

The Delhi Journal has been considerably enlarged.

Governor-elect Ireland, of Texas started life as a hawker at \$8 per month.

Gambetta, one of the ablest statesmen in Europe, died in Paris Monday last.

The Mexicans veterans will hold their annual re-union at Indianapolis on the 17th.

It is now reported that Robertson will be removed from the Collectorship at New York and an out and out Stalwart appointed.

John B. Gough, the great temperance apostle does not advocate prohibitory laws. He favors total abstinence from stimulating liquors.

On Thursday morning of last week the fire fiend visited goodland and swept away about one-fourth of the business portion of the town. Among the sufferers is Bro. Kitt of the Herald. We understand the citizens came to his aid and that the Herald will resume about the last of this month.

John A. Logan, U. S. Senator from Ill., a soldier (?) and a patriot (?) is engaged in throwing mud on Gen. Fitz Porter. Considering the fact that long ago the great Stephen A. Douglas denounced this same Logan as a "Dirty Dog," it is very evident that Logan is employed in his proper calling.

The legislature of this State met and organized yesterday. Albert J. Kelly of Vigo was elected principal Secretary of the State. Harry A. Holstetter, of Lawrence County assistant Secretary, and Union P. Kirk, of Marshall county, Doorkeeper in the House. William D. Byrnes, of Marion County, was elected speaker. S. W. Edwin, of Madison County Clerk; Will Poco, of Johnson County, assistant Clerk and Henry Fry, of Grant county, Doorkeeper.

Gold that is coined, is coined for the banks and not for the people. It comes from the mint almost exclusively, in \$20 pieces. Of the total coined for November of \$3,272,000, \$2,392,000, or 75 per cent, of the whole, was in \$20 pieces. Each of these coins in five times as large as the largest gold coin in France, where there are \$1,000,000,000 in gold circulation. These \$20 pieces, unsuited by weight and value for popular common use, naturally become a monopoly of the banks, and for this purpose they are produced. This whole scheme of "republican" government is devised and prevented by the few, and is robbery of the many. — Wash. Register.

There are no words strong enough to express the absolute contempt in which buyers and sellers of the elective franchise should be held. The franchise is of the state, and he who sells the power it confers is a thief. The purchaser may be, so far as known, in the very day transaction of life, a very good sort of man. He may be held as a person of most scrupulous honor. He may have high position in church or state. But if he chaffered with the self-respect of the fallen men, tempting them and finally purchasing them, like so many cattle—that man is a knave and a traitor, there is no amount of wealth—no score of acres that can lessen his knavery—that can heighten their treason. The fact is the trading purchaser is far more guilty than the seller of his own independence. There would be but few men ready to sell the convictions of their own conscience if the purchasing plunderer did not stand ready at the door of want and poverty to take the stolen goods.—Exchange.

GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER. The Cincinnati Gazette (Republican) after carefully reading up the voluminous testimony and arguments of the two trials, with a desire to do justice, gives its conclusions as follows:

The public who have before them this judgment, will, I trust, be interested in the conduct which was questioned, may be interested in the inquiry, who was Fitz John Porter, and what was his history? No officer of the army stood higher as a soldier, and no one had been more distinguished by patriotic and valiant service.

Porter was of a family eminent for services to country in army and navy. A young lieutenant, he served through the Mexican war, twice breveted for gallantry in battles, and wounded in the last battle, at the City of Mexico, in which every other officer of his company was killed. We served in Kansas during the border war, and was chief of staff to Alton Sidney Johnston in the Utah campaign. When secession became threatening, he was taken into the confidence of the political and military authorities. In this he inspected and reported on the forts of Charleston harbor, and the naval repairs, etc. He was sent to the west to apprehension of the secession of the state, and the treachery of Gen. Twiggs. He reached Indiana on the steamer Webster with 120 recruits, and found that the state had seceded, and that Twiggs had surrendered the public property to the state commissioners. The troops refused to be surrendered and reduced.

The rebel commissioners demanded of Porter the surrender of the steamer with all on board, including \$40,000 in gold. Porter answered that he would defend the ship, and if necessary, would throw the gun overboard, and if the commissioners so desired, Porter hired the steamer Star of the West to take such troops and batteries as the Webster could not receive, and by night all were off. He brot off several companies, in all about 500 men, re-entered the forts at Tortugas and Key West, with four companies, and brot' them to New York.

Battles are fought and great victories and rewards won by commanding generals, with less of sagacity, skill, and personal danger.

Porter was taken into the confidence of the Lincoln administration, as he continued in that of Gen. Scott. When the Baltimore riot broke out, Secretary Cameron and Gen. Scott sent out a special train to the Baltimore & Maryland railroad from Gettysburg, a body of the ninety day volunteers, and hastily arming them from wherever he could get arms, he stopped the destruction of bridges, and was preparing to open communication with Washington when all the troops were ordered by the president back to York, Pennsylvania.

The battles at Washington had slackened, and agreed that the troops should come around by water to Annapolis. While communication with Washington was cut off, Gov. Curtin heard of the danger that the arsenals and public property of St. Louis would be captured by Gen. Jackson, and Porter assumed the responsibility, and in the name of the government of war and Gen. Scott telegraphed orders to Capt. Lyon to muster in the volunteers, arm them and protect the public property.

By this means did the gallant Capt. Lyon, seconded by Frank Bissell, save the arms and public property from the rebels and save the state of Missouri to the Union.

The war generation will remember that Porter was esteemed one of the most gallant generals of the army of the Potomac. The fifth corps had that confidence in their commander which gives invincibility. He had a rank in the battles of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg.

He was a soldier of 27,000 men was left on the east side of the Chancellorsville to meet the attack of Lee and Jackson's united armies of 65,000 men, while McClellan's on the west side was starting the retreat to the James!

The situation, which Porter fully understood through the night of the 29th of June, was one to test the moral courage. One-third of his corps fell in that bloody battle, but it repulsed every assault thro' the long day, and in the night withdrew across the river. Passing to the advance of the fighting and retreating army he timed his position at a bridge, and when Lee's army, flushed with the confidence of victory, was repulsed with terrible slaughter.

He understood that McClellan and his command were to be transferred to join Pope, and his soldierly mind comprehended the dangers of the operation, and when he acted with corresponding energy.

At Harrison's Landing, at 6 p. m., August 14, he received the order to move, and at 7 o'clock the corps were on the way to Fort Monroe, marching all night. Ordered to wait at Williamsburg till all the rest of the army had passed, and then to guard the rear, he learned on the 16th from letters taken from refugees that all the available troops at Richmond had marched north. He took in the situation with a soldier's intuition.

He telegraphed at once to McClellan on the Chancellorsville, and to Halleck at Washington, adding to McClellan that, if not forbidden, he should move at once to Fort Monroe to embark for Aquia Creek. Halleck and Stanton did not believe this, thinking it a strategem to hold McClellan's army in place, and when Porter believed it, and made Pope act upon it, the outcome had been different. But while they suspected Porter to delay, he was expediting the transit of his troops by forced marches to Fort Monroe, and by every exertion to overcome the obstacles of want of transports and lack of means, and by the 20th of the month the corps was fully embarked.

From Aquia he marched south to Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, and reported to Gen. Burnside late on the 21st, and that night sent Reynolds' division up the river to the Pope. Pope was in the duty of guarding the rebel forces under orders from Halleck through Burnside, whom he was to keep in communication, and with Pope at Rappahannock Station. Porter was prostrated by dysentery three days at Falmouth, but recovered his energetic orders from a sick bed.

When he joined his command and reached Rappahannock Station on the 26th, he learned that the railroad in Pope's rear at Catlett's Station had been raided on the 23rd, and his baggage and papers captured. Pope had gone from Rappahannock Station taking Reynolds' division to Fredericksburg. Porter's information of his whereabouts, although he was under orders to keep the river below, he understood the situation, which neither Halleck nor Pope did, and he resolved to follow and report to Pope, which he did by letter at Warrenton Junction, on the 21st of August. Reynolds' division had been attached to Pope's command. Porter's corps, by various separations, was now reduced to less than 9,000.

Supposing he was still of McClellan's command, as he was not departing from Halleck's orders, he sent a telegram to Burnside: "Please inform McClellan that I may know I am doing right." This evidence of his zeal to help Pope was perverted to insubordination to Pope. This is an example of the way Porter's dispatches for Burnside's information were perverted to a purpose which neither Halleck nor Pope had.

Mr. J. T. Fairchild's new wife has gone where the wood-bine twines.

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To all these dreadful orders Porter responded with unflattering promptness, although he knew that most of them were ignorant of the situation, and that he would be compelled to march at 1 a. m. of the 28th in a dark night, on a poor and obstructed road, and he waited till 3, when it was dislodged and dislodged, is upon ground so treacherous as to be shameful. It is plain that at the time of the conclusion of the march, the mail was entangled and that was a subsequent invention.

What shall be the reparation for this great wrong to the soldier whose services merited the highest roar? What the government can do to repair it should be done. There can be no sufficient compensation for such an outrage.

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"Gath" interviews Dorsey, Secretary of the Republica. National Committee:

"Did you disburse the money which was sent to Indiana for campaign purposes?"

"Not a dollar of it. I made that a condition precedent to my going there, that those who paid in the money should send their own man to disburse it. Mr. Levi P. Morton was the treasurer of the special finance committee, and the disbursements in Indiana were made by Mr. Stephen Cashier of the North River bank in New York."

"How much money was used by you specifically?"

"About \$100,000."

"How did you manage to spend or disburse that enormous sum?"

"The poll of the State disclosed the condition of the vote, and the committees made an estimate of the money needed in each precinct, and the money was given to them, each one showing just how much the other got. In this way it was next to impossible for any man to appropriate the funds of his own uses and then the money was placed nearest where it was needed."

"You went to New York after the campaign in Indiana. Did you do any executive financial work there?"

"Just about four times as much as in Indiana."

"I suppose Mr. Arthur knew where the funds were raised and what disposition was made of them in New York?"

"Well, he was in a position where he could, and I have never heard it charged that he took any pains to keep from knowing all that was done with it. The truth is, our campaign in Indiana was more child's play compared with that in New York."

UNION TOWNSHIP ITEMS.

Snowing.

Roads smooth.

Health generally good.

Wish all the readers of the Sentinel a happy new year.

John Grant has gone so Wisconsin to work in the plinies.

The schools are in an excellent condition attendance good and enrollment large.

Charlie Cooper is able to walk again on his lame leg.

Mat Pettie, and his sister Maggie are visiting friends in Lake County.

Aida Fulton, teacher of the Harington school is visiting her parents and friends in Marion township.

Only a part of the schools of Union dismissed for holidays.

Union supports to literary societies. The Jasper City Literary has changed its name to the Star Union society. May it be as prosperous under its new name as under the old.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Henkle and the Misses Hinkle visited the people of Union yesterday.

Miss Chatte Sayers, one of Gilam's teachers, is spending holidays with her parents here.

Mr. B. W. Harrington talks of purchasing a new saw-mill.

Messrs. Daniel and Frank Kenna and sisters, Misses Rhoda and Anna, are visiting their relatives, the families of Frank Lakin and John Shields in this township.

Miss Rhoda started on a visit to Hoosierland Illinois.

GRAPPE ISLAND.

January 1st, 1883.

KEENE ITEMS.

Everything is flourishing in Keene.

The T. P. is full of railroad men. Mr. Jacob Troxell is running a hotel in Demotte.

Demotte has several cases of measles.

The schools all closed for holidays.

M. M. Tyler spent the holidays in Keene. M. M. says the Smith school is doing well.

Mr. Fairchild Bros. are working about fifty hands on the new railroad.

Walter Harrington the able teacher at Center, received a valuable present on the "Christmas Tree" at Rose Lane, Christmas Eve.

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