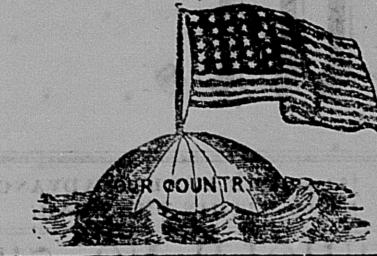


THE JOURNAL.



THURSDAY, : : : MAY 22, 1862

Whoever is not prepared to sacrifice party organizations and platforms on the altar of country does not deserve the support and countenance of honest people. How are we to overcome parlan anti-slavery? We must have a national platform to present a united front in support of our country. We must cease discussing party issues, make no allusions to old party tests, have no nominations and re-nominations, indulge in no taunts one against the other, as to who has been the cause of these troubles.

We shall have passed the Government and country from its peril, and seen its flag floating in triumph over every inch of American soil, it will then be time enough to enquire to who and what has brought these troubles upon us, and we shall have a general and uniform platform for our children to live in peace and happiness, it shall be time for each of us to return to our party banners according to our own convictions of right and duty. Let him mark as no true patriot who will not abandon all such issues in times like these. —[Douglas at Chicago.]

Louisville, N. A. & Chicago R. R. Time Table.

Under the new regulation, which took effect December 30th, 1861, trains will arrive and leave Crawfordsville as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

Leave—
Mail & Express, at..... 9:30 A. M.
Freight, at..... 10:02 " "

Leave—
Mail & Express, at..... 6:30 P. M.
Freight, at..... 2:56 "

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.,
No. 37 Park Row, New York, 4 & State Street,
Boston, are Agents for the Journal in those
cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements
and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

Sword Presentation to Gen. Wallace.

The following correspondence explains itself:

CRAWFORDSVILLE, May 1, 1862.
Major General Lew. Wallace, Pittsburg
Landing, Tennessee:

Dear Sir—We are appointed a committee to present, in the name of your friends of old Montgomery county, the accompanying sword, as a slight testimonial of our appreciation of your services in the present war, and more particularly for the gallantry you displayed at the taking of Fort Donelson. We know that this sword will never be tarnished in luster, except in the appropriate use in the service of our common country, and that it will never be ignominiously surrendered. Take the sword General, and use it to put down this wicked rebellion. When it is crushed out, sheath it till your country again calls it from its scabbard. We should have been pleased to have presented this sword personally, but the rules of the service put it out of our power to do so—and we send it by the Sanitary Committee, Drs. May and McMechan.

May a kind Providence shield you in the day of battle, and preserve you from the sickness incident to the camp, and finally return you to your friends and your home. Yours, &c.,
J. P. CAMPBELL,
S. C. WILSON,
JOHN LEE,

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
NEAR MONTEREY, TENN.,
May 8, 1862.
Messrs. S. C. Wilson, J. P. Campbell and
John Lee, Committee, Crawfordsville:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of an elegant sword—presented me by my friends in old Montgomery. In the letter accompanying it you are pleased to say it is a slight testimonial of their appreciation of my services in the present war, and more particularly for the gallantry I displayed at the taking of Ft. Donelson.

The remark, gentlemen, is as gratifying as the present is beautiful. I gave the cause my whole soul in the beginning, and nothing has been permitted to come between me and it. My personal successes are attributable to the Providence that always smiles upon an earnest soldier struggling in a righteous behalf, and, if I did not believe that it was for the sake of the cause my neighbors thus generously signified my successes, the testimonial would be stripped of one-half its pleasure. With much gratitude I accept the present, and will keep it for my country.

Very respectfully, gentlemen,
LEWIS WALLACE.

We gladly give place in this issue, to a short communication over the signature of "One of the People," and to which we wish to direct the special attention of the Press throughout our State. Mr. Hobbs, the person suggested, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Prof. Fletcher, is widely known as a man peculiarly fitted for the position of Superintendent of Public Instruction, having extensive educational experience, and we trust his fitness will not be overlooked. Not as a personal favor to Mr. H., but for the educational interests of our State.

PERSONAL.—Capt. W. B. Carr, of the 58th Indiana, arrived in this city on Monday evening last. He comes home on account of ill-health.

Mr. P. C. Somerville, formerly of this city, but now of Louisville, has

UNION PIC-NIC.

We understand arrangements are making for a grand Union Pic-Nic at Pleasant-Hill, in this county, on Tuesday next. The citizens of Crawfordsville, Attica, Covington, Williamsport, and surroundings, are invited to participate.

Drs. McMechan & May, of the Crawfordsville Sanitary Commission, arrived home from Pittsburg Landing, and our army near Corinth, on Friday evening last.

For the Journal.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The sad and unexpected removal of our late Superintendent of Public Instruction creates the necessity both of filling the vacancy by Executive authority, and also directing the attention of the friends of education to some one worthy of their suffrages, and of kindred views and sympathies with him whose death we are called to deplore.

From Governor Morton's well known practical wisdom, it is probable that he will defer filling the vacancy by Executive appointment, till he can avail himself, in the exercise of that power, of the aid which the nomination to be made in a few weeks will give him in the premises. It would be exceedingly averse to our educational interests to have the Executive appointment and the conventional nomination fall on different individuals, and peculiarly unfortunate for the gentleman appointed to fill the unexpired term of Prof. Fletcher's official service, not to have the sanction of the popular nomination and the sympathies and co-operation associated with such an expression of the popular preference.

There will be, in all probability, no lack of candidates for executive and popular favor, and as diverse names will be presented to the public through the aid of the press and the partiality of friends, it may not be amiss to add to that list the name of one who would probably unite as many of the votes and enlist as deeply the sympathies and call forth the cordial efforts of the friends of education in our Commonwealth as any other gentleman of our acquaintance.

He needs only to be named to secure the approval and support of all who enjoy the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with him.

Barnabas C. Hobbs of Park county is a man of large educational experience, having charge for many years, of a flourishing Friends' School in his own country; a staunch and tried friend of our school system, an unweary laborer in the cause of popular education, a gentleman of rich and varied attainments and corresponding moral worth, and now in the prime and vigor of life. These qualifications and antecedents will readily suggest many potent reasons why the friends of education would rejoice to see him united in the popular nomination and the Executive appointment.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

The State Journal says it is highly probable that a call will be made upon Indiana for one or more regiments of volunteers, in a few days. We doubt not the call will be promptly responded to, and that Indiana will be as ready to obey this call for additional troops as she has on former occasions. The details of the organization of the regiments will be made known by the Adjutant General in a few days, should the requisition be made.

Col. Willrich has been nominated Brigadier General.

THANKS.—Our thanks are due Ilon. A. S. White, from this District; and our young friend Tom. T. Scott, Messenger of the U. S. Senate, for late favors from Washington. Send along the shell Tom.

OUR old friend Geo. Snyder, of "Cheap Store" notoriety, we notice, is now holding forth, in the capacity of salesman, at the dry-goods store of Ed. J. Binford—the old Binford corner.—Let Snyder go where he may, there you will find cheap goods.

SEED POTATOES.

The Messrs. Kelsey, we notice, have just received a superior and large lot of choice Potatoes, for seed. Also, a fresh lot of number one White Fish, unsurpassed in the market. Call at the Kelsey Grocery on Green street, opposite Commercial Row.

Read the new advertisement of Messrs. Jennison & Co., dealers in all kinds of family Groceries, Produce, &c. Their stock is now No. one, and we are satisfied they sell as low as the lowest. Call and see them, farmers.

FITS! FITS!

We wish to direct the special attention of persons afflicted with fits, to the card of Dr. L. Stevens, of N. Y., to be found elsewhere. The Doctor is now stopping for a few days, in this city; and can be consulted by calling at the Taylor House."

SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

Ladies, or manufacturers, wishing to purchase an unexceptionable Sewing Machine, should call on Ira Crane.—He is Agent for Singer, and keeps a machine constantly on hand, that the public may have an opportunity of examining for themselves.

The causalities on both sides, at Shiloh, will compare about as follows:

Killed. Wounded. Missing.
Federal, (official) 1,735 7,882 3,856
Rebel, (estimate) 3,000 14,500 1,200

4,735 22,382 5,155

Total Federal loss 13,573

Total Rebel loss 18,700

Captain Ericsson has planned a large sea-going Monitor with a single turret, plated with iron 24 inches thick and armed with two guns, carrying a ball 1000 pounds in weight. Two at least of these formidable vessels will probably be ordered. The Monitor is regarded as the best of all iron clad

FROM THE TENTH REGIMENT.

CAMP ON MUD RIVER,
TENN., May 8th, 1862.

ED. JOURNAL: Still the grand army is advancing slowly, cautiously, but surely; encircling in its iron grasp the great stronghold of secession. A great many rumors are constantly going about through the camps, so that it is almost impossible to get correct information in regard to any movement. One hour you will hear that the rebels are evacuating Corinth, and the next that Gen. Mitchel, or some one else, has got behind them and destroyed some bridges, and thus nearly every hour of the day you will hear something new and startling. But the observing soldier soon learns to treat all such things in their proper light, and to regard them no more than the rustling wind.

Except the steadily advancing movement, everything is quiet; no excitement, no undue anxiety or uneasiness observable among the troops. All seem to be expecting a hard fight, and their minds are prepared for the worst, and that the victory must be ours at any cost.

Our heavy siege guns are now being brought up and will be on hand in case they are needed. One battery requires eleven yoke of oxen to each gun, to bring them forward, and is some bad places in the roads these teams have to do.

Yesterday our brigade was detailed to work the roads. We were marched out, armed with axes, picks and spades. Most of the old settlers of Indiana have doubtless had experience in cutting out new roads. But the system we adopt is slightly different. Some officer is appointed to mark out the route which the proposed road is intended to run; the boys fall to work, some to chopping, others to carrying out the logs and brush, and the progress of a regiment through a forest is not slow.—Coming to a farm, they take down the fence, some carry the rails to the road, placing them in the right position, others throwing on dirt, thus forming good corduroy roads across the plowed lands. The roads must always run on the highest and best ground, without any regard to the inconvenience of the farmers, or the destruction of the crops. But in fact most of the farms are deserted, and those that are not are only tenanted by women and children, the men, most likely, being in the rebel army.

But the best of the country I have seen since we crossed the river is of the poorest quality, and I believe it is true that "the more a man owns of it the poorer he is." A western farmer would not think of making a living on such land; but, perhaps, had it been in the hands of western farmers it would have presented a different appearance. But the farmers of the West have every reason to be thankful that the destructive trend of armies is far removed from their soil, and although they may suffer many privations in consequence of the war, yet they need have no fears of being roused from their quiet slumbers to see their homes laid a burning waste, and themselves thrown penniless upon the world.

I walked out to-day to the outposts of our picket lines, and the country presented a better appearance than any we have passed through. There are some more signs of civilization.

We have been in the advance till this evening. Another line has been formed a few miles ahead of us, and we will probably move on to-morrow to the advance again.

We are ordered to take only two tents for each company, and to have ready for marching at any moment four days' rations and sixty rounds of cartridges to each man. All who are sick or unable to stand marching have been sent back to the hospitals. A number of doctors and citizens from Indiana are now with us, intending to remain till the battle is decided. Among the arrivals this afternoon, I notice Dr. Myers of Frankfort, Dr. Jennings of Lafayette, and Dr. May of Crawfordsville. Capt. Vanarsdall also arrived, this evening. He is looking much better than when he left, though he has not fully recovered his health yet. I believe I mentioned in one of my letters that Lieut. Goben was left back at Nashville sick. He came up with us a few days after we landed at Pittsburg, and is now well and hearty. A good many of our boys were left back on the road, but most of those that were bad have gone home on furloughs, and the rest are daily coming up all right, anxious to be with us if anything should happen.

The 15th, 40th and 58th regiments are near us, and the boys frequently visit each other, when the regulations of camp will allow their going out.

But it is growing late, and the camp is all quiet save the occasional sentry's call, and the mellow voice of the swamp-poor-will from the neighboring swamp. I must close ere some "officer of the guard" comes round and orders "lights out." Yours, &c.,

W. C. POAGUE.

Harper's Magazine, for June, is

REORGANIZATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

From the moment the news reached the people of the North that the rebels were pouring a murderous fire upon the little garrison of Fort Sumter, from batteries which the imbecility of the Buchanan administration had permitted them to build on every side of the fort, rendering it untenable for any length of time, and the people were made to realize the awful and formidable character of the rebellion, all party spirit died out, and a truly patriotic spirit was manifested by them in a determination to sustain the National Government in all measures necessary to suppress the rebellion, and vindicate and re-establish its authority in all the States which had pretended to secede. Acting in this spirit, the Republican leaders in this State, as in others in the North where the Republican party were in the prominent ascendancy, offered to unite with men of all parties in the last State election, and generously yielded the highest offices on the ticket to their former opponents. A like generous spirit was exhibited by them everywhere in the North, grasping hands with all true men, whatever may have been their antecedents, and sacrificing party and everything to sustain the Government.

No mention is made of the direction taken by the rebels.

The Memphis papers contain accounts of the late naval engagement and deny the loss of any boats, though they confess the fleet was badly cut up.

The evacuation of Yorktown & Norfolk are pronounced strategical movements, by no means indicating a rebel defeat. The Williamsburg fight is claimed as a rebel victory. According to them the Yankees were repulsed with great loss.

The refugees say that military officers from Corinth who are frequently in Memphis complain of the loss the southern cause has sustained by the delay of Halleck in making an attack on Beauregard. He has been ready for weeks and every day that passes weakens him. He has received all the re-enforcements that is possible for him to procure, except raw levies, while sickness rages throughout his camp, with great loss.

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The Negro Brigade is a humbug.

NEW YORK, May 17.

Com. Foote is not coming to New York. He will remain at Cleveland until sufficiently recovered to return to the fleet. The report about the negro brigade is contradicted. Such a thing was at one time talked of, but it is now defunct.

The steamer Oriole, from Newbern, arrived last night. The health of the troops at Newbern was good and that place was being fortified.

Some of the prisoners recently released from Richmond, states that one Holmes, a private in the Brooklyn 14th, had escaped from a tobacco warehouse, was recently hung at the Confederate Capital for forging Confederate notes.

OUR GUNBOATS REPULSED ON THE JAMES RIVER.

WASHINGTON, May 17.

The following was received at the War Department:

WILLIAMSBURG, May 17.

The gunboats Galena, Monitor Aroostook, Naugatuck and Port Royal were repulsed from Fort Darling, seven miles below Richmond yesterday. A portion have returned to Jamestown Island near this place in the James river.—Seventeen have already been buried, and there are numbers wounded aboard the vessels, including Lieut. Morris. The 100-pound Parrott gun of the Naugatuck burst at the first fire.

Signed, DAVID CAMPBELL.
By authority of George B. McClellan.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

TUNSTALL STATION, VA., May 20.

The advance under Gen. Stoneman reached Coal Harbor on the road running to Richmond, by way of New Bridge yesterday, where he found the enemy to be in force. He drove their pickets into within two miles of their main body, and camped for the night.

Everything indicates that they intend to defend Richmond with all the available force they can bring forward. Congressmen and representatives from every Southern State are there, encouraging their troops by their presence and counsel to a determined resistance to the advance of the Union troops.

Richmond papers of the 16th have received. They contain a correspondence between the Virginia Legislature and Jeff. Davis, in relation to the recent movements of the rebel army. He stated that he has never entertained the thought of withdrawing the army from Virginia and abandoning the State; that if, in the course of events, the Capital should fall, the necessity of which he did not see, that would be no reason for withdrawing the army from the State. The war could be successfully carried on and maintained on Virginia soil for twenty years.

Return for the ample means with which the people promptly furnished the Government, they demanded immediate and vigorous measures against the rebellion. The President in his proclamation declared his determination to repossess the fort which had been seized by the rebels, and re-establish the authority of the Government at any cost, and there was not a patriot who did not utter a God speed! Great as was the undertaking, with what certainty he now fulfills the promise?

Harper's Magazine, for June, is

AN APPEAL.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.
The Bulletin contains the following appeal, received by telegraph to day, dated Ft. Monroe, May 12.

I call upon the farmers of the North for supplies of butter and eggs, which may be sent here to the care of Doctors Hunt and McCoy, and the Chesapeake and Mill Creek Hospital. Spices, oiled silk, rags, bandages, lint and dried fruit are also urgently needed. In the name of our suffering soldiers I make this appeal.

Signed, MRS. JOHN HARRIS,
Secretary.

This appeal will doubtless be promptly responded to by the farmers of the North.

Gen. Butler's Operations.