

The Union it must be preserved.

Democratic Union State Ticket

- FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES S. ATSON, Of Marion County. FOR AUDITOR OF STATE, JOSEPH H. STINE, Of Fountain County. FOR TREASURER OF STATE, MATTHEW L. BRETT, Of Daviess County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, OSCAR B. HORD, Of Debar County. FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SAMUEL R. RUGG, Of Allen County.

Gov. Morton-Correction.

In the letter of our correspondent, 'G. H.,' from New York city, published in yesterday's Sentinel, he states that James M. Ray, Esq., informed a gentleman that Gov. Morton, after the discovery by him of the Stover scandal, 'actually urged our Loan Commissioners to put the bonds they had for sale into the hands of these very brokers.'

We are satisfied, upon inquiry, that our correspondent is mistaken in giving James M. Ray, Esq., as authority for this statement, and we therefore at once make the proper correction. Mr. Ray's statement, as made to others, is in direct conflict with this reported statement of his remarks, and upon inquiry, we are advised that Gov. Morton, since the fraud came to his knowledge, has had no communication or intercourse whatever with any party implicated, and that he has never directly or indirectly counseled or suggested a postponement of the prosecution of the guilty parties; but, on the contrary, he has, from the moment that the same came to his knowledge, urged an immediate prosecution.

Republican Consistency, According to the Record.

The sets of the Republican party, says an exchange, when they are "hungering and thirsting" for the plunder and patronage of the Federal Government; and had not yet assumed the control of Government, present a striking contrast to the realities of Congressional legislation, now daily presented. When they held their sectional party saw at Chicago—in which it will be recalled HORACE GREELY figured as a delegate from Oregon, and so signally demolished the hopes and expectations of the aspiring Sewall—the following was the fourth of the resolutions comprising what is generally known as the "Chicago platform":

"That the maintenance of the rights of each State, and especially the right of each State to control and order its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to the balance of powers, on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends. They were among the 'outs' then, and were endeavoring to combat the assertions advanced by the Democratic and Bell Everett parties of their sectionalism and hostility to the institutions and rights of the people of the South. The leaders saw that it was necessary to do or say something to disprove the charge; to make some professions having the gloss of nationality, and accordingly resolved in favor of 'State rights,' and the balance of power among the sovereign members composing the United States of America. Did this resolution mean anything; or was it only composed of empty words, full of sound, capable of reasonable interpretation, to be sure, but signifying nothing—not the fine and perfect grains of truth, but rather the worthless chaff of falsehood, to be scattered to the winds as occasion offered? We shall see.

So, too, they made an honest resolve—the sixth of their platform—they viewed "with alarm" the "reckless extravagance" that pervaded the Government; were shocked by the corruption and fraud that prevailed at Washington, &c., &c. Mr. Dawes, Mr. Van Wyck, and other Republican authorities have given us plenty of information regarding the honesty displayed by these virtuous members of a young and pure party. We sum up the result in the following brief quotation from Mr. Dawes:

In the first year of a Republican Administration, which came into power upon professions of reform and retrenchment, there is indubitable evidence abroad in the land that somebody has plundered the public treasury well nigh in that single year of as much as the entire current yearly expenses of the Government during the Administration which the people buried from power because of its corruption.

But to return to other professions of Republican non-interference. The election followed—ABRAHAM LINCOLN was chosen President, but not yet inaugurated, when Congress again met. Affairs at the South had assumed a gloomy and menacing aspect—events were hurrying on rapidly toward a threatened war—still members from the Southern States retained their seats in Congress—and it was hoped by Union men of every section, that by a wise and prudent course, the greater danger of a civil war might be averted, that some compromise and plan of conciliation might be adopted. On the 14th of February the following resolutions were offered in the House of Representatives, and passed by a nearly unanimous vote—the Republicans, having a majority in that body, thus committing themselves to the constitutional declaration of non-interference with slavery in the States. Here are the resolutions:

Resolved, That neither the Federal Government nor the people or governments of the non-slaveholding States have a purpose or a constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with slavery in any of the States of the Union. Resolved, That those persons in the North who do not subscribe to the foregoing proposition are too insignificant in numbers and influence to excite the serious attention or alarm of any portion of the people of the Republic, and that the increase of their numbers and influence does not keep pace with the increase of the aggregate population of the Union. Measures of adjustment, efforts of conciliation, plans of compromise were, soon after, all rejected by a Republican majority, and we are now experiencing the sad results that have followed the "not-an-inch" and "blood-letting" programme of Republicanism. The Republicans have had complete sway in every department of government, but what has become of their solemn professions, and recorded protestations? What has been the burden of the interminable and rapid speeches that have characterized the Republican debates in Congress? Hostility to slavery and the domestic institutions of the States. What has been the subject matter of the weighty bills that have engrossed the time of both Houses, and wearied the patience of the nation? Emancipation, confiscation, and other kindred measures! A determined purpose to root out slavery in all the States! What the burden of the petitions and resolutions that cumber the tables of Congress? Abolish slavery. What the tone of the leading organs of Republicanism? That the Union is not worth fighting for if its restoration does not result in the utter downfall of slavery. That is what Republicanism says, does, and means to-day. How does its present acts compare with its professions of a year or two years back? Does the project of reducing the

recovered States to a territorial condition, passing acts of wholesale emancipation and confiscation, tally with the resolve to maintain inviolate the rights of each State? The necessities of the present struggle do not seem to warrant any unconstitutional proceedings; do not authorize the overthrow of State authorities and rights; if accomplished, then there is an end to that "perfection and endurance" on which "our political fabric depends," according to the Chicago platform; and such measures would certainly appear to conflict with the resolution passed by Republican votes, that the Federal Government has "no purpose or constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with slavery in any of the States of the Union." "Consistency is a jewel," but certainly does not seem, at present, to be in the possession of the honest and pure party governing at Washington, whose sole present struggle appears to be—how to abolish slavery.

A Federal Despotism-Conspiracy to Subvert the Republic.

Mr. James Brooks, editor of the New York Express, was in Washington a few days since, and while there wrote a letter for his paper, in which he says: It is impossible, even for a blind man, in Washington, to be ignorant of the fact that there is here the head of a great conspiracy to subvert the Republic, the republican form of government, the existence of the State—aye, the whole constitutional system, from beginning to end—in ten thousand subtle ways. Federal despotism, a consolidated government—it may be a mock republic, but a monarchy in fact.

But there is much to sadden a reading and reflecting mind in Washington—because we see here what we read of in Europe. It is not its downfall into its consolidated military monarchy, under its Cæsars—that is, its Kaisers; its Imperators—that is, its Emperors. The most corrupt and profligate man we have ever had in public life, John Tyler, is here, in the seat of a foreign mission to the only friendly court we have in Europe. Untold millions are to be taxed upon the Van Wyck country to pay for profligacy. The Van Wyck Committee, if other names be desired, is here, in the seat of a foreign mission, which, pending a war, is not equalled in the annals of history, not even in the days of Louis XIV. The General most conspicuous in this report, at first mentioned because of his hostility to his incapacity to detect or avoid these corruptions, was re-elected again to high command, with the knowledge of his incapacity common to all the functionaries appointing him. These, however, are only individual cases of corruption, it may be said, and the whole body of the nation is not infected with it; but when I look into Congress, the legislature of the people, I see that body giving away millions and millions of acres of the public domain as largesses to a people worth millions of millions of acres of land, and when you that very people is made a tax of twenty cents per pound for their tea, and when son is to be imposed a further tax which will consume not only the profits of commerce and trade, but levy a tax of full fifteen cents on his hundred cents per diem labor, provided he indulges in any of the luxuries—aye, even in that which are now the necessities of life. As Cæsar bestowed his largesses upon a blind but robbed Roman, so the present Congress, in this time of civil war, a Pacific Railroad, when upon that very people is made a tax of twenty cents per pound for their tea, and when son is to be imposed a further tax which will consume not only the profits of commerce and trade, but levy a tax of full fifteen cents on his hundred cents per diem labor, provided he indulges in any of the luxuries—aye, even in that which are now the necessities of life.

Disgraced Partisanship.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, has made a severe exposition of the corruption that has crept into the public service. If he said that apologies for the conduct of the party would have been made to see it. If he has been more searching on the miserable, mercenary race who have cheated the soldier and robbed the Government; if he has held up more effectively to the public scorn this tribe of the most ignominious of his party have on the floor of Congress, or in the Republican press, or at the corners of the streets, as the enriched passed by, he must be a member in the vocabulary of invective. All who do this faithfully, of all parties, deserve the thanks of an honest people. Mr. Voorhees closed his speech by expressing his earnest hope that the people would see to it that their representatives were true to the Constitution and Union.

What Good Thing?

It is now towards July, and Congress have neither adjourned, nor exhibited any symptoms of adjourning. What a blessing to the country it would have been had they, upon assembling, promptly passed the necessary measures for the preparation bills to carry on the Government and the war, and dispersed within a fortnight. The people would have been much happier, business much more prosperous, the war much nearer its end, and the Union in greater prospect of restoration. What good thing have Congress done? Will it be said that the law triterying away the public lands is good? We shall see in the sequel that it is bad. And what other measure have they done? They have authorized the issue of large sums of Treasury notes, but the tax bill, which should have preceded any considerable issue of Treasury notes, hangs in suspense between the two houses. True, they have abolished slavery in the District of Columbia, but this has been done at serious cost to the public treasury, and against the protest of the people of the district; and is calculated, if not designed to increase the difficulties of the restoration of the Union. Nothing has been done about rescinding the abominable Morrill tariff, the existence of which has been a chief cause of the unpopularity of the European Powers to us during the war. Congress have done nothing, and we have no expectation that they will do any good thing. They will pass a tax bill undoubtedly, but we have some forebodings of what it will be. Perhaps we should be thankful, however, that they have not done worse. Perhaps we should be thankful that they have not done all the radical and destructive projects which have been agitated. If we should be, we are willing to be. We shall be exceedingly thankful when they have adjourned—Chicago Times.

Speech of Mr. Voorhees of Indiana.

Our readers will find in our paper this week the speech of Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, very recently made in the House of Congress. It has seldom been equalled in that body for its boldness, its grandeur, its truth, its beauty, its force, its wisdom, its eloquence. In the most turbulent days of the Roman Senate, seldom were men found, more ably or eloquently plead for Roman honor, or Roman liberty. Never was there such an era in our history as this, to call forth the talent and eloquence of the patriots and statesmen of our country, and yet how few speeches have risen to the high mark the period of our country. In fact, the threatening clouds of a coming civil war, and the great peril of the nation, have been the cause of this great people's demand. It has seemed to us that our leading statesmen scarcely realized the rapid and steady plunges we are making into the wild abyss of ruin and desolation. Like the wicked in the days of Noah, they have not heeded the warning of the flood, which would amount to much until the water was up to their chins. History teaches this curious fact, that people are never really in danger until they persuade themselves that they are not in danger. In the case of the present, the danger is not in the existence of the downward road of a nation; it is in the indifference of the people to this corruption. Like the Rev. Beecher on lying, they look to think it a necessary evil, and thus fall into the snare of the corruptionists. The third is the wild delirium that anything very serious, and certainly nothing very dangerous, can possibly occur. They forget, too, that the man who shrinks from his duty in forwarding the approach of the evil hour, is wholly unfit to say its onward progress when it fairly sets in. Hence the great lengths to which the civil commotions generally run, the long time it takes to correct past errors of judgment, and establish a public sentiment sufficiently powerful and determined to turn the tide in favor of the right. That time is approaching, the voice of patriotism is being heard, the mouths of true men are being opened, the ear of a scattered and inert people is turned to the breeze to catch the passing spirit of hope as they move over mountain and valley.—Columbus (O.) Crisis.

A Michigan Republican Member of Congress thinks more of the Union than he does of Slavery.

Mr. Grainger, a Republican member of Congress from Michigan, has been paying some regard to his constitutional obligations as well as to the pledges of his party. This, in the opinion of some of his constituents, is a noble and patriotic act, and the Detroit Advertiser does not hesitate to pronounce him a political heretic. To this he has written a brief and hasty reply, in which we extract the following: I am glad to know that any course in Congress receives the approbation of those whose opinions I should respect, and I can assure you that, what ever my fate may be politically, I shall stand by my convictions of right. A war professedly for the Constitution should not deprive any of its precepts or guarantees, nor ignore its principles. Upon that solemn enunciation, which declared that "Congress had no right to interfere with the local institutions of the States," I was nominated for the seat I now occupy. With it I went before the people; by its sanction I was elected, and so long as I continue here by virtue of that election I will, so help me God, stand to and abide by it.

Excursion.

HO! FOR LOUISVILLE!

A GRAND EXCURSION TRAIN

Will Leave Indianapolis

FALLS CITY

On Friday, June 20, at 6 A. M.

RETURNING,

Leave Jeffersonville on

Friday, June 20, at 10 P. M.

Saturday, June 21, at 3 P. M.

Sunday, June 22, at 10 P. M.

Fare for the Trip, \$2.00.

Chocolate.

Established in 1780.

Baker's Premium Chocolate—Peculiarly

Prepared from the finest cocoa and

Vanilla, and is of a superior quality.

It is sold in the form of a bar, and

is manufactured by W. Baker & Co., at

their Mills, in Dorchester, Mass., and for

sale in all the principal cities of the

United States, by the Wholesale and

Retail Dealers generally.

Address: H. L. PIERCE,

217 North Street, New York.

civil liberty and beneficent government throughout the world. These are the only legitimate fruits of the war that I have felt myself privileged to anticipate, and these glorious fruits, amply sufficient in my opinion to fully compensate for all the immense cost of the war, will secure if we are permitted to hold this session of Congress before those who profess to be the only true friends of the Government shall commit treason. If Congress would finish up the legislation necessary to carry on the war, it would, in my opinion, be the very best thing that could happen to the country.

I have read, without lamentation or regret, the frequent attacks made upon me by the Advertiser. Let them howl and snarl and bite and play dog if they will; I don't care a low string, so long as I can feel my right, and that my courage is approved by men of sense.

I have but little ambition politically, not enough to cause me to turn abolitionist, or ignore my convictions of expediency and sound policy, certainly not enough to induce me to violate that solemn oath which I took upon myself at the moment of entering upon my Congressional duties. My course is fixed as indicated by my record, and I can assure you that I cannot be swayed from it by anything that institution can either promise or threaten.

Workmen of the North Look to Your Rights.

To the Editors of the New York Express:

The Republicans say they desire Kansas to be a free State, that the labor of the negro might not compete with that of the white man. General Lane, a Republican United States Senator, said in his speech on Thursday evening that four thousand slaves had recently emigrated from Arkansas and Missouri into Kansas. He also said that he had added two thousand five hundred to emigrate this year. Are the Republicans aiding or preventing a competition of labor between the two races in Kansas? If the Republican programme is carried out, the negro labor will compete with white in every State in the Union. The following incident, related by a friend who was an eye-witness, illustrates what the white workman may expect from the Republicans:

A few weeks since about one hundred contrabands arrived at Philadelphia and were all provided with situations as servants among the marketmen who reside near that city. Soon after that time my friend was in the market, near Eleventh and Twelfth streets in Philadelphia, when he remarked a Republican of the philanthropic sort (they are all philanthropic when it does not affect their pockets) asking the different market men if they had any help they required, and if so, if they desired a change for servants at lower wages, remarking that he would furnish them with male contrabands at four dollars per month, and with negro women at twelve shillings per month. Most men are desirous of saving money, and I regret to say that many of the marketmen accepted of his offer. One man, however, on being importuned, told him that at present he employed the children, wives and relatives of those who had volunteered to fight our battles. I do not recollect that I think less of the negro than the Republican does, but I believe that this country was made for white men, and that those who endeavor to have the relatives of our poor volunteers removed from their situations as servants, that contrabands may be provided for, should be denounced by all who desire justice among men.

Special Notice.

TO ADVERTISERS—All advertisements taken for a specified time, will be charged the regular rates for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

MEDICAL.

LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH IMPAIRED

Organization, or to those by whom an increase of family is from any cause objectionable, the desideratum to induce a conception which is perfectly healthy, safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the old world for the past century. Although this article is not a medicine, it is a most valuable and useful article, and is sold very extensively at the exhibitors price of 40 cents per bottle, the authorized price is 75 cents per bottle, and the authorized price is 75 cents per bottle, and the authorized price is 75 cents per bottle.

CITY ORDINANCES.

The following Ordinances are now pending before the Common Council of Indianapolis. Parties interested will, therefore, take notice:

An Ordinance to provide for the grading and graveling of Madison Avenue, between Delaware and Alabama streets, with good river gravel.

An Ordinance to provide for the grading and graveling of Ohio street and first alley north of New York street.

An Ordinance to provide for the grading and graveling of Madison Avenue, between Delaware and Alabama streets, and Indianapolis Railroad and Donation Line, inclusive of the sidewalks, with good river gravel.

An Ordinance to provide for the grading, paving and curbing of the side-walk on the south side of Ohio street, to be called forth to the streets, to be paved with five inch curbing stone from Flat Rock quarries.

An Ordinance to provide for the grading and paving the west sidewalk on Circle and Michigan streets, between the post office and Meridian street, inclusive of the sidewalks, with good river gravel.

An Ordinance to provide for the grading and paving of the sidewalk on the west side of Michigan street, between the post office and Meridian street, inclusive of the sidewalks, with good river gravel.

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AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

SCALE OF PRICES. Dress Circle, or Parquet, for a Gentleman, 50 cents. For a Lady and Gent, 75 cents. Each additional Lady, 25 cents. Private Boxes, to hold six persons, \$4.00. Single Seats in Private Boxes, 75 cents. Gallery, 25 cents.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 18.

DON CAESAR DE BAZAN.

GRAND SCOTCH MEDLEY.

CORK LEG, OR THE MAID OF MUNSTER.

MISS MARION MCCARTHY.

MR. FELIX A. VINCENT.

MISS FANNIE RONALD.

Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock, commence at 8.

MABIE'S Great Show.

THE FINEST APPOINTED AND STOCKED MENAGERIE now traveling, consisting of 100 BEASTS, BIRDS, AND REPTILES, all rare, just imported, and collected from the four quarters of the world to exhibit during the season.

THE WONDERFUL GYMNASTIC ELEPHANTS, that Dance, Climb, and perform their tricks as if STANDING ON THEIR HEADS, are included in this collection, as are the PERFORMING LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, PANTHERS, &c.

That have been trained and subjected, and will be performed under the auspices of the

CELEBRATED LION KING, LANGWORTHY.

Incorporated with the Grand Show is a Superior Circus Troupe, who have been engaged for their superior ability. Among the prominent is

JAMES MELVILLE, the Champion Bare-Back Australian Equestrian, a rider who enters the world to excite admiration during each performance.

The following distinguished artists have also been secured: MISS LOUISE MELVILLE, DEN STONE, GEORGE SLOMAN, W. W. WATERMAN, THE DELAVANZA BROS., W. M. KINCADE, MASTERS FRANK & SAMMY.

Together with numerous auxiliaries. The public can find a detailed list of our attractions in the pamphlets and bills, to which their special attention is invited.

Will exhibit at Indianapolis on Saturday, June 21st, 1866.