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ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM,

Proprietors.

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The Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Convention met on Tuesday, nominated candidates for State offices to be filled at the ensuing October election, adopted a platform, and then adjourned. Every effort was made by the Republican officials, with all the Government appliances at their control, to make the Convention an imposing demonstration. It was emphatically an office-holders' Convention, and the whole affair had an official odor about it which was unmistakable. Notwithstanding the effort made to induce a larger attendance by the promise of interesting side shows, half fare trains, etc., the attendance was far below many of the mass meetings held in this city by both parties for the past ten years. In the State House yard, where the Convention was held, there were at no time over five thousand persons present, and in stating this number we make a most liberal estimate. The weather was exceedingly pleasant, and all the surroundings calculated to attract a large crowd, were most favorable, yet the numbers in attendance were far below the expectations of its managers.

A full history of the wire working in advance of the Convention, would form its most interesting chapter. The radical German element demanded that at least no choice should be expressed for a Presidential nominee. With that class FREMONT was the favorite, and they desired to prevent any action by the Convention which would prejudice his chances or claims. This did not suit the office holders and the loyal leaguers, who, it is understood, have taken the job to secure the re-nomination of "OLD ABE." In caucus on Monday night the whole matter was discussed, and it was determined to give LINCOLN a full endorsement and adopt instructions to the delegates to the Presidential Nominating Convention to cast the vote of the State for his renomination. The majority were determined that the minority should not dictate a Presidential candidate, and they so expressed it.

Immediately upon the temporary organization the Convention, as will be noticed in the report of its proceedings, up jumped Hon CY. ALLEN, in hot haste, and offered two resolutions, one proposing the nomination of OLIVER P. MORTON for Governor, and the other instructing in favor of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for re-nomination, by unanimous acclamation This was done. The toadyism of Mr. ALLEN will be, perhaps, regarded by that distinguished gentleman's friends as being a little singular, when they remember the utter contempt which he has heretofore expressed for His Excellency.

The speech of Governor MORTON in response was read from the manuscript, and presented the evidence of careful preparation. It was designed for a campaign document and will be spread broadcast over the State. Throughout it exhibited malice and vindictiveness, and the controlling partizan sentiments which influence his public action. Evidently the Governor expended all his ingenuity and ability in preparing this apology and attempted justification of his official career, and especially his unnecessary and unjustifyable usurpations of power His labored efforts in these regards will not stand the scrutiny of investigation. As a full report of his speech will appear in the court organ this morning, we forbear further comments at present, but in due time his statements in regard to State policy and the attempted vindication of his official action in reference thereto, will receive a clear and complete refutation.

The balance of the ticket nominated is not of imposing strength. The candidates are quite respectable and clever, but they will not certainly commend themselves to the people of Indiana as being worthy of their special confidence on account of any peculiar fitness for the positions to which they have been named. The nominations were made by a committee consisting of one from each county. When it assembled, DAVID C. BRANHAM seemed to be the general favorite for the Lieutenant Governorship; in fact nobody else was talked of, but a member stated that a portion of the committee wanted different timber nominated, and, after a brief statement of the gallant services of General KIMBALL in the field, proposed his nomination for the second place on the ticket. DAVID C was then quietly laid upon the shelf and Gen KIMBALL was made the nominee. When the nomination for Treasurer of State came up for consideration another by-play was enacted. The contest seemed to be narrowed down to HARVEY and Colonel TEMPLETON. A War Democrat stated that that wing of the so called "Union" party had no paying places upon the ticket. They did not propose to occupy only ornamental positions upon it, but some of the remunerating ones. He proposed JOHN I. MORRISON for Treasurer, and Col. TEMPLETON, who was obliged to leave the service on account of disability contracted in it, and HARVEY, whose son has been nine months in Libby as a prisoner of war, were overslaughed, and a stay-at home War Democrat was the winning man for a paying position. But enough of the patriotism of the War Democracy.

The platform has the merit of brevity, but little else. It is unconditional in demanding the supremacy of the Administration over the rights and liberty of the citizen, and a total surrender to the policy of the party in power, whether correct or not. In a constitutional government, where the right of the citizen to free speech and a free press are guaranteed, the Republican party of Indiana declare that the citizen has no right to pass judgment upon the measures or actions of the agents or servants whom they have selected to administer it according to the Constitution and the laws. If such a sentiment is not the quintessence of despotism, we cannot comprehend the meaning of the term. Such are the teachings of the resolutions and such is their spirit. We trust the people will read them for themselves and mark the road to arbitrary power, a strong government, whither they are designed to carry the American people, if the point has not already been reached.

Republican State Convention.

The Convention at 10 A. M. was called to order by A. H. CONNER, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

General GEORGE K. STEELE, of Parke, was chosen temporary Chairman, and J. B. MELLETT, of Decatur, Secretary.

General STEELE expressed his thanks for the honor conferred. He saw but one determination to give the proud State of Indiana the best men on the ticket. In what situation would our noble State be to-day provided the elections had gone the other way in Ohio and other States last fall? We have enemies at home worse than enemies in the South, who are plotting the destruction of the Government. We must meet them.

CYRUS M. ALLEN, of KNOX, in pursuance, as he said, of what he conceived should be the action of the Convention, offered the following, which were declared adopted, the negative not being put:

Resolved, That in the midst of a civil war for the preservation of the life of the Government, and having confidence in the patriotism and wisdom, the justice and honesty of Abraham Lincoln, we regard his re-election to the position he now occupies as essential to the speedy and triumphant end of the war, and therefore hereby instruct the delegates to be appointed by this Convention to represent the State in the National Union Convention to cast their votes for his nomination.

Resolved, That duty, patriotism and the interests of Indiana demand the election of Oliver P. Morton as her next Governor, and we hereby declare him to be the Union candidate for that position.

A committee on permanent organization, one from each Congressional District, was appointed. Also, a like committee on resolutions

DANIEL MACE, of Tippecanoe, moved that a committee of one from each Congressional District be appointed to select electors for the State at large.

Amended so as to include delegates for the State at large to the National Union Convention, and passed.

Judge KILGORE, of Delaware, moved that a committee of one from each county be selected to propose nominations. Carried.

A. H CONNER moved that the vote cast for Secretary of State in 1862 be adopted as the basis of voting by counties. Carried.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows:

President: JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

Vice Presidents: One from each Congressional District:

Secretaries: JOHN C. NEW and AUSTIN H. BROWN, of Marion, with several assistants.

Gov. WRIGHT on taking the chair said it was right that he should return thanks for this mark of respect. He regarded the Convention the most important in the history of the State. If the Union ticket could be carried next fall by 50,000 or 100,000 majority, it would go further toward restoring peace than the taking of Richmond. What of the hour? There was a different state of things in Indiana now than there was two years ago, when he returned from Europe. To whom do we owe this? To ABRAHAM LINCOLN. He was the man for the time. Two years ago he thought LINCOLN had not nerve enough. He himself had begged LINCOLN, in God's name, to let us have a policy. "Mr. WRIGHT," said he, "that's the very thing I don't want." I did not understand LINCOLN then, but I do now. He recognized the difference between a war with a foreign nation and a war among ourselves. LINCOLN had moved with the people. If two years ago a single negro regiment had been sent into Virginia, every white regiment of the Army of the Potomac would have left it. He two years ago had voted to arm the negroes. And no Convention would ever assemble in Indiana that would say that the negroes should not be thus employed.

He wanted no long platforms. He would take MADISON's motto, "Error may be tolerated if reason is left free to combat it." He wanted discussion on everything. Let everything see the light. For the rest, the path to peace laid through war. That was why he was for war. The day of LINCOLN's proclamation was the day that the South lost all hope. Hurrah for the proclamation! The hour of the doom of the Confederacy had come. There was no nation on earth that had any sympathy with it. There was no power on earth to make a free man a slave. The proclamation had made the black man free, and LINCOLN himself could not recall it. He called a man a true man when he was ready to sacrifice everything to his Government. Our only hope was in the supremacy of the old flag. By its triumph only could our institutions be perpetuated. Do you want an example, Democrats, to day to follow? I present you GEORGE M. DALLAS, who with his gray locks staggered to the ballot box to cast his vote for Gov. CURTIN against the man your little MAC recommended. I love that sweet word "Union." And when this war is over never again will you see a human being set upon a block and sold into slavery.

Gov. MORTON, called upon everywhere, came forward and read an elaborately prepared review of the proceedings of the Legislature of 1862-3, as regarded through his medium of looking at things, and of State matters subsequent. The military bill, upon which his partisans bolted, the interest on the public debt, the official conduct of the Agent of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Supreme Court Judges, State Printer and persons and things generally were discussed with a minuteness of detail and savageness of spirit which left no doubt of his being terribly in earnest. Mad he was, and vindictive. One hundred thousand copies of what he read are to be printed—paid for by subscription taken up in the crowd.

He discussed the war, too,—the blockade; rebel sources of supply; slavery and the emancipation proclamation. If by proclaiming the freedom of the negro the President could thereby weaken the rebellion, he had as much right to do it as to destroy a rebel fortification. True, the Constitution was silent on the subject, and the proceeding was novel in the annals of war. And so was the destruction of the walls of Jericho by the blowing of rams' horns; and he had no doubt the copperheads of that day objected to the thing because it was contrary to the Ten Commandments. Slavery had sought its own fate. It had forsaken the protection of the Constitution, and standing naked before its natural enemies, Liberty, Morality and Religion, had fallen, pierced by a dart from each.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Chairman, Colonel THOMPSON, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the cause of the Union demands of every patriotic citizen the sacrifice of every partisan feeling, of all selfish purposes, of all private ambition; and that the action of the Government, whether in accordance with our views of correct policy or not, cannot absolve any man from the duty of rendering every possible aid to crush the rebellion by furnishing men and means, and rendering every possible encouragement to the Government.

2. That we hail with joy the indications of approaching peace, not by compromise with rebels in arms, but by their complete and utter subjugation to the laws and Constitution of the United States.

3. That we are in favor of the destruction of everything which stands in the way of a permanent and perpetual peace amongst the people of all the States, and a full and complete restoration of the just authority of the Union under the Constitution of the United States.

4 That those who persist in their opposition to the Government in its hour of peril, who denounce its every act for the preservation of the Union, who refuse to contribute men or money for its support, or who organize secret combinations to embarrass the Government by resisting the laws and encouraging desertions, are thereby rendering the rebel cause more effective support than if they joined the rebel armies, and are entitled to and will receive the execration of all patriotic citizens to the latest posterity.

5. That now, henceforward and to the end of time the thanks of a grateful people are due to the rank and file of the army and navy, to the officers and men who on so many battle fields have periled their lives in defense of their homes and of constitutional liberty, and by their patient endurance of the trials and privations, by their dauntless courage and their devotion to the Union have covered themselves with imperishable renown

6 That the gratitude of the American people is due to Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, for his unselfish devotion to the cause of the Union and his patriotic and successful efforts for the overthrow of the rebellion, and that we present his name as the choice of our people for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON.

DAVID S. GOODING, of Hancock, entertained the Convention a while. He said while Jo. WRIGHT was off in Europe he was left at home like a fatherless colt. He would not only pour out Greek fire upon rebels, but the Lord being his helper, he would pour out hell fire upon them.

The Committee on Electors and Delegates for the State at large reported the following:

For delegates: Major Daniel Mace, of Tippecanoe; James L. Yeater, of Ripley. Contingents: John Beard, of Montgomery; Isaac Jenkinson, of Allen.

For electors: Hon. David S Gooding, of Hancock; Col. R. W Thompson, of Vigo. Contingents: Madison Evans, of Lawrence; Maj. John D. Evans, of Hamilton.

Report adopted unanimously.

The President announced the Committee on appointment of State Central Committee, one from each Congressional District.

The President read a dispatch from Washington, from Indiana Union men, indorsing the administration of LINCOLN and MORTON, and urging the renomination of the latter.

General ALVIN P. HOVEY was then introduced to the crowd. JEFF. DAVIS dreaded the votes of those who heard him more than he did our armies. He could lose two or three hundred thousand men and it would not hurt him as much as a triumph over the copperheads of the North. When the soldiers came back these men would have to hide their heads. It would take a writ of habeas corpus to find one of them. You could not divide this Union. To maintain it you must subjugate the South—aye, subjugate was the word. He was one of those who would take the last copper from a rebel. He would dispossess him of his lands and divide them among the loyal. He would take the corn from the rebel, his fences from his fields, his mules and his negroes—and if the negro would not come willingly he would bridle him and lead him off like a mule. He had declined going on the ticket, but he would vote for it and get his boys in the army to vote for it, too—as many of them as he could.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following, which were ratified:

For Lieutenant Governor: Nathan Kimball, of Martin county.

Secretary of State: Nelson Trusler, of Fayette.

Treasurer: John I. Morrison, of Washington.

Auditor: Thomas B. McCarty, of Wabash.

Attorney General: Delana E. Williamson, of Putnam.

Judges Supreme Court: 1st District, James H. Frazier, of Kosciusko; 2d, J. T. Elliott, of Henry; 3d, Charles A. Ray, of Marion; 4th, R. C. Gregory, of Tippecanoe.

Clerk Supreme Court: Laz. Noble, of Knox.

Reporter: Benjamin Harrison, of Marion

Superintendent of Public Instruction: G. W. Hoss, of Marion.

The committee thereon reported the following nominations for electors, which were ratified:

First District: James C. Denning, of Knox; J. S. Hoagland, of Spencer.

Second: Cyrus F. Nixon, of Clarke; Francis Wetzer, of Lagrange.

Third: Henry E. Prichard, of Bartholomew; Madison Evans, of Lawrence.

Fourth: George Sexton, of Rush; W. V. Kiger, of Franklin

Fifth: B. F. Claypole, of Fayette; J. H. Mellett, of Henry.

Sixth: J. J. Wright, of Morgan; J. C. Green, of Shelby.

Seventh: John Osborn, of Putnam; Thomas N. Wright, of Parke.

Eighth: R. P. Davidson, of Tippecanoe; B. F. Gregory, of Warren.

Ninth: J. B. Bedford, of White; Aaron Guerney, of Porter

Tenth: D R. Dickinson, of De Kalb; Hallet Kilbourne, of Elkhart

Eleventh: John M. Wallace, of Grant; James N. Templar, of Jay.

The committee for the purpose reported the following State Central Committee:

Sixth District: Jacob T. Wright (Chairman), Wm. J. Elliott, John C. New, of Marion.

First District: Alvah Johnson, of Vanderburgh.

Second: Wm. S Terrier, of Parke.

Third: Smith Vawter, of Jennings.

Fourth: James Gavin, of Decatur.

Fifth: J. F. Kibber, of Wayne.

Seventh: George K Steele, of Parke.

Eighth: Henry Taylor, of Tippecanoe.

Ninth: Thomas S. Stanfield, of St. Joseph.

Tenth: Wm M. Clapp.

Eleventh: W. W. Conner, of Hamilton.

The following district delegates to the National Convention were appointed:

First District: J. Q. D'Bruler; of Spencer, Victor Vish, Cyrus M. Allen; of Knox, John E. Mann.

Second: Isaac J. Brown, of Floyd, Chas. H. Mason; Horatio Woodbury, of Crawford; D. W. LaFollett.

Third: W. M. Dunn, of Jefferson, Jas. Adams; George A. Buskirk, of Monroe, —— Vawter.

Fourth: Wilson Morrow, of Franklin; W. A. Cullen, —— Ferris, of Dearborn; James Berkstore.

Fifth: Miles Murphy, of Henry, Silas Colgrove; Benjamin F. Miller, of Union, John T. Kibby.

Sixth: John W. Ray, of Marion, James P. Foley; Levi Ritter, of Hendricks, J. B. McFadden.

Seventh: John Reynolds, of St. Joseph, J. D. Turner; D. R. Bearss, of Miami, J. M. Justice.

Eighth: W. C. Wilson, of Tippecanoe; ——; Lewis B. Simms, of Carroll; ——; ——;

Ninth: J. H. Martin, of Owen, J. M. Hinkle; Ezra Read, of Vigo; D. C. Stankard.

Tenth: Jesse Williams, of Allen, W. M. Clapp. James E. Collins; of Whitly, C. W. Chapman.

Eleventh: John L. Wilson, of Wells; J. M. Haynes; Daniel R. Brown, of Hamilton, T. C. Phillips.

The work of the Convention being accomplished, R. J. RYAN made a speech. He talked of the ticket, punned upon the names, said it must be elected, and sat down.

Gov. WRIGHT wound up the ceremonies with some fatherly advice to the electors. He told them that their duties were momentous, and to keep their eyes upon the landmarks of liberty.

A Union Man Dissects the Humbuggery of the "Union Party"—The Card of Hon. George Y. Atkinson, the Union Representative in the Legislature, to the People of Hancock County—A Clear Exposition of the Hypocrisy of the Leaders of the Republican Party from the Record.

As the people of Hancock county seem to be laboring under a misunderstanding in reference to my present and future course as to political matters and the war policy of the Administration, I deem it my duty to place myself right before those who have, in times past, honored me with their confidence and support; and to do so understandingly, I must necessarily go back of the formation of the Union party, and bring up the record of events in their order. I shall content myself with but few remarks, leaving the public to form their own conclusions, from the premises, as to the honesty of my purpose and the integrity of my motives, in the course I deem it my solemn and imperative duty to pursue in the future.

On the 25th day of July, 1861, if being immediately after our disastrous and disgraceful defeat at Bull Run, when the people of the loyal States, like our brave but defeated soldiers, were in a state of wild and uncertain confusion, and when the destiny of our good and benign government, as it were, hung upon a slender thread, the House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, on the motion of that wise and eminent statesman, Hon. John J. Crittenden of Kentucky, passed the following resolution, with but two dissenting votes:

"*Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States*, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the constitutional government, and in arms around the capital.

"That in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of passion and mere resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country.

"That this is not a war waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

The letter and spirit of this resolution were cordially and solemnly indorsed by the Senate of the United States, and by the President, and confidence, order and good feeling took the place of confusion, doubt and uncertainty, and men and money poured in upon the government with unparalleled rapidity. The capital was safe, and hopes for the future buoyed all loyal and patriotic hearts.

In the spring of 1862, in consonance with the sentiment and spirit of the above resolution, the following call for a Union State Convention was issued, and very generally circulated among the people:

CALL FOR A UNION STATE CONVENTION.

Over sixty thousand of the citizens of Indiana having voluntarily taken up arms for the defense of the Government, and the preservation of the Constitution and the liberties of the people, it is unbecoming those who remain at home to array themselves in partisan warfare against each other, when the probable consequences must be to prevent the resources of the country from being applied to the support and maintenance of the army, to engender strife and discord, to withhold supplies for the war worn soldiers, and recruits for the ranks thinned by battle; and may terminate in the demoralization of the army, and the overthrow of constitutional liberty.

Therefore, most earnestly depreciating all efforts to keep on foot party influences, prejudices and discipline, all persons, Electors of Indiana, who are in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution, and opposed to the disloyal Convention of the 8th of January last, are, without respect to past political associations, invited to meet in Mass Convention, at Indianapolis, on the 18th of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of State, to be voted for at the next general election.

And to the end that Indiana may continue to enjoy the high position with the other States which she has in the present war hitherto occupied, and that all the energies of the State may be unitedly put forth for the effectual suppression of the rebellion, that the Constitution may be respected, its authority acknowledged, and law and order once more established all over the land, it is earnestly hoped that all good citizens will, for the time, put aside party, and unite for the country.

As to the object, purpose and extent of the foregoing call, I can do no better than to quote the language of my friend Judge David S. Gooding, editor of the Hancock Democrat. On the 14th day of May, 1862, in commenting upon two explanatory articles from the Indianapolis Journal, of two days before, the Judge said editorially:

"We do not understand that a political party is to be born and ushered into being at the convention of the 18th of June, but that a State ticket is to be nominated of conservative Union men from both the political parties, who are heartily and truly for the Constitution and Union, and as evidence of that faith, advocate a vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion. The country needs no 'Union party,' but an honest and patriotic union of loyal men, irrespective of all party organizations, to support the right and oppose the wrong, and save the government from overthrow by the ultraists of the old parties.

"To be plain, Democrats want a union with the patriotic and conservative men of the Republican party, who are willing to ignore the *agitation of the 'everlasting and irrepressible nigger;'* but with the secessionists, their sympathizers and abolitionists, there can be no cordial union.

"No true Democrat, within our knowledge, proposes to abandon or repudiate his long cherished political principles; nor need he do so in order to a hearty and zealous co-operation with patriotic men of the Republican party in the support of the government against rebels and traitors North and South. Democrats have as much interest in the preservation of this government as any others, and will be the last to abandon it to the Breckinridge rebels, who are in arms against it, or to the abolitionists, who are sapping its foundation. Hundreds of Democrats who are willing and even anxious for an honest Union with all conservative and patriotic men of the old parties, will remain at home and watch with anxious hearts the spirit and purpose of the Union Convention of the 18th of June. Much of the future will depend on the spirit and character of its proceedings, including the speeches. If old fashioned conservative patriotism shall rule and determine its action, then great good may be accomplished; but if the spirit of secionalism shall be predominant, then no man can tell what will become of the country. If the Union Convention shall take such a course as will secure the sympathy and co operation of the true Union men of the Border States, then may we hope for future peace as well as union; but if the agitation of the slavery question in any shape or form is to be a theme of discussion and strife among the people and in Congress, then we are 'out upon the ocean sailing,' God only knows where."

The manuscript of the foregoing editorial was read to me by the editor, which I cordially approved and indorsed, as being eminently wise and proper, and for the best interests of our injured and bleeding country.

Under the foregoing circumstances, with many others of my Democratic fellow citizens, I attended and cordially participated in the Union State Convention of the 18th of June, 1862, when and where the following declaration of principle and purpose was unanimously adopted:

PLATFORM OF THE UNION STATE CONVENTION.

WHEREAS, The National Government is engaged in a war waged against it by its enemies for the avowed purpose of its destruction and the subversion of our form of government; therefore,

Resolved, That the present civil war was forced upon the country by the disunionists in the Southern States, who are now in rebellion against the constitutional government; that in the present national emergency, we, the people of Indiana, in convention assembled, forgetting all former political differences, and recollecting only our duty to our country, do pledge ourselves to aid with men and money the vigorous prosecution of the present war, which is not being waged on the part of our government for the purpose of conquest, subjugation, or the overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of any of the States, but to suppress and put down a wicked and causeless rebellion, defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and when these objects are fully accomplished, and not before, we believe the war ought to cease; and that we invite all who coincide in these sentiments to unite with us in supporting the ticket this day nominated

Resolved, That we demand and expect of our Executive and Legislative bodies, both State and National, an economical administration of governmental affairs, and the punishment of fraud against the Government, as well as a fearless discharge of their duties.

Following the wise and conservative action of the State Convention, the Union citizens of Hancock county were convened in mass convention at Greenfield, on the 2d day of August, 1862, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket, by which convention the declaration of the purpose and object of the war on the part of the Government, as defined and set forth by the State Convention, were fully and unequivocally reaffirmed, endorsed and approved By this convention I was nominated a candidate for the State Legislature, and upon that platform I made my canvass, and, with my associates, was triumphantly elected. While all other Democratic counties of the State increased their majorities, under the depressing influence of the threatened departure, by the President, from the solemn pledges given to the country, by himself and his adherents by resolutions in Congress and State and county conventions, in the proposed issuing of his emancipation proclamation, Hancock remained true and faithful to her pledges. I sincerely and honestly believed then, and have had no cause to change that opinion, that our success in Hancock county was mainly, if not wholly, due to the conservative sentiment expressed in the resolution last above quoted; and the acceptance of this principle, by myself, as the true policy of our rulers, continued to hold me to the Union movement, and the ignoring of mere party platforms and organizations.

Time rolled on and the current of events (in the Union organization) flowed strongly in favor of the new policy of the Administration. On the 13th day of February, 1864, a Union county mass convention was held to appoint delegates to a coming State Convention, when the following resolution was introduced by Judge Gooding:

Resolved, That we will still continue to give the Government of the United States, through its legitimately constituted authorities, our unhesitating and hearty support in its efforts to suppress the rebellion and conquer a peace.

Having a desire to hold steadfast to the end, and to keep in view the principles and promises of the Union party, by and through which the friends of the Government had increased in numbers and unanimity, but not disapproving the sentiment of the above resolution, I offered, as an amendment, the identical resolution of the State Convention of the 18th of June, 1862, and as reaffirmed at our County Convention of the 2d of August following, in words as follows, to-wit:

"That the present civil war was forced upon the country by the disunionists in the Southern States, who are now in rebellion against the constitutional government; that in the present National emergency, we, the people of Hancock, in convention assembled, forgetting all former political differences, and recollecting only our duty to the whole country, do pledge ourselves to aid with men and money the vigorous prosecution of the present war, which is not being waged upon the part of our Government for the purpose of conquest, subjugation or the overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to suppress and put down a wicked and causeless rebellion, defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equlity and rights of the several States unimpaired, and when these objects are fully accomplished, and not before, we believe the war ought to cease."

Strange as it may appear, the platform of the Union people of Indiana, upon which we of Hancock had done so much during the past two years, was voted down in the house of its friends, by an almost unanimous vote, only three votes being cast for its adoption on my motion. The animus of the meeting is better determined by the character of the speeches and their reception by the audience than by Judge Gooding's resolution.

On the same day, at the capital of our State, the Unconditional Union Convention of Marion county, losing sight of and forgetting the pledges of two short years ago, adopted the following radical resolutions:

Resolved, That we hold it to be of the highest importance that the cause of the war should not survive the war; that slavery, our real foe, shall not be allowed to remain in the field.

Resolved, That as long as anything of slavery remains, the cause of future antagonism remains within the Union. It should, therefore, be so ordained and settled as never to return.

Resolved, That an amendment of the Constitution to this end ought to be proposed and adopted before the return of the States in rebellion.

Thus the givings out of leading politicians, and the tone of the leading Administration papers, during the past six months, has become a vital principle of the Union party, and the vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion has become of minor importance, and the prosecution of the war for the freedom of the negro and the overthrow of slavery the mainspring of action.

My record for the past three years is before the people of Hancock county, and upon it I am willing to stand. I have nothing to take back—nothing to amend. It is with the people to condemn or approve, as to them may seem best. I am proud of my course, and in coming years will refer to it with satisfaction. Approving and indorsing the sentiments of the Crittenden resolution, I can do nothing else than follow them to their legitimate end, and thus believing and feeling, I shall vote for no man, in the coming State and national elections, where the principle is involved, who indorses the present emancipation policy of the Administration. Neither will I vote for or countenance any man for office who is or has been a rebel sympathizer.

Finally, the Union party having abandoned the platform upon which it started, and gone off after new and strange gods, my connection with the party has been sundered, and ceases to exist.

GEORGE Y. ATKINSON.

GREENFIELD, IND., February 15, 1864.

Gen. Wool on the War.

Gen. Wool has written a letter to the Secretary of the Albany Relief Bazaar, warmly indorsing all the various movements on foot for supplying the wants of the soldiers. The following paragraph occurs in his letter:

The war engendered by unprincipled and ambitious demagogues has lasted too long. It should not be permitted to last beyond the present year, and if the North, East and West will put forth their energies it will cease in 1864. They have the means in men, money and supplies in abundance, and these should not be withheld to carry on the war. The Potomac Army should be increased to two hundred thousand men, with a stationary force for the defence of Washington of fifty thousand. Gen. Grant's army for Chattanooga and Knoxville should be increased to at least two hundred and fifty thousand. These armies rightly directed would soon end the war. The Army of the Potomac should proceed direct for Richmond, and not, as has been suggested, by way of James River or York River. With two hundred thousand men properly organized, skillfully arranged and directed, the rear and supplies could be guarded, Richmond taken, Washington protected and raids prevented upon Ohio, Maryland and Pennsylvania, and from interfering with the Ohio and Baltimore Railroad. If, however, the Potomac Army should be ordered by way of the James or York River to Richmond, Gen. Lee would no doubt march on Washington, Maryland or Pennsylvania, when we would have another panic and stampede at Washington, and the Army of the Potomac would be recalled to protect the capital, and consequently the war would be extended to 1865. This ought to be avoided if possible.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

A Most Important Document—A Secret Circular of the Friends of Mr. Chase—A Protest Against Lincoln's Renomination—He Cannot be Re-elected if Nominated—He Cannot be Trusted by the Friends of Freedom.

Our correspondent in Washington has obtained, by some diplomatic artifice, a most important political document, which we give below in advance of any other publication. It is issued with the sanction and under the auspices of three fourths of the Republican United States Senators:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., February, 1864.

"The movements recently made throughout the country to secure the renomination of President Lincoln, render necessary some counter action on the part of those unconditional friends of the Union, who differ from the policy of his Administration.

"So long as no efforts were made to forestall the political action of the people, it was both wise and patriotic for all true friends of the Government to devote their influence to the suppression of the rebellion. But when it becomes evident that party machinery and official influence are being used to secure the perpetuation of the present Administration, those who conscienciously believe that the interests of the country and of freedom demand a change in favor of purity and nationality, have no choice but to appeal at once to the people, before it shall be too late to secure a fair discussion of principles.

"Those in behalf of whom this communication is made, have thoroughly surveyed the political field, and have arrived at the following conclusions:

"1. That, even were the re-election of Mr. Lincoln desirable, it is practically impossible against the union of influences which will oppose him.

"2. That, should he be re elected, his manifest tendency toward compromises and temporary expedients of policy will become stronger during a second term than it has in the first, and the cause of human liberty and the dignity and honor of the nation suffer proportionately; while the war may continue to languish during his whole administration, till the public debt shall become a burden too great to be borne.

"3. That the patronage of the government, through the necessities of the war, has been so rapidly increased, and to such an enormous extent, and so loosely placed, as to render the application of the 'one term principle' absolutely essential to the certain safety of our republican institutions.

"4. That we find united in Hon. Salmon P. Chase more of the qualities needed in a President during the next four years, than are combined in any other available candidate; his record, clear and unimpeachable, showing him to be a statesman of rare ability, and an administrator of the very highest order, while his private character furnishes the surest obtainable guarantee of economy and purity in the management of public affairs.

"5. That the discussion of the Presidential question, already commenced by the friends of Mr. Lincoln, has developed a popularity and strength in Mr. Chase, unexpected even to his warmest admirers; and while we are aware that this strength is at present unauthorized and in no condition to manifest its real magnitude, we are satisfied that it only needs systematic and faithful effort to develop it to an extent sufficient to overcome all opposing obstacles.

"For these reasons the friends of Mr. Chase have determined on measures which shall present his claims fairly and at once to the country. A central organization has been effected, which already has its connections in all the States, and the object of which is to enable his friends every where most effectually to promote his elevation to the Presidency. We wish the hearty co operation of all those in favor of the speedy restoration of the Union upon the basis of universal freedom, and who desire an administration of the Government during the first period of its new life which shall, to the fullest extent, develop the capacity of free institutions, enlarge the resources of the country, diminish the burdens of taxation, elevate the standard of public and private morality, vindicate the honor of the Republic before the world, and, in all things, make our American nationality the fairest example for imitation which human progress has ever yet achieved.

"If these objects meet your approval, you can render efficient aid by exerting yourself at once to organize your section of the country, and by corresponding with the Chairman of the Executive Committee, for the purpose either of receiving or imparting information.

"Very respectfully,

"S. C. POMEROY,

"Chairman National Executive Committee."

Another Outrage upon Democrats—Mobbing of a Newspaper Office at Laporte, Ind.

LAPORTE, IND., Feb. 16.

To the Editor of the Chicago Times:

This city has been the scene of one of those outrages committed by mob violence that of late have become so common, and which are encouraged by the radical portion of the Republican party, and suffered to pass unrebuked by those in authority.

The office of the Laporte Democrat was entered last night, about 7 o'clock, during the absence of every one connected with the office, by a mob of soldiers, and all the type and a great portion of the fixtures of the office were totally destroyed. I learn that the soldiers, some fifteen or sixteen in number, belonged to the 29th Indiana. Immediately after committing the outrage, they left on the cars, for Indianapolis, to join their regiment An account of the affair was immediately telegraphed to Indianapolis, but I suppose it will be suffered to pass unnoticed, like similar outrages heretofore.

There was not the slightest occasion or excuse for their conduct. The course of the Democrat has uniformly been mild in its strictures upon the Administration, and its columns have always encouraged our soldiers in the field, and earnestly advocated relief to their suffering families at home. But its unpardonable offense of advocating Democratic principles, opposing the policy of the Administration, and exposing corruption wherever found, was sufficient to demand its destruction. The attack was instigated by prominent Republicans, who howl their loyalty on the street corners, but take precious good care that their carcases are not endangered by rebel bullets in the field, and who try to escape the merited punishment by procuring soldiers to do their dirty work at home. But they are marked; their names are known. One of the persons who led the soldiers to the office, I learn, is a member of the City Council.

Democrats here say but little about the matter, but there is a deep and settled determination in the minds of all that this thing shall stop *now* and *here*—that there is a point beyond which forbearance cannot go. I hear mutterings that this is a game that two can play at, and I should not be surprised if the instigators of this outrage should be made to feel what it is to have their property destroyed.

There are two Republican papers here. One, the Union, has, as far as possible for a Republican paper to do, pursued a conservative course, and endeavored to uphold law and order in this community; and its editor, Mr. Millikin, kindly offered to Mr. McDonald, the editor of the Democrat, the use of his type in his emergency. The other, the Herald, is one of the most rabid and dirty abolition sheets in the country. The editor is one of those narrow, contracted minds who see nothing beyond the negro and negro equality. The whole course of the Herald, since the commencement of the rebellion, has been to stir up mob violence and incite to outrages similar to this. He has been sowing the wind, and it will not be his fault that he does not reap the whirlwind Already he begins to see the storm he has raised, and his craven heart trembles with fear of retaliation, the legitimate consequences of his own teachings.

Mr. McDonald had invested all his means in his office, and is now unable to replenish the materials destroyed. But I mistake me if the Democracy here will permit his paper to be suspended long. DEMOCRAT.

The Abolition Party Coming Upon the Amalgamation Platform—The Mixture of Races Strongly Urged.

A late abolition book has made its appearance openly advocating the amalgamation of the white with the negro race. It is accompanied with the following indorsement from distinguished leaders of the Administration party. We take it from the advertisements in the New York papers:

"'*Miscegnation*,' *the theory of the blending of the races applied to the American white man and negro.*

"This curious work, which discusses the question, 'Will the negro become a component part of the future American?' is creating extraordinary interest in scientific and political circles. It has been accepted by the anti-slavery and progressive mind of the country as the true solution of the problem of Race on this continent.

"From very numerous favorable opinions the following are selected:

"'Putting disturbances of civilization aside, and looking only to our natural state, we