



—BROOKVILLE—

Friday Morning, March 6, 1868.

Union Republican State Ticket.

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,
DELANE E. WILLIAMSON, of Putnam.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
HARRIS C. HOBBS, of Wayne.

Gov. Baker's Unanswerable Argument as Delivered Before the State Convention.

We publish this week a part of the very able and truly "unanswerable argument" of Governor Baker in defense of the Congressional plan of reconstruction for the rebel States. It will be concluded in our next week's issue, and we promise our readers that no greater treat awaits them than its careful perusal. When done reading it, hand it to some misguided but honest neighbor, and then file it away for future reference. It is the ablest and most elaborate State paper on the subject that we have yet read, and places our admirable Governor among the first statesmen of the nation.

The Situation at Washington.

The intense excitement at Washington as the result of the impeachment of Andy Johnson has in a measure subsided, but the work goes bravely on, and is the more certain of righteous consummation. The Senate have adopted a series of well-natured rules for the trial of this and other cases of impeachment, while the House in Committee of the Whole are deliberating with becoming gravity the "articles" or indictment upon which he is to be tried. This is no child's play or farce, performing for the benefit of stock-jobbers or politicians; but the Congress of the United States, inspired by the spirit of the loyal people of the Nation, are about to exhibit another practical test of the problem of constitutional republicanism. We have demonstrated during the last six years our ability to suppress and destroy the greatest rebellion of modern times, and it now remains to exhibit to the enemies of republicanism, at home and abroad, our capacity to impeach, try and convict of "high crimes and misdemeanors" the highest officer known to the Constitution, and hurl him from power and place, without in the least endangering or disturbing the peace and quiet of the nation.

Naught will be done in malice. The Senate will sit as a high court of justice, presided over by the Chief Justice of the United States, before whom Andrew Johnson, the Acting President, will be brought under arrest, and tried as any other citizen of the United States is tried when charged with "crimes and misdemeanors." It is right that it should be so. The humble shall be exalted and the arrogant made low. The President is but a citizen of the Republic, and is protected or punished as the most humble in the land. It is our pride and boast that we recognize no distinctions because of birth, wealth or position, as

"The rank is not the guinea stamp; A man's a man for a' that."

"Don's" Letter.

We invite attention to the letter of "Don" in this issue. We heard complaints among the Delegates at the State Convention of the kind referred to, but knowing nothing of the facts, attached no importance to them. The importance of harmony in our own ranks cannot be overestimated. If there are those among us who assume to dictate or scheme to control our policy and nominations, the people will soon assign them to that oblivion which their deeds demand. The people must look well to their interests. In the selection of our candidate for Congress, too much weight cannot be given to availability, coupled with experience and competency. If the feuds of the Old Fifth are so embittered, as we fear they are, as to endanger the success of any one hereafter embroiled therein, in the name of the country and its dearest interests let's take a candidate in no wise implicated, and forever heal the old wounds and start with the new district rejuvenated and disenthralled. It is due to ourselves and the cause we espouse to discard all personal considerations and work for the unity of our party and the triumph of its principles.

"Our Next Member of Congress."

Under the above caption, brother Sinks of the *Connersville Times* announces Hon. Jeremiah M. Wilson of that place as a contingent candidate for the Congressional nomination, but says, "under no circumstances will he enter into a contest and a squabble for it." It is fair to presume that our brother of the tripod speaks by authority, and that the Judge occupies that graceful and pleasing attitude that doubtless many good and qualified men of the District do—catchers of apples while some other more venturesome and energetic worker shakes the tree.

It is a great mistake when the *Times* asserts that "the American while endorsing Col. Farquhar manifests some fears that Judge J. M. Wilson of this place may be a candidate." The *American* has expressed no such fears and entertain none. On the contrary, we spoke of Judge Wilson in what we intended as complimentary and deserving terms, as the ablest and most popular Judge that has ever presided at our Court. We made no allusion to him Congressionally. In common with our people, we should very much regret to lose him from the bench, for the duties of which his talents peculiarly fit him; but if indispensable to the harmony and success of the Union Republican cause, we can most cheerfully support him or any other nominee of the party.

The *Times* greatly mistakes the temper of the Brookville Democrat's article when it assumes that it "indicates that Democracy fear Judge Wilson more than any man in the District." We think its animus is to distract and injure the prospects of others named, who they politically hate and fear more than they do Judge Wilson.

We do not understand that there is, and hope there may not be, such a "contest and a squabble for it," as to preclude Judge Wilson from entering the list. It certainly has not manifested itself in this part of the District. It is not proposed by Col. Farquhar or his friends to take part in a "squabble" for the nomination. Such has not been the usage of the old Fourth, and they ignore it in the new Fourth. He rises above the consideration of "personal claims," and cheerfully submits to the judgment of the people his life-long political consistency, experience and availability. He nor they make no war on political brethren, though opponents for the nomination, but reserve their ammunition for the common enemy.

Articles of Impeachment.

The Articles of Impeachment of the President, as finally agreed upon by the House, are framed upon the violation of the Constitution in attempting to remove the Secretary of War, and to put another in office, while the Senate was in session, without its advice and consent; upon the violation of the Tenure-of-Office law by the same act; the conspiracy to take possession of the office by force and arms, and to prevent the Secretary of War by intimidation and threats from holding his office; the conspiracy to seize the property of the United States in the War Department; and upon his attempt to institute General Emory to violate the law which requires that all orders relating to military operations, issued by the President, shall be issued through the General of the Army, and to make him receive and set upon orders received directly from him without notifying the General. Also one reciting the President's speeches in swinging round the circle, and another his declaration to the spokesman of the Philadelphia Convention that Congress was an unconstitutional body, hanging on the verge of Government.

The spirit of the House throughout the discussion has been earnest, and its action has indicated great harmony. It was the intention of the managers to respond to the message of the Senate expressing readiness to receive the articles, by bearing them to the bar of that body, early on Wednesday afternoon of this week.

Controversy Ended.

We have another letter this week from our worthy correspondent "W. R. G.," in which he continues the controversy with "O. E. S." All things must come to an end, and we think this the proper time to end this controversy. As "W. R. G." had the first, "O. E. S." has had the last say, which is equal and exact justice to all parties. If gentlemen will give us matter devoid of controversial and personal character, it may be less censurable and more acceptable to the general reader.

Colonel Farquhar is placed on the ticket as Presidential-Elector for the 4th District. This will probably satisfy Mr. F.'s ambition, and narrow the Congressional race to two candidates.—*Liberty Herald*.

We beg to assure the *Herald* that Col. Farquhar's only "ambition" is to perform faithfully and energetically any duty to which he may be assigned by his party. The position alluded to was conferred on him without his knowledge or solicitation, but he does not decline it notwithstanding it involves hard work and no pecuniary remuneration. He is a candidate for Congressional nomination, and is now on the war path as Elector. Look out for him in your balliwick.

THE NORTH WESTERN FARMER for March comes to us with its usual quota of useful and highly interesting matter. This is altogether the largest, best and best farm journal ever published in the West, and in some of its features, it has no rival anywhere. \$1.50 a year. T. A. Bland, publisher, Indianapolis, Ind.

Indianapolis Correspondence.

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH 2, 1868.

C. H. BINGHAM, Esq., Editor American.

The true Union men of this city are looking on with deep interest as the time of your Congressional nomination approaches. It is a truth unavoidable that under the re-districting of last Winter, with the known discordant elements in Wayne, Fayette and Union Counties, the utmost harmony must prevail to insure success. The blatant opponents of Mr. Julian seek to fix the whole responsibility of this necessity on him and his adherents. While it is to be regretted that Mr. Julian and his admirers recognize none other than him as entitled to or qualified for the place, there is a self-constituted cabal of his haters, equally assumptive, recognizing no succession unless the mantle falls on one of their shoulders. The ear-mark of these gentlemen were plainly visible at the late State Convention in this city, monopolizing and shaping the action of your District Delegation, greatly to the disgust of better and wiser men.

It is currently rumored, and by many believed, that this same quartette of aspirants, residing in the middle tier of Counties in your new District, met at Connersville during the Winter, and self-constituted, agreed upon a programme for the coming campaign, the first two planks of which were under the State Convention. It is believed that they will keep a close watch on their movements hereafter. Their main object is to defeat Mr. Julian for the nomination and secure the succession, without which they prefer his nomination and defeat in October. I know the men, their purposes, and whom they serve.

Bennett, Claypool and Sexton were all named as candidates up to the Connersville caucus, after which the last two gracefully subsided, leaving but one of those named on the track. It is surmised that Judge Cullen would not have refused the Electorship of the District, but for the fact that he could not serve as such while on the bench, when the programme changed and it was bestowed unsought on a more worthy man, in the hope of embarrassing his prospects for Congressional nomination. They may find in Captain Farquhar too old and experienced a politician to foil in so glaring a trick, and we predict he will turn the nomination to such account as will baffle their puerile purpose.

This is no time to parcel out offices.—The life of the Nation is at stake. The whole State and country are interested in the success of your District and all other Union Districts. The good sense of your people should frown down all such truckling politicians, and with united voice harmonize on the most worthy and available man of the District, without regard to locality or prior line of succession.

Don.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the American.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20, 1868.

Mr. Editor,—I am glad to see that so good a paper for the farmer as the "North Western Farmer," published at Indianapolis, has received favorable notices in the *American*. I have been receiving that paper for nearly a year, and think that all you say is true; and if our reading farmers would try it for a year they would think it a good thing. It is the best agricultural journal ever published in our State. The plan of awarding agricultural papers for premiums at fairs, as was done a few years ago, was a very good plan, only that sometimes one person got two or more copies, and therefore got more than he wanted of that kind. This difficulty can be easily remedied by allowing all such lucky premium to compute all after the first such premium. The distribution of cash as premiums is a great improvement over jewelry, and the distribution of agricultural papers is a great improvement on the cash premium. It may be objected to this, that mechanics do not need an agricultural paper. The "North Western" has many a good and instructive word for mechanics, and the housewifery department is of value in the family of anybody who appreciates a tidy kitchen and an inviting dining room. Permit me to commend the North Western to our Society and to our people.

Congress is hard at work. It is marvelous how that body dispatches business. They have been in session now only about the month, and they have passed at least a half-dozen bills through, and have come to conclusions in three or four contested cases. But there has been much important work referred to committees, and it is fair to presume that more work and less talking for buncombe will be done hereafter. One thing is clear: Congress is determined to do something for the financial relief of the country. One step in that direction is the joint resolution already passed to stop the payment of the currency. Another thing will be done: The bonds held by capitalists or any body else will be made subject to taxation, as far as that can be done consistently with the faith of the Government; and the intention of Congress, I am satisfied, is to have the face of all Government bonds paid at maturity in the same money that the people have to use, wherever that can be done consistently with the contract made by the Government when the bonds were put on the market. This is not only the sentiment of the Republican majority in Congress, but I am glad to see the same expressed by the Republican Conventions all over the country.

Congress is manifesting a determination to curtail the public expenses. They are reducing the estimates for appropriations nearly one-third; in some cases even more than that. It is an easy thing for individuals or for small bodies or for large bodies to be extravagant, but hard to retrench. In doing so much, care and good judgment are required. Congress has determined to do the thing, and may make some mistake in doing it. For instance, the 39th Congress increased their own pay 66 2/3 per cent, just when the country was groaning under a burden of taxation that was almost crushing. They did it when it was the order of the day to swell all expenditures. Now the demand of the country is relief—retrenchment. They hear the demand, but I notice that they appropriate the full amount to pay themselves at the increased rates, while they are severely economical on some other items not pertaining to their personal interests.

This is, of course, simply an oversight; and if the people would call their attention to this, as has been done to other matters, they might take notice.

When Congressmen advanced their own pay from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per annum, other persons who are employed in Washington in the interest of the Government, by a parity of reasoning asked a similar increase in their pay. There was no argument in favor of increasing the pay of Congressmen 66 2/3 per cent, that would not apply to all other Government employees in Washington, to the same extent. There should have been no increase in either case. They took however, 66 2/3 per cent, and gave 20 to others. The 20 to others has ceased. The 66 2/3 to themselves, through oversight, or for some reason, still continued, though retrenchment is the order of the day.

Some Congressmen are very sensitive on suggestions from outsiders, or I would suggest that there is a splendid chance for retrenchment, now that the war is over, by dismissing all army officers except just enough to officer regiments of the maximum number instead of the minimum. That would greatly relieve the Treasury. In the case of Mr. Spaulding, no one would think of the shoulder-straps from this and other cities. A case of the sensitiveness referred to, came under my own observation a few days ago. One who not only felt an interest in public matters, but who has an official connection with the matter, called on Mr. Spaulding of Ohio, a member of the Appropriations Committee, to represent some facts bearing on an appropriation for keeping in repair one of the public buildings. Mr. Spaulding not only refused to hear the representation, but treated the applicants with as much indifference as though they belonged to different orders of beings, which to my certain knowledge is not the case. Some men wear honors with a different style than that they wear when asking for them.

J. R. G.

LETTER FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

(Correspondence of the American.)

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 24, 1868.

"Union," in the *American* of the 14th inst., puts words in our mouth which we did not utter. We never said that the leading Republicans of Indianapolis "expected and desired" Mr. Julian's re-nomination. We said "concede." We are well aware that a number of Republicans of this city (and "Union" is one of them) do not "desire" Mr. J.'s re-nomination. The memory of man runneth not back to the time when they ever did. Right or wrong, they always have opposed his nomination, and generally his election. This year they concede his re-nomination; but, relying implicitly on the "consistent" action of their party friends, who have ever, to a greater or less extent, scratched Mr. J.'s name, believe he will be defeated by some quasi-Republican or Copperhead. In other words, that enough of the anti-Julian men will bolt the nomination, as heretofore, to preclude the possibility of the election of a Republican. We don't happen to know that "Union" is sufficiently attached to the Republican cause to advise his friends to act any differently.

But let us address ourselves to the "pith" of "Union's" communication, for he is a gentleman whom we would treat in a respectful manner, as his communication indicates fearlessness, and carries with it no vague or uncertain meaning. A man, though he be a fool, can fully comprehend it. He says, "whenever Mr. Julian has been in politics there has been disaffection in the ranks of the Republican party, and that it has continued to increase in each year until it has assumed formidable proportions." Now, go to! "Union's" ingenuity is but poor if he can not devise better fiction than this. Let him not believe that the old anti-slavery friends of Mr. Julian have suffered injuries and insults at the hands of chronic bolters, for the past ten years or more, in order to take such false coin as this in payment. "Disaffection" in the ranks of the party, who created it? Mr. Julian? Not a bit of it! It was the unfaithful political rogues who sought his place, and, failing to obtain it, wheeled about, in violation of their faithfully pledged honor, and bolted and scratched his name, even to the number, as "Union" says, of "nineteen hundred" in Wayne County alone! And at this result, "Union" cries "formidable disaffection!" Why, certainly, and there always will be, if "Union's" friends have no regard for their honor than to hold a half-dozen bills through, and have come to conclusions in three or four contested cases. But there has been much important work referred to committees, and it is fair to presume that more work and less talking for buncombe will be done hereafter. One thing is clear: Congress is determined to do something for the financial relief of the country. One step in that direction is the joint resolution already passed to stop the payment of the currency. Another thing will be done: The bonds held by capitalists or any body else will be made subject to taxation, as far as that can be done consistently with the faith of the Government; and the intention of Congress, I am satisfied, is to have the face of all Government bonds paid at maturity in the same money that the people have to use, wherever that can be done consistently with the contract made by the Government when the bonds were put on the market. This is not only the sentiment of the Republican majority in Congress, but I am glad to see the same expressed by the Republican Conventions all over the country.

As far as Mr. Julian is concerned, the charge of "disaffection" has no pertinence. He has always been an organizer of the Republican party, and never a disorganizer. He was one of the Vice Presidents of the first National Republican Convention, which met at Pittsburgh, in 1856, and was Chairman of the Committee on Organization through whose report a plan of action the party first took life. He has ever since proven true to the principles of that party, and voted every National, State and County ticket of the party placed in nomination, and abided by all results, whether he himself was successful or not. "Every intelligent man in the State who knows anything of the history" of political contests in the "Old Burnt District," knows that Mr. Julian's enemies ("Union's" friends) cannot say this much for themselves. They can't make a reasonable pretension to it. They, like "Union," while crying disaffection and charging Mr. J. with disorganizing the party, were themselves bolting the Republican nomination for Congress in every contest as regularly as it transpired. Certainly, "Union" is a lovely man to talk about disaffection. Falstaff, a common liar and coward, in reading Prince Hal moral lectures, was just as consistent as "Union" in his effort to inculcate political virtue and party fealty.

But Mr. Julian has "quarrelled" with every prominent man of his district. Pray, did nobody ever "quarrel" with him? Has he always been the aggressive party? Have said prominent men been the meek lambs who never went out of their way to stir up the muddy pool? Were they always so much inclined to the ways of peace that they never did Mr. J. any dirt? And this "quarrelling" was it because Mr. J. was wrong and his opponents right?

Has time shown it to be so? Whose principles have triumphed, and whose have not? What was the original cause, so to speak, of this "quarrelling"? Was it not because Mr. J. maintained his unpopular position, and would not be swayed from it by any sort of force or influence?

We have in our mind a prominent man, formerly of the "Old Burnt District," who, by his talent and the fortune which sometimes attends political life, has climbed up the steep and slippery path of worldly greatness, until he has reached a position of influence, who went further out of his way to "quarrel" with Mr. J. than Mr. J. ever went to "quarrel" with him or any other opponent. This said prominent man traveled sixty-nine miles, "all the way by rail," accompanied by his "gallant henchmen," to make a violent speech against ultraism and ultra men; but who, three years thereafter, in the Senate of the United States, took it all back, and declared that a man who in these stringing political times, did not change his position, was like a lone mile-stone on an unfrequented highway; thus gulping down, bodily, all the uncalculated abuse of Mr. Julian because of his faith in him or any other opponent. This said prominent man traveled sixty-nine miles, "all the way by rail," accompanied by his "gallant henchmen," to make a violent speech against ultraism and ultra men; but who, three years thereafter, in the Senate of the United States, took it all back, and declared that a man who in these stringing political times, did not change his position, was like a lone mile-stone on an unfrequented highway; thus gulping down, bodily, all the uncalculated abuse of Mr. Julian because of his faith in him or any other opponent. 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