

THE WEEKLY REVIEW



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, September 22, 1866.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
Gen. MAHON D. MANSON, of Montgomery.
AUDITOR OF STATE,
CHRISTIAN G. BADGER, of Clark.
TREASURER OF STATE,
JAMES B. RYAN, of Marion.
ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOHN R. COFFROTH, of Huntington.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTIONS,
R. M. CHAPMAN, of Knob.

Montgomery County Democratic Ticket.
For Representative,
ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON.
For Treasurer,
R. GEO. ENGLISH.
For Sheriff,
CON. JOHN MARCUS.
For Commissioner,
DAVID LONG.
For Surveyor,
JOHN BUCK.
For Coroner,
C. B. NELSON.
For Assessor—Union Township,
WILLIAM M. LAYNE.

The News Condenser.

Forty-five deaths from cholera occurred in Nashville on Monday.

Governor A. C. Gibbs, of Oregon, has been nominated by the Senate of that State for United States Senator.

The receipts for internal revenue since the first day of July are \$8,508,600, and from customs \$4,200,000.

The steamer St. Louis sailed from San Francisco for Panama, on Wednesday, carrying \$810,000 in treasure.

The radicals have elected Cattrel, United States Senator from New Jersey. The Democrats refused to vote.

The Mexican Liberals are very active, and are increasing their armies daily. Large purchases of arms and ammunition are being made in the United States.

General Grant has had a letter written declining an invitation to attend the radical Soldier's Convention to be held in Pittsburgh next week.

At a meeting of directors of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad, held on Wednesday, in Buffalo, the resignation of J. Lewis, the General Superintendent, was received.

It is said in Providence, Rhode Island, that Mrs. Kate Sprague, nee Miss Kate Chase, wife of Senator Sprague, is about to apply for a divorce.

The statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the quarter ending June 30, 1866, exclusive of trust, were: Receipts, \$321,433,032; expenditures, \$322,443,701.

The heaviest rain storm for many years visited Cincinnati on last Wednesday night.

Two bales of cotton, the first of the new crop, from Atlanta and Huntsville, sold on Monday at 30¢ per pound.

The Democrats made a decided gain in the Vermont Legislature; they have elected thirteen representatives, and last year they only had eleven. On the whole vote of the State they gain eight thousand five hundred.

From six o'clock on Wednesday evening to seven o'clock on Thursday morning, two and one-quarter inches of rain fell at Cincinnati. Two spans of the Big Miami bridge, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, near Lawrenceburg, were carried away.

A prize fight between Davis and McCool for a purse of \$500 and the champion belt, took place ten miles above St. Louis, Tuesday, which was won by McCool. Sporting characters were present from most of the leading cities.

The Great Eastern has arrived off Tennesse. It is said that Napoleon refuses to permit officers of the French army to leave Mexico on account of protest from the United States Government. The man who attempted to assassinate the Czar of Russia a few months since has been executed.

The new members of Congress chosen at the recent election in Arkansas, are William Byers, from the First District; A. W. Hobson from the Second District, and A. B. Greenwood, from the Third District. According to the radical theory, Arkansas is not a State in the Union, and her election avails her nothing.

A New York *Herald* correspondent at the City of Mexico writes that paper some important particulars as to affairs in that country. Wm. Wallace is to have command of 20,000 men to be recruited in the cities of the United States. The troops are intended to be used against the French. Wallace proposes going into the filibustering business on an extensive scale.

LATER FROM EUROPE BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Immense Destruction of Corn in the Miami Bottoms—Great Destruction of Crops and Railroad Bridges by the Storm of Tuesday.

CINCINNATI, September 20.—With the exception of a slight shower this afternoon, the rain has ceased. There are indications, however, of more rain.

It is estimated that 20,000,000 bushels of corn have been destroyed by the freshet in the Miami Bottoms.

Reports from Northern Indiana represent the flood as general, with immense destruction of property.

It will require four or five weeks to repair the Ohio & Mississippi bridge across the Big Miami. In the meantime connection is made with Lawrenceburg by boats.

A dispatch from Indianapolis says the Bellefontaine and Peru & Indianapolis are the only railroads that have been running regularly from that city. The Jeffersonville Railroad bridge four miles south of Indianapolis is washed away, and it is reported that the track at Edinburg and Columbus, Indiana is submerged. The Columbus & Indianapolis Road is badly damaged, four bridges being washed away between Indianapolis and Richmond. The Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad is not so badly damaged. The regular St. Louis train went out on the road to-day. The LaFayette Railroad lost one bridge, but trains go through by transferring passengers. There has been no trains over the Cincinnati Railroad since Tuesday. Heavy rains fell last night and this morning. Prospects are more favorable now, with indication of clearing up.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 20.—The corn crop on the low lands in this section along the river and streams are badly damaged by the flood. Transportation on all the railroads centering here will run regularly to-morrow, except the Indianapolis Central and Louisville, both having suffered severely. It will be several days before communication will be fully established. Weather clearing up.

Philadelphia, September 19.—A great battle has been fought on the island of Candia between the Turks and the Insurrectionists. The Turks were the victors.

LIVERPOOL, September 19.—Cotton unchanged—sales 1,300 bales. Midland Uplands 134.

LONDON, September 19.—Noon.—Consols for money 89½; American securities United States 5-10's higher, quoted at 72½; Erie shares, 47½; Illinois Central, 73½.

LONDON, September 19.—Noon.—The *Daily News* in its editorial says that a Russian-American alliance is impracticable.

FLORENCE, September 19.—Noon.—The mission of General Revel to Vienna has led to the belief that the difficulty between Italy and Austria in regard to the affairs of Venetia is nearly at an end, and that a compromise will be effected which will result in a lasting peace.

Cleveland National Union Convention.

Hermoinous proceedings—Address and resolutions enthusiastically adopted—Adjournment last night—Gen. Wool to visit Indiana—He will canvass the State.

The closing scenes of the convention have been as harmonious and enthusiastic as could have been desired. Resolutions and addresses were adopted unanimously, with enthusiastic cheering.

After the reading of the address, the band played, "Rally Round the Flag," the entire delegation uniting in the chorus. The effect of three thousand voices may be imagined.

The only disagreement among the delegates was in regard to the resolution offered by General Slack, denouncing secret political societies, with semi-military character.

New York and Illinois delegates opposed the resolution, stating that the Grand Army of the Republic flourishes in those States; they belonged to the army, and that it had no political character.

General Slack stated that whatever might be its character in other States, in Indiana it was a purely partisan organization, under the management of radical politicians, and designed to control the soldiers' votes.

A delegate from Missouri stated that in his State its members were oath bound, not only to vote but to fight against Johnson men, if necessary.

New York men retorted that if the organization had been perverted in Indiana, it was the fault of National Union men. They had been too slow and allowed the radicals to get the bulge on them.

General Slack's resolution was finally withdrawn, when New York proposed three cheers for Indiana, which were given with a will.

The prospect at the close was quite cheering. Everything and everybody was cheerful.

Custer proposed cheers for the Renians, and Campbell cheers for the struggling patriots of Mexico. Grant, Farragut and Sherman, and the Constitution of the United States were vigorously cheered.

The convention adjourned in singing the doxology and then adjourned, the band playing Old Hundred, and the rain still falling in torrents.

Instead of going east, the venerable General Wool has been prevailed upon to make a few political speeches in Indiana, and will leave in the seven o'clock train to-day.

The able, eloquent and patriotic address of the convention is universally well spoken of even by the radicals. It is eloquent in its appeals, powerful in its reasoning and temperate in denunciation. It is a document which will have a good effect—*Indianapolis Herald*.

The following is the declaration of principles adopted by the Cleveland Convention.

The soldiers and sailors who served in the army and navy of the United States in the recent war for the suppression of the insurrection and the maintenance of the Constitution, the Government and the flag of the Union grateful to Almighty God for His preservation of them through the perils and hardships of war, and His mercy in crowning our efforts with victory, freedom and peace, deplored the absence from their midst of many brave and faithful comrades who had sealed with their life blood their devotion to the sacred cause of American nationality, and determined now heretofore to stand by the principles for which the survivors have triumphed, being assembled in national mass convention, in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, this seventeenth day of September, 1866 do

Resolve and declare, First, That we heartily approve the resolutions adopted by the National Union Convention held in the city of Philadelphia, on the 14th of August last, composed of delegates representing all the States and territories of the United States. That our object in taking up arms to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity and rights of the several States, unimpaired, and not in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest and subjugation, and that whenever there shall be any armed resistance to the lawfully constituted authorities of our national Union, either in the South or in the North, in the East or in the West, emulating the self-sacrificing patriotism of our revolutionary forefathers, we will again pledge to its support our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Address of General Wool—The Soldiers' Convention at Cleveland.

By previous arrangements Governor Thomas E. Bramlette nominated Major General John E. Wool, as the oldest Major-General in the United States, and probably in the world, as temporary President.

General Wool was received with loud cheers and addressed the convention as follows:

GENTLEMEN: A grateful heart thanks you for your cheering welcome, a more flattering and agreeable position could not have been assigned to me than the one conferred, as presiding officer, although but temporarily, over this assembly of patriots and heroes, the true defenders of their country, and the Union. Be assured it will ever be remembered and appreciated as the most precious incident of a long military career.

The object of this great military convention, if I understand it correctly, is to consider the principles enunciated by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia and the restoration policy of President Johnson. On these subjects I would simply say that the sooner Congress recognizes the States declared by a majority of its members to be out of the Union, as constituting parts of the Union and admit their loyal representatives to seats in the halls of Congress, and permit them to participate in the national legislation of the country, the sooner will be allayed the fears and apprehensions of the people, of the dangers which again menace the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union. With the most bitter and vindictive feeling, a war of words for thirty years was carried on between the Northern Radical Abolitionists and the slave-holders of the Southern States, everything was done to promote and keep alive the controversy. It finally culminated in a rebellion in the spring of 1861, which for aroosty, the sacrifice of lives, the expenditure of untold millions of money, the loss of property, followed by pestilence, famine and desolation, has no parallel in the history of nations. This bloody and desolating contest brought to a close in the spring of 1865, when the rebels, unable longer to carry on the war, surrendered with their arms to our gallant Generals, Grant, Sherman and others. The rebel armies were permitted, under parole, to return to their homes and there await the order of the United States Government, the officers and soldiers of their armies pledging themselves to become true and faithful supporters of the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

Such were the terrible results of a four years' war, caused by the institution of slavery. A few days after the surrender of Lee and his army, President Lincoln was assassinated. This atrocious crime, greatly mourned by the nation, placed Vice-President Johnson in the Presidential chair. His elevation was hailed by acclamation throughout the land, and this, too, because of his love and devotion to his country and his boldness while Senator of the United States in advocating the preservation of the Union, in opposition to every other Southerner Senator. Few men North and South were subjected to greater sacrifices on account of patriotism than Andrew Johnson, and, although plundered of his property and driven from his home, he returned again, and by his indomitable energy and perseverance, with other patriots of his State, reclaimed Tennessee from treason and rebellion.

This bold and daring friend of the Union can be no traitor, yet, strange as it may appear, he is denounced as a traitor, and threatened by the Radical members of the Republican party with impeachment. It may be asked with propriety, what has President Johnson done that he should be denounced as a traitor and threatened with impeachment? Is it for anything more than the exercise of the most noble and generous efforts to

conciliate and bring back into the folds of the Union a brave people, and make the United States what they should be, a united and great people? It ought not to be forgotten that the cause of slavery, which engendered the rebellion, has been removed. Three or four millions of slaves have been declared free by an amendment of the Constitution.

Those of the Northern States most interested in the abolition of slavery, which deprived them of a large amount of what they called property, and which they had considered all important to their interest and welfare, quietly submitted to the amendment. Those who prepared the amendment omitted to guard against what would follow. When too late it was discovered that the freeing of 4,000,000 of slaves would increase the Southern representation in Congress twenty-five representatives. This was to be overcome, lest the abolition Radicals should lose their control of the Government. An act of Congress or another amendment of the Constitution failing in these efforts, all that bitterness of feelings has been revived which existed for thirty years between Radicals of the East and North and Southern slaveholders. Another civil is foreshadowed unless the freedmen are placed on an equality with their previous masters.

If this cannot be accomplished, Radical partisans, with raving thirst for blood and plunder, are again ready to invade the Southern States and lay waste the country already desolated with the sword in one hand and the torch in the other. These revengeful partisans would leave their country a howling wilderness for want of more victims to gratify an unspiring cruelty. If they should succeed in inflicting on the country another war, it would be more terrible than the one from which we have just emerged. It could not be confined to the Southern States, but it would extend itself over the whole length and breadth of the United States, and only close with the overthrow of the United States and destruction of the finest country on the face of the globe. If such should be the fate of our great republican empire the cause must not be sought for in our military camps, but in the form through which inflammatory orators and aspiring demagogues, with souls dead to their country's honor and soul, glutted with corruption.

I need not tell this great assembly of

officers, soldiers and sailors, most of whom have been engaged in many perilous battles defending their country and their country's honor, that war is a great evil and the greatest that can befall any country or people; it has ever been the curse of nations and the cause of all the oppression imposed on the people of Europe. If you would guard your once free, happy and prosperous country from oppression and oppressive taxes, beware how you encourage war—heed not demagogues who, to gratify ambition or revenge, will drench their country in blood.

The loss of liberty commences with oppression and ends with war. The United States as conquerors, can afford to be just and magnanimous; the brave are always merciful. As President Johnson said, we have war enough—let there be peace.

Recollect that the recent rebellion, engendered by Radical abolitionists and slaveholders, leaves the Northern States with more than a hundred thousand pensioners, besides thousands and tens of thousands of widows and orphans to weep over the graves of their protectors and defenders of the United States, yet there are those among us who are not sufficiently satisfied with blood and plunder, and cry for more.

In conclusion I would call upon you, officers, soldiers and sailors, to stand by the Union in a war of four years, when blood flowed in torrents, by your gallantry and indomitable perseverance and courage you saved from ruin and destruction. I entreat you to spare no efforts to preserve this Republic intact, the last hope of the oppressed of the world, and afterwards in Panama, and to the superintendents of the railroad and his family as a lady, and allowed her to be entertained by them during her stay there. This led to remarks afterward and then, we understand. The General, fearing the result, wrote a letter excusing his conduct on the ground that he was not aware of the woman's character. Every one in Panama is aware of his connection with this woman during their stay at the hotel, and he even went so far as to promise to take her to Chili, but was prevented by a certain influence and protest of a third party, whose name it is not necessary to mention here.

Previous to leaving Panama he endeavored to foist this strumpet on to some respectable foreign family here, for fear her reputation might suffer by remaining alone at the hotel after he left, before he could send for her from Chili; and he even induced one of our leading foreigners here, ignorant of her character, to board her on board the steamer on which he came to Aspinwall, the Henry Chapman, there was a young woman, looked upon by every decent person on board as a most notorious strumpet, which her disreputable conduct during the passage, and afterwards in Panama, fully confirmed. General Kilpatrick made an associate of this woman to the disgust of the passengers, and eventually brought her to the captain's table, from which she was turned away after her second meal. His peculiar intimacy with her on board attracted universal attention.

On her arrival at Aspinwall he introduced her to the superintendents of the railroad and his family as a lady, and allowed her to be entertained by them during her stay there. This led to remarks afterward and then, we understand. The General, fearing the result, wrote a letter excusing his conduct on the ground that he was not aware of the woman's character. Every one in Panama is aware of his connection with this woman during their stay at the hotel, and he even went so far as to promise to take her to Chili, but was prevented by a certain influence and protest of a third party, whose name it is not necessary to mention here.

The speech was greeted with applause throughout, and long continued cheering at the close. The passages declaring that Johnson was no traitor, that the brave are always generous, and that, as the President says, we have had war enough, were cheered with particular enthusiasm.

(From the New York Express, September 14.)

Accident to Fernando Wood and Party.

A terrible carriage accident occurred yesterday afternoon, near the residence of ex-Mayor Wood, at Jamaica, by which Mr. Wood and his wife and Mr. Hagner and his wife were very seriously injured. Mr. Hagner's injuries are of a fatal character. It appears that the ex-Mayor purchased a new team, and the party started out for a drive. On reaching a place known as Success Hill, three or four miles east of Jamaica—the horses took flight and became unmanageable. Mr. Wood, who had the reins, found himself quite powerless to restrain the horses and dashed down the hill at a frightful speed.

The carriage finally struck an embankment, by which it was literally dashed to pieces, and the occupants thrown to the ground. Mr. Hagner was thrown violently against a tree in the road, and this, too, because of his love and devotion to his country and his boldness while Senator of the United States in advocating the preservation of the Union, in opposition to every other Southerner Senator. Few men North and South were subjected to greater sacrifices on account of patriotism than Andrew Johnson, and, although plundered of his property and driven from his home, he returned again, and by his indomitable energy and perseverance, with other patriots of his State, reclaimed Tennessee from treason and rebellion.

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