

Democratic Union State Ticket

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES S. ATHON,
OF Marion County.
FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOSEPH RISTINE,
OF Fountain County.
FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
MATTHEW L. BRETZ,
OF Daviess County.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR B. HORD,
OF DeWitt County.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SAMUEL L. RUGG,
OF Allen County.

Raid upon the Border by Guerrilla Bands—Exciting News

Governor Morton received telegraphic dispatches last evening to the effect that guerrilla bands from Kentucky had made a descent upon Newburgh, Warrick county, attacked the hospital there, killing one man, and capturing 200 stand of State arms.

A dispatch from Evansville stating that great excitement exists there, fearing an attack upon the city, was received here. Reports are current that the guerrillas have captured Henderson, driven out the Union men, hoisted the Confederate flag and placed pickets around the city.

General Blythe telegraphs from Evansville last evening, requesting that a man there, under the command of Capt. DALZIEL, might be permitted to remain, for the protection of Evansville and Mount Vernon. He urges that troops may be sent to that portion of the State, as the main reliance now is upon unorganized bodies of citizens. The citizens of Evansville were under arms last night. Two citizens of Warrick county, who aided the guerrillas, were shot by the people of Evansville. An attack was expected last night, but it may be postponed for some days.

Upon the receipt of this intelligence Governor Morton promptly sent a special train to Evansville a section of artillery and one company of infantry. The State authorities will do every thing in their power for the protection of the border, but the main reliance of the people upon the Ohio river must be the organization of military companies for self defense.

The Democratic Candidate for Congress from the Sixth District

We take great pleasure in placing the name of ALEXANDER B. CONDUITT before the Democratic voters of the Sixth Congressional District as their candidate for Congress. He is a gentleman of decided ability, of cultivation, of great energy and industry, and of the strictest integrity. Mr. CONDUITT is a self made man. Firm, self-reliant and persevering, unaided by friends or adventitious birth, he has worked his own way to positions of high respectability and influence among his fellow men. Such a man can not fail to have the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. For thirty-six years Mr. CONDUITT has been a resident of Morgan county. He started in life a hired boy, without education, and for seventeen years, as clerk and principal, he devoted himself to mercantile pursuits. For the past twelve years, he has been engaged exclusively in farming, and he has not only the ambition to be a good farmer, but he has that reputation among his neighbors.

Mr. CONDUITT is not without experience in public life. He served six years in the Legislature, three in the House and three in the Senate, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850, discharging there various public positions with signal ability and fidelity. In 1861 he was the Douglas elector for this District, and zealously labored for the triumph of that eminent statesman.

Mr. CONDUITT is a clear thinker, a good speaker, a hard worker and is well informed upon all questions of public policy. For the first time in many years a candidate has been selected who is identified with and represents the laboring interests of the country. If elected he will make a faithful and efficient representative, one that will strive to promote the best interests of his constituency.

The Journal asserts that Mr. CONDUITT is "utterly unprincipled." This is an unfortunate charge. His neighbors know him to be a strictly honest man, not only so far as his business transactions are concerned but in his political principles, and they give him that credit, even if they do not agree with him in sentiment. Conscientious in his convictions, he firmly adheres to them and earnestly labors for their success. The Democracy of this district can elect Mr. CONDUITT to the position for which they have nominated him, and we have every confidence they will.

The Issue

In a speech from the balcony of the Bates House, JIM HONORS, or "MAY," a crinoline in breeches, or breeches in crinoline, we do not know which and care less, stated that the *Sentinel*, as we heard it, "sneeringly insinuated" when the Governor's proclamation was issued, (April 16th, 1861), for six regiments, they could not be raised in Indiana. JIM HONORS, or "MAY," or the *Journal*, we do not know which, now says, see *Journal* of yesterday, that "Judge Honors didn't say" that the *Sentinel's* "sneering insinuation" was "made" when the Governor's proclamation was issued. He (Honors) said "when the war broke out." Now for the facts. The "war broke out" at Fort Sumter on the 12th of April, 1861. The assertion, come it from Honors, or "MAY," or the *Journal*, and for aught we know they may be the same, that "when the war broke out," or after the war broke out, the *Sentinel* stated that six regiments could not be raised in Indiana, in response to the President's or Governor's proclamation, is a mean and wilful falsehood.

The quotations of the *Journal* from the *Sentinel* have no bearing upon the charge of JIM HONORS. If the sentiments we expressed in those extracts were treasonable, then are the *Indiana Journal*, the *New York Tribune*, the *Chicago Tribune*, the *Ohio State Journal*, and other leading Republican journals, equally guilty, to say the least, and we may include in the category JIM HONORS himself. All those prints opposed coercion, and distinctly avowed "that any State or nation, deliberately resolving that its government is intolerable, has a right to change it." By copying extracts from these sources, some before the "war broke out," and some after, in due time, we will fasten upon them what the *Indiana Journal* now pronounces treasonable sentiments. But one thing at a time. We ask JIM HONORS and the *Journal* to make good their own charge, or else admit, by failing to do so, that they are slandersers.

We do so before the war broke out, that "the people of Indiana do not intend to engage in a crusade against the South for party purposes—to advance the schemes of the abolitionists and

protectionists of New England and Pennsylvania." We believe so yet. The people of Indiana were not influenced by such considerations in coming forward with men and money to sustain the Government. They were called upon to give that aid for the high and holy purpose of maintaining the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was—to put down armed rebellion against both—and not for "party purposes," or "to advance the schemes of the abolitionists." They rallied gallantly under the banner of the Union, to preserve the Government of our fathers, not to uphold the Republican party or its principles, or abolition policy.

The Mass Meeting of the 30th.

A friend writing us from Washington under date of the 16th inst., says: "I had a conversation yesterday with Mr. CRITTENDEN. He will, as a clergyman would say, 'Deo Volenti' (God-willing), certainly be with you on the 30th of July, as will Governor WICKLIFFE, MALLOY, and others—some from Ohio, some from Missouri and some from Illinois." The conservative citizens of Indiana should rally in their strength and give these distinguished citizens a cordial welcome.

We copy the following from the special Washington dispatches to the *Cincinnati Gazette*, if the *Sentinel* or any other Democratic paper had a year ago thus referred to the President, mob law would have been threatened:

THE HOUSE REFUSES TO PRINT THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Great dissatisfaction is expressed by the Representatives with the President's message on occupation, and with his whole manner of dealing with Congress on the subject. They insist that after they had obviated his objections by supplemental legislation, it was unnecessary for him to come to the House on the 16th of July, and to the message which he had intended to veto the bill. A very curious sight was presented when the question came upon printing the message in the House. No Republican would vote for it, and it was left for such peace Democrats as Allen, of Ohio, to move the printing, while Phelps was actually the leader in pressing it. The Democrats all clamored and voted for its printing, and the President's message was printed. The House refused to print the President's special champions. The Republicans would not go on record against their own President, but they filibustered to stave off the vote on the main question till the hour of adjournment arrived, demanding a call of the yeas and nays, moving to lay the resolution to print on the table, and calling for the yeas and nays on every question. The whole time was thus used up, till the House adjourned, since which time the President's message was not printed. The general feeling about the affair is, that the President's message was printed, and the President's special champions. The Republicans would not go on record against their own President, but they filibustered to stave off the vote on the main question till the hour of adjournment arrived, demanding a call of the yeas and nays, moving to lay the resolution to print on the table, and calling for the yeas and nays on every question. The whole time was thus used up, till the House adjourned, since which time the President's message was not printed.

Special correspondence of the Chicago Times.

From Washington.

The reasons why Enlistments progress so slowly.

WASHINGTON, July 14.

Great concern is felt here at the slow manner in which the 300,000 troops are coming in. At the rate at which enlistments have been made, we will only have about 100,000 men raised by the end of October; 200,000 by the end of next February; and the whole 300,000 will not be in the field before this time next year. The following are some of the reasons which deter men from enlisting:

1. The practice of keeping military hospitals in large cities. In all the large Eastern cities there are hundreds of maimed and sick soldiers congregated. The sight of these unfortunate men, without arms, without legs, with their eyes put out, or their noses cut off, or halting about on crutches, has a very depressing effect upon the spirits of ardent young men, who would otherwise enlist. All such sights should be kept out of the public view.

2. Because the good old practice of sending around the recruiting officer, with his banner, his music, and his band of recruits, all dressed in new and handsome uniforms, and the drums, fifes, clarions and trumpets making the air resound with the music of glory and the battle cry, is no longer kept up. If this glittering re-creation of the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war was continually presented to the sight and hearing of our young men, it would have the effect to induce thousands to the national standard.

3. It is generally understood that the Administration has decided in favor of emancipating maimed and disabled soldiers, and enlisting negroes to serve on the same footing as white soldiers; to give them the same uniform, the same arms, the same pay, the same bounty, and the same pension, as the white soldiers. This may be very wise and sagacious, but the white men of the country "don't see it," and hence their unwillingness to be degraded by serving side by side with negroes.

4. The people of the North have seen, at first with amazement, then with anger, and now with disgust, that the Administration has not taken the necessary measures to release from captivity the thousands of their brothers, sons and neighbors who have been for months confined in some dungeons at the South. Every day the public is deceived by a lying bulletin from the War Department announcing that "the Government has decided upon a plan for a general exchange of prisoners," and that a few days later before it is found out that the "agreement" was only made by one party, and that its terms were so absurd that the other party, the rebels, rejected it. Whenever the Administration can comprehend the vast proportions of the war, they will have sense enough to see that we really are at war, and to carry on the war according to the rules of war, then it will be seen that we must exchange prisoners with the rebels on equal terms, man for man, rank for rank. The rebels have always been willing to do this, and will do now. But the men who are now in power here, in order to gratify their malignancy against one or two Southern Generals whose fortunes have been placed in our hands, have proclaimed that under no circumstances will these men be exchanged, but that they will be kept and hung, when really these men are no more guilty than many other prisoners.

to make this war a war for the abolition of slavery, and to emancipate and arm the slaves. If such are to be the objects of the war, they are unwilling to become the instruments to effect it.

Above all this is the utter dislike in which Edward Johnston is held by the people of the North. Let Stanton be removed. Let the policy of the Government in the conduct of the war be clearly and emphatically announced. Let a general system for the exchange of prisoners be adopted. Let it be understood that the Government is originally in faith that there shall be no general emancipation or arming of the slaves. Let the streets of all our towns and villages once more resound with martial strains and the sunlight glaze upon the recruiting sergeant's canopy. Let all the dumb but speaking witnesses of the war's havoc be kept far from the busy hum of men. Let these reforms be made, and not 300,000 but 600,000 volunteers, if necessary, will be in arms in three months' time.

The Army of the Potomac.

We copy the following from the *Cincinnati Gazette*, the rankest Republican paper in the country:

One of the most dismal and discouraging pictures of the army of the Potomac, as it is called in the Senate on Wednesday. These facts have already been laid before the public through our columns; but now that they are officially promulgated, they must strike the loyal people with double force. The army of the Potomac, according to the testimony of the Assistant Secretary of War, Tucker, McClellan had 120,000 men at Yorktown. Subsequently, without loss of vision, 12,000; McClellan's division, 10,000; 11,000 from Baltimore and Fortress Monroe; Shields's division, 5,000; were sent to him, making a total of 150,000. Gens. Meigs and Wadsworth testified that McClellan's army was 150,000. Only nineteen regiments were left to attack Washington. The correspondent of the *Commercial* telegraphs that the responsibility for Ball's Bluff is divided between Stone and McClellan; yet Stone was sent to Fort Warren, while McClellan has been suffered to hold in his hands the destinies of this great nation.

It is known that the President said, on his return from James river, that McClellan could account for only half the disaster to him. He said 150,000 men he had upon the Peninsula, only 55,000 were effective when the battle commenced; and when he finally landed on James river, he had only 38,000 men. McClellan had had the time he landed at Yorktown, to the beginning of the great battle he lost, it seems, in various ways, 73,000, and between the landing and the close of the seven days' fighting, 98,000 out of 150,000 men. McClellan, had died in the swamps, or had by sickness been rendered unfit for service, these are the facts, as they are now before the country. The picture we repeat, is the most dismal and discouraging that could be presented. It sickens to the heart that the finest army the world ever saw should have been thus sacrificed and nothing accomplished.

The developments relieve Secretary Stanton from the charges made against him by the partisans of a General who has, in less than a year, lost nearly 100,000 out of 230,000 men without accomplishing anything, leaving the rebels stronger and the Government weaker. McClellan, who is to be credited with the defeat at Yorktown, had been six months ago, and we have authority for saying that Secretary Stanton stands higher with the President now than at any time; and experience having made plain the policy of the President, he will not be swayed. The people who have been misled by a blind or unscrupulous press, will not be slow to do justice to Mr. Stanton. He will rise higher in the estimation of the loyal people, from the gross and unscrupulous abuse which has been heaped upon him.

In view of the facts presented, it is not strange that the people should demand a new war policy.

It would seem that the Government, if the voice of the people did not rattle in thunder tones, around the ears of the President, for new men to direct affairs in the field, and new measures to govern the conduct of the war.

Third Congressional Democratic Convention.

The Third Congressional Democratic Convention assembled at the Court House, Vernon, Indiana, July 16, 1862.

On motion, James W. Egan, of Jennings, was appointed Chairman, and Munson Moneys, of Bartholomew, Secretary.

The counties being called, on motion, the following were declared to be represented: Jennings, Brown, Bartholomew, Jackson, Jefferson, and Lawrence.

A. B. Carlton, of Lawrence, moved that Samuel Baskirk, of Monroe, be requested to act as moderator of this session, and he makes request that from that county not having arrived.

Mr. Baskirk declined, not wishing to assume the responsibility of acting for the absent delegates.

Mr. Baskirk, of Monroe, offered the following: Resolved, That inasmuch as Switzerland and Monroe counties are unrepresented, this Convention adjourn for four weeks.

Mr. Baskirk's motion was lost. A committee, consisting of Samuel Holmes, of Jackson, A. E. S. Line of Bartholomew, A. Williams of Brown, Elias Adams of Jefferson, Sam. Baskirk of Monroe, Thomas Cobb of Lawrence, and George Jones of Jennings, were appointed to fix a basis of representation from the counties to this Convention.

On motion of Mr. Carlton of Jennings, a committee of one from each county was appointed to draft resolutions.

The following were appointed: A. B. Carlton of Lawrence, Lew. Prosser of Brown, B. F. Jones of Bartholomew, G. S. Leland of Jefferson, Jas. H. Vawter, of Jennings, Daniel Long of Jackson, and Sam. Baskirk of Monroe.

The President announced that Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks would address the Convention in the afternoon.

On motion, adjourned till 1 o'clock.

The Convention being called to order, the Committee on representation announced that they had taken as a basis of representation the combined votes cast for Douglas, Bell and Breckinridge for President in 1860, and upon such basis the counties were apportioned to the Convention as follows:

1. Resolved, That we indorse the 8th of January Platform, and that we will earnestly and faithfully labor for the success of the nominees of said Convention.

2. That we are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the existing war for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion, maintaining the Constitution as it is, and restoring the Union as it was; and that when these objects have been accomplished, the war should cease.

3. That the Democracy of this District heartily respond to the call of the Governor of Indiana for additional volunteers, and that it is their duty to aid in the raising of the regiments in raising without delay the regiment assigned to this District.

4. Whereas, George H. Kyle and Frank N. Daugherty, of Switzerland, and E. H. Conkling of the State of Indiana, have been forcibly seized and carried out of the State of Indiana by armed persons professing to be a tuler of the law, and without assigning any cause or giving the parties arrested an opportunity of defense; Therefore,

Resolved, That as citizens of the free State of Indiana, where the judiciary is in full operation, we solemnly protest against arrest and imprisonment as flagrant violations of the laws of this State, and of the Constitution of the United States, and that we will take good care of the property, if not returned on favorable terms. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

On motion it was ordered that all Democratic

county papers in this district be requested to publish the proceedings of the Convention, and that a copy of the same be forwarded for publication to the *Indiana Sentinel* and *Cincinnati Enquirer*.

The following were appointed as the Democratic Central Executive Committee: Jennings—James H. Vawter, Brown—James Hester, Bartholomew—B. F. Jones, Jackson—Samuel W. Holmes, Jefferson—George H. Vawter, Lawrence—Thomas R. Cobb, Monroe—Samuel H. Baskirk, Switzerland—J. H. Titus. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

A Question of Veracity.

It is known that the President Lincoln is heartily in favor of their destructive measures. Wendell Phillips says in this public: say in so many words that the President advised public meetings in favor of emancipation, and said that when public opinion is ripe for it, he would issue a free proclamation. We heard him make these declarations. And Charles Sumner, in his "private journal," lately printed, endeavors to satisfy an Abolition inquirer that the President is Abolition to the core! He gives this as from private conversation with him: He says specifically: "I am happy to let you know that he (the President) is in sympathy with Stanley in his absurd wickedness in closing the schools on Wednesday, and in other acts of turning our camps into a hunting ground for slaves. He repudiates both positively." This is a wicked misrepresentation by Sumner. But passing this, let us look at such statement as a question of veracity. Does Mr. Sumner speak truly as the President's views? Is he warranted in speaking thus?

Now it happens that while Sumner was writing his recently issued journal, he was in Washington, North Carolina, in the private gathering from seventeen counties who came within the fold of his purpose to hear him—the delegates to the county of Indiana, on Wednesday evening, July 30, 1862, at 6 o'clock, P. M., to hear complaints and equalize the assessment for 1862.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Common Council will meet at a Board of Equalization at the Court House in the city of Indianapolis, on Wednesday evening, July 30, 1862, at 6 o'clock, P. M., to hear complaints and equalize the assessment for 1862.

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