsophisticated people who don't know the talent possessed by that party for levying revenue and spending it too, are led to believe that the national and local governments will be run without taxation if the virtuous Democracy succeed. But it is a melancholy fact that Democratic officials find it as difficult to keep the machinery of government in motion without money as Republicans do. Even in New Albany, the home of Congressman Kerr, a gentleman whose soul has been vexed nigh unto death, in consequence of the levy of taxes by a Republican Congress to pay the expenses occasioned by a Democratic rebellion, even there, pure, sound, unadulterated Democrats require one and one-quarter per cent. of the property of the city to pay them for one year's services as Councilmen, tax gatherers, policemen, and the like.

This harrowing evidence of Democratic greed we find in the New Albany *Commercial*, which says:

"The City Council have levied a tax of one dollar on the one hundred dollars of valuation for general purposes, twenty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation for sinking fund, and five cents on the one hundred dollars valuation for school purposes. This makes the total tax levy one dollar and twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars of valuation, *being a considerable increase upon last year's assessment.*"

It was a matter of course that the taxes of New Albany should increase. Who can point to a Democratic city, county or State whose taxes decrease? The Republican Congress has reduced national taxation more than $160,000,000 per annum, yet Mr. Hendricks and the New Albany Democracy rail out against it for extravagance. The Republican Legislature of Indiana has reduced the taxes of the State, and under the operations of its wise financial measures the State debt is being rapidly extinguished, yet the high tax Democracy ask the people to discard the Republican party, and give the control of the State treasury to such fellows as manage the finances of the counties of Allen, Cass, Fountain, Franklin, Dearborn, Shelby and Floyd. Such a change would be a windfall to the tribe of hungry and insatiable Democrats who live on public plunder, but it would be a sorry one for the tax-payers.—[Journal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO MILLINERS.

DEVOU & COMPANY,
83 & 85 PEARL STREET,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Offer all the new styles of
MILLINERY GOODS,
SILKS,
Feathers, Velvets, Flowers, Laces, Ornaments, Bonnets etc
Ladies' and Misses' Hats in LaGrange,
REGATTA, PALISADE, LISBON, GIPSEY,
Aberdeen, Plancheite, Sultana,
And all the NEWEST SHAPES, as they appear.
ORDERS PROMPTLY & FAITHFULLY FILLED.
Sept. 11-1m.

5,000 BUSHELS FLAXSEED WANTED

THE undersigned will pay the Highest Market Price in Cash for good Flax seed delivered at his Ware house North of the Presbyterian Church.
Sept 4-4w. JOHN KING, Ag't.

EXCELSIOR MILLS, METAMORA.

HAVING PURCHASED THE GORDON Mills (now known as the EXCELSIOR MILLS) at Metamora, Indiana, and having repaired and added some new machinery of the most approved kind, we feel confident that we can do as good

Custom Work

as any Mills in the West, as we have one of the most experienced Millers now in our employ. Would most cordially invite the public to give us a call, as we intend to be prompt in giving satisfaction.
Cash for all kinds of Grain.
LEONARD & MITCHELL.
Metamora, Ind., Sept 4th, 1868-3m.

FORTUNES IN EUROPE.

"Let Justice be Done though the Heavens should Fall."

All persons entitled, or who suppose they are entitled to Hereditary Estates in Europe, can obtain all the necessary information for the recovery thereof, by subscribing for the
EUROPEAN PATRIMONIAL RECORD,
published monthly, at the Law office of J. HERVEY EWING, No. 4, Courtland St., BALTIMORE, Md.—the only paper of the kind published in the U. S.—prepared with great care—$2 per year, in advance.
Sept 4-1m.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offer for sale the farm upon which they now reside, situate about one mile northeast of the town of Laurel, Franklin County, Indiana. Said farm contains three hundred acres of land, about one hundred and fifty acres of which are cleared and under a high state of cultivation. The above farm can be purchased at low rates, and upon easy terms. For further particulars, apply on the premises.
NANCY JOHNSON,
JAMES A. JOHNSON.
Aug. 28, 1868-4w*

INFORMATION WANTED

OF David John Yeoman, native of Plymouth, England, aged 34, (if alive,) 5 ft 9 inches or over in hight, slight make, fair complexion, light brown hair, dark blue eyes and full brow. Came to the United States in 1862. Left New Orleans in the fall of 1866, wearing a suit of light tweed, and apparently far gone in consumption. Last heard from Oct. 21st, 1866, working at a mill-dam at or near Brookville, Indiana. Supposed since to have gone to Kansas. Any person able to give information respecting him, whether living or deceased, will do much to comfort a broken-hearted widow, and will have all necessary expenses paid by stating full particulars and addressing
V. CANAVAN,
Care of Rev. Mr. Trenor,
30 Mott St., New York.
aug. 28-3t
(Western papers please copy.)