

National Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. GEO. B. McCLELLAN, OF NEW JERSEY. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GEORGE H. PENDLETON, OF OHIO.

Hon. John W. Hoffman, of Kentucky, Will speak as follows: Salem, Washington county, Saturday, September 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. ...

The Nominee for State Senator.

The Democratic Central Committee of Marion county, by unanimous vote, have nominated Capt. JOHN M. LOAN, of this city, for State Senator, in the place of the lamented Captain BRACKEN, deceased.

Capt. Loan became a citizen of Indiana in 1844. When war was declared against Mexico, in 1846, he enlisted as a private in the 34 regiment Indiana volunteers, and was elected Lieutenant from the ranks.

Speech of Major Gordon.

We commence this morning the publication of the speech of Major Gordon at the Fremont meeting held in Masonic Hall on Thursday night which will be concluded in our next issue.

Abolition and Secession.

The natural affinity of the two enemies of the Union draws together a motley crowd, who work together for disunion. The supporters of Mr. Lincoln and opponents of General McClellan are singularly harmonious, notwithstanding their late apparent antagonisms.

General Mansson Accepts.

We authorized to state that Gen. MANSSON accepts the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, tendered to him by the Democratic State Central Committee, in the place of Hon. DAVID TURPIN.

What We Find.

We find the following paragraphs in the Dayton (O.) Empire, which paper, according to the Republicans, speaks the views of Mr. VAL LANDGRAVE.

NEW YORK ALL RIGHT.

"The peace men of New York held a caucus at the same time that the peace men of this State were in session at Columbus. It was resolved, very wisely, that it would be unwise to nominate another ticket."

Some Reasons why Mr. Lincoln Should not be elected President.

Speech of Jonathan W. Gordon, at Masonic Hall, on Thursday, September 15, 1864.

It is possible to retreat from the brink of a precipice; but not into that policy that sleeps upon a precipice - ROBERT HALL.

Fellow Citizens:

I am glad to meet you to-night. The times make the captured faces of a crowd of free-born men, determined still to maintain their freedom, a sight to awaken joy and gladness in the hearts of all beholders, except tyrants and their slaves.

Public Immorality as Illustrated by the Federal Government.

The times, alas, have changed. The manners of the people have changed also. We are not what we have been. Some of you are too young to remember, but many of you do remember well the golden days of our fathers.

THE ONE TERM POLICY.

Abraham Lincoln was chosen President of the United States at the November election of the year 1860. He was inaugurated on the fourth day of the succeeding March.

THE MEANS OF ELECTORSHIP EMPLOYED BY THE LEADERS.

The means employed by the self-styled Union party, to carry on the canvass, present some new and alarming features. Their meetings assemble to the top of the drum and the sound of martial music, furnished by the drum-corps of a brigade of the people's army.

THE THREE CIRCUSES.

Include by far the most talented array of Equestrian, Athletic, Tight Rope Dancers, Back Rope Vaulters, Jugglers, Acrobats, Masters, Vollogiers, etc., etc., to be found on this side of the Atlantic.

FOUR GREAT CLOWNS.

MONS. FRANCOIS SIEGRIST, the French Tait Clown, W. R. DONOVAN, the English Gymnastic Clown, MASTER GEORGE, the Irish Grimaldi, and the Inimitable JOE PENTLAND, who has long been the favorite of the American people.

are going on almost entirely, so—in this terrible conflict, the means that we use are the product of future toil and care. Therefore, I say, the public thief of day steals not only from his fellow, he robs also his dead ancestors and his unborn posterity.

I am aware that I may be told that I make the charge too broad. I wish it were possible, I could then afford to be corrected, if the State could thereby escape the shame. But let me ask you if instances do not readily suggest themselves? It is not so long as one or two years ago, and a half ago, comparatively poor, if not, indeed, poor beyond comparison, who has since grown rich in office, tell me how he has become so? Did he inherit it? That was only two or three thousand dollars' worth of most; and, even if it had all been saved, it would not have enabled him to purchase that fine farm; to have built that magnificent house; to have invested those many thousands in bank stocks.

Another evil indicative of our approaching downfall, and making it necessary to vindicate the moral government of God, may be traced in the habitual disregard of minorities for official designation. The staving off of elections, factious resistance to the regular business of legislation, and bolting to prevent the passage of undesirable measures, all are but steps toward that broad and bloody revolution that has long been in progress for the last four years, and is still going forward, to end, when and where, God only knows.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GOV. WILLARD AND GOV. MORTON.

In 1857 the Senate refused to pass the necessary appropriations; and thereby left the Executive and Administration in a state of embarrassment. The officers controlling these departments found themselves unable to go on without calling an extra session of the General Assembly, or resorting to extraordinary and unconstitutional measures.

This was done upon the pretext that it was useless to reassemble the Legislature, and that, it was said, most probably still fall to pass the requisite laws; and that it would not do to stop the wheels of government. Upon this reasoning, altogether fallacious, and at war with the first principles of a government of laws—the public funds were drawn and applied to the public uses without appropriations. The application, I believe, was honestly and faithfully made, as a general thing; and, at its next session, the General Assembly made appropriations to cover and legalize the whole.

These breaches of duty and law on the part of all departments of the State government, except the judiciary, did not, however, end here. The representatives of the people in 1858 and 1859, determined, so far as possible, to provide against any future employment of the public funds without appropriations. They accordingly passed a treasury system, prohibiting the payment of any moneys out of the treasury except upon warrant drawn in pursuance of appropriations made by law, and affixing severe penalties to the violations of the prohibitions it contained.

In this respect, the mode in which our present Executive carries on the government, is well calculated to awaken our indignation, and to excite our indignation and indignity. In both he stands without a parallel; for after an appeal to the courts to compel the Auditor to comply with his views, and the decision of the highest court in his favor, he still maintains that he is right and the courts wrong; and without the sanction of law, or the concurrence of the officers of the State, organizes a treasury unrecognized by the Constitution or the laws of the State.

It is not sufficient to excipate His Excellency to plead the example of William Willard, but the advice of Mr. Attorney General Donohoe, in the first place, Willard's example did not go so far. It stopped a great way short of the career of His Excellency, in the hands of the man who has been against him, he still maintains that he is right and the courts wrong; and without the sanction of law, or the concurrence of the officers of the State, organizes a treasury unrecognized by the Constitution or the laws of the State.

But His Excellency is without excuse for any part of these usurpations. He knew that Gov. Willard did wrong, and denounced him for it. The legislation already mentioned, as designed to prevent a recurrence of the same or similar lawless measures, was all passed with his personal concurrence; and the last named act—the law affixing penalties for its violation, received his official approval. His conduct is, therefore, without excuse. He must stand where he stands, and all who remember his relation to these measures.

and man has almost ceased. Trade, like politics, has many instances of a miserable game, where cunning and deceit labor, too often with effect, to overreach the simple-hearted honest man. Social life, too, has been more or less pervaded and polluted by the same evil and selfishly selfish passions. We have accustomed both their religion and morality when entering the political arena; and acted upon the weak and wicked maxims that are all fair in politics. Wicked and villainous as open rebellion and war gained liberally practiced, or any of the long catalogue of public villainies to which I have already alluded, they will cease, or free government must perish; the two are wholly incompatible with each other.

WE DENIED LIKE ANCIENT ROME.

Are we not trading the same paths that conducted ancient Rome to the despotism of the Caesars, and to final overthrow? Like her we began with the brightest examples of public and private virtue; and, as she advanced in both respects, suffered a dire eclipse. Listen to the glowing description which her own history gives of the virtue of her people, "in the brave days old."

Such was Rome, says Sallust were cultivated in the city and in the camp. There was the greatest possible concord, and the least possible aversion. Justice and probity prevailed among the citizens, not more from the influence of the laws than from the influence of the example. An almost unanimous and earnest opposition against the enemy. Citizens contended with citizens in nothing but honor. They were magnificent in their religious services, frugal in their families, and deeply in their friendships. For these virtues they were intrepid in war and equally in peace—they maintained themselves and their State. They exercised of their virtues, I consider these as the greatest proofs; that in war punishment was more severely inflicted upon him who stood at an enemy's camp, and when commanded to retreat retired too slowly from the contest, than on those who had dared to desert their standards, when pressed by the enemy to abandon their posts; and that, in peace, they governed more by conferring benefits than by exciting terror; and when they received an injury chose rather to pardon than to revenge it.

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present free forms to gradual degradation and slavery will for ever be lost. ORIGINAL REASONS FOR THE ONE TERM POLICY. It may be well to inquire why it was originally deemed necessary for the people to adopt the one term policy? It was done in order to check the evil tendencies of executive power and patronage; and the constantly increasing expenditures of the government were urged as a reason in favor of frequently interrupting this current of official influence and corruption. With this view all parties at the time of Mr. Lincoln's election had adopted the one term policy. The whole country concurred in it. But, if it were necessary, when the entire annual expenditures of the government did not exceed fifty millions of dollars, by how much stronger a reason is it now necessary to protect the freedom and the free institutions of the country, when the annual expenditures exceed a thousand millions of dollars, and when God only knows how many tens of thousands of officials, with titles and functions new and strange, swarm like the locusts of Egypt in every part of the land? I need not press the argument. If it was valid in the quiet years gone by, (and Mr. Lincoln himself and his party have pressed it with great earnestness and power,) it is unquestionably so now, when he is daily wielding powers that, at any moment, are capable of being employed to effect the downfall of free institutions and free government. Well, indeed, did the Cleveland Convention resolve "that the one term policy of the President, adopted by the people, is strengthened by the force of the existing crisis, and should be maintained." Let the American people, then, maintain it. It is essential to the purity of the administration, to be maintained to prevent the black and desolating tide of corruption from deluging the whole land. It ought to be maintained to vindicate the sacredness of public pledges, now sought to be broken. It will be done, to save the people from the miseries of every where apparent through the country.

Are we not trading the same paths that conducted ancient Rome to the despotism of the Caesars, and to final overthrow? Like her we began with the brightest examples of public and private virtue; and, as she advanced in both respects, suffered a dire eclipse. Listen to the glowing description which her own history gives of the virtue of her people, "in the brave days old."

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THE GREAT MASTODON.

POSITIVELY THE LARGEST EXHIBITION OF THE AMUSEMENT WORLD, IS COMING.

First Annual Tour of the

MONSTER EQUESCURRICULUM!

L. B. LENT, Manager.

This is an entirely new establishment, upon which an enormous amount of capital has been lavished with an unsparring hand, to make it what it claims and is acknowledged by all to be

THE FIRST EXHIBITION OF THE AGE.

It is entirely original in its construction, superior in every specialty, and includes the following

IMMENSE AND UNPARALLELED COMBINATION.



Mons. Francois Siegrist's Great French Circus, from the Theater Porte St. Martin, Paris.

Wm. Du Crow's Circus Royal, from the Alhambra Palace, Leicester Square, London.

Lent's Broadway Circus, from the Broadway Circus, New York.



Forrest's Trained Buffaloes, from the Prairies of the Far West.

Stewart's Educated Sacred Bull, from Hindostan.

Professor Wallace's Corps of Performing Dogs, Monkeys and Ponies from all parts of the World.

COMPRISING SEVEN DISTINCT EXHIBITIONS!

With Two Hundred Men and Horses! All under one Gigantic Pavilion..... For One Single Price of Admission!

NOTICE—It will be seen that the combination herein given results in an entirely new class of Amusements, such as has never before been attempted by private enterprise, and which need an enormous expenditure of money, only the most liberal patronage can render it remunerative. The Management will therefore be pardoned for directing attention to the fact that this magnificent phalanx of exhibitions not only combine an infinitely greater degree of novelty, variety and effect within itself than can be found in any other place of amusement in the world, but also a nearer approach to perfection in every detail.

THE THREE CIRCUSES.

Include by far the most talented array of Equestrian, Athletic, Tight Rope Dancers, Back Rope Vaulters, Jugglers, Acrobats, Masters, Vollogiers, etc., etc., to be found on this side of the Atlantic, while the assembled collection of highly trained Horses, Ponies and Mules, include a larger number in the aggregate, and more beautifully and wonderfully trained individuals of such species than can be found in any other Equestrian Exhibition. In regard to the features of this establishment, of course there is no room for comparison, and it can only be said that they will surpass all other places of amusement, and are new and attractive. At each entertainment the



Will be introduced in the arena in all their unprecedented performances: the Educated Sacred Bull and the Leaping member of all parties will at this point, present; Lead us not into temptation." Let us at least keep the army free from the infection of party spirit, if we cannot from party politics. It is essential, at once, to the character of the army and the safety of the republic.

THE MAGNIFICENT CORTAGE.

Of the Equestrian cortages never so splendidly equipped, carriages and harness, finished and decorated in a very unprecedented splendor, with 100 finer horses than were ever before collected together in any other Cortage, and will make its public entrance about 10 o'clock on the morning of the day of exhibition, headed by a beautiful hand-carriage containing Charles Rowell's Opera Band, and will parade the principal streets.

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Will Exhibit at INDIANAPOLIS, on Tennessee Street, North side Terre Haute Freight Depot, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st. Positively for Two Days Only..... Performance Afternoon and Night.

SEPTEMBER—Wednesday, 25th, Crawfordsville; Thursday, 26th, Columbus; Friday, 27th, Seymour; Saturday, 28th, Brownstown; Sunday, 29th, Salem; Monday, 30th, Nashville; Tuesday, 1st, Jeffersonville; Wednesday, 2nd, Madison; Thursday, 3rd, Vernon; Friday, 4th, Versailles; Saturday, 5th, Lawrenceburg. 1864. VERY PARTICULAR NOTICE—Remember the Great Tour of the Age is coming. Do not mistake the day or date. And do not confound this Monster Organization with any other companies, whatever they be, good, bad or exceedingly indifferent.