



-BROOKVILLE-

Friday Morning, November 23, 1867.

ALABAMA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The most remarkable body in many respects ever assembled on the American continent, is now in session at Montgomery, Alabama. It is the first of the Constitutional Conventions held under the reconstruction measures of the Fortieth Congress. It is the first loyal body assembled in a Southern State since the beginning of the war, (if we except Tennessee, whose position is peculiar,) in which were a majority of Union men. It is making the first experiment that has yet been made of remoulding the organic law of one of the Cotton States, the once great stronghold of rebellion and slavery, so that such law shall accord with the Declaration of Independence and with the National sentiment which declared during the late civil conflict that the Union must never be dissolved. It is the first Convention clothed with real power, ever held in all this vast Gulf region, in which the Unionists, that never ceased to pervade the hearts of a large portion of the people, has felt free to utter itself. It is the first authoritative protest springing from the people themselves against the crimes and errors of the aristocracy that once governed the South; and it is the first Convention ever assembled in America, in which the views or interests of the colored race were consulted in the formation of an organic law. All this is the more remarkable as occurring in a State where slavery and Democracy were once enthroned, as it seemed, beyond a possibility of overthrow; and where, more recently, all the powers of the State Government, backed up, apparently, with the entire unanimity of the people, were engaged in a deadly struggle to throw off the national authority, to wrench the Commonwealth from its place in the American Union, and to make the slavery of the colored race, embracing a majority of the whole people, unassailable and perpetual.

The Convention assembled on Tuesday, Nov. 5th, at the Capitol, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at noon.

The full Convention consists of 100 members, of whom fourteen are colored men; a few are gentlemen of Northern birth, who settled in Alabama before the war; one fourth, perhaps, are persons from the North who have settled there since the close of the war, and the remainder are natives of the State.

In the entire Convention there is but a single gentleman elected by Conservative or rebel votes—Mr. Howard, of Greenshaw. All the rest are Unionists, more or less penetrated with the idea that the only course of safety for the State or for the Union, is the present disfranchisement of the more malignant of the disloyal classes and the more persistent and bitter enemies of the National Government. The settlement of this all-important question of the franchise will be the most difficult and interesting duty devolving upon the Convention.

Hon. E. W. Peck, of Tuscaloosa, was unanimously elected permanent President of the Convention. Capt. Robert Barber was chosen permanent Secretary; Henry Patrick, 1st Assistant Secretary; Moses B. Avery, of Mobile, 2d Assistant Secretary; John D. Terrell, Sergeant-at-Arms; Henry Hunter Craig, of Montgomery, Doorkeeper. Of these, Messrs. Avery and Craig are colored.

A correspondent of the *Charleston Gazette*, to whom we are indebted for the above facts, telegraphs a daily report of the doings of the Convention, from which we extract:

A resolution was adopted that the members of the Convention take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully discharge the duties incumbent upon them.

Further on, Mr. Reynolds called upon the resolution declaring sacred the indissoluble contract since the close of the war, for meeting the necessary expenses of the present State government. Ayes and nays were called upon this resolution, and it was unanimously adopted. This action shows clearly that the members of the Convention are honest men, and that the honor and credit of Alabama are safe in their hands. The entire loyal debt of Alabama thus declared sacred by the Convention, amounts to six millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand and nine hundred and ten dollars. Of course the rebel debt is utterly ignored.

The following substitute for the article, proposed by the majority of the Franchise Committee, was offered by Mr. Con, of Selma, and as it is considered a fair compromise between those who favor universal rebel suffrage, and those who favor universal rebel disfranchisement, it, or something like it, will probably be adopted:

SECTION I. Every male citizen of the United States, and every male person, who has legally declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, twenty-one years old or upwards, who shall have resided in the State six months next preceding the election, and three months in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector, provided that no soldier, sailor or marine, in the military or naval service of the United States, shall hereafter acquire residence by reason of being stationed on duty in the State. And provided further, that the existing political disabilities imposed by law upon persons resident in this State, for participation in the late rebellion, shall continue in force until removed by a vote of two-thirds of the General Assembly.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide and maintain a system of registration of qualified voters, under which all elections in this State shall be conducted, and all voters shall be duly sworn to the qualifications prescribed above, and to support and defend the Constitution of this State and the Constitution and supreme authority of the United States.

Sec. 3. Conviction of treason or other crime having the grade of felony at common law, shall operate for disfranchisement in this State.

An ordinance accompanied this, which declares that so much of Section 1, as makes a vote of two-thirds of the General Assembly necessary to the removal of political disabilities, shall not apply to persons who may be relieved by act of Congress previous to next meeting of General Assembly.

A committee of thirteen was appointed to inquire into the expediency of removing the seat of government from Montgomery. This committee stood 53 to 33, indicating that a considerable majority of the Convention favors the removal.

A resolution was adopted by a vote of 57 to 33, instructing the proper committee to change the names of all new counties created at the last session of the Legislature that were named in glorification of the rebels, or after those who participated in the rebellion.

The ordinance, proposing compensation to slaves for services from the date of the emancipation proclamation to their actual freedom by the Union army, caused a good deal of excitement. Some delegates are determined to carry it, and fix the compensation at the present rate of ten dollars per month. It is scarcely possible that so extensive a measure can pass the Convention, but it is quite likely that some compensation will be voted.

The Convention adopted a memorial to Congress, praying for the removal of the cotton tax, and that all taxes paid since the 1st of September be refunded to the producer.

On Saturday, in the Convention, a resolution was adopted that the several Committees to whom the different subjects have been referred be instructed to report upon them as early as Monday, the 25th inst. This will allow the question of the ratification to be decided before the end of the present year.

D. H. Bingham introduced an ordinance for the confiscation of so much of the Alabama & Mississippi River Railroad as extends from Uniontown west to the State line, the same having been built by the rebel Government in aid of the rebellion, and to confiscate other roads built for the same purpose, the one-half of the proceeds accruing from confiscation to go to the State of Alabama, as informer under the act of August 6th, 1861, to constitute part of the State School Fund, and Congress is to be memorialized to donate the other half to the State for the benefit of the same fund.

The Conservatives have backed down from their first position of universal suffrage for rebels, and are now in favor of the disfranchisement of those who are not permitted to register under the Reconstruction Laws of Congress. On this ground they will meet a great many Republicans, and the combination will probably succeed in carrying through some compromise measure.

COMPLIMENTARY.

We are in receipt of quite a number of highly complimentary letters commending the course of the *Indiana American* in the straightforward policy it has adopted in political matters. We shall endeavor to not disappoint our friends, but shall continue to advocate go-ahead principles, leaving the few Johnson men in the rear. These "pull-back" men are getting scarce now-a-days, and their defection will prove a benefit to the great Republican party, if that party will only "lop off" the incubus, so that it can set untrammelled. Let us have no cowardly, dough faced men in our ranks.

Congress.

Congress convenes on Thursday of this week. Members continue to arrive at Washington, and there is a prospect of a full attendance in both houses the first day of the session.

Letter by Senator Wilson.

Senator Henry Wilson has written a letter to some colored politicians of the South, which closes with the following regarding the cotton tax and disfranchisement:

I came home from the South with the conviction that the cotton tax ought to be repealed, and that it ought to apply to the crop of this year, and I am confirmed in this conviction by all I hear from your section. I hope Congress will at once repeal the cotton tax and remove the civil disabilities of men who are doing all they can to restore peace, and give equal rights to all.

Conservative Opposition.

The conservative press of Georgia advocates the meeting of a Convention at Macon, on the 5th of December, for the purpose of organizing a party in opposition to reconstruction under the military bills, and with a view of defeating the Constitution to be submitted.

Florida.

Returns from Florida show that the Convention has been carried by a decided majority of the registered voters. Nearly all the blacks voted, and but few whites. A large number of negroes are elected to the Convention.

Religious Discussions.

A discussion began on Monday night, at Indianapolis, between O. A. Burgess, of the Christian Church, and Rev. W. W. Curry, of the Second Universalist Church, upon the subject of Eternal Punishment.

General Grant the Representative Man.

The Hon. W. D. Kelley has written a letter on the nomination of Grant, in which he refers to the General in the following concise and emphatic manner:

"It is the earnestness with which he pursues a great purpose—the fidelity with which he advances to victory on his own line—that impels the American people to insist on presenting him as their representative man. His duties as General have made him generally and minutely familiar with the question at issue. In his administration of high office he has had daily proof that the Democratic party is positive and vigilant on one side, that of wrong, oppression and inequality; and that the Republican party, as represented in Congress by nearly three-fourths of the House of Representatives, and a large portion of the Senate, is as positive on the other, that of right, justice and equality. Were he ambitious of the office for which you propose him, do you believe you could persuade so able a soldier that the victory in such a contest will be won, not by either of the organized armies who fought for a cause, but by a mob of camp followers, whose object is plunder?"

MR. GREELEY DOES GRANT JUSTICE.

Greely, while expressing his preference for Chase for the next Presidency, does Grant justice in this paragraph:

"General Grant we esteem by no means a great man, nor even a very great General. Yet he has, in every position he has filled, evinced a modest good sense, a practical, unostentatious sagacity, which have justly won for him a large measure of public confidence. He is not by training a statesman; he has no negotiations with General Lee and the terms of capitulation conceded by him at Appomattox evince a wisdom and breadth of view which few among our statesmen could have equalled, and none of them has surpassed. We do profoundly honor and esteem him that he has never uttered one syllable that savored of exultation over the defeated rebels, or called down vengeance on their heads. The blood and thunder policy of execution and confiscation, which we intensely loathe, has had no more effective opponent than this taciturn, reticent first soldier of the Union."

WHAT GENERAL LOGAN SAYS.

A Washington special to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* states that General Logan had a long interview with General Grant on Saturday, and says that the General is radical enough for him. He thinks there is no doubt General Grant will be nominated by the Republican Convention.

List of Broken National Banks.

The following is a list of the National Banks that have suspended and passed into the hands of receivers:

- Croton National Bank, New York.
- National Bank of Whitestown, Oneida county, N. Y.
- Atlas Bank of Providence, R. I.
- Unionville National Bank, Unionville, N. Y.
- Kingston National Bank, Kingston, N. Y.
- Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- First National Bank, Utica, N. Y.
- First National Bank, Medina, N. Y.
- First National Bank, Columbia, N. Y.
- Yonkers National Bank, Franklin, Pa.
- Merchants' National Bank, Washington, D. C.
- Tennessee National Bank, Memphis, Tennessee.
- First National Bank, New Orleans, La.
- First National Bank, Carondelet, Mo.
- First National Bank, Selma, Ala.

The notes of these Banks are not affected in value.

General Order by Grant.

General Grant has issued a general order containing thirteen regulations, arranged with a view to the more economical administration of the affairs of the army, and the more uniform and systematic mode of letting contracts for supplies, or services required.

Conversion of Seven-Thirties.

It is understood to be the decision of the Treasury Department, that unless holders of 7 30s shall present them for conversion into 5-20 bonds at maturity, the option to make such conversion is lost, and the 7-30s will afterwards be paid in greenbacks.

Information for the South.

The Congressional Executive Committee has sent a volume containing the original Constitutions of all the States, and the amendments thereto, to each of the Southern States, as a book of reference, for use in Conventions in session or about to assemble.

Third Attempt.

The Washington Democrats who sometime ago nominated Johnson, and Sherman for the next national campaign standard bearers, have made two bad failures in this convention—by all I hear from your section. I hope Congress will at once repeal the cotton tax and remove the civil disabilities of men who are doing all they can to restore peace, and give equal rights to all.

Galtbreth vs. Atkinson.

An important suit which has been pending some time in Tipton and Howard counties, brought by Miss Galtbreth against Mr. Atkinson of Hancock county, for breach of promise, was decided at Kokomo recently in favor of Miss Galtbreth. The jury awarded her \$5,000.

Take Warning.

For the information of those who contemplate shipping goods to Cincinnati, we will state that there is an ordinance in force in that city prohibiting the sale of diseased hogs or swine with pig. It is made the duty of an officer to inspect every car load of hogs arriving there, and to throw out all such. The owner can not have them unless he goes before the mayor of the city and gives bond, agreeing not to sell them except to parties residing in the country. He can ship them back home if he wants to do so. Parties in this county have had to bring hogs home, in consequence of this regulation, which they had shipped to Cincinnati. Let others take warning.

[Cincinnati Times.]

How He Stands Among His Old Constituents.

George W. Julian is still canvassing his new District for the nomination to Congress. He addressed his fellow citizens of Delaware county yesterday.

The Indianapolis *Herald* of a recent date contained the above paragraph, in which it failed to display its usual accuracy. Delaware county, as also Henry and Randolph, not being included in the "new district." The occasion referred to by the *Herald* was one of a series of meetings recently had in those counties by our Representative to give an account of his stewardship, and his adieu, as it were, to the friends of the "Old Burnt," not included in the new 10th District. These meetings were of a very interesting character, and as perhaps the public would like to know how our Representative still stands among those who call to serve them, he so long obeyed, we copy their verdict, as reported by the papers of said counties.

[Richmond True Republican.]

On our first page we publish accounts of these meetings.

Republican State Central Committee.

The Republican State Central Committee met at Indianapolis on Thursday of last week. By invitation a number of Representative men from all parts of the State assembled at the same time to confer to, either and compare opinions in regard to the political situation, and to suggest to the party a policy for the ensuing campaign. There was a full and free interchange of opinion. No one present expressed a word in favor of abandoning any recognized principle of the party. The temperance question was discussed very freely, and the opinion was general that, as a party, it should not be recognized; the license law, if enforced, is sufficient. They were in favor of temperance in all things. The experience of the past seems to have proved that all the efforts to weed out intemperance by laws have not only proved abortive, but absolutely disastrous, oversteering the good that had been done by the temperance societies and the churches. While the Republican party will aid these in every way possible, they will do nothing to keep temperance in the politics of the State.

On Finance there was a diversity of opinion as to the proper policy to be permanently adopted. There were no differences of opinion, however, about the necessity of reform in the finances of the country and the imperative necessity of economy in the public expenditures and a reduction of the public burdens now pressing so heavily upon the people. The hands of the Secretary of the Treasury should be tied to prevent him from doing more mischief.

But little was said about a Presidential candidate—nothing about the candidate for Governor and State officers. The current was evidently running in favor of General Grant.

The Central Committee determined to call a Delegate State Convention to be held at Indianapolis the 22d of February next.

Senator Morton was not one of the meeting. It is the first important meeting of his party in the State that he has been unable to attend since its formation in 1854.

The Whisky Ring in Trouble.

The Hamilton Telegraph gives the following particulars of whisky seizures in the Third District, already referred to in these columns:

The following is a complete list of all the establishments seized, in Butler and Montgomery counties, by Gen. Vandever up to yesterday afternoon:

R. L. Howard's and John Neipp's rectifying establishments in this city, and the distilleries of Hancock & Williams, and Marshall & Lewis, near Milledgeville, Waverly & Davis, at Reids, D. V. Brown, Wm. I. Doudsworth and John Klotner, near this city, and in Montgomery county the distilleries of H. P. Lane, Levi C. Herr, H. M. Turner & Herr, Turner & Heck. Other seizures will probably be made before this meets the eye of the reader. The whisky "ring" is in trouble at last. All these parties are charged with making false returns of amount of grain mashed, and with removing whisky without permits—in general terms, defrauding the U. S. Internal Revenue.

About the Whisky Tax.

The New York *World* has the following regarding the investigation of the Revenue Committee in New York:

One remarkable fact was developed yesterday. After the law was passed by Congress fixing the price of whisky at not less than five dollars, it went down to one dollar and fifteen cents per gallon. A few days ago the Revenue Board required that no whisky should be sold unless accompanied by a tax receipt, showing that the tax had been paid. The price of whisky immediately fell, and tax receipts are now sold in market as currently as whisky. The Committee is of opinion that the tax should be reduced to fifty cents per gallon and collected at the still, thus abolishing the bonded warehouse system.

Progress of Reconstruction.

Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Virginia, Mississippi and Arkansas have voted in favor of reorganizing their State Governments in the manner prescribed by Congress. North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas are the only States yet to vote. The only doubtful one of the three is Texas, but it is not likely that she will stand out against all the rest.

With the exercise of reasonable discretion by these several Constitutional Conventions of these several inchoate States, speedy reconstruction will be assured. This will be a severe blow to Copperhead agitators who conceive their party interests will be subserved by keeping the country in hot water; but the general good is more important than their petty schemes for party gain and personal profit.

Railroad Collision.

As the passenger train from Cambridge City, on the White Water Valley R. R., was proceeding to Cincinnati, on Thursday morning last, it was run into by the St. Louis Express, near Anderson's Ferry, on the L. C. and L. R. R., completely demolishing a passenger car and severely injuring, though not fatally, several of the passengers. Our fellow citizen, John B. Moorman Esq., was on the train, and in an attempt to save himself by leaping from the platform, was severely bruised. We are glad to learn that the Conduc-

tor on the W. V. train, Mr. Pat. Callahan, was not to blame. His train was running on time, and the colliding train was two hours behind.—[Democrat.]

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the American.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13, 1867.

Mr. Editor.—Yesterday the "prize fight" men who were exhibiting themselves just over the river from this city came to grief. It has been of frequent occurrence within the last six months that parties who had arranged to "fight" each other, after weeks of training, have met over the river on the Virginia shore and have pounded each other for so much a side, until one or the other could pound no longer; or, in the language of the law, in the case made and provided, could not *scratch to time*. Two mills were arranged to come off yesterday morning, and just as they were beginning they had the notification of seeing themselves, and all the spectators, arrested by a company of military under orders and in charge of the sheriff of the County. A few of the spectators escaped, but about eighty of the sporting gentry were marched off under the stimulus of bayonets sharpened at one end, to Alexandria, about five miles, where they were piled in the jail yard in a heap, without regard to color or previous social position. After an imprisonment of a few hours, all were released, wiser if not better men. This arrest and drill of sportsmen afforded almost unlimited merriment for all the city except those who could not think that they can't see the fun of it. All lovers of order and law give credit to Gen. Seftield, by whose orders the arrests were made, and hope that the proceedings yesterday will effectively end prize fighting in this vicinity. Can the exiles find an asylum in Butler Co, Ohio?

Base-ball games, which are degenerating into sports with influences somewhat akin to the prize-ring, still continue. Originally instituted under pretence of affording bodily exercise to those of sedentary habits, with out any claims to any other benefit, this game has become the occasion of much profanity of time which young men should apply to better purposes. The exercise is not as good as wood-sawing or walking. It is too violent to the body and too exciting to the mind, to say nothing of broken fingers, sprains, bumps, and an occasional death. An excellent young man of the Interior Department died a few weeks ago in consequence of over exercise on the base ball field. A lad belonging to this city was killed by a club, in a town in Maryland and brought home for burial. Aside from these results, the game of base ball is becoming a common vehicle for gambling and hachetation revellers. Young men and old men and every body ought to have exercise. If there is no garden to hoe, or wood to saw, or corn to shock, then walk or ride or skate or dance, or do anything but that which leads the way to physical or moral danger.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this city, I think of other cities, is taking into their account the importance of providing sole amusement and exercise for young men. The Association of this city is now building a house at a cost of over \$100,000, in which will be a gymnasium, where young men of the city can enjoy sports and exercise, and be free from other influences that draw towards the restaurants and saloons. In connection with the gymnasium will be a large bath room, accessible to all who will behave themselves, and a reading room open to all who wish to avail themselves of its benefits. It is said that there will be a billiard table in connection with the gymnasium. I think this was intended, but was voted down in a recent convention of delegates, where the subject of amusing games was discussed. Billiards is acknowledged to be in itself an innocent game, furnishing good bodily exercise and sufficient amusement for those who need mental relaxation, but its associations with gambling and drinking are so notorious, that Christian associations can not readily admit it into their midst, even though it furnishes something to be desired in their house of innocent exercises and amusements. So much for the corruptness of evil commination.

J. R. G.

LETTER FROM HARRISON.

HARRISON, O., Nov. 13, 1867.

Dear American,—I have in my humble way earnestly endeavored to urge upon our people here those things only that would accrue to their benefit. I have advised, in the absence of a paper of our own, that our friends subscribe for the *American*, and do hope that many more will do so.

There is one matter of great importance, in my estimation, to the growth and prosperity of Harrison, to which I now desire to call attention—a subject frequently mooted, but not receiving the consideration it merits. I refer to the proposed Hydraulic power. With its great facilities for becoming an important manufacturing town. Situated on a distant from Cincinnati and Brookville, with good turnpike roads leading to either place, and only eighteen or twenty miles distant, with good roads radiating to the surrounding neighborhoods and towns, only ten miles from the Ohio river at North Bend, the geographical centre of one of the richest and best cultivated agricultural regions of the West, and a good, well-conducted railroad, gives Harrison facilities rarely equalled for receiving grain and marketing it for manufacture, and means of transmission to a ready market. Add to this, the very beautiful and exceeding healthy location of our town; the fact that we have facilities for first-class schools; and but few towns can boast of as many and as fine churches, finished and in process of construction, in proportion to the number of inhabitants; and we certainly, with the Hydraulic, could offer inducements for building up large manufacturing interests equalled by few places in the West.

But the main question remains to be discussed. Is the work practicable? Can the power be furnished at an expense that would pay? This, it will be readily admitted, is an important consideration. But the power afforded by our defunct Canal when in operation, has fully demonstrated this proposition in the affirmative. And besides, it is not necessary to measure the power a work of this nature can be made to afford, by a moderate outlay, with that given by the old Canal, by dispensing with the locks and con-

structing the work on a higher level, the power can be multiplied many times.

And now, will not some of our capitalists, and large-hearted and far-seeing business men, lead off in this (to Harrison and vicinity) great work? Let there be no narrow, contracted and selfish requirements in regard to location or control; but with a determination to make the best possible improvement, let the work be vigorously prosecuted. We are perfectly well satisfied, not only of the importance, but of the feasibility of the proposed improvement, and also that it would add thousands to our population and many thousands to the wealth of the place.

Sincerely hoping that I may succeed in directing the attention of our people, generally, to this great improvement, and of enlisting more powerful pens and minds and hearts, I close for the present.

Yours respectfully,

PERRY MONTROSE.

LETTER FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

Meteorite Shower.—North Western Christian University—Churches and Dwelling Houses in Course of Erection—Rolling Mill—Shack Factory Nail Factory and Rolling Mill Combined—U. S. Court—L. O. O. F.—Pork Packing.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 18.

The great November meteorite shower came off here, as advertised by astronomers, Thursday morning last. There was a fall of some 3,750 meteors seen from the Observatory of the N. W. C. University. The shower was the most lively between the hours of 4 and 4 A. M., during which some 1,529 falling meteors were counted. The shower was universal in the North-west.

The North-Western Christian University is in a very flourishing condition, under the supervision of A. R. Denton, a superior instructor. There are in attendance some two hundred students. Their department at services on Sabbath showed them to be very orderly and well behaved. In connection with the institution are three Literary Societies—the Mathesian, Pythian and Sigma; and also a religious one—the Threshkathian—which are valuable auxiliaries to the institution.

There are in course of erection in this city a Cathedral, N. S. Presbyterian and O. S. Presbyterian Churches, at a cost of some three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. There were three thousand dwellings houses erected in this city during the past Spring and Summer.

There is a Rolling Mill here for the manufacture of R. R. iron exclusively. They run it day and night. There are employed one hundred and fifty hands. They manufacture, during twenty-four hours, six hundred rails. They use the old worn-out rails, with a portion of the pure iron brought from the mines near Lake Champlain, N. Y.

There is a Shack Factory here nearly completed, which will give employment to some forty or fifty more men. There is also a Nail Factory completed, and machinery nearly all in working order, for the manufacture of all kinds of nails, and a Rolling Mill in connection for the manufacture of sheet iron and all kinds of iron in use. This will give employment to some two hundred more men.

The case of Parker vs. Ailsworth, in the U. S. Court, closed at last, after a continuance of some two weeks. The evidence was very voluminous, and the argument lengthy on both sides. The jury returned a verdict for Plaintiffs for the sum of \$3,000.

Wheat, Fletcher & Co. Pork Packers, have killed altogether some four thousand head, and still have some three thousand in pens. Butchers are offering this morning \$6 to \$6.50. Plenty of hogs were offered at these figures for the use of packers.

I. O. O. F. Grand Lodge and Encampment met in this city during the present week. This meeting will draw a goodly number of people to the city.

VERITAS.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Time is fast passing. Soon we will be called upon to cast our ballots for a Representative in this Congressional District. The question will then present itself, how shall I cast my vote? That question goes in its answer to this further intent, For which party, the Union or Democratic, shall my ballot be cast? We have but these two parties, and each and every one who exercises the right of suffrage, must decide for himself, and vote for or against. There is no middle ground. You can't dodge the question, if you would, you must give your vote and influence to the Union party, or else by your silence encourage the Democratic party. Your vote will and must endorse the platform of the party with which you cast your ballot.

Now how shall we answer this grave and all important question? I trust we shall lay aside all party feeling, pass by all our former prejudices, and resort to reasons that in themselves should be decisive of our choice. We deem it unnecessary to go into detail of the policies of these two opposing parties. You have read the history of both; you know (or ought to, at least) their history for the past six years. Who was it that opposed the late war? The so-called Democratic party. Who is responsible for the enormous debt that is now hanging over us? The Democratic party. Who was it that injured the people of the North the treacherous party known as the Sons of Liberty, having for their object the overthrow of our State Government? The Democratic party. Who was it that locked up the public treasury, and thereby deprived the authorities of the means to carry on the war? The Democratic party. Who was it that discouraged volunteering, and made drafting necessary? The Democratic party. Soldiers of Indiana, I ask you who it was that disfranchised you while you were far from home in a rebel country, in 1862? Who was it that refused you the right to vote? It was the present Democratic party. Oh, what a glorious record!

The Copperhead Editor of the *Crawfordsville Democrat* writes, in a late editorial: "The day is coming, if not already arrived, when the word *Liberty* will be a torch in the nostrils of every honest man. Soldiers, shall it be so? Shall the glorious record which you have made on so many bloody battle-fields, be lost at this crisis? God forbid."

The organization known as the Grand

Army of the Republic, is far more edifying and reasonable than the Sons of Liberty.

[Speech of Dave Gooding at Indianapolis.]

John G. Sinclair of New Hampshire also declared that the Democracy of the country would never submit to the result of an election decided against them by soldiers' votes.

In the debate and on the vote, the Union members supported the bill, and all the Democrats opposed it. One prominent Democrat said, "I will never vote to allow soldiers to tyrannize over me," and when asked who the soldiers were, said they were "a set of organized ruffians and thieves, sent by Lincoln into the South on an abolition crusade."

Bayless W. Hannab, in a speech in Chicago in 1864, made the following reference: "By whom was Abraham Lincoln supported? His supporters are such men as Ben. Butler, half-dell, one-quarter beast, and less than one-fourth human, begotten by the prince of Hell, spawned by the rotten womb of crime, and thrown into the lap of civilization, a deformed, unfinished wretch."

We trust the soldiers of Franklin County, and those who were their friends, have not forgotten these insults that were hurled at us. I, for one, will remember them. Every ballot I cast I expect to think of them, and cast my vote accordingly. After all the insults that have been heaped upon the soldiers they then come to us and ask the soldier's vote, ask him and his friends to send them to Congress to legislate and make laws.

Even in your own County of Franklin they refused to vote for a man for Clerk of your Court. Simply from the fact that at one time he wore the uniform of a Union soldier, and he a Democrat at that. We suppose they feared there was at least a possibility that the soldier might have some regard for his former comrades in arms. And they chose a man who stood by them in the past. We wonder what men think about. They have some reason, we suppose, for so doing.