

# The Daily Union.

I. M. BROWN, Editor.  
T. B. LONG, Associate Editor.

TERRE-HAUTE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8, 1858.

For President in 1860:  
**JOHN J. CRITTENDEN,**  
Of Kentucky.

## The Dedication.

The dedication of the New City School House, come off on Monday night in a grand and interesting style—the spacious hall below being crowded to overflowing. The ceremonies were commenced by prayer from the Rev. Gordon, after which the assembled multitude was entertained by Mr. A. C. Isaacs, Mr. L. Ryce and Rev. P. Wiley, in short, but forcible and instructive remarks.

Mr. A. C. Isaacs being called upon addressed the meeting. He congratulated his fellow citizens present on the auspicious occasion that had called them together. This said he is no party triumph, no time for the exultation of the victor, nor for depression consequent upon the defeat of the embodiment of mere party political principles—but it is an occasion on which all are met to rejoice—the Whig the Democrat and the Republican, were all present to express their joy that the blessings of a sound and thorough education were about to be conferred on their offspring. He then touched upon what the reality of education was in contradistinction to mere seeming education, many a man could read and write, and had made acquisitions in the higher branches of knowledge, who was yet far from being an educated man. True education draws out into exercise thinking powers, and in proportion as this is done and the boy or girl is taught to apply those powers to the every day concerns of life, in that proportion is he or she educated. Thus it is that the grand object of education is attained, and the individual is caused to realize blessings to himself and to the community of which he forms a part.

The subject of giving prizes was next touched upon. The speaker was of opinion that the only legitimate prize to be set before the young was the preciousness of knowledge itself, and the happiness it confers on those who use it aright. The common system of giving prizes was injurious, because it committed injustice—the prize being awarded not to the one who had, it may be, most deserved it by laudable endeavors, but to the one who by reason of superior natural power had carried it off, though an idler. Thus undue inflation of mind on the one hand, and most injurious depression and discouragement on the other, were some of the evils arising out of the system. He next severely condemned the prevailing mode of giving as they are called exhibitions as proofs of the progress of a school or mental growth and development. These, he pronounced, mere shams, and no criterion by which to judge of the progress of the school. The mouthing of a set speech, containing the expressions of principles and sentiments, that a boy or girl, on account of their inexperience and tender years, could not enter into, was proof of nothing but the exercise of mere memory. He had reason to believe that no such shams would be attempted in this school, but that the rational, moral and physical powers, each and all, would be duly awakened and called into active and harmonious operation.

Mr. Ryce was peculiarly happy in some of his allusions to the rising generation, and spoke of the evils to which they were exposed, and hoped parents would keep their children out of the reach of these evils by placing them at school, and there give them that encouragement which is due from the parent to the child. When this was done we might naturally look for less bitter contention and for less crime. He urged upon the parents the necessity of educating that child which looked up to them as their protector in infancy and in childhood, and whose future destiny was shaped according to the parental influence exercised over them during their minority.

Mr. Wiley congratulated our citizens upon the means they now had of giving their children a finished education and at home education at the same time. He looked upon a young lady as being badly deficient in her education when she did not know how to make a biscuit or perform the necessary duties of the household. This is what he termed a home education, and now that the parents of our city had the opportunity of sending their daughters to school and also of teaching them home

duties, he thought they were peculiarly blessed, and he hoped they would avail themselves of the advantages now offered.

The building was illuminated from top to bottom, and made a most magnificent appearance. Mr. Hook deserves much praise for his labor on this occasion.

Mr. Pruyne's Brass Band was present and discoursed sweet music to the delighted audience. Thanks to the Band, peace and happiness to the audience, and an unbounded success to Mr. Moore, the teacher in this new edifice, and may the building stand until the second remodeling of the earth and form the mouth of a mammoth cave for the then generation to revel in.

## "That Gored Ox."

We do not remember in all our reading of the Terre-Haute Journal, to have seen as much hypocrisy displayed in that sheet, or any other, at any one time, as was in its leading article of Saturday last. Listen to this:

They set the example of making 92,400 inhabitants a pre-requisite of admission into the Union, and now they quarrel with the English Bill Democrats for adopting that plank of their platform.

Of course it is the American party this has reference to, and the individual to whom the article refers, "as leader of that party," is evidently Col. Thompson. It is very true that he opposed the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, as provided for in the English Bill, and his reasons for so doing were good. What were they? Because the English Bill did not submit directly that Constitution to a vote of the people, but made them a "proposition," which if they accepted, Kansas was to be admitted into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution irrespective of population, and what was this proposition, that amounted to a bribe, offered by Congress, to the people of Kansas.

1st. Two sections of land in each township, for school purposes.

2d. Seventy-two sections of land for a University.

3d. Ten sections of land for the erection and completion of the public buildings.

4th. Six sections of land for every salt spring, not exceeding twelve in number.

5th. Five per cent. of the net proceeds of all the public lands sold by the United States, in the said State.

But suppose the people of Kansas rejected and scorned this proposition, (as they did,) what then? A census must be taken, and if it is found that Kansas has 93,420 inhabitants she can then proceed to form a new Constitution, preparatory to her admission into the Union. It is this partiality that Col. Thompson and we object to, this distinction of 35,000 inhabitants in favor of Lecompton proslavery Constitution, and 93,420 in favor of any other.

If the English Bill had sent the Lecompton Constitution back to the people of Kansas, and submitted it directly to the inhabitants thereof, and in case of its rejection had given the people of that Territory the privilege of forming a new Constitution immediately thereafter, without reference to population, and with the same land grant, we have no hesitation in saying that Col. Thompson would have endorsed it and given it his cordial support.

This miserable attempt to misrepresent the plain reading and meaning of the English Bill, and skulk out of the rotten, nasty mess into which it has taken them, shows their wanton and abandoned cause. Cowards, afraid to stand up and defend the principles (if they are principles) promulgated by their imbecile "Old Chief," at Washington—like thieves at night, they must slip out of their sink-holes of iniquity and try and steal something and appropriate it to their own use, from the party they have ever lied and vilified upon.

But let's look a little into the Democratic record, and show up some of the inconsistencies of that party. In the Cincinnati Platform we find the following:

"Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

We do not know what the Democratic doctrine is to-day, in regard to the number of inhabitants of a Territory that "justifies" them to form a Constitution, but we do know that in 1856, every Democratic paper in the country, and all of their stump orators, declared that the meaning of this resolution was "when the Territory had a sufficient number of inhabitants to entitle it to one member of Congress."

How well have they lived up to this resolution? In the English Bill we have two constructions of it. First, under the Lecompton Constitution about 35,000 inhabitants was requisite and "justified," because that Constitution established slavery. Secondly, if the people of Kansas refused to accept the "proposition," 93,420 inhabitants must be necessary to "justify" the privilege of forming a new Constitution—because it was well understood that it would be free.

Again, on the 22d of June last, when the Democratic Lecompton Congressional Convention was held in this city, at which Henry Scoville was nominated, in their first resolution they declare their adherence to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, the Cincinnati Platform and the President's Inaugural, and in the very next they

"Resolve, That in the application of the principle contained in the foregoing resolution, to the contest pending in Kansas, we will be content with and will pledge ourselves to abide by whatever decision the people of that Territory may make at a fair election upon the question of admission."

Here, then, we have a true definition of this resolve of the Cincinnati platform, and there is nothing about either that requires Kansas to have 93,420 inhabitants before forming a Constitution; and we have in this last resolution, an external abandonment of the latter provision of the English Bill, and an indirect re-assertion of the principles contained in its first provisions, as applied to the admission of Kansas.

It is useless to follow this record further, as we have shown enough of Democracy. The fact is, their principles and platforms are adjusted for all times and occasions, and the leaders of that party are always ready to apply them to any object of public policy, without any regard to antecedents or future results.

**Fire.**—Last night about 1 o'clock, the fine cottage belonging to Wm. Moes, on South Second street, opposite Mr. Frank Sago's cooper shop, took fire and burnt to the ground. The fire department was out but could do no good for the want of water. Three families were living in the house, and it was as much as they could do to get out. Many things were burned.

## Flour.

In New York flour is dull at 5.10. At New Orleans it is advancing, and is quoted at \$6.

## Valuable Pianofortes!

ONE FULL GRAND PIANO,

ONE PARLOR GRAND PIANO,

TWO LOUIS XIV CARVED PIANOS,

TEN 7 OCTO CARVED AND PLAIN.

Together with complete assortment of other sizes and styles at

NO. 4, BATES HOUSE.

NEW MUSIC.

We are receiving weekly supplies of music comprising the latest publications.

WILLARD & STOWELL,

No. 4, Bates House, Indianapolis, Ind.

Sept. 6, '58 dly

PALMER HOUSE.

Corner of Washington and Ohio Streets

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

JESSE D. CARMICHAEL, Prop'r.

Sept. 6, '58 dly

AMERICAN HOUSE,

OPPOSITE UNION DEPOT.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

HOLLOWAY & MORROW; Proprietors.

17 Good warm Meals always on hand on the arrival of Trains, and plenty of time to eat them.

Sept. 6, '58 dly

WRIGHT HOUSE.

East Washington Street, South Side,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

LOU. EPPINGER, Prop'r.

BOARD ONE DOLLAR PER DAY.

Guests carried to and from the house free of charge

Sept. 6, '58 dly

OCULIST, AURIST

GENERAL SURGEON.

39 East Washington St., near McGinnis' Clothing Store, Indianapolis.

Prof. Updegraff,

Formerly resident Physician at Will's Hospital, Philadelphia, and for many years Principal of the Danville Eye and Ear Infirmary, Professor of Anatomy, and Lecturer upon Physiology, has taken an office in this place; and will operate on all surgical diseases, and begs leave to inform the public, that all diseases of the Eye and Ear, (with few exceptions) are curable; and will operate on Cataract, Cross Eyes, Artificial Pupil, Opacities of the Cornea, Inverted Eye Lids, Sore Eyes, and all diseases of the organ. Deafness, difficulty of hearing, (even when the drum is entirely gone,) will insert an artificial, answering nearly all the purposes of the natural. He will also operate on Club feet, Tumors, Cancers, Morbid Growths, Deformities from Burns, Contracted Limbs, perform the operation for Artificial Nose, by healing on a new one. And insert Artificial Eyes, giving them all the motion and expression of the natural, defining detection—they are inserted without removing the old one, or producing pain.

The superior advantages he has had in Europe and this country in perfecting himself in all that is new and valuable in Surgery, warrants him in saying, that everything within the bounds of the profession may be expected of him.

TO THE BALD!

You can have your hair restored, no matter how bald you are. One week's time in most cases

being sufficient to produce a hair before. Gray hair can be restored to its natural color without dying.

Sept. 6, '58 dly

WADSWORTH'S EDULCATING FESOLIN.

From the N. Y. Medical Journal.

THE GREAT GRAND DISCOVERY.

SIMULAN POWER Recently Discovered with RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.—The celebrated Dr. Radway has recently succeeded in obtaining a nutritious extract so concentrated that a dose of six pills will furnish the same amount of nutrition to the blood as a pint of milk. This extract is a valuable addition to the system of radway's ready relief.

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