

Democratic Union State Ticket.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES S. ATTON, Of Marion County. FOR AUDITOR OF STATE, JOSEPH RISTINE, Of Fountain County. FOR TREASURER OF STATE, MATTHEW L. BRETT, Of Daviess County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, OSCAR B. HORD, Of DeCATUR County. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, MILTON B. HOPKINS, Of Clinton County.

Humburg Revived.

The Journal, it will be recalled by its readers, some time ago published what purported to be the exposure of a reasonable "Mutual Protection" association, which it charged existed in Indiana, the object of which was sympathy with the Southern rebellion and the overthrow of the Federal Government. It stated in terms most positive and unequivocal that such an order of association existed, and that the names of its members were known. We challenged it at the time it made these wonderful revelations to expose the "well known" members of this treasonable league, but it failed to respond. We claimed that such an exposure was a duty it owed to the public, but it could not appreciate such an obligation. It could not do so for the reason that its pretended exposure was a miserable humbug which would not for a moment bear the light of investigation. In its issue of yesterday the Journal revives its charge that a "secret treasonable league" exists in Indiana and that it has "indisputable evidence of the existence of treason as cowardly as it is malignant all through the loyal States." If the Republican organ has any evidence to substantiate these charges of disloyalty, of treason, it should make it known. It is criminal in the highest degree if it fails to do so. What would be thought of the man who knew that his neighbor's house was to be fired, or that such a design existed, and failed to give the information that would prevent such a disaster and expose the guilty parties? Would he be less guilty, morally, than the incendiary? Such is the position which the Journal occupies. It professes to know that treason most flagrant exists in our midst, but when called upon to name the guilty parties to expose the crime, is as dumb as an ass. We quote from the Journal of yesterday, so that it may be seen we do it no injustice.

Those who thought our exposure of the treasonable "Mutual Protection" league, a humbug, or a frightened fancy of some over-sensitive patriot, will see now that the evidence is getting strong and thick and terrible. The names of some of the "League" are well known, and they may find some that treason, secret or open, is an unsafe game to play at.

For months the editor of the Journal has invited his readers and the public that he has been in possession of information that a treasonable "League" has been in existence, in operation, throughout Indiana and the loyal States, and that the names of some of its members are well known, yet that information it withholds from the public. He can, with the utmost indifference, see the fuse lighted and burning which is to fire the magazine that, in its explosion, will destroy life and property, and yet refuse to give the alarm which would prevent the catastrophe or modify the damage. Can there be imagined a more cold-hearted scoundrel than one who would occupy such a position? And the man who pretends to have such information, in fact advertises to the world that he has, is not a whit better than he who knows that the design exists to fire his neighbor's dwelling, yet fails to give the alarm or information which would prevent its destruction or even injury. If the Journal had any evidence whatever that a treasonable "Mutual Protection" league existed in Indiana it would have given it to the world, but it had none. The charge was a slander, manufactured out of whole cloth, made to advance partisan schemes, and for such a motive the Journal became the slanderer knowingly and wilfully.

Yesterday the Journal reproduces a letter, copied from the Detroit Tribune, exposing "treason in Michigan" and which it pronounces a "genuine document." On Thursday Senator LATHAM, in the Senate, offered a resolution which had for its object the production of this letter from the files of the State Department and which it is said was accidentally intercepted. This "document" implicates ex-President FRISKE as a member of the "League," and states that at its date, October 15th, 1861, the "cause is making good progress" in Indiana. Upon such evidence the Journal charges that a treasonable "Mutual Protection" league exists in Indiana—"treason" as cowardly as it is malignant all through the Northern States." This is the evidence that it terms "strong and thick and terrible." If, as it states, "the names of some of the 'League' are well known," why does not the editor of that print, as he has often been challenged to do, give them to the public so that the treason may be punished? As a loyal citizen, if he is such, it is his duty to make this exposure. We call upon him, as we have repeatedly done, to give the names of some of the treasonable "League" which are known to him. Although the matter is not worth the space, for no sensible man in the community can believe otherwise than the Journal's "Mutual Protection League" is a humbug, and that the "North Branch," Michigan, letter is a similar fraud; but as the Journal has reproduced that "document" as evidence to sustain its charge that treasonable associations were and are in existence in Indiana and "all through the loyal States," we copy the following article from the Detroit Free Press, which most convincingly proves it to be a fabrication—a fraud—and that it was gotten up, like the pretended exposure of the M. P.'s by the Journal, for the most infamous purposes.

THE NORTH BRANCH LETTER—ITS GENUINENESS.—Although we have in our former articles, given sufficient evidence to satisfy every candid person that the North Branch letter is not genuine, we will here add further evidence, which will leave those who hoped to use it for base purposes a single plank to stand upon.

When the senior editor of the Free Press handed the letter to Mr. Howard, he suggested to him that there were some points in it by which its genuineness could be tested; for instance, the letter commences by saying: "DEAR AND HONORED SIR—I write to inform you that the C—, the signatures of the S— of S—, Ac., attached, with a number of Skelton P—s, will be found at the house of R—, W—, U—, W—, (Windsor, Canada West,) by the 9th inst."

Of course it was enough to ascertain whether there was a Mormon Elder living just across the line from Fort Harrison, and so, whether his name corresponded with the initial letter named. Though if such a person was found it would by no means prove that he was connected with any such arrangement, yet it was ascertaining if no such person resided there, it would show that the letter was not genuine. In a subsequent conversation with Mr. Howard, Mr. Walker undertook him to say that on examination it was found that no person resided opposite Fort Harrison. So the letter failed on both these tests. Again, the letter says: "The work, dear sir, goes bravely on. I have received replies from over sixty different localities and forward of them to their proper destinations; and, I am happy to say, thus far without a breath of opposition on any account."

North Branch is an obscure postoffice in Lapeer County, the business done at the postoffice being very light. Now any letter sent to that locality had received and sent away within a short time sixty letters, of course it must be known at the postoffice, and, as far as we can learn, this test also failed.

Again, we have already, in a former paper, shown that its reference to President Pierce was wholly false in every particular. This makes four different tests, which, being applied, demonstrate beyond the possibility of a doubt that the letter was not genuine, and could only have been fabricated for base purposes. Yet, notwithstanding all this, Mr. Hopkins was arrested while in this city, and his trunk and papers sent to Washington, and himself to Fort W. and after remaining in the prison three or four months, was released without examination, and without trial, showing that the Department, on their own examination of the case, found nothing against him.

If the department at Washington had placed any confidence in the letter, why did they not arrest President Pierce? He was the man to arrest, not an obscure individual, located in an obscure town of a loyal State, far from the rebel States and from any opportunity to aid the rebels in arms. Oh, there is a black and damning record in this matter, against some of the United States Republican officials in this State, which will be brought to light. Whether the arrest was from malicious or mercenary motives, or both combined, will some day appear. It is plain that the letter was only the excuse for the commission of one of the most infamous violations of constitutional rights which ever disgraced the annals of a free people.

In regard to Mr. Hopkins we will say we neither know him or care for him, except as we care for the great constitutional rights which have been grossly violated in his person without any pressing national or State exigency requiring it. We have never seen him, have never written to him, in fact, neither of the editors of this paper, until his arrest, and there was such a man in existence. He has never corresponded with this paper, as charged, since it came into the hands of the present proprietors, nor do we believe he ever did before. If he was guilty of disloyalty he ought to have been punished, but he should have had the privilege accorded to all freemen, of meeting his accusers face to face. But this is a digression.

A Tremendous Conflict in Prospect.

A correspondent of the Louisville Patriot, whom it writes as "a finely educated Northern citizen," says as follows from Nashville, under date of the 24th inst: "No close observer of the movements and counter-movements of the armies of the two belligerents for the past few weeks can doubt that a battle is soon to be fought, which in magnitude and destruction of life, has yet had no parallel in the whole course of this sanguinary strife. The Confederates are marshaling their hosts from the Potomac to the Indian Territory, and from Island No. 10 to the Southern Gulf. Braxton Bragg comes from his long imprisonment at Fort Mifflin, and Mobile Bay, bringing his well drilled and not well disciplined army of aristocrats to the number of thirty thousand. Evans, the Georgian, comes from Manassas with the flower of that army, who fought us last July in numbers about forty thousand. Johnston, the renowned Albert Sidney, of Mormon and Bowling Green notoriety, with his army, which a short month since fled in such a panic through this quiet city, has returned in order to his command, and now comes to wipe out the dishonor of that flight with about twenty thousand men. Then comes Gen. Polk, marshaling his then famous hosts from Columbus and the river batteries, in all about thirty thousand. Then they have numerous other Generals with numerous other hosts from the various States of the southwest, till the rebels have concentrated a force, whose right wing rests at Decatur, Ala., and left at Island No. 10 in the Mississippi river, the whole forming a semicircle of about two hundred thousand men under the best rebel Gen. Pierre Toussant Beau regard. Their forces are well arranged to take advantage of a victory, which they expect will surely crown their endeavors; and indeed they have an army more formidable in all respects than any we have yet encountered. Beuregard, since he came West, has been very laudably and successfully engaged in bringing this out of disorder and courage out of dismay, and generally reorganizing the whole army by displacing the old and cowardly and who had fled and found wanting. Pillow and Floyd are entirely without commands, and Breckridge, the child of fattery, has only a small brigade. General Polk, too, has been almost stripped of his command, and many other of the like stamp I might mention. He has arranged all his numerous cavalry so that he avails himself of their utmost capacities, where generally they are so worse than useless. Some of them, as Morgan, (of whom I can find adventures enough to write a full letter) and Forrest, keep their hands busy in harassing our pickets and our rear, and acting as spies, and such guerrilla style as that, while the main force has near Fort Pillow drifting continually, that they may be expert in following up our retreating forces, and he confidently thinks to use them to the hilt. There is a large fleet which has recently been brought up from New Orleans, with which he hopes to overcome Commodore Poindexter in the disposition of our fleet. Truly a formidable host."

What Does the South Want?

We look to a restoration of the Union. For that our soldiers die. For that the North is willing to pay. For that we should be ready to make all necessary sacrifices. It is too much to ask, for the sake of rest, that the great battle of the North should also seek to deserve the confidence of the loyal men of all the States, South as well as North? Some days since we asserted that the people of the South entertain a fear that the laws will not be impartially administered by the dominant party of the North, and that this more than any other reason, prevents the voluntary return of the majority of the Southern people to the Union. This proposition is denied by leading Republican presses. To prove its truth, we recur briefly to past history.

Governor Moore, of Alabama, less than seven months ago, addressed the Legislature of that State thus: "I am no secessionist per se, and would like to contemplate our future glory as a nation could I have the assurance that the Union, upon the basis of the Constitution, would be preserved as the hills and valleys embraced within the vast territorial limits of its jurisdiction."

Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, in a letter written just seven months ago, said: "If I am not mistaken in the sentiment of Tennessee, our people require an honest effort to be made to save the Union."

Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, at the same time, said: "I am for the Union as long as it can be maintained consistently with the principles of the Constitution; and I am for restoring the wrongs of the South in the Union by peaceful remedies, and until such remedies are exhausted by fair trial. Let our war cry be: The Union and the rights of all under it; its undivided fortune and glory."

Said Mr. Cobb of Alabama, a year ago last fall: "I am not a secessionist. I desire peace, and am guided by the principles of the Constitution."

Said Jefferson Davis himself a year ago in December: "The Union of the States forms in my judgment the best government ever instituted among men. It is only necessary to carry it out in its spirit in which it was formed."

"Long have I offered propositions of equality to the South. Not a single Republican has voted for them." We might quote sentiments of this purport without limit. They were then the honest sentiments of the great majority of the Southern people. We believe that the same sentiments of the mass of the Southern people. What are we to infer from this? Simply that the mass of Southern men instinctively love the Union and the Constitution; that they are not per se secessionists, and they are actuated in the present rebellion, not by hostility to the nature of our Government and its constitutional principles, but by a fear that the dominant party of the North intend to deny them the rights guaranteed them by the fundamental law. It is the duty of the people of the North, therefore, to remove this apprehension, and thus recover the confidence and allegiance of those whose baseness the unconstitutional measures of Northern States and the dismissal sentinels of the Legation at Richmond, tend to re-assure the masses of Southern men of the sincerely constitutional purposes of the North is to restore the Union. Is not the object which may

be accomplished worthy any sacrifice of feeling which the banishment of sectionalism from our midst might require? We have not to adopt the counsel of Washington, and invest ourselves with the spirit which actuated our fathers in the adoption of the Constitution, and the great work of restoring the Union already more than half accomplished. Who then is a real patriot can object?—Mittens News.

The Battle for the Constitution. How W. A. Richardson, the whom a true patriot does not exist, on the subject of his destination of the office of Brigadier General, tendered him by the President, says: "The greatest battle for constitutional liberty is to be fought in Congress, and before the people." The rebellion can be crushed by the strong power of the people sustaining the arm of the Government. There is a greater battle than that to be fought. The hosts of the enemy are collecting in force to assault the stronghold of the Constitution. Even now the attack is made. The Summers, the Lovells, the Chandlers, are marshaling their troops and the van guard has already opened fire upon the constitutional bulwarks.

Such men are earnestly laboring to get possession of the Government. No means will be left untried to accomplish this end. Threats, deception and chicanery will not be too low in the eyes of those who are engaged in this struggle. This is the "greater battle for constitutional liberty in Congress" to which Mr. Richardson alludes. He is right in supposing that he is needed there more than he is in Virginia or in Tennessee. Those who are engaged in this struggle are men who are there to drive rebellion into the Gulf. But in Congress—where are the hosts to defend the Constitution? But there are a few gallant hearts that will battle to the last, and if corruption should prevail, if such a man should be elected to the support of the Constitution, then an appeal to the people will be made by those valiant and patriotic souls, and the great battle there must be fought.

The Massachusetts Convention.

We complete to day the publication of a sketch of the Massachusetts Convention which ratified the new State Constitution. This is the first of the long and interesting debates which will serve to show those who have read it what were the points of special difficulty in forming a Union with the States which have seceded. It is a sketch of the Federal Convention itself. It was manifest that no Union could be had so long as any one State insisted on the adoption of its institutions for all the country, and it was only by the rejection of that demand by one and another State that a Union of all was at last effected. There were some points in this Massachusetts Convention worthy of special notice in our own time. Some radical men in that State would attempt to make the new Constitution a slavery, and one man in the Convention expressed the opinion that Washington was depreciated fifty per cent. in his estimation by the fact of his own slavery. It will also be remarked by the perusal of the debates that there was an "on Richmond" party in revolutionary times, and that Washington was attacked, as McClellan is now attacked, for not moving on the outcry of certain politicians in England. Mr. Garrison has cause to be grateful as the writer of this abridgement remarks, that a Union was formed with slaveholders like Washington, and also it is to be remembered now with devout thanks that the spirit of the Constitution should be revived among us. A newism has been lately introduced into American politics. It may be styled unionism in opposition to the Union. The proposal to make the nation homogeneous, and that the Union can only be permanent as the nation becomes a unit in institutions and opinions. The next step would lead us to one religion, and the same men would demand that we all worship God alike. They will argue that Protestants and Catholics can not unite in Government unless they make a coalescing institution in their religion. Politically, this new dogma tends to a consolidated government with a despotic head. Radicalism demands a universal franchise to elect a governing body of all men to its interests. This doctrine is taught abundantly by imported Republicans from Europe. It was laid down by Carl Schurz two weeks ago and applied to the present situation. This newism could have been a study of the debates in the Federal Convention where the Union was formed on the grand foundation of mutual concessions.—Jour. of Com.

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TO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED ORGANIZATION, or to those by whom an increase of family from any cause objectionable, the undersigned Agent offers a safe and reliable medicine, which has been prescribed in various parts of the world for the past century. Although this article is very cheap, it is sold at a low price per bottle, and is sold very extensively at the exorbitant price of \$5 per bottle. The undersigned proposes to furnish the medicine at a low price, and to sell it in every city and town in the United States. It is a safe and reliable medicine, and is sold by every physician or druggist who will sell it. It is perfectly harmless, thousands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy. Sent by any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by addressing: Dr. J. C. DUBREUX, P. O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut. City 22-44-91

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Sealed proposals will be received at Camp Morton until 10 A. M., on Monday, the 31st March, 1862, for the delivery of that quantity of 15,000 good shingles, No. 1, and 5,000 feet of good pine lumber, and 1,200 feet running timber, No. 1, by addressing: J. TEMPLETON, Major 6th Ind. Vols.

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Are speedily and often effecting a cure in a few days, and when a cure is effected it is permanent. They are prepared from vegetable extracts that are harmless on the system and never nauseate the stomach, or impair the health, and when used with moderation, allay the taste is avoided. No charge of diet is necessary while using them; nor does their action interfere with business pursuits. Each box contains six dozen Pills. PRICE ONE DOLLAR. And will be sent by mail, post-paid by any advertiser Agent, on receipt of the money. Sold by Druggists generally. Note genuine without my signature on the wrapper. J. BRYAN, Rochester, N. Y., General Agent. J. TOMLINSON & COX, Agents for Indianapolis 10-19-62m

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