

Democratic Union State Ticket

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES S. ATSON, 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 Boone County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SAMUEL L. RUGG, Of Allen County.

Mass Convention in Hancock County

The Democracy of Hancock county will assemble in mass convention, at Greenfield, on Saturday, July 12th, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various county offices to be filled at the October election, a candidate for the State Legislature, and a candidate for Joint Representative for the counties of Hancock and Shelby, and delegates to the Congressional Convention.

"Good Advice Thrown Away."

The Journal says: "Governor Wright repeatedly recommended in his message to the Governor, and privately, as well as publicly, tried to secure the enactment of some safeguard against such frauds as that of Stover."

"The Battle Before Richmond."

The Indianapolis Journal, in noticing the recent battle before Richmond, remarks: "But, as discouraging as it may be to men (the rebels) to see the enclosing army impregnable to their assaults, it does not cheer them up to see it sick as fast after every battle as if it were a well-to-do man."

Negro Equality.

We drift with tremendous rapidity from one to another subject of national importance, in these times. But a little while ago we were busy at work defending the Constitution against the attacks of its enemies, the North, while the Government was defending the Southern rebellion. The old party, whose motto is, "the Constitution is a league with death, and a covenant with hell," had succeeded in placing their cannon, their fortresses, their rifles, their arms and powers, and were carrying on their armies under its very foundations. A Senator in his seat more than intimated that he regarded any man a traitor who talked about the Constitution in these days.

What the Differences Are.

The people of the North are divided into two great classes concerning the war, and the differences between them are these: One class insists upon conducting the war on constitutional and common sense principles, and terminating it, and restoring the States to their original rights and privileges, and the Union to its integrity, so soon as the rebellion shall cease. The other class insists upon conducting it in accordance with their partisan dogmas and passions; they insist upon emancipation of the whole body of the slaves by military proclamation; upon indiscriminate confiscation of property in the States by simple Congressional enactment; upon reducing the insurgent States to the condition of provinces, and thus essentially changing the character of the Federal system. These, we say, are practically the differences between the people of the North concerning the war, and they will form the popular issues at the ensuing elections, especially the elections for Representatives in Congress.

A province than can a State every citizen of which is loyal and true. To pursue the war by these means is to make it endless, and to make an end of the Union. To pursue it on constitutional and common sense principles—to contemplate no termination of it which shall not embrace the unconditional laying down of their arms by the rebels—to conduct the war as a measure of self-protection, and to invite the masses of the Southern people back to their loyalty by assurances that they will come back as citizens of sovereign States, and as subjects of military provinces governed by Federal troops—these are not only the sole, but they are the sure instruments of an early peace and a restored Union.

If the Union were nothing, and if the war did cost nothing, it might not be the highest of crimes to use the war as an engine of partisan prejudice and passion. If the Southern people were foreign enemies whose country it was necessary to defend, as a measure of self-protection and safety, it might not be an abominable sin to wage a war of utter extermination against them. If the most vital interests of the white people of this continent were not involved in the question of the preservation of the Union, and if the Union were nothing, and if the war did cost nothing, it might not be the highest of crimes to use the war as an engine of partisan prejudice and passion. If the Southern people were foreign enemies whose country it was necessary to defend, as a measure of self-protection and safety, it might not be an abominable sin to wage a war of utter extermination against them.

From the South—The First Badge of Honor Conferred.

The Atlanta Confederacy states that while Beauregard was falling back from Corinth, Col. Hill's 56th Tennessee regiment was the first to take three regiments of the enemy camp and attacked the gallant 55th, whose Colonel and men fought this heavy odds with courage, desperation and terrible effect of seldom equaled and never exceeded by any; that the enemy, whose onset was furious, soon began to waver; they fell back, then retreated rapidly, and pursued by the intrepid 56th, were put to a disgraceful rout and scattered.

What Mr. Lincoln Said.

In his speech at Springfield, Illinois, June 17, 1858, at the time the congressional ticket selected him as candidate for United States Senator, Mr. Lincoln made the following declaration, as reported at the time: "In my opinion it [slavery agitation] will not cease until we have been compelled to pass a law. A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government can not endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it to cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other."

At present the sickness among Gen. Butler's troops is very bad. The flux, typhoid fever, and small pox is doing good work among them. In these days of much insurrection, it is not weeks; and as desertion has commenced, we expect to hear of more. It is impossible for them to stand the heat. A United States surgeon reported that from six to ten die daily from sunstroke.

NORTHERN CONTRIBUTIONS TO STARVING SOUTH ENTERS.

The Appeal committees on the liberal subscriptions made in Northern cities for the relief of the starving in Mississippi.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Indianapolis Branch Bank.

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PIANOS.

The less frank and fearless New York Abolitionist, of the Independent sort, endeavors to keep favor with the white race, and to show every somewhat cool embrace to the black. But there is not a radical newspaper in the country that dare risk the loss of the abolitionist vote by taking firm and decided ground against negro equality.

The Union party, or with the radical wing of the Republicans, in any manner, they must be content to close their mouths on this subject, and permit the work to go on in favor of emancipating all distinctions of race or color in our institutions.

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We invite the attention of our readers to the call, in the paper of the Chairman of the Mass Democratic Committee, for a Mass Convention, to be held at Indianapolis on the 30th of July. The reasons set forth in the address of the Committee in favor of such a Convention are so obvious, and so important, that we need not repeat them. The necessity of holding such a Convention is so obvious, and so important, that we need not repeat them.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 2.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

DRY GOODS.

Lynch & Keane.

DRY GOODS.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 2.

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