THE JOURNAL.

E. B. MARTINDALE,
PROPRIETOR.

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TEN PAGES.

The Journal of this Morning

consists of ten pages. Every patron is entitled to the extra sheet without additional charge.

Notice to Agents.

As our agents throughout the State will notice, we have sent them an extra number of papers to-day. Any that are not sold may be returned to us at our expense, bearing the name of the agent returning the same, and they will be credited on their accounts accordingly.

WE will publish and have ready for delivery on Monday, the 5th of November, a two-page supplement, one side containing the biographical sketch of the late Senator O. P. Morton, which is published to-day, the other side containing our railroad map of Indiana. This supplement will be sent to any publisher of a weekly paper in this State, to be folded into the next week's paper, free of any charge or expense, save the express charges for sending the same. Orders should be sent at once that we may ship the supplement on Tuesday morning.

THE public debt was reduced during the month of October over four millions of dollars.

A. OAKEY HALL has returned to New York, and proposes "to live it down." The resolution is heroic, but the gifted and erratic ex-mayor does not say what the woman is going to do about it.

THE death of Senator Morton has made a most profound sensation throughout the country. Our telegraphic columns bear witness to the high repute in which the Indiana Senator was held.

THE Mormons have been holding a council, and it is believed that they will soon succumb to the popular clamor and give up polygamy. If they will only do this they can continue to preach as long as they please, because the main prop of their religion will be knocked away.

THERE has been less specie sent out of the country during the first nine months of this year than in the corresponding nine months of many preceding years. The amount sent out of the country this year has been $24,889,000, against $37,853,000 in 1876 and $52,874,000 in 1875. This shows that there is a making ready for the great event which agitates the country. The increase in the importations which commenced last February has ceased and a very decided reaction has commenced. The exports are reported to be steadily on the increase.

AND still the victorious bear of Russia is pushing his way steadily into the heart of the enemy's country. He has pushed his opponent to the edge of the ring. The Turks have made a stand in the last ditch before Erzeroum. The Russians, flushed with their victories, seem to completely overslaugh their enemies at every meeting, and it is probable that a few days will bring the news of the fall of Erzeroum. This will lay the way open to Constantinople. The negotiations with the garrison at Kars have been broken off, and the bombardment has commenced. This formidable stronghold will hold the attention of the Russians for some time, and it may thus prove the salvation of the Turks in this war, as it has many times in the past.

THE letter of William Lloyd Garrison on the administration of President Hayes is full of bitter denunciation and bigoted censure. It only serves to show that the old man, although in his dotage, still clings to his theories of moral suasion and prayers. He had for years but one thought, and that was the emancipation of the colored race. For this the men of the North honored him. But he was opposed to bloodshed, and had an absurd idea that his object could be accomplished by suasion. He has always been noted for more zeal than discretion. His intentions have always been for the best, but he has often injured a good cause by unreasonable obstinacy. His pet hobby, the emancipation of slaves, was accomplished, but not in the way he wished; and now his second desire, the equality and political freedom of the blacks, is likely soon to be, if not already, accomplished, but in a different way from what he had wished. As long as the colored people were coerced, persecuted, and intimidated in the use of the franchise, William Lloyd Garrison was full of petitions to the government to stop the outrages. They have been stopped. If the colored people have been betrayed into the hands of the Democratic party, they will be found voting with that party in seeming enjoyment of their new position. William Lloyd Garrison should be the last man to declaim against the policy of the President. He has accomplished in a few short months what Garrison has been laboring for these many years. It may not be the most successful policy for the supremacy of the Republican party, but the negroes seem to be perfectly easy.

OUR LOSS.

The expectation of suffering does not diminish its intensity when it comes, and the death of Senator Morton, dreaded if not anticipated ever since his prostration in San Francisco, is not made more tolerable now that we know he has gone from us forever by familiarity with the peril. The shock reaches every household and nearly every heart. Few, even of those who were his opponents, can view unmoved the termination of so many great labors, so much energy, so distinguished a career of service both to the State and the Nation. "But yesterday he might have stood against the world," and now he is nothing. No hand for help where help was always ready, no voice for counsel where counsel was always wise and kindly. Death in any form, at any hour, is a lesson that impresses the least sensitive, and when it strikes a man of wide usefulness, and linked with every association of our history for many years, it is more than impressive, it is terrible. We feel it then as we cannot when the victim is less conspicuous, and represents less of the power that lifts the world into a higher civilization, and in the late Senator it struck one of the foremost men of this country and generation. For more than sixteen years he has been a part of the daily thoughts of the nation. No affair of national interest could arise without in some way touching him in what he had done or might do. During the war he was everybody's example of executive vigor, disinterestedness and success. Since the war he has been, as nearly as one man can be, the embodiment of the opinions and efforts applied to the restoration of the country from the consequences of the rebellion. Either as a party leader or as a participant in all national concerns, he has been almost constantly in the public eye. He was the most widely known and most respected of all the public men the State has ever produced. No other ever wielded so much power voluntarily conceded, or ever passed through such arduous service. Higher positions officially have been held by other Indianians, but none ever held so high place in the admiration of one party, the fear of another, and the confidence of all in his abilities and force of character, and no other ever could safely assume that what he said would represent or determine the convictions of so many thousands of intelligent men. He was the first of his party of sufficient prominence to be a formidable candidate for a presidential nomination, and if his health could have been assured might have been a nominee. And this distinction he attained with as little adventitious aid as any man that ever entered public life. He was a poor boy in a hatter's shop once, with no education and little chance of it, but he made a way to get it and then made it serve his purpose to become an eminent lawyer and still more eminent statesman. He never had any of the great advantages of wealth, and never appeared to desire them either for ambition or indulgence. He depended on himself, on his integrity, on his energy, and his resolution to do with all his might what he had decided to do at all. The friends he made came to him for what was noble in his nature, and not for what they could gain by him, and he retained them, where the association was not wholly political, by the same influence. Considering the openness with which he declared his views and his decision in forming them, it is remarkable that he should not have made more enemies than he did. As it was he had none who were not disappointed by his means or envious of his reputation. Even among his political antagonists, fierce as their conflicts were, he had warm personal friends, and few indeed were ever connected with him in close personal relations without forming an attachment that ended only with the breath that left him yesterday. We have said that "now he is nothing;" but true as it may be of most who leave this world, it is not true of a man who leaves the memory of so many great achievements and the example of so many great qualities, of such energy in pressing emergencies, of such endurance of heavy responsibilities, of such disinterestedness under all temptations, of a life of purity ending but little above poverty. He is much still for good in this life, though he has gone, we may hope, to a better one. "The good that men do is" not "always interred with their bones," and Oliver P. Morton will stir honorable effort in many a young man hereafter.

A MASSACHUSETTS paper reports such a conversation as this between two reputable citizens: "I guess Mr. B. would make a good officer." "But he doesn't need it; let's send somebody that needs it." It takes no very wide experience of life in this country to embrace a good many instances of the use of the argument of "need" for merit. All of us who have attended conventions and primary meetings have heard used, for some pet or other, the assurance that "he needs it" as a finality to which the "superior qualifications" of somebody else were no answer. No one is quite poor enough to use it alone, but as the completion of a catalogue of uncertain merits it is not only effective but retroactive. It operates to pad out deficient education, to rub off angularities of temper, and sometimes to cover little gaps of integrity. Even sound thinking men, who are little affected by the usual clap-trap of electioneering, will listen leniently to the appeal of want, as if it had a right to consideration against clear qualifications. But no long thought is needed to discover that of all the claims to support urged by any man for himself or anybody else, that of "need" is the worst when it is apt, and the least likely to be apt. In the almost phenomenal case of two or three candidates being equal in point of real merit, the need of one may be a fair makeweight. Of two or ten good men let the poorest have the place. But here is where the trouble comes in. The need of one is used not to turn a balance of positive good, but to make a balance where there could be none without it, and then it is misused. The moment a man's poverty is set to add weight to deficient character or brains, and thus made to offset positive merit, it is turned to mischief. And that is the case five times in six. At least it is so often the case that a presumption arises at once against a man who pleads his needs for an office, or lets anybody else do it. It is, in no very small degree either, a confession of unfitness. As a rule, the man with brains, honesty and energy enough for a good public officer will be very unlikely to need an office. He will be able to take care of himself. To be sure there are sometimes most deserving men left destitute by mischances which a public office would repair, but these are exceptional. In most cases the man who pretends that his family's comfort depends on his getting an office, ought not to have it. But there is a better reason than the presumption of incapacity against a "necessitous" candidate, and that is the greater inducement to abuse public trust for private emolument. We do not mean that a poor man is more liable to fall into dishonest practices or prostitute his duties than a rich one, for the long record of recent frauds contains many more names that were "good in bank" than names that wouldn't have been credited with ten cents worth of butter. But we mean that men who will make merchandise of their distress, as a beggar does of his sores, are very apt to be willing to make more distress to the public than they feel at home, and the disposition that would profit by such equivocal means would not be a safe one to trust with any interests he could abuse. The man who "needs" an office, and blows it about the ward or city or county to get it, is, first, a man who stands a fair chance to be unqualified, in being necessitous when good office qualities are very unlikely to remain in a state of pauperism or just above it; and second, the character that would use such necessities to get office would be ready to magnify them, and the unscrupulousness that would do that couldn't be trusted very implicitly. So on the whole the argument of "need" is rather an objection than otherwise. Yet it is used constantly, and often with effect. It is safe as a rule and fair as a presumption to say that a man who "needs an office" is not the best qualified for it.

GENERAL BUTLER evidently thought that the interest of Mr. Goode in Mr. Goode's policy resolution was greater than anybody else's, and so he wanted it referred to Mr. Goode's committee. Had Mr. Goode been chairman of a committee on the hog cholera the exasperating conduct of the Essex statesman would have been the same.

PERSONAL.

COL. H. B. CARRINGTON, U. S. A., is at the Spencer House.

JUDGE KIBBY, of Richmond, formerly law partner of Senator Morton, is staying at the Grand.

JUDGE WARD, of the Superior Court, Tippecanoe county, called at the State offices yesterday.

DR. G. W. MCCONNELL, Angola, Steuben county, was in the city yesterday on private business.

THE Nick Roberts Humpty-Dumpty pantomime company are at the Grand Hotel. They leave for Paris, Ill., on Monday morning.

IN a private letter to a friend at New Aalbany, Dr. Henry R. Naylor, formerly of this city, now of Baltimore, writes that his church has increased in membership nearly 300 during his three years' pastorate. He seems to regret that he is soon to sever his connection with the church by reason of the law of that denomination forbidding a minister to remain for over three consecutive years in one charge. Dr. Naylor intimates that he may return to Indiana to spend the remainder of his life.

MARRIAGE licenses were issued to the following parties yesterday: James Birch and Mary Teagardner, Eli Knipe and Maggie Redmond, George A. Sites and Ovilla J. Robinson, William Marquis and Lolie Davis, Charles Weelburg and Sarah Wheatley, John A. Goulding and Carrie M. Gapen, William Johnson and Mandy Ellis, Wesley P. Pierson and Nancy A. Page, Thos. M. Hinshaw and Elizabeth P. Heaton, Michael J. Crowley and Mary A. Bochey, John Ferguson and Annie Kirkpatrick, George A. Sanders and Martha J. Pickard.

SECRETARY HERON has brought to the office of the State Board of Agriculture, from his farm in Fayette county, a very fine sample of millet or "negro corn," as it is called in the West Indies. It comprises two hundred ears, and in this condition it is somewhat of a curiosity in these parts. The growth of millet for feeding cows is, however, being encouraged in some portions of the State, and in good ground the yield is very abundant, sometimes as much as four tons per acre. The stem runs to the length of six feet. Millet is cultivated in Texas and Tennessee.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES is writing a monograph on the late John Lothrop Motley.

GENERAL BANKS and Dr. Loring, of Massachusetts, are the handsomest men in the House.

SIR EDWARD THORNTON'S father was secretary of the British Legation at Washington seventy-five years ago.

MARY CLEMMER says that Vice-President Wilson once asked her advice about his marrying Miss Anna Dickinson.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER received, it is said, $3,000 as his share of the profits of the book, "The Gilded Age."

GENERAL FRANZ SIGEL intends that two of his three sons shall be farmers, and has bought for them a farm in Maryland.

THE New York Times refers to the great Wabash statesman as "that eminent demagogue and mischief-maker, D. W. Voorhees."

CHARLES BARTH made a treasury of his bed in Boscobel, Wis., and after his death securities for $13,000 were found in it.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL DEVENS is remarkable for his breadth of shirt collar. In fact, you can't be in Washington without being a remarkable man.

OF Mrs. Hayes the Richmond Dispatch seems to take pleasure in noting that she is related to several of the most respectable families in Richmond.

DAYTON Journal: Sam Bowles, of the Springfield Republican, doesn't know but three people in the United States—Charles Francis Adams, M. Halstead, and Henri Watterson.

COURIER-JOURNAL:

John E.
Welsh, he
Says he'll do better than Edwards P.

A SCOTCH baronet, Sir Hew Crawford Pollok, recently found that the possession of a title does not make discretion unnecessary, as he was fined, with an alternative of going to jail, for using abusive language to some girls working on his estate.

RISTORI, Mrs. Lander and Agnes Ethel are temporarily residing in Paris. Ristori will perhaps appear on the stage again in the course of a few months, although she professes to be well satisfied with the retirement in which she has lately been living.

OLIVER P. MORTON.

Hon. O. P. Morton, senior United States Senator for the State of Indiana, died at his residence in this city yesterday, November 1, at twenty-eight minutes past five o'clock P. M.

OLIVER PERRY MORTON was the son of William T. Morton, a native of New Jersey, descended from an old English family that emigrated to this country about the time of the opening of the Revolutionary war, and of a second wife who was noted for force of character and intelligence, as is so uniformly the case with the mothers of men who achieve distinction instead of inheriting it. He was born on the 4th of August, 1823, in Wayne county, this State, but spent a portion of his boyish life with his grandfather in Ohio. The straitened circumstances of his parents allowed him little opportunity for early education, and at the age of fifteen he was put to work with his elder half-brother, William S. T. Morton, to learn the hatter's trade in Centerville, and ever after supported himself. During this apprenticeship he experienced the first of those impulses to learn and fit himself for wider service than he could find about a hatter's dye kettle, which are so often if not invariably the concomitants of the powers that make a life valuable and memorable. He read what he could get, with little discrimination, for he had little choice, but with an avidity that left much available information for future use, when he would have been too busy to acquire it. Four years of this work and its slender opportunities fixed his resolution to get an education, and at the age of nineteen, in the beginning of 1843, he entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. He was studious there, but no recluse, and though he made creditable proficiency he was not noted for scholarship. A taste for music, retained through his whole life, with a considerable talent for it, led him to join a band in Oxford, in which he played the clarionet, with so little success, however, in attaining the soothing influence of the art, that his room-mate, Mr. Isaiah Mansur, the banker of this city, smashed the noisy instrument one day, and ended the coming statesman's musical career. But in the stormiest passages of his service in the Governor's office he was frequently heard by his private secretary humming airs that struck his fancy with a precision that demonstrated his proficiency as far as he had gone. He left the university after two years of study and hard fare, for he was too poor to pay for any board but what he could provide in his room, without graduating, and with no considerable results of acquired knowledge. But he had what was better, and what the best education cannot replace, a determination to learn all the stronger for what he had learned, and a power of application and consecutive thought rarely possessed by anybody. His college course had not done much to provide the tools of his future work, but it had certainly enlarged his power to use what he had or could get. And that is the best result of education, after all. He never made any show of scholarly attainments commensurate even with what he had, and never hesitated to ask his friends for information that men of weaker fibre would have done without rather than appear ignorant. His sturdiness of character and consciousness of power disdained all pretensions. One of his teachers said of him that even in his college days he was more solicitous to learn than to show what he had learned, and to the last of his public career he rarely resorted to the illustrations and rhetorical graces derived from literary studies.

ENTRANCE INTO LAW AND POLITICS.

In 1845 he returned home and began the study of law at Centerville, in the office of Hon. John S. Newman, now of this city. On the 15th of May of that year he married Miss Lucinda M. Burbank, daughter of Isaac Burbank, a most estimable citizen of Centerville. He was admitted to the bar in 1847 and worked his way forward, not slowly but not with the sudden bound of brilliant talents. Strength of brains and character rarely achieve anything by dash and display. So successful was he, in a bar containing such men as John S. Newman, Caleb B. Smith, Samuel W. Parker, John T. Elliott, James Rariden, Charles H. Test, that in five years he was selected for the vacancy in the bench of the Wayne Circuit by Gov. Wright. His term expired by the operation of the new State constitution, when popularly-elected judges took the places of those previously elected by the Legislature. He was not a candidate for election, partly because he may not have desired it, but partly because, being a Democrat, he had little chance of success in as strong a Whig circuit as his. During the summer of 1852 he exchanged with Judge Wick, of this circuit, because he had been counsel in some of the cases in his court, and sat here several days, strongly impressing the bar with his clearness and readiness of grasp of vital points, and power of divesting them of the envelopments of immaterial and impertinent issues. He was only twenty-nine years old then, but he exhibited in a marked degree the same qualities that afterwards set him in the front rank of both living and historical statesmanship. What he regarded as unessential he not only treated indifferently but put aside without notice altogether, and fastened all his force upon one or two points upon which he made the case hinge. This economy of power often gave him the appearance of being illogical in method, but no man was more closely logical in matter. From his retirement from the bench till 1851 he applied himself with increasing success and distinction to his profession, and stood well up towards the head of the eastern bar of the State when the great political upheaval, produced by Douglas's proposition to give slavery a chance in the new territories, from which it had been excluded by the Missouri Compromise, threw him into politics, with anti-slavery feelings strong and fixed, a character and intellect matured by the struggles of his profession and the stern discipline of his early life, and he was recognized as the strong man of the future almost from his first appearance. However slow his advance in his profession he leaped at once to prominence in politics. Though anti-slavery men of greater age and more distinction were his neighbors in the "Burnt District" noted for "abolition" tendencies, he was from the outset accepted as the representative man. He was active in the movement that combined the Free Soil, Temperance and Native American sentiments into the "People's Party" of 1854, a name, by the way, conferred by the Journal of that day. It gained a victory, but its incongruous elements could not be kept together, and beyond opening the way for the Republican party two years later, it did pretty much nothing. Mr. Morton was made a delegate to the Pittsburg convention of the 22d of February, 1856, and there helped to form and put in motion the great Republican party which owes so much to him and to which the country owes its safety from destruction.

RACE FOR GOVERNOR IN 1856.

The Republican State Convention in 1856 nominated him for Governor by acclamation, an unusual tribute to a young man not yet thirty-three years old, who had never held an elective office, never held a political office at all, had never sat in the Legislature, and possessed no claim to party attention but the force that marked all he did and said. No adventitious aid of family or friends or wealth supported him. He built upon himself as a rock, and no rock was ever a solider foundation for the structure it sustained. Circumstances favored him, too. The Whigs, so long beaten down, had no hope of succeeding with one of their own men, and they preferred a Democrat, in the hope that he would draw off more Democratic votes. He more than fulfilled the expectations that put him at the head of the first Republican ticket in Indiana, and inspired a hope of success that was invaluable to a party in its first organization. His canvass with Ashbel P. Willard was a thorough one, and impressed him with a confidence of success that had to wait another term to be realized. Though never extravagant in his hopes, he was always sanguine and sometimes impatient of "doubting Thomases," whose fears were not always chimerical. His defeat in no way disturbed his course of life; but he pursued his profession as vigorously and more successfully than before. He was concerned in some of the most important cases in the West, and bore the brunt of the work in all of them. Before his official duties took him from the bar he had attained a position among the first not only in the State, but in the Northwest, and was regarded as equally formidable in a law argument before a court and in a speech to a jury. Though he never made a specialty of either criminal or civil business he was better known as a lawyer in civil cases, and was especially conspicuous in some great railroad controversies. For a time Hon. John F. Kibbey, whom he subsequently appointed Attorney-General on the resignation of Mr. Jones, was his law partner. The onerous and absorbing nature of his duties after his accession to the Governor's chair made any further meddling with law matters impossible, and he ceased to be a lawyer almost as completely as if he had never been, except in the benefit of the training he got. The eminence he afterwards attained in a different direction has largely, if not wholly, obscured his professional reputation, and it may be of service to some young legal aspirants for political honors to remember that Senator Morton was a distinguished lawyer before he was a statesman at all.

BECOMES GOVERNOR.

His success on the stump, as well as in organizing the party, in 1856, made him a prominent man for the Governor's nomination in 1860, when success was almost assured at the start. He had earned the place by what he had done and by what he had lost. But he was given the second place, with Hon. Henry S. Lane for the first, with the understanding that the latter would go to the National Senate, if the party was successful, and the Lieutenant-Governor become Governor. Mr. Morton never had a chance to exert his powers as a parliamentary officer except in presiding over formal business in the Senate for a day or two, for the understanding was speedily executed, and he became Governor just in time to receive the duties loaded with a weight of work, anxiety and responsibility that no Governor of Indiana had ever known before, or probably ever will again. The war-cloud was gathering fast and sweeping further northward every day, and the addition of military duties to the usual civil duties of the office would have been a discouraging prospect to a weak man however experienced, or a strong man sustained by no higher impulse than his own aggrandizement. To Governor Morton it was a prospect that promised full employment for all his energy and self-reliance, and if it was not a pleasant one it was unpleasant only in its peril to the country and not in its demands upon him. He was neither a weak man nor a selfish one, inexperienced as he was, and never did a public officer assume his duties with less knowledge of their details. He was better pleased at the chance of work he felt equal to than he would have been with routine work that would not have been equal to him. The man was measured by nature for his task, and he did it. Probably he felt some additional incentive to shoulder the tremendous load in the consciousness that his own agency had helped, in no inconsiderable degree, to hurry, or at least make inevitable, a collision that would create it.

HIS STAND FOR COERCION.

When it became manifest, from the action of South Carolina, immediately after Mr. Lincoln's election, that some of the slave States would secede, there was a good deal of uncertainty, in some cases serious differences, among the Republicans as to the course the National Government should take with them. Several leading papers doubted the wisdom of invading them with national armies to compel obedience, so long as secession was confined to civil demonstrations only. An aggressive war, it was said, would instantly consolidate the doubtful border States with the further slave States, and split the Union on the color line too evenly to allow a rational hope of conquest of one by the other. The opponents of the tolerant policy were, however, unsure about their own policy, though sure enough of the impolicy of what they opposed. In this emergency Mr. Morton came forward with characteristic decision, and vigor and fixed the sentiment of his party for the enforcement of the laws at all hazards. Better fight and be whipped than concede the right of secession without a fight, was his doctrine, for a hard fight will be a penalty that no future State will pay for independence, and we shall at least be sure of whatever Union we have left. If we give way to secession now we shall not be sure even of that. He spoke in the old Court-house here on the night of the 22d of November, about a week after South Carolina had decided to secede, and his speech, published in the Journal the next morning, was the first plain, strong utterance heard for coercion. It had the natural effect of a clear and fixed opinion on a mass of hesitating or fluctuating opinion; it formed the nucleus about which the other crystallyzed instantly. It was strongly approved by Mr. Lincoln, and more than any other influence decided the Northern sentiment for fight rather than concession, for it was widely copied, and spoke to the very heart of the crisis, in the strong, plain words which alone befit a great occasion. The Governor once or twice casually mentioned that he had been applied to by the English consul at Cincinnati for a copy for the London Times at the request of the editor. The Democrats in the Legislature, at their regular session, went violently against coercion, and created a serious trouble for the Governor in the selection of officers for the troops a few months later. Though most of them sustained all the State's war measures at the extra session, some of them had spoken too virulently to be forgotten when they hunted patriotic impulses for commissions, and the Governor was worried for some time how to dispose of their new-born desire to serve the country in the army. He finally decided to put the past aside and try them, and he gave high regimental offices to a good many Democrats against the urgent advice of some of his friends, who were not only offended by it but permanently alienated. In the main his action was justified by the conduct of his selections.

WAR SERVICES.

The real labor of the Governor's new duties came with the fall of Fort Sumter and the President's first proclamation, when he had been in office three months. He had then not only to raise troops, but to devise some system of organization, to appoint officers, to procure arms to contract for clothing, and provide camps, hospitals and provisions for our quota of six regiments. He had the aid of such military experience as the State could furnish, but that was very slight, and from the outset there was little military service done that he did not direct in everything but details. It is unnecessary to repeat here the familiar history of his labors, dangers and responsibilities during the war. It is enough to say that, inexperienced in his office as he was, and loaded with duties to which the office was a stranger, he so worked, and inspired his subordinates to work, and so thoroughly penetrated the sympathies of the people and wholly won their confidence, that he obtained for the General Government during the war 208,367 soldiers from this State, and if all enlistments had been properly allowed, as was afterwards ascertained, not one of that vast crowd would have been drafted. It really represents full half of the adult male population, after allowing for different enlistments of the same man. Such a result is ample proof of the spirit of the people and of the official energy and devotion that evoked it and sustained it. While engaged in this work he kept agents at all available places, purchasing arms and equipments, informing him of rebel movements—not unfrequently first learned at Washington from him—looking after the wants of the men in the field, animating efforts for sanitary supplies, keeping track of treasonable machinations; hurrying sometimes to the field to direct work there, sometimes to the national capital to consult the authorities, sometimes to adjoining States to devise new measures of service with their Governors; he had charge of Kentucky for a time; he had rebel raids to meet; he had local military organizations to complete; the State was bubbling with riots and resistance to the draft, and he had to suppress them; bands to incite desertion and defend deserters were formed, and frequently fought the guards, and the ferment they made increased his difficulty in getting volunteers; political enmity embarrassed him, threatened the State's credit, deprived him of money, insulted his office, sought to usurp his constitutional power, encouraged, if it did not invite, rebel invasion, and once at least attempted his life. It was a fearful strain even on his gigantic powers. But he bore it well. He appointed nearly 10,000 military officers; he, after first of all local or national agencies beginning the work of furnishing sanitary supplies to the troops—for he started in August, 1861—caused to be raised over six hundred thousand dollars in sanitary contributions by the various auxiliary associations, counties and towns, and soliciting agents of the State; he kept agents to collect the pay of the men and take it to their families free; he established a soldiers' home, and so vigorously stimulated efforts for the care of soldiers' families that nearly five millions of dollars were raised for that purpose in one way or another, of which an account was kept, exclusive of even more, no doubt, bestowed by neighbors and friends, and recorded only in heaven. In the midst of such labors as these he was left to his own resources for money to carry on both the civil and military service of the State. The Democratic Legislature of 1863 made no appropriations, and he could neither pay the interest on the State's debt nor support the asylums or penitentiaries without them. It rarely has been the lot of any public officer to encounter so serious an emergency under such circumstances. As he always did, he acted promptly. He left the treasury to itself and appealed to the patriotism of the people, and they by counties, individual contributions, and bank loans, supplied him. He paid the interest, met all claims and kept his administration so steadily in motion that no jolt or jar was noticed anywhere. He had to create a new treasury department as well as a new revenue, and do it in a tumult of political disaffection, under an enormous weight of military duty, rebel armies at times plundering our own towns, and rebel sympathizers conspiring for revolution. But he did it well, and he did it all.

CIVIL SERVICES.

From the beginning of his term to the time of his temporary absence in Europe, the history of his administration is contained in his military record, or such civil duties as more or less directly appertained to military affairs. There was not much of the usual routine work—there never is much—and it formed no appreciable part of his labors except during the sessions of the Legislature of 1863. That was politically adverse and hardly less than openly sympathetic with the rebellion, and made trouble not only with the revenue but with everything it could lay hands on. The first of the efforts was the rejection of his message by the House, and the adoption of that of Governor Seymour, of New York, a studied insult that he never condescended to notice. The next and most conspicuous, so far as he was concerned, was an attempt to deprive him of the office of military chief of the State, in order to put the militia organization and the control of the arms in the hands of State officers whose hostility to the war was avowed and notorious. His friends defeated this flagrant usurpation by withdrawing from the Legislature and leaving no quorum. The failure of appropriations, and the Governor's consequent appeal to the people for voluntary revenue, as already mentioned, were consequences of this effort to displace the Governor's constitutional authority. A Legislature of better spirit met in 1865, and after the closest scrutiny of the Governor's receipts and expenses through his "finance bureau," as he called his substitute for the treasury department, found that he had fully accounted for every cent. It would have been easy for a man of convenient conscience, even with some respect for the public and his own credit, to have made a large fortune without suspicion when he had absolute control, clear of all legal responsibility, of all the money of his administration. But the Governor was not a man of convenient conscience in any duty, and he left his office poorer than he took it. He died not poor, certainly, but by no means rich, and what he had was saved mainly from his professional gains and his salary. So sensitive was he to everything affecting his reputation for honesty, that he once made his brother William give up a contract fairly obtained because the relationship might be made a means of coloring false imputations upon his integrity. No man ever passed more stainlessly through greater temptations than Oliver P. Morton, and amidst the volleys of detraction, invective, ridicule and coarse scandal kept up on him for the past sixteen years, not once was a serious charge of malversation in office made against him.

HIS SECOND TERM.

Nobody thought of contesting his nomination for a second term—that is, actually second, for legally he was only acting Governor, and his first term as Governor was really his second in office—and it was not only made by acclamation, but made by one resolution to bear a part of the duty of obtaining instructions for Mr. Lincoln against a pretty strong Chase movement. His canvass with Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, his friend always and lately his colleague, was earnest and vigorous, and not often marked by the asperity so common on the stump. His victory was decisive. The work of 1865 was mainly such as appertained to civil affairs, the legalization of his acts after 1863, and reimbursement of his loans, until the close of the war began sending the soldiers home. He had given a great deal of time and care to the reception of the veteran regiments on their furlough after their re-enlistment for the war, and felt a pride one may easily conceive in welcoming them from a service where they had done such honor to the State, and to which he had exercised so large an influence in drawing them, and he could not, if he would, neglect any duty of hospitality to the same men returning triumphant at the end of the war. So it came that all through the summer of that year he was once more busy with military matters. It was the pleasantest possible phase of them, to be sure, but it occupied time and thoughts and strength, and his physical system was already warning him that he had no more to spare. He was often, and at last constantly, dull, apathetic, and mentally confused. He had severe pains in the head, and a sluggishness of bodily energy, to which he had been a stranger. If he had studied his own case as closely as he did the pleasure of the returning soldiers, he might have remembered that his father died a paralytic, and that his only sister was a paralytic, and that his condition might threaten him with the same fate. But if he ever thought of it he never spoke of it. One morning, just at the close of his hospitable duties to the volunteers, he woke with his head clear and his legs powerless. The shock that ruined one forever restored the other. He had all possible medical care, but with no permanent or much temporary benefit, and finally resolved to go to Paris and put himself in the hands of the celebrated Dr. Brown-Sequard, who had cured Sumner.

HIS EUROPEAN TOUR.

Pursuing this resolution he sailed from New York early in December, 1865, with his wife and his son John, and an old friend of this city, and arrived in Liverpool the day before Christmas. He spent but a couple of days in London, being anxious to get the opinion and help of the great French physician, but he stopped a little longer on his return, and visited Parliament and some of the noted objects of the world's metropolis. He remained in Paris about six weeks, arriving soon enough to witness the great drum serenade of the Emperor by the drummers of the Imperial Guard. He was invited to one of the state balls at the Tuilleries, but finding that he would have to go in a court suit—knee breeches, a dress sword and cocked hat, and could not be allowed to sit down—he went to Galignani's reading-room instead, and got a notion of imperial splendor from his wife, who did go. He had authority from President Johnson, as representative of our government, to investigate the military system of France, but it was intended as a mere convenience, and was not used at all. He was offered the mission to Austria, he told his friend, but declined it. It is now generally known that he declined the English mission once when tendered by President Grant. About two weeks before his departure from Paris he was subjected to the terrible operation called

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