

## THE WEEKLY REVIEW



## CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, June 1, 1867.

**RAIL ROAD MEETING.**  
Pursuant to call, the citizens of Montgomery County met in convention May 25, 1867, to consider the subject of the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville rail road.

On motion, Maj. L. C. Elston was chosen President of the meeting, and John L. Campbell, Secretary.

By invitation of the meeting, Col. Wilson, President of said railroad, proceeded to state the condition and prospects of the enterprise.

The great importance of the road, as a link in the great Eastern and Western line of traffic and travel, was forcibly presented. He reviewed the history of the effort—including the failure of the contract of H. C. Lord—and the reorganization of the company in its present form.

The statement was made, that in the opinion of President Wilson, the parties ready to contract for the construction were already secure, and it remains for the people to do what they had formerly agreed to do—with the additional item of transferring their original subscriptions to the new company.

The original subscriptions were made payable to H. C. Lord or assigns and have been properly and legally assigned by Lord to the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville rail road Company. These subscriptions do not terminate at any particular date, but are due and must be paid when the road is built.

The present effort of the directors of the company contemplates the raising of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, by transferring the old subscriptions, and securing new ones,—the securing the right of way from White river to Danville, Illinois, and the purchase of the road bed, now partly completed between Crawfordsville and Covington,—when these things are done, Col. Wilson assures the people that the rail road will be speedily constructed. Col. Wilson reported that earnest and enthusiastic meetings had been held along the entire line from Danville to Indianapolis. Fountain County will do all that is required of her, with several thousand dollars additional. Marion, Hendricks & Boone are aroused, and will do their whole duty.

ALEXANDER THOMSON, Esq. gave a legal opinion, affirming the validity of the subscriptions originally made to H. C. Lord or assigns, and the assignment of the same.

JOHN BUTLER, Esq. also concurred in the opinion expressed by Mr. Thomson. Mr. Butler dwelt at some length on the local importance of the road, especially in view of other improvements now being made by neighboring counties.

THE radicals are no sooner recovered from one spasm than they are thrown into another. The white coated philosopher of the New York *Tribune* threw them into a spasm by going bald for JEFF. DAVIS. They had about recovered their equanimity, when lo and behold, the old nestor of Abolitionism writes to JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE to come home and assist in reconstruction. He tells the prodigal JOHN to pay no attention to the mouthings of the pseudo loyalists who in their conceit imagine they own the country.

THE Grand Army of the Republic, a secret political, dark-lantern association, the bummers of the negro-suffrage radical party of the north, are having family jars among themselves in Illinois. A portion of the Order swear they can never stanch the negro voting, and threaten to rebel if the Order supports any candidate favoring it. The probability is that the dissenters will be kicked out, as they are said to be few in number, while the admirers of Sambo are largely in the majority.

IT is now generally admitted, even by a large portion of the leading radical press, that MRS. Surratt was hung innocently, by the military tribunal that condemned her. The members composing that commission will have the satisfaction (now that the "murder is out") of reconciling their consciences for this bloody and terrible deed. Like the guilty thane of Cowder, great Neptune's ocean will hardly wash this innocent blood clean from their hands.

WHEN Horace Greeley threw down his steel glove to the Union League upon the subject of the bailing of Jeff Davis, everybody expected a fight equal to that between Heenan and Sayer. But the League could not be got within a league of the fighting-ring.

## Booth's Diary.

As we have before stated, there is no certainty existing in the public mind that the diary which has been published by the Government as that of Booth is a genuine production. Many believe, and among them General Butler, that it has been mutilated, and is published in an incomplete form. Others are confident, from its internal evidence, that what is given is a forgery. If there is any man who knows more about the diary than any other it is General Lafayette Baker, the detective, in whose hands its possession was first found. Baker is notoriously destitute of truth, and is a great liar, yet his testimony, taken for whatever it is worth, is against the genuineness of the production as published. A Washington correspon-

dent says:

## DETECTIVE BAKER AND BOOTH'S DIARY.

"A new phase has been developed about the Booth diary. Ex-detective Baker declares that the diary is not in the condition it was when he first saw it. He says that it contained an account of Booth's killing his horse in a tangled wood to escape detection, and then sleeping between the animal's legs, to get the warmth while it remained in the dead body, nearly all of one night. He has published this declaration in his book, and the Judiciary Committee, intend to question him again on this point, for there is nothing of the kind in the diary just published."

It would seem to have been changed even since General Butler saw it, for it does not read at all as he quoted from it in Congress at the last session.

Take it all, in al there is no doubt that there is somewhere a fraud and villainy connected with this diary disclosure.

THE celebration of the Fourth of July, which was once regarded as the Sabbath of the Nation and universally re- garded by the people as a day marking the most important event in the history of the States forming the Federal Government, has of late years fallen into disrepute and lost much of its hallowed re- collections through its desecration by political societies and cabals who have profaned the day by partisan demonstrations, in which abuse, detraction and calumny were used to stir up strife and contention among peaceful communities. In this desecration radical politicians have been the chief operators. They regard it as a day peculiarly their own, to make bumbomb speeches and malign their fellow citizens who differ with them in political sentiments. The people should no longer tolerate this sacrifice of a day which every American and adopted citizen should revere and observe, in the manner and spirit which marked its celebration in the early days of the Republic.

## Favorite Classes.

We have two currencies—one for the people and one for the bondholders. The people are obliged to take legal tenders for their debts, while the bondholders have gold. The legal-tenders are good enough for the masses, but the bondholders must have something better. The money of the people is subjected to State and local taxation, while that of the bondholders, derived from their bonds, is exempted from it. The bondholders, therefore, have the gold currency and no taxation, and the people have a paper currency with heavy taxation.

From the Danville Plain Dealer. **Railroad Meeting—Danville, (Crawfordsville and Danville Railroad).**

Pursuant to previous notice, our citizens assembled at the courthouse in Danville, on Friday, 17th instant. The large enthusiastic and interesting meeting was organized by electing Colonel William P. Chandler chairman, and Colonel R. H. Johnson secretary. The purposes which called us together were briefly stated by the chairman.

Colonel S. C. Wilson, of Crawfordsville, president of the road in contemplation, addressed the meeting at considerable length. His speech was replete with argument, and in every way appropriate to the occasion. He stated that the directors of the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Railroad Company had resolved to donate \$250,000 cash subscriptions, including the bonds of the city of Indianapolis, the right of way from the west side of White river to Danville, and the road bed between Crawfordsville and Covington, with the work done on the same by the Newcastle and Danville Railroad Company, that the directors would, in their respective localities, increase and change their subscriptions, and make them payable to the present organization. To this, interested parties could not object from the fact that the subscribers were liable on their present subscription made to Henry C. Lord or his assigns and being assigned to the present company, if they complete the road, they will undoubtedly collect the money. There will, however, be no money collected in Vermillion, nor any of the counties on the route, until the road is completed through each locality for which the same will be appropriated.

The comparison with the census of 1860 is as follows:

Thirty-seven States, a few of which were then Territories, numbered 31,218,021 inhabitants, and the total States and Territories 31,443,321. The total increase since 1860 has therefore been 3,062,561, which in view of the late war, demonstrates the extraordinary recuperative powers of the country.

The census shows the total population of the thirty-seven States in December, 1860, to have been, 34,000,256, and the States and Territories taken together, 34,505,882. In most of the Southern States there has been a decrease in the population, in the Eastern States a small increase, and in the Western States a large increase. The results of this census are supported in every instance by the State census of 1865, as far as taken.

The amount of the subscriptions in each county will be increased a few hundred dollars. The directors at Vermillion, to increase her subscription from \$23,000 to \$25,000, and give the company the right of way to the Wabash river.

The President of the company assures the people along this route, that as soon as these donations and the right of way are obtained, there are parties who are responsible and willing to go to work and complete the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Railroad with all possible dispatch. The cars will be running over two-thirds of the track before the first of September, 1868.

H. C. Griggs, of Urbana, president of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad company, in his usual pointed and vigorous style addressed the meeting. He said his company

now had \$835,000 subscribed, and the right of way secured in most of the counties through which the road will pass. The surveys had already started from Pekin and would reach Danville in about three weeks. The survey completed, the road would virtually be located, and will pass through the counties of Vermillion, Champaign, Piatt, DeWitt, McLean and Tazewell. The company asked the citizens of Vermillion to donate something to assist in building the road from the county line to the city of Danville. The line of the proposed road will be laid off in three divisions, and the directors in said divisions are authorized to construct the road in said divisions with the means received from the local subscriptions in either of said divisions. As soon as the route is surveyed the directors will let the contract to build and equip the road.

We were assured by Colonel Wilson and Mr. Griggs, both of whom have recently passed over their respective routes that the people were enthusiastic, wide awake, liberal and determined that both shall be a success. The day for action has arrived, and all have gone to work with a hearty good will. The people doing their part of the work, the companies are each more than anxious to proceed with the construction of their respective roads.

From Danville to Indianapolis it is eighty-four miles, and from Danville to Covington one hundred and twenty-eight miles, making two hundred and twelve miles of road that will be put in course of construction and partly finished by two companies this summer.

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On motion, a committee of three was appointed to secure the right of way from Danville to the Wabash river. J. C. Short, L. T. Palmer and J. L. Tinker, committee.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed on subscriptions. A. S. Williams, John Donlon and John Dunlop, committee.

On motion, the *Plaindealer* and *Commercial*, of this city, and the papers on the contemplated routes, are requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

WILLIAM P. CHANDLER, Chairman.

W. H. JOHNSON, Secretary.

A GERMAN PAPER ON MORTON'S ATTEMPT TO VOTE.—The Indiana *Volksblatt* has the following in relation to Governor Morton's attempt to cast an illegal vote in the First Ward:

On Saturday last, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, as Miss Gould and others were attempting to walk a single hewed timber reaching from one abutment to another, of the bridge across Yellow river at this place—the center portions of which had been washed away during the late freshet—she lost her balance and fell in. Among those who witnessed the accident was Mrs. Zerbe, who was at her own door on the bank on this side of the river, and who screamed with all her vocal powers for help, and was almost immediately heard by her husband, who was engaged in his mill but a few rods below the bridge. He was soon upon the shore opposite to where the young lady was seen partially floating, and throwing off his coat, plunged in to her rescue; but as soon as he came within reach of her, she got him in her grasp, and being nearly exhausted, held him fast, and tried to persuade Dorbecker to let Morton vote, but he maintained his challenge being fully convinced that Morton had not the shadow of a right to vote that ward.

As soon as Morton saw that he was found out as a fraudulent voter, he turned round, got into his carriage and drove off as quickly as he could. With this matter staring us in the face, let us ask the Democrats of Indiana, how they can expect to have the majority when their opponents are so unscrupulous, one of them, even a Governor and United States Senator, sneaking the polls to smuggle in a fraudulent vote? How can there be any fair election when the highest State officer himself tries to commit a fraud? How can the Democrats put an end to this radical misrule when the highest State officer does not blush at committing a State prison offense? It is indeed time that the people of the State should take pity on the inhabitants of their metropolis, and at least elect such officers as will not condone to be swindlers and fraudulent voters.

Census of 1860.

The Director of the Bureau of Statistics is making preparation to take the census of the United States for 1870 through the internal revenue organization. He has already taken a census of the entire population of the country, without any expense to the Government, except about fifty dollars for stationery.

The census was very quickly taken during the six weeks of November and December, and is in most cases the result of actual count in over three thousand five hundred internal revenue divisions. The details will not be furnished to the public until after they have undergone careful revision and arrangement. The returns from a few of the mountain districts of the country are the only ones not deemed satisfactory.

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## STATE ITEMS.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

## AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS.

## ARKANSAS HEARD FROM.

## TESTIMONY OF MEDICAL MEN.

## STONEY POINT, White Co., Ark., May 23, 1867.

## THE LITTLE PIGGY BANK.

## I was in Little Rock purchasing a small lot of land, and I got some of your Sarsaparilla and Cedar Bitters.

## My son-in-law, who was with me in the store, had been ill with a fever for some time, and had been taking the Bitters, and soon found his general health improved.

## Dr. Griggs, who had been ill in health, tried the Bitters, and also improved.

## Dr. Coffey, who was in town, had also improved very much by the use of your Bitters. Indeed the Cedar Bitters has given you great popularity in this section. I am sending you a copy of a letter from Mr. Gandy, of Memphis, concerning this fall—especially of your Cedar Bitters.

## C. B. WALKER, Clerk.

## June 1, 1867.

## Extract of a Letter from

## PROVINCIAL, May 13, 1867.

## DANVILLE, May 13, 1867.

## John Bittel, I send you \$30 for Cimarron Brothers.

## Do you send what will come after paying freight to Columbia, Mo. I have a lot of 1000 yards of wire, and I have to pay for it.

## I have a lot of wire, and I have to pay for it.

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