

Union Republican Ticket.
For President,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT.
For Vice President,
SCHUYLER COLFAX.
For Governor,
Colonel CONRAD BAKER, of Vanderburg.
For Lieutenant Governor,
Colonel WILL CUMBACK, of Decatur.
For Secretary of State,
Dr. MAX E. 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,
COLLINS E. WILLIAMSON, of Putnam.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
HARRIS C. HOBBS, of Wayne.
For Congress, 4th District,
C. W. JULIAN.
For Common Pleas Judge,
JNO. F. EBBERT.
For District Prosecutor,
W. H. JONES.

The Democratic Nominees.
Judging by the utter lack of enthusiasm, the evident aversion of feeling and sympathy for the reception by the Democracy to this quarter, of the nominations of Seymour and Blair, the rank and file of that party are so much disappointed that their heretofore jubilant hopes appear to have given way to silent despondency. Whatever of hopefulness or stubborn courage the leaders may summon, as is customary with them on such occasions, the great majority have lost their confidence in success. The reaction from a noisy boasting and betting on Pendleton, to a quiet acknowledgment of the decision of their National Convention, is so obviously apparent in look and action as to naturally arouse sympathy on the part of moderate Republicans. However, the party still is so perfect, and complete in this section, that the disappointed ones will not doubt gradually become reconciled to and finally more zealous for the election of their candidates.

The antecedents of Seymour and Blair are well known in this community as "howlers" and their record needs only to be sketched in order to be brought vividly to mind. But it will be thoroughly ventilated during the campaign, to the entire satisfaction of the great voting population of this nation. Let a few of the numerous comments of the press suffice for the present.

The Cincinnati Commercial speaks of Seymour on this wise:

Mr. Seymour's political record is a valuable one. He is cautious in speech and firm in action. While he did not go to the extremes in opposing the war as Vallandigham, Joseph D. Bright, the Woodhull, Phyllis Dean and C. Channing Burr, his course was equally, if not more, moderate than the cause. He kept up the fight for the Union, and he did not desert the Union. He was a man of the Union, and he was a man of the Union. He was a man of the Union, and he was a man of the Union.

When the Democratic convention assembled in Chicago, in 1864, Mr. Seymour was made the presiding officer. His speech on that occasion did not do much toward discouraging the public mind as the platform which pronounced the war a failure, and urged a compromise. Could Seymour then have had his way, the Union would have been irretrievably destroyed, and he would have had no occasion to stand up in Tammany Hall four years ago and thank God that "we can call through the whole roll of States, and find men to answer to each."

Mr. Seymour is not a liberal and progressive Democrat. He stands by the traditions of the party, he shares its prejudices, the sympathies with every effort to acquire a social caste created by slavery, and he is not a man of the Union. His sympathies with the Democracy will naturally lead him to the support of the Union, and he will not be a man of the Union.

friends of the various candidates will not feel enthusiastic over the wily politician who outwitted them. Our Western people prefer frank, straight-forward men, who say what they mean, and who deal openly and above-board with their fellow men in public affairs.

Seymour is a man of personal respectability and of what are known as aristocratic associations and sympathies. Of Democracy, he has little. He is a man of ability, trained to work in the darker channels of craft and diplomacy, so thoroughly characteristic of New York politicians. He is of Connecticut origin, and "craftiness" was a proverbial attribute of the family of old. Among the characteristics most annoying to his friends, when he was Governor of New York, before the war was what they termed his timidity and indecision. We expect there was always a considerable amount of time serving and cunning masked under that dignified exterior.

The nomination is not a strong one. It will command the cordial support of New York Democracy and money, and receive only about the electoral vote given for McClellan and Pendleton four years ago, unless reinforced from the South.

The Chicago Journal ventilates Seymour and Blair in the following strain:

The Democratic National Convention could not, by trying ever so hard, have selected two men for the standard bearers of that party who more nearly represent the vile political demagoguery of this country, than do Horatio Seymour and Frank P. Blair. Both of them are adepts in demagoguery. Seymour has grown old and bald and callous in the arts and tricks of demagoguery, and Frank Blair is nothing if not a demagogue—a regular, brazen, rosy-cheeked demagogue—who is as destitute of intellect as he is of dignity. Seymour is one of your smooth, wily, dissembling, seductive schemers, who accomplish their personal ends by "villainous" while Blair is one of that loafing, noisy, swaggering class of political vagabonds, who make up in impudence and loud talk what they lack in brains and manhood. This is the character of the Democratic national standard-bearers. We know them, and present the above as true pictures. If skill in the arts of hollow and unscrupulous demagoguery is the chief and only qualification for the high and most responsible offices in the gift of the people of the United States, then are Seymour and Blair thoroughly qualified for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, for this is their only qualification.

Military Authority Abolished in South.
Gen. Canby issued an order on the 13th directing military officers in the South to cease exercising any civil authority when the President proclaims the adoption of the Constitutional amendment, at which time that persons under their charge will be turned over to the civil authorities. All prisoners serving out military sentences will be held. Writ of habeas corpus from United States Courts are to be suspended, but to warrants from State Courts reply is to be made that the prisoner is held under authority of the laws of the United States, and jurisdiction is exclusively in United States Courts. Military rule in Florida and Louisiana has also come to an end.

Alabama and Florida Adopt the 14th Article.
The Legislature of Alabama organized on Monday and promptly adopted the 14th Constitutional Amendment. Florida has also adopted the amendment. Thus the late rebel States are rapidly returning to their places in the Union, and very soon the 14th Amendment will be officially declared part of the Constitution of the United States.

Freedman's Bureau to be Discontinued.
The bill relating to the Freedman's Bureau, and pretending in title to provide for its discontinuance, but really making it possible to continue it in all the rebel States, was finally passed by both branches of Congress on Monday, after Mr. Allison, of Iowa, had insisted on an amendment making the bill conform to its title and to provide for closing the Bureau in all the rebel States on the first of next January.

General Grant Gone West.
Gen. Grant, accompanied by Gen. Dent, visited the Soldiers' Orphans Home, at Webster, ten miles west of St. Louis, on the 13th, and spent several hours with the children, who were introduced to him. The party were met by Gen. Edwards, Chairman, McNeil and Shepard, and Jas. M. Yeatman; and other gentlemen interested in the Home. The General expressed much gratification at the visit, and the orphans gave him three hearty cheers at parting. He is now enjoining, with his family, on his farm near St. Louis, where he will remain several weeks previous to his departure further west. He is not expected to return to Washington before the middle of September.

Democratic Confab.
A Democrat from the country to a town fellow, "How is it this time? I thought Pendleton was the man, and that all the bloated bondholders were Black Republicans."

"Hush, don't say anything. I'm mighty glad they didn't give us Chase. That's what we fired over four times; but, damn it, Blair stopped the fun."

Fourth District Election.
In the Fourth District, Hon. John H. Farquhar having accepted the position of Attorney for the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railway, will remove to Cincinnati. The State Central Committee decide that the place must be filled by the nomination of Jacob B. Julian, of Wayne county.

Grant and Colfax Clubs.
The following is the Constitution being adopted by the Grant and Colfax Clubs all over the country, and the pledge of organization. For the information of the citizens of Townships preparing for organization, we insert it in our columns this week, and recommend its adoption by Clubs in Franklin County. Organize early, fellow Republicans, and begin the fight.

The undersigned, believing that the election of Grant and Colfax, and the triumph of the principles embodied in the State and National Republican Platforms, are vitally necessary for the preservation and perpetuity of free institutions, pledging ourselves to their active and hearty support, do adopt the following Constitution:

ARTICLE I. Name.—This Association shall be called the _____ township Grant and Colfax Club.

ARTICLE II. Officers.—The Officers of the Club shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and an Executive Committee, composed of one from each road district, whose term of office shall be hereafter determined by the club.

ARTICLE III. Duty of Officers.—Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all the meetings of the Club.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Vice President to assist the President in his duties, and to preside in his absence.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a correct record of the proceedings of the Club, to transmit, semi-monthly or oftener, the reports of the Executive Committee to the Chairman of the County Central Committee; to prepare a succinct account of all important public meetings of the Club, and send it for publication in the Republican county paper, if there be one; to attest all orders drawn upon the Treasurer, and to perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Club.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to collect and carefully keep all monies due to the Club, to keep a strict account of the same, reporting the condition of his accounts when called upon by the Club, and to pay out such monies upon the order of the President attested by the Secretary.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to solicit funds for the benefit of the cause, and pay them to the Treasurer, to distribute such documents as may be placed in their hands for that purpose, to keep a correct list of all the voters in their respective road districts, showing how each one stands politically, and to report on these matters, and all others of interest, to the Secretary of the Club at every meeting, if possible.

ARTICLE IV. Speakers.—It shall be the duty of the officers of the Club to procure speakers from time to time, but the meetings of the Club shall be held at the time agreed upon, whether speakers have been procured or not.

ARTICLE V. Duty of Members.—It shall be the duty of each member of the Club to give the officers all possible assistance in the performance of their duties.

ARTICLE VI. Rules and Regulations.—Rules and regulations not embodied in this Constitution may be adopted at any regular meeting of the Club.

ARTICLE VII. Amendments.—This Constitution may be altered or amended at any time by a majority of the members of the Club.

Bored, yet Jubilant—A Rare Mixture.
Our Democratic friends, upon the receipt of the news of Seymour's nomination, looked worse than they used to over a rebel defeat, but finally rallied, bled some of their most faithful for money to buy powder, rolled out Young Hickory with a few sickly yells, which thundered just four times, when they received the news of Blair's nomination, and something must have got in the touch-hole, or they ran out of powder, we don't know which; anyhow the firing ceased, and the small crowd adjourned to take a drink.

Failures to Ratify.
The attempts at various places in the Northwest to ratify with enthusiasm the nominations of Seymour and Blair, have proved failures. This was the fact noted at Bloomington, Peoria, Jacksonville, Forrester and Decatur in Illinois; at Burlington, Des Moines, Keokuk, Council Bluffs and Dubuque in Iowa.

Democratic Congratulations.
Good-bye, Pendleton! Good-bye, Greenbacks! How are you, Seymour? How are you, Blair? How are you, bloated bondholder?

Would it not be well for our Conservative (?) friends to collect the Pendleton greenbacks and remit them post-paid to the Cincinnati Enquirer?

Charitable.
Mr. Editor, Sir: I notice in your last issue that you are in favor of the Republican bringing out a County Ticket. So ought every man to be, who has the good of the people of Franklin County at heart. The Sheriff of our County has in his power to do a great deal of good or harm; and from the low, cunning, mean, underhanded and despicable actions which the nominees of the so-called Democratic party resorted to, in securing his nomination, for one would never feel right if I did not have a chance to cast my vote for some respectable man, Democrat or Republican. I have heard Democrats say (the real "simon pure") that he, the said nominee—Seymour—was in the German townships, to the saloon keepers therein, promise if he was nominated that they should not be prosecuted for breaking the laws of Indiana; that he, as Sheriff, had the selection of one-half of the Grand Jury, (a lie) and that he would select such men as would not indict them, and that should they be indicted he would stock the Petit Jury that a conviction would be impossible.

There is no use denying the fact that the Democrats of this County have a large majority, and I for one would be willing to make such men as would not indict them, officers. But if they nominate such a man as Seal, I can only appeal to the

Democrats to give themselves from that disgrace, and give us some other to vote for. Any other one of those who asked the nomination is far superior in every particular, as none of them stooped so low to conquer James, Russell, Colfax, Semuels or Mett. are honorable men, who can write their names—men who so far as I know them, are morally honest—men who have established characters, and who would not be drunkards.

For the American.
Mr. Editor.—There is a symmetrical chord of back-slap sympathy running through the human frame, especially a Democratic constitution, that is fraught with the direct will in its disappointed reaction. To the student of human nature there is no more fruitful field than a community where pure Democracy reigns dominant. We have had our experience. We have seen our side during the past few days. At no time during the first few days of the Y. Convention would any other than Pendleton stock pass at greenback par among "the faithful" of the above place, until the return on Wednesday evening of the Grand Mogul Kagazono Iriyano. Amid the fluctuations of the 2nd preceding day, the Pendleton front, amid glowing visions of rampant greenbacks "on a tender" seeking admission into poor men's pockets, proving a cure for all the ills of life in the return of the old Democratic days.

I have often wondered at the discipline of the party, and discovered more of its secret workings during the past few days than ever before. It was evident here that the Grand Mogul had sprung the Pendleton fever to its highest heat, and for a time it was feared the team could not be held in the traces. "Nothing short of Pendleton!" said "Old Buck." "D—n Chase!" said the Captain, not made of dust, but Clay, and who unto clay will return. "I'll never vote for Chase," said some twenty of "the faithful." No doubt a cannon was called for soon. The Junior Mogul Albertino Millerson was heard to say, "I'll vote for the nominee, if he's a nigger." "So will I," said Old Buck, "and I'll run through 'the faithful'." Dr. Ormsby Donahoe was solemn and gloomy, but Grand Mogul Kagazono was off to Brookville for instructions. All day Wednesday gloom pervaded the minds of "the faithful." They were in a terrible fix, and fears were entertained that the services of Dr. Berrywise would certainly be needed in Fairfield to give strength to the Democratic column, as it was feared that Dr. Berrywise and Zacharias were too untidy to rely on.

The return of the Grand Mogul immediately changed the situation, and with the peculiar change that characterizes the party, they began to face them from the different quarters of the globe surrounding Fairfield to the Brick Corner. Here were gathered late at night the Grand Mogul Mr. Clementone K. Coryono, Dr. Ormsbyono, Old Buck, Captain not dust, but Clay, and many others of "the untierified." They had held their meeting, received their instructions, and at a late hour were about to adjourn. But the tea into dissatisfaction reigned. Loud and boisterous talking was the order of the hour, while one swore by this and another swore by that. Curses loud and deep were heaped upon the head of Tom Hendricks for failing to support Pendleton. The Enquirer was denounced as a lying sheet, because it had said the West would go solid for Pendleton. Mr. Clementone K. got it right and left for his own of devotion to Pendleton. Dr. Donahoe's threats were made from a muddy brain, while the Clay man were white as a sheet. Our own grist mill man living on the opposite corner, having occasion to get up about that time for his own relief, opened his front door for this purpose; but had to beat a hasty retreat to the back part of the house. In his sleepy frame of mind he at first imagined it was morning, for on the one side were the noisy declamations of "the faithful," and on the other Zacharias still held private counsel on the situation. Mr. Hughes relates, that awakened from his sleep by "the untierified," his first impression was that the world was coming to an end; but the Democratic caucus were defying the Almighty to do it until after Pendleton was elected President.

At length quiet prevailed, and the morrow demonstrated a change of base and tactics on the part of "the faithful." They had the Platform—that was the essential. Still there was no disguising their chagrin over the Pendleton defeat. Many surmises were offered as to who would be the nominee, Old Buck bringing out something new as he consulted the Moguls on the situation. The day wore wearily away, to the disgust of the over anxious "faithful." Evening brought the tidings of the nomination of Seymour—the result for the place. "It is all right," said one of the Moguls in the presence of a number of "the faithful," who were waiting for the next stroke of policy. "Seymour can carry New York and Pennsylvania, while Pendleton could not have touched them." "That's so, by G—d!" chimed in Old Buck; "Pendleton could have touched them, but not with such force as Seymour," still showing some Pendleton leanings. It was soon mouthed around that Seymour was the man, and as it had been determined that whoever received the nomination was certain to be President, such is now the change of base that Seymour is to fill that position instead of Pendleton, no matter that they do represent two opposite ideas on the greenback question. "It's the platform we wanted, not so particular about the man," said Old Buck.

Cheerful countenances now illumine the faces of the faithful, yet the observer can see "Pendleton and Greenbacks" still lurking in the eye of the disappointed. A ratification anvil gun was fired for several rounds, to the utter disgust and quailing propensities of a three-months-old babe, and at its request the meeting was postponed for the present. MARK ANON.

Sunday School Celebration on the 4th of July.
Mr. BINGHAM, Editor of the American: According to previous notice, a large meeting assembled in the beautiful grove belonging to Mr. John McClure, near the Springfield M. E. Church. The people

commenced to congregate at an early hour, although it was very warm, and by half-past nine o'clock there was quite a large number of men, women, and children. The order of the day (Capt. Shaffer, Mat-shah) was as follows: A national air, played by Rev. Mr. Muller; music, reading of the Declaration of Independence by Mr. J. W. Sherr; music; a spicy oration by Prof. McFarland of Miami University, Oxford. After a lively piece of music, the Marshal announced adjournment for dinner. Rest assured the chickens, cakes and pies soon disappeared. At the sound of the drum, the scattered congregation came together, when Rev. Mr. Lynch addressed the parents and teachers of the several Sabbath Schools; also Rev. Mr. Raymond, of Oxford, addressed the Sabbath School children. The congregation seemed in good humor and much pleased with the several secular addresses. When Rev. Mr. Muller pronounced the benediction, the congregation loaded into their carriages and moved off in good order. Not a word of discord nor an accident occurred.

I think it was a pleasant and sociable celebration as I ever saw, (and that is a good many.) Good speaking, good vocal and instrumental music, good martial music, all combined, made the time pass off very agreeably. Yours truly, A SPECTATOR.

OAK FOREST, July 9th, 1868.
Mr. Editor.—We had a nice time here on the 4th inst. About five hundred persons were in attendance, and all appeared to be well pleased with the proceedings. At about 10 o'clock the procession was formed by Marshals Chas. White and Lieut. Will R. Lee, and marched to the Grove. Good martial music was in attendance and enlivened the occasion. An oration was delivered by Rev. E. W. Barrus of Laurel. Everybody was pleased with it; at least all Union people were. It will soon appear in the columns of the American. After the oration, we dispersed for dinner. A. B. Line Esq. then addressed the Sabbath School in his usual able manner, after which a grand Exhibition went off. The School deserves much praise for their selection of Declarations, Songs and Dialogues. An Extra was read by Joseph C. Coen, which caused a big laugh. Here it is:

"EXTRA—500 MEN WANTED AT HEAD-QUARTERS—Gen. Grant's wife says that Mrs. Hunter told her she heard Sam Thompson's wife say that John Lanning wife told her that Grandma Coen heard that it was no doubt that the Widow Lanning said that Capt. Farquhar's wife thought that Col. Line's wife believed that old Mrs. Line reckoned positively that Peter Hunter's wife had heard Ann Gleason say that her sister Polly had said that it was well known in the neighborhood that Mrs. White "made no bones" in saying that in her opinion it was a matter of fact of great public interest that Mr. Brown had said that Mr. Kelly told him that Mr. Lee had said that W. H. Foster did say that N. P. Tower & Co. are receiving a splendid assortment of the latest styles of Clothing, Baby Shoes, Fans, &c., opposite the Post Office, Main St., Gimblet City, Ind., which they offer to sell cheaper than have been sold in this market at any time during the last four years. Come everybody and see."

The closing performance of the Exhibition was a squad of Indians who marched in Indian file with war clubs and tomahawks (hatchets), and bursted the British tea boxes and threw the tea into the Boston Harbor. The piece caused a hearty applause. Hurrah for Grant and Colfax!

Democratic Candidate for Vice President.
HIS REVOLUTIONARY PLATFORM—FRANK BLAIR'S LETTER IN FULL.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1868.
Colonel James O. Broadhead:
DEAR COLONEL:—In reply to your inquiry, I beg leave to say that I leave to you to determine, on consultation with my friends from Missouri, whether my name shall be presented to the Democratic Convention, and to submit the following as what I consider the real and only issue in this contest.

The reconstruction policy of the Radicals will be completely broken at the next election, the States so long excluded have been admitted, negro suffrage established, and the carpet-baggers installed in their seats in both branches of Congress. There is no possibility of changing the political character of the Senate, even if the Democrats should elect their President and a majority of the popular branch of Congress. We cannot, therefore, undo the Radical plan of reconstruction by Congressional action; the Senate will continue a bar to its repeal. Must we submit to it? How can it be overthrown? It can only be overthrown by the authority of the Executive, who is sworn to maintain the Constitution, and who will fail to do his duty if he allows the Constitution to perish under a series of Congressional enactments which are in palpable violation of its fundamental principles.

If the President elected by the Democracy enforces or permits others to enforce these Reconstruction acts, the Radicals, by the accession of twenty spurious Senators and fifty Representatives, will control both branches of Congress, and his administration will be as powerless as the present one of Mr. Johnson.

There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own governments and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats, the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South, and with the co-operation of the President it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution. It will not be able to withstand the public judgment, if distinctly invoked and clearly expressed, on this fundamental issue, and it is the sure way to avoid all future strife to put this issue plainly to the country.

I repeat that this is the real and only question which we should allow to control

us: Shall we submit to the usurpations by which the Government has been overthrown, or shall we exert ourselves for its full and complete restoration? It is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold, the public faith and the public credit. What can a Democratic President do in regard to any of these with a Congress in both branches controlled by the carpet-baggers and their allies? He will be powerless to stop the supplies by which idle negroes are organized into political clubs; by which an army is maintained to protect these vagabonds in their outrages upon the ballot. These, and things like these, eat up the revenue and resources of the Government, destroy its credit, and make the difference between gold and greenbacks. We must restore the Constitution before we can restore the finances, and to do this we must have a President who will execute the will of the people by tramping into dust the usurpations of Congress known as the Reconstruction acts. I wish to stand before the Convention upon this issue, but it is one which embraces everything else that is of value in its large and comprehensive results. It is the one thing that includes all that is worth a contest, and without it there is nothing that gives dignity, honor or value to the struggle. Your friend, FRANK P. BLAIR.

SPEECH BY SENATOR MORTON.
The Democracy Shown Up.
POWERFUL EXPOSITION OF THE PARTY'S INFAMY.
WASHINGTON, July 10.
Senator Morton's speech in the Senate last evening is commented upon by all Republicans as striking the key note of the present campaign. It was, in full, as follows:

Mr. Morton—"I do not rise so much to discuss the various propositions relative to counting the electoral vote as to say that I am for that offered by the Senator from Vermont, believing that it is more specific and direct than the other two, but perhaps any one of them would answer the purpose. I desire, however, to say one word in regard to the importance of this measure. We have been noting the proceedings of a Convention held in the City of New York, which has but just adjourned. I have read the resolutions adopted by that Convention. The platform of principle, as laid down, and upon which the candidates have been placed, and I wish to call the attention of the Senate to the issue that is presented to the country by this platform and by the character of these candidates.

General Grant, in his letter of acceptance, said: "Let us have peace." But the Democratic party by their Convention in New York have said: "Let us have war; there shall be no peace." They have declared in substance, I might perhaps in direct terms, that the reconstruction of these States under the several acts of Congress shall not be permitted to stand, but shall be overturned by military force. If they get the power they have announced that there shall be no settlement of our troubles except upon the condition of the triumph of those who have been in rebellion. This platform and these nominations are a declaration of the renewal of the rebellion. Let me call your attention to a part of the eighth resolution, in regard to this very question: In speaking of the reconstruction of the States, they go on to say that "the power to regulate suffrage exists with each State," making no difference between loyal States that have been in rebellion, putting them all upon the same footing, and that "any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever," that is upon the pretext of the rebellion, if you please—"to deprive any State of this right or to interfere with its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which cannot find no warrant in the Constitution, and if sanctioned by the people will subvert our form of Government." They declare that the interference of Congress with the suffrage in States that have been in rebellion, though that interference may be absolutely necessary, as we have found it in the reconstruction of the States, is unconstitutional, and that no justification can be found for it, and that it will subvert our form of government. This Convention has called upon the rebels of the South to regard these governments, organized by the authority of acts of Congress, by the people of these States, as usurpations, unconstitutional, and it has thereby invited them again to insurrection and rebellion. That is what that resolution means. There is where the Democratic party has placed itself and its candidates, that there shall be no acquiescence in the action of Congress, but that continued resistance is and shall be their policy. They have replied to General Grant by saying that there shall be no peace, but the war shall be renewed. There can be no other policy for that party unless it acquiesces in our work. If it does not accept these reconstruction acts, there can be no policy but that of resistance, and a renewal of the war. They declare these reconstruction acts to be unconstitutional and void. Being void, nobody is bound to regard them; they have no authority over any one to coerce or to punish, and may be resisted by any one with impunity. That may not be the language of this resolution, but it is the substance and meaning of it. And in consequence of this it received the endorsement and the approbation of the hundreds of rebels who were in that Convention from the South, men who organized the rebel government; men who organized and led the rebel armies in battle. This, then, is the issue—a continuation of the war, a renewal of the rebellion, because it is either that or it is submission and acquiescence to what has been done.

But, Mr. President, we are not left to grope for the meaning of this Convention. We are not left even to seek for it by inference. We have the letter of Gen. Francis P. Blair, written, I believe, less than a week ago, and has been indorsed by that Convention this afternoon by his nomination as their candidate for Vice President. It is as much a part of their platform as if it was incorporated in it, for the ink was hardly dry before it was indorsed by his nomination. I repeat, sir, that this letter is a part of the Democratic platform. General Blair, whatever you may say of him, is a bold, outspoken man, and he spoke the sentiments of that Convention. He says, "upon these sentiments I want to stand before the Convention." Upon these sentiments he was

Notice of Insolvency.
At the July (1868) Term of the Common Pleas of Franklin County, Indiana, the Estate of James Fuller deceased, declared probably insolvent. Creditors are therefore notified that the same will be settled according to law.
July 17, 1868. J. W. PUGH, Adm'r de bono nec.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND.
BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County, Indiana, in the case of Elizabeth Murphy vs. James F. and Joseph W. Murphy, now pending in said Court, the undersigned Commissioner for that purpose will expose to sale at public auction, on the premises, (unless previously sold at private sale, the following land in said County, to wit: The Northwest Quarter of Section 29, Town 10, Range 1, excepting therefrom 100 acres out of the Northwest corner thereof, and leaving to sell 100 acres.
On Saturday, August 15, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bids for purchase of same at private sale will be received by the undersigned up to the 14th of August next. This is one of the finest tracts of land in that Township.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third purchase money down on day of sale; balance in two years thereafter, deferred payments secured by note bearing interest at 6 per cent, with power of sale, and secured by mortgage on the premises.
LEWIS J. VANLANDINGHAM, Commissioner.
Holland, Hickley & Jones, Att'ys.
July 17, 1868-4v.

WOOL WANTED
At Moxville!
I have just received a large lot of Hamilton Factory Goods, consisting of Jeans, Cassimeres, Blankets, Corvettes, Balmain Shirts, Ties and Pants, which I am selling at very low prices, or exchange for Wool at the Factory price. Cash paid for Wool.
Moxville, Ind., July 17, 1868-3m.
SAMUEL COLTER.

A. J. KING,
—DEALER IN—
DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS AND OILS, VARNISHES, WINDOW GLASS, Patent Medicines &c.
AT THE PUBLIC SCALE,
(MAIN STREET.)
BROOKVILLE, INDIANA.
July 17-1y

CHAMBERS & TRAINER,
CEDAR GROVE, IND.,
—DEALERS IN—
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, Groceries &c.
We are now ready to furnish our customers with everything in our line of business. The highest market price paid for Grain and all kinds of Produce.
July 17-3v CHAMBERS & TRAINER.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.
NOTICE is hereby given, that I will sell at Public Auction, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 15th, 1868, at the late residence of Eleanor Price deceased, the following described Real Estate situated in the town of Bloomington, in said County, to wit: All of Lot No. 23, and the East half of Lot No. 25. On said premises is a good house, stable and wagon shop.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money cash, one-third in nine, and the remaining third in eighteen months from day of sale, the purchaser to give note with approved security, bearing valuation and appraisals made with interest from date, and secured by mortgage on the premises.
Sale to commence 1 o'clock P. M.
July 18-6v. JOHN WEBB, Adm'r.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Guardian of the minor heirs of William Lining deceased.
THOS. R. LIVING.
July 9, 1868-5v.