DAILY SENTINEL.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.—[JACKSON

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 16.

The Mass Meeting.

We understand that His Excellency, Governor Morton, is expressing the apprehension that there will be difficulty at the State Mass Meeting on Wednesday next. There will be none so far as Democrats are concerned. It is to be a convention of the people, and they assemble here, as they have a right to do under the Constitution, to express their opinion as to the proper policy of the Government in the present crisis of the country. Their only object is to preserve and perpetuate a free Government. If such a purpose is disloyal, then the Democratic party may be charged with disloyalty. Governor Morton need not feel the slightest apprehension in regard to the assembling of a Democratic Convention. The Democracy of Indiana are the friends of law and order. Obedience to law and a strict observance of the Constitution have been their teachings and their practice from the beginning of the Government. They have no other doctrine and no other counsel now. His Excellency need not have the slightest fear of personal violence or any manifestation of personal disrespect from the Democracy on Wednesday next. Not a hair of his head will be harmed. He will need no bayonets to protect him. The only thunder he will hear will be the indignant rebuke of the people in condemnation of corruption, of usurpations of power and the attempt to pervert and change the prosecution of the war from constitutional objects to the advancement of partisan schemes, and the perpetuation of party power.

Idle Threats.

We have suspected that the articles appearing in the Journal for several days past were the productions of the prolific genius HIS Excellency O. P. MORTON. The article of yesterday morning renders the fact certain. The aversion to the courts of this State for the settlement of questions involving State honor and State integrity is but the natural result of conscious guilt. We think we can say to the Governor that his threats of a suit in the United States Court to compel State officers to do their duty, is a very harmless affair, and all intimidations of that kind pass as the idle wind. The State officers are fully conscious that the Federal Courts have no jurisdiction of such a case, and if the Governor wishes to enlighten himself on the powers and jurisdiction of that Court he may refresh his law learning on this subject by referring to 7th Cranch, page 504, in the case of MCINTYRE vs. WOOD.

We do not know but that the recent decisions of the Circuit Court of Marion County may have an important bearing upon the mind of the Governor and increase his belief in the jurisdiction of the Federal Court in this case. We hope the Governor will keep cool; consider his own position; do his duty; call the Legislature together to appropriate money to pay the debts of the State and thereby preserve her honor, and save his own reputation from the stigma of repudiation. If, however, His Excellency cannot consent to call together, as he has the constitutional right to do, the only power that can obviate the disgrace that may fall upon the State for the non-fulfillment of her plighted faith, we hope he will cease his efforts to throw the blame upon honest men for the purpose of shielding his disunion friends, whose secession proclivities have brought upon us all the troubles which the Governor is attempting to obviate by having public officers corrupt themselves to shield him and his friends from the odium that must attach to a failure to meet an honest indebtedness

Judge Finch Reverses his own Decision—A Queer Proceeding.

A few days ago the President of the Sinking Fund—a large amount of the bonds of the State being held by the Fund—appealed to Judge FINCH, of the Marion Circuit Court, for a mandate directing the Auditor of State to issue a warrant for the payment of the July interest on the State debt. The learned Judge decided the interest must be paid, and that the Auditor must issue his warrant therefor. The Attorney General demurred to the complaint filed for the mandate, which demurrer was overruled by the Court and the judgment rendered them. Upon this judgment an appeal was taken, a certified record of the proceedings in the Marion Circuit Court was filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court two days ago. Yesterday Judge FINCH, with a full knowledge of the filing of the record of his own court with the court of last resort, reversed his decision. He ordered the record of his own court to be changed after it had been certified to the court of appeal, without any motion from the agrieved party. He at first decided that the Auditor must issue his warrant for the payment of the July interest upon the public debt, and then he changed front and decided that the Auditor had no authority to issue such a warrant. This is a most remarkable change of opinion. He changes front completely. He goes from one extreme to the other. Learned, consistent, upright and firm is Judge FINCH. First, acting upon the conviction of his judgment or the demands of his party friends, he puts his opinion upon the record that the interest must be promptly paid. Suddenly he has new light upon the subject. The conversion of PAUL was not more remarkable; but we know not whose light broke upon the vision of Judge FINCH. This change of base by Judge FINCH makes no difference, however. It does not prevent an appeal to the Supreme Court for its decision upon the case at issue. Judge FINCH now says, after two days' consultation with the Governor, that the Auditor of State has no authority to issue his warrant upon the Treasury for the payment of the July interest. From this decision the President of the Sinking Fund appeals. Upon this record the case goes to the Supreme Court for review. What will the profession think of such a strange proceeding? The people will not be able to appreciate the honor, or the intelligence of a court which thus reverses its opinion. They can come to no other conclusion than this sudden reversal of judgment was to accommodate partisan schemes, party purposes and gratify these notions of His Excellency. This case must now come fully before the Supreme Court for hearing. In the first place there is an appeal from the decision of Judge FINCH that the Auditor must issue his warrant to pay the State debt interest due the 1st of July next, and then there is another appeal from the decision of the same Judge FINCH that the Auditor of State has no authority in law to issue such warrant. It seems that Judge FINCH is determined that his ruling shall be affirmed by the Supreme Court, but whether for or against the payment of the interest we are unable to divine. The buckwheat opinions of Judge FINCH would puzzle even a Philadelphia lawyer.

RESIGNATION OF GEN CRITTENDEN.—Brig. Gen. Thomas T. Crittenden, of this State, has tendered his resignation to Gen. Rosecrans. The reason he assigned is, that certain charges which he had preferred against Col. Caldwell, of the 51st Indiana, for disloyalty, were suppressed by his superior officers. The Lieutenant Colonel, Major and Adjutant of the 51st have resigned for the same reason.—[Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Railroad Arrangements for the Democratic Mass Convention.

LAFAYETTE AND INDIANAPOLIS ROAD.—This road will run a half fare train to the Democratic State Mass Convention, to be held at Indianapolis, Wednesday, May 20. The train will leave as follows:

Lafayette	6:30	A. M
Culver's	7:02	"
Stockwell	7:15	"
Clark's Hill	7:28	"
Colfax	7:48	"
Thorntown	8:00	"
Hazelrigg	8:17	"
Lebanon	8:34	"
Holmes'	8:45	"
Whitestown	8:53	"
Zionsville	9:08	"
Augusta	9:22	"

Arriving at Indianapolis at 10:00

The train returning will leave Indianapolis at precisely 6 o'clock P. M. Half fare tickets good for this train only.

TERRE HAUTE ROAD.—An excursion train will be furnished by this road, but we have not yet received the running arrangements. Hand bills will be issued announcing the time of departure from the different stations.

PERU ROAD.—This road will carry passengers at half fare between Peru and Indianapolis, on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 19 and 20, coming to, and Wednesday and Thursday, May 20 and 21, returning from Indianapolis.

First Train—Leave Peru at 1 20 A. M., connecting at Kokomo with night train from Logansport, Valparaiso and Chicago.

Second Train—Leave Peru at 5 40 A. M., on the arrival of the train from the East on the T. & W. R. R.

Third Train—Leave Peru at 12:15, P. M., connecting at Kokomo with train on C. & C. Air Line.

RETURNING.

First Train—Leave Indianapolis at 12:34 P. M., connecting at Kokomo with train on C. & C. Air Line R. R. for Logansport, Valparaiso and Chicago.

Second Train—Leave Indianapolis at 4:35 P. M., making close connections at Peru with trains on T. & W. R. R., for Wabash, Huntington, Fort Wayne, and Toledo.

Third Train—Leave Indianapolis at 8:20 P. M., connecting at Kokomo with night train for Logansport, Valparaiso and Chicago.

Tickets must be purchased at the stations.

THE BELLEFONTAINE RAILROAD will issue half fare tickets on Wednesday, May 20, under the following regulations:

Tickets will be sold only to parties of twenty and upward, at Pendleton, Anderson, Muncie and Winchester; and to parties of ten and upward at other stations on the line.

The tickets will be good coming west on the accommodation train only, on the 20th. Returning they will be good on the night express Wednesday evening, the 20th, and the accommodation on Thursday, the 21st. On any train after that, they will be taken for only the portion of the full fare they represent, except the morning express east, on which train they will not be received.

The company reserves the right to set aside this arrangement at any time, if the cars of the company shall be required for the service of the Government, so as to interfere herewith. To this end tickets will not be sold until the morning of the 20th instant.

INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY.—This road will run an excursion train on the 20th, leaving the different stations as follows:

Leave Richmond	6:15	A. M
" Centreville	6:36	"
" Harvey's	6:54	"
" Germantown	7:03	"
" Cambridge City	7:10	"
" Dublin	7:18	"
" Strawn's	7:30	"
" Lewisville	7:44	"
" Coffin's	7:59	"
" Ogden's	8:04	"
" Raysville	8:15	"
" Knightstown	8:18	"
" Charlottsville	8:35	"
" Cleveland	8:40	"
" Greenfield	9:04	"
" Philadelphia	9:18	"
" Cumberland	9:39	"
Arrive at Indianapolis	10:15	"

Returning, will leave Indianapolis at 7:00 P. M.

Tickets at half-fare can be had at the regular stations between Richmond and Indianapolis on the above day.

CINCINNATI ROAD.—The following are the regulations upon this road:

Half-fare tickets will be on sale at all stations between Greensburg and Lawrenceburg, good on the accommodation and express trains west the 19th and mail west of the 20th, and good to return on the night express east of the 20th, and on the Chicago express or mail east of the 21st day of May, 1863; and said tickets will not be good, and will not be taken on any other days or trains.

An express train will be run from Greensburg to Indianapolis and return, on Wednesday, May 20th, 1863, as per the following time table:

Leave Greensburg	7:10	A. M
" Adams	7:27	"
" St. Paul	7:43	"
" Waldron	7:52	"
" Prescott	8:02	"
" Shelbyville	8:18	"
" Fairland	8:43	"
" London	9:00	"
" Brookfield	9:07	"
" Acton	9:15	"
" Gallaudet	9:30	"
" Popular Grove	9:45	"
" Engine House	10:05	"
Arrive at Union Depot	10:10	"
Leave Union Depot	7:40	P. M.
" Engine House	7:55	"
" Popular Grove	8:20	"
" Gallaudet	8:32	"
" Acton	8:45	"
" Brookfield	8:55	"
" London	9:07	"
" Fairland	9:20	"
" Shelbyville	9:45	"
" Prescott	10:05	"
" Waldron	10:20	"
" St. Paul	10:30	"
" Adams	10:45	"
Arrive at Greensburg	11:00	"

This train has all rights of a regular passenger train.

Half fare tickets will be on sale at all the above named stations, good on excursion trains, and said tickets will not be good and will not be taken on any other days or trains.

All persons on trains without excursion tickets will be charged full fare. Excursion tickets issued by the Indianapolis and Madison railroad will be received as per contract designated on said tickets.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.—Half fare tickets will be good on any of the regular trains on this road on the 19th and 20th coming to, and on the 20th and 21st going from this city. The time of the arrival and departure of these trains at this city, is as follows:

ARRIVE.—At 4:45 A. M., 12:30 P. M. and 8:10 P. M.

LEAVE.—At 7:00 A. M. 4:00 P. M. and 6.50 P. M.

MADISON RAILROAD.—An excursion train will be run for the accommodation of those wishing to attend the Convention, leaving North Madison at 4:30 A. M., North Vernon 5:40 A. M., Columbus 6:45 A. M., Franklin (arrive) 8:00 A. M., Franklin (leave 8:30 A. M.), arriving at Indianapolis at 9:40 A. M. Returning, will leave Indianapolis at 5:00 P. M. Excursion tickets will be sold at the following rates: From Madison and Elizabethtown, and intermediate points, at $1 50. All stations north of Elizabethtown, full fare going will be charged.

Excursion tickets will also be sold for the trains leaving Madison at 3:00 P. M. on Tuesday, the 19th inst., and 6:00 A. M. on the 20th inst.

Return tickets free—good on any of the I. & M. trains on the 20th and 21st insts.

Preparing for the Conscription.

The Board of Supervisors in Adams County, Illinois, in which is located the city of Quincy, have passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors of Adams County request their Representatives in the Legislature to have an act passed authorizing them to call an election in said county, for the purpose of raising a tax to pay the amount required by law to exempt those who may be conscripted from this county.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.—The annual report of the Board of Directors of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company, shows the road to be in a highly prosperous condition. The total net passenger earnings of the road for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862, amounts to the handsome sum of $337,137 84.

Remarks of Wendell Phillips Before the American Anti-Slavery Society in New York.

THE CABINET AT WASHINGTON MONKIES—ATTACK ON BLAIR, SEWARD, CHASE AND OTHERS—NO VICTORIES TO BE OBTAINED TILL THEY ARE SENT DOWN SO DEEP THAT A PLUMMET CANNOT FIND THEM.

Mr. Phillips commenced his address by alluding to the career of Mr John C. Calhoun, who, he said, left his college at New Haven, determined to do all in his power to overthrow slavery in his native State. He had that fact from a class-mate of Calhoun's. But subsequently, when Calhoun was informed of the spread of lunacy among the colored population of the North, and the statement was circulated from the fact that the inmates of a poorhouse were all recorded as colored—then Calhoun, having left the walls of a college in a free State, used all his powers to defend slavery against his promises, and proceeded to Europe with the argument that the colored people of the North were subject to lunacy. There was an end to his professions in favor of freedom. When at length the great struggle came, the South relied on their allies who represented hatred to the negro and the copperhead conspiracy for success. After a time their Generals went into the field with the impression that liberty might be the great alternative, the eminent contingent, by which the rebellion should be put down. Then they had great battles from that of Shiloh, down to many others. But there was no result. They had heard of the circumstance that the managers of a Roman theater had declared he had trained several monkies to act perfectly the great performance; but when in an intricate part, the audience threw nuts to the actors, or rather the monkies, they all forsook their roles. [Applause.] Such was the case in their own country. They had monkeys in the Cabinet at Washington. (Laughter.) For eighteen months they had compromise, and they were on all fours. But they snuffed off Generals and statesmen as events began to lighten, and never till the onion was peeled to the very point, would they be successful. Never till routine West Point and routine Whiggery are rooted out, would the struggle end by an uncompromising war. They had their war of types. The war of types was over, and the war of bullets had come. But how long was the war to last? Till Richmond was captured, and Charleston and other cities were seized? No; he knew no end of the struggle till Richmond, and Charleston, and Savannah are taken and sown with salt, till the antiquary cannot find the places where they formerly existed. They were engaged in a war with aristocracy, a war with every lazy man, with every man too indolent to think, with every loafer, with every aristocrat. These were their enemies. But every honest man was their ally, whether he eat rice on the banks of the Ganges, or was enrolled in Hooker's army. (Applause.) But until the Government was founded on justice and right, there would be no peace. Now majorities did not rule, and they would never rule, under the present state of things. When England emancipated her slaves, she did not do so because of majorities, but because nine lazy men had kept down one man with a living soul for liberty. He believed their government in spirit meant liberty to be the end of their struggle. But how long should it be that an awful minority should take all the high places at the helm of the nation? He valued Hooker; he might have faults, as the diamond might have a pebble behind it. But he looked forward for the day when General Hooker would be left off for another man. There was but one man to weigh down the power of the whole souled fanatic, Stonewall Jackson, and he was John Brown. (Applause.) They had heard much about honest men. When ships were going down, when their keels were striking the bottom, they were told that the pilots were the honestest men in New York. When Col. Sumner was appointed General they heard he was honest, and if men were not honest let them go by the board. A previous speaker said he was thankful that the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, had given a passport to a colored man. But how did he do so? When Seward took office, a New England Senator asked him for a passport for a colored constituent of his. That was in June, 1861. But Mr. Seward at once replied, "Negroes cannot have passes from this office." "What," replied the Senator, "do you mean to adhere to and support the Dred Scott decision?" "I do not," answered Mr. Seward, "mean to deny, or alter, or abide by that decision, but negroes shan't have passports from this office." "I will go to a higher power," replied the Senator, and Mr. Seward then said, "Why did you maintain that the man you wanted a passport for was colored; why did you not simply call him John Smith?" Mr Seward then retired to another chamber, and returned handing a paper to the Senator, remarking with several expletives: "There put as many negroes as you like in it." There appeared Wm H. Seward, true to his nature—he was the monkey with the nuts. [Loud laughter.] But a great change had come. Toombs had said he would call the roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill, but before he was able to do so, Col. Higginson called the roll of his slaves in South Carolina. [Applause.] He had that morning received a communication from a high officer, in which he found that the officers were happy in the negro enlistments under their charge. The men fit to organize victory must mean victory; the moment they got rid of West Point—dog in the manger West Point, which would not fight or allow others to fight—[laughter.] they might expect success. But they would never get a victory till the second Commander in Chief was sent as far as San Francisco, from the fight, for he had the mountain of West Point on his shoulders [laughter.] There was a proverb that a man was never a great fool until he had learned latin; so a man was never more incorrigible than when he graduated at West Point. As to the freedom of the slaves, the President had the right, by the war power, to free every bondman in the country. But they need expect no victory till there were changes made. The Hallecks, the Sewards, the Chases, would follow the leadership of their own ambition, and they would be supported by strong minds and bad hearts and corruption; but they would never have a victory till the nation buried these men so deep that the plummet could never find them. Butler, Phelps, Fremont, Hamilton, should be called. These men meant that the Union should mean liberty, if it was continued, and if not, it should not exist. The President should have Fremont at his right hand, Hamilton at his left, and Butler in front, yet not one of these held the baton of command. Yet at one time the President would not allow one of them to leave Washington for more than six hours. Yet why was that? Because of the Cabinet. The Commander in Chief had the mountain of West Point on his shoulders. [Laughter.] That was the mouse that knawed the cable that bound the President. The Press was too free. The first slave to be emancipated was the President. [Laughter.]

Let the men who were incapable of being the Cromwells of liberty, be not permitted to lead the conflict. The speaker then eulogized Gens. Fremont and Butler, and in the course of his remarks declared that when holiday Generals, half-hearted, were driven out of Virginia, whole hearted Generals would take their places, and tens of thousands of men would spring to arms from the North, West, and New England, with colored men, to defend the Union. [Applause.]

From the New York Express.

Vallandigham—The Dry Tortugas.

The following very important paragraph appears in the Washington Chronicle, (semi official:)

"We understand that the members of the Court Martial which has been trying C. L. Vallandigham, at Cincinnati, Ohio, have agreed on a verdict, and submitted it to Gen. Burnside to be approved or disapproved by him. *The majority of the Court, we learn, have sentenced Mr. Vallandigham to the Dry Tortugas for two years.* The minority, it is said, were in favor of sending him South, with the injunction not to return until the war is over."

The Dry Tortugas is the American Botany Bay, and a more cruel, or more atrocious "sentence" than this could not be rendered. If ever the civil law resumes its sway in this country, every military actor in it will be the victim of the law as long as he lives.

Even the Drum Head Court Martial established in Cincinnati failed to prove even its own charges against Vallandigham. There was nothing in his Mount Vernon speech unpatriotic or disloyal; aye, nothing but what was in defense of the Constitution and the laws, and in every respect conservative and just.

Beware, beware, men of the Administration, that you do not stretch the cord of human endurance too far. Thousands prefer death to slavery. Remember, that if ever a military despotism is established over the Western people, they will avenge themselves in arsons and assassinations. Stand by the law—overthrow not the law; be true to the Constitution of your country. Desolate not this Northern land in the misery of civil war, by overthrowing here the whole civil law.

There was a remarkable letter from Washington, Tuesday, in the Philadelphia Press, (Forney?) which, from its change of tone, attracted our attention, inasmuch as hitherto that correspondent has been urging and initiating measures calculated to lead to a Northern civil war.

"It is impossible (says the writer) not to see that in many parts of the North there is an unpleasant and feverish feeling prevailing. In Dayton, Ohio, we had an exhibition of such a feeling, rendering it necessary to place the District under martial law. You have heard of the developments in the Western States in reference to secret organizations to assail the Government. In your own county of Berks, the officers of the law have shown that men have organized to resist the laws of the last Congress. In New York, the dread of probable outbreaks is frequently discussed."

The "World" here asks "who is responsible for all this?"

If Mr. Vallandigham had been arrested by a sheriff or constable with a warrant, to be taken before a court for trial, it might have been done in the midst of 100,000 "Copperheads" and not a hand would have been lifted to resist the simple majesty of the law; but the file of soldiers, the arrest in the dead of night without warrant, the attempt to kidnap the man away under cover of the darkness, was enough to stir a fever in the blood of every man who values his personal liberty and the honor of his country. Without one word from the press or the orators of the Democratic party, arbitrary and violent acts like these will set the whole North in a flame. The editor of the Press, however, draws an excellent moral from these wrathful indications throughout the North, which it would be well for the Administration to lay to heart.

"But when men who are disloyal accompany such sentiments with threats, and speak of riot and bloodshed as parts of their policy towards the friends of the country, I confess I know not what to say. AT THE SAME TIME THERE IS ONE POLICY THAT CAN NEVER LEAD US ASTRAY, AND THAT IS, PEACE AND RESPECT FOR THE LAWS. IN TIMES OF WAR, WHEN MEN'S PASSIONS ARE INSATIABLE AND BLOODY, NOTHING SHOULD BE DONE TO EXCITE THEM."

That's right. Let the Government respect the jealousy with which a free people regard the safeguards of law, and all will be well. But as sure as the sun shines violence will beget violence.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN VIEW.

[From the Albany Statesman.]

A thousand "friends of the Administration" have said, and still more of the same class have done things more injurious to the national cause than anything Vallandigham has said or done.

Look at the irreparable injury caused by the dismissal of Fremont, Butler, Sigel, Lew Wallace and other successful Generals from the public service. Look at the communications authorized with leading Rebels by the Secretary of State at the beginning of the rebellion, and at Thurlow Weed's similar conduct for months, if not for years, under the patronage of the Government; so that they were puffed at the South as well as by the worst of the copperhead newspapers.

Look at the reeking and festering corruptions of our custom-houses and commissariats, and compare with their influence that of the harmless blowing of Vallandigham & Co. Besides the Government might better understand, first as last, *that any interference with the liberty of speech and of the press, cannot fail to be offensive to the public sense of our people.* They believe there is no danger of error so long as the truth is left free to combat it. If there is no cause for complaint, the people will justify its utterance. American freemen will abide by the Constitution and laws, and they will not see them violated any more by the Government than by themselves. The arbitrary arrests, and punishments without trial, inaugurated by Messrs. Seward & Son, and now practiced by petty despots dressed in a little brief authority, cannot be sustained.

The only journal in this city, which aspires to "the bad eminence" of applauding the arrest of Vallandigham, is the New York Times—the same journal which pronounced "Horatio Seymour" a "traitor," and seemed to lend sanction to Cassius M. Clay's Brooklyn speech, that he (S.) be hung.

ADDRESS OF HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM TO THE DEMOCRACY OF OHIO.

MILITARY PRISON, CINCINNATI, O.,
May 5, 1863.

To the Democracy of Ohio:

I am here in a military bastile for no other offense than my political opinions, and the defense of them, and of the rights of the people, and of your constitutional liberties. Speeches made in the hearing of thousands of you in denunciation of the usurpations of power, infractions of the Constitution and laws, and of military despotism, were the sole cause of my arrest and imprisonment. I am a Democrat—for Constitution, for law, for the Union, for liberty—this is my only "crime." For no disobedience to the Constitution; for no violation of law; for no word, sign, or gesture of sympathy with the men of the South, who are for disunion and Southern independence, but in obedience to *their* demand as well as the demand of Northern Abolition disunionists and traitors, I am here in bonds to day; but

"Time, at last, sets all things even!"

Meanwhile, Democrats of Ohio, of the Northwest, of the United States, be firm, be true to your principles, to the Constitution, to the Union, and all will yet be well. As for myself, I adhere to every principle, and will make good, through imprisonment and life itself, every pledge and declaration which I have ever made, uttered, or maintained from the beginning. To you, to the whole people, to TIME, I again appeal. Stand firm! Falter not an instant!

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

he Country.

Do not men begin to realize that war is not a matter of proclamations or theories, but a matter of hard blows, gunpowder and shells? If not, it is time they do so realize. If this rebellion is to be crushed by the military power of the Government, it will never be done by any anti-slavery theories. It will only be accomplished by the bravery, the endurance and energy of the Northern soldiers, overcoming the same qualities in the Rebel soldiers. The bane of the nation, the curse under which the war has dragged its slow events along, has been the unwillingness of men to appreciate the truth that anti-slavery proclamations were idle wind so far as relates to giving any aid to our cause, and that their moral efforts were altogether in the aid of the enemy. We started with the determination to support the Constitution, and compel obedience to it in every part of the land. Before we had been a month at war, certain demagogues began to think it an excellent opportunity to foist their specialities on the whole nation, and ride to political power on their hobbies. Then the military arm of the nation grew weaker where it should have grown stronger. Then the policy of uniting the enemy instead of dividing them became prominent in national affairs. Then the policy of dividing ourselves, instead of uniting us, became manifest as well. The results which ensued form a dark part of our history. Every General in the army who refused to lend himself to the theorists, and who preferred to use the old military weapons, gunpowder and bayonets, was attacked, and made the object of bitter enmity. Many were removed from the service, and laid aside. The most bitter political contests arose. Violent words took the place of calm discussions, and the bold attempt was made to charge as treason the holding of true ideas of the proper way to conduct a war. Bitterness arose where all should have been harmonious patriotism and united action for the country. The Constitution was scoffed at. The Union was spoken of in contempt by the leaders of a political party making the loudest boasts of loyalty. Then the people began to be aroused; in all parts of the country they began to show their respect for the Constitution by voting against a party who despised it. Majorities were piled up against the anti Constitution party everywhere, except where the use of the military power enabled the radical party to secure a small temporary majority against the manifest wishes of the people. The cry, that to object to the measures of an administration was equivalent to disloyalty was raised, but it was a false doctrine, rejected on all hands by the American people.

And so we have come to the opening of another summer campaign, and we stand deeply anxious, for the salvation of the nation, waiting daily and hourly the news from battle-fields all over the land, by which our fate for the future may be decided. For it is sadly, solmenly true, that the radical party has placed the country in such a position that if we are defeated in our military operations, the Union is lost. They have hung all the hopes of the country on the results of battles. In such a case there is nothing left to hope for but victory in bloody battles, and after victory we must pray for wisdom to use it aright so as to save this great country.—[New York Journal of Commerce.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

Benefit of Mr. J. G. Ashmer. Three fine pieces. First appearance this season of Mrs. Hattie Ashmer.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 16, 1863,

To commence with the interesting drama of the

YOUNG CONSCRIPT.

To be followed by the Drama of

ROBERT MACAIRE.

To conclude with the

Good for Nothing.

Monday the favorite Artiste, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Conway, will appear.

DRY GOODS.

Large Arrival of Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

—AT—

Lynch & Keane's,

33 West Washington St.

HAVING PURCHASED SUCCESSFULLY, AN ENTIRELY new stock, when GOLD was at its lowest figure, enables us to offer our entire stock at incredible low prices compared with that of the last two years.

PRINTS at twelve and a half per yard; LAWNS at fifteen per yard; BLEACHED SHIRTINGS at fifteen per yard; DRESS GOODS from eight cents and up.

Cloaks, Shawls, Delaines, Grenadines, Berages, Tickings, Ginghams, Linen, Poplin, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.,

30 Per Cent. Below Former Prices!

5,000 Hoop Skirts Wholesale & Retail.

If Cash buyers want to save money, we invite them to call and examine our stock and prices before buying.
Terms, cash—One price, and no trouble to show goods.

REMEMBER 33 WEST WASHINGTON STREET,

(Next Dry Goods Store to Palmer House.)

LYNCH & KEANE,
my16- PROPRIETORS.

GROCERIES.

E. B. ALVORD. J. M. CALDWELL. H. B. ALVORD.

ALVORD, CALDWELL & ALVORD,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

LIQUOR DEALERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Are in DAILY receipt of fresh goods.

Constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices, a large and assorted stock of

Coffee, Sugar,

Molasses, Syrup,

Rice, Tea, Nails,

Glass, Woodenware,

Soaps, Candles, Starch,

Raisins, Cigars, Tobacco,

Mackerel, White Fish, Cordage,

Twine, Cotton Yarns, Dye-Stuffs,

Nutts, Figs, Dates, Jellies, Brandy,

Gin, Rum, Wines, Whisky,

Notions of all kinds, and

Plantation and Boker's Bitters.

Particular attention given to the sale of

PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS.

68 East Washington Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

apr25-dAw

LIVERY STABLE.

LIVERY STABLE,

NO. 10 EAST PEARL STREET,

HALF A SQUARE SOUTH OF WASHINGTON ST., between Meridian and Pennsylvania, in rear of Green's Block, Indianapolis.

This Stable is supplied with the best of stock. Horses boarded by the week, day or meal.

WILKINSON & SULLIVAN,
m5-d6m Proprietors.

Why should I buy a box of

BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO

THE WONDERFUL GRANULES.

Because they cure Cough and Colds, for 25 cents

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH,

Three Business Rooms with Dwellings Attached,

On West Washington Street.

This Building rents for Six Hundred Dollars a year.

ALSO,

A Two Story Boarding House on Delaware Street,

Near A. Wallace's Grocery, will be sold at a great bargain.

Persons wishing to make an investment that will pay a high per centage will do well to call and see these pieces of property. McKERNAN & PIERCE,
feb20-dAw2m Real Estate Agents.

MILLS.

C. HECKMAN, J. H. MAC ARTHUR,
Late of the Capital Mills.

"BATES CITY MILLS."

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED THE ABOVE Mills for a term of years for the purpose of manufacturing a Brand of Flour expressly for the city trade, would respectfully invite the citizens of Indianapolis and vicinity to give our Flour a trial, for, with our experience in the trade, we are competent of giving entire satisfaction.

We also keep constantly Rye Flour, Corn Meal, Corn, Oats and all kinds of Mill Feed, which we will sell as low as any house in the City.

All orders left at the Mill or at our Store, No 266, East Washington street, will be promptly filled and delivered to any part of the City.

Terms Cash.
my9-d1m HECKMAN & MACARTHUR.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT FALL IN PRICES.

Callinan's, No. 28, East Washington Street.

BLEACHED MUSLINS, DELAINES, Berages, Silks, Cloaks, Calicoes

Linens, Ginghams, Dress Goods, Shawls, Lawns, Grenadines, and Lace Goods.

REDUCED 30 PER CENT.

SPRING AND SUMMER BONNETS 50 PER CENT LESS THAN AT ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

E. J. CALLINAN.

aprl1

NOTICE.

NEW FIRM

—AT—

HAWES' OLD STAND.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING PURCHASED OF G. W. Hawes, the entire stock of this well-known establishment, have formed a business connection under the firm of

SAMUEL STARLING & CO.,

Proposing to sell *for cash, exclusively*, and at unusual low figures. We invite the special attention of purchasers, at No. 3, North Illinois Street.

SAMUEL STARLING,
R. BEBEE,
F. R. GRIDLEY.

NOTICE.

For the purpose of attending to other business engagements requiring my entire attention, I have disposed of my stock of Groceries, at No. 3, North Illinois street, to the above named gentlemen, and take pleasure in soliciting the same liberal share of public patronage, heretofore so generously extended to me.

My business place, for the future, will be found at the office of Hawes & Co., 13 Old Sentinel Building room, the same as occupied by me in the publishing business, for the past seven years. G. W. HAWES.

☞ The first number of the Shippers' Guide and Commercial Directory of the Northwestern States will be delivered to subscribers and patrons forthwith.

my4-d3t HAWES & CO.

DRY GOODS.

HOSIERY.

500 DOZEN COTTON HOSE, TO BE sold at a small advance on last year's prices.

400 Gent's and Boys' Half Hose, the best assortment and the lowest prices in this city.

HOOP SKIRTS.

20 Doz. at Wholesale at 3½c. spring. Retail at 75c per Skirt of 20 springs.

IRISH LINENS.

3,500 Yards Thomas Bell & Co.'s celebrated Linen from 52½—80c, last year's prices.

READY MADE SHIRTS.

300 Dozen Shirts, warranted to fit and made of the best material—bought before the great rise and offered at a price the material could not be bought for now.

NECK TIES.

Selected with the greatest care—prices lower than anywhere else.

SUSPENDERS.

A large assortment, among which is the celebrated KINGSTON BRACE.

SHIRT FRONTS.

(Job lot from New York Auctions.) All Linens from $2 to $6 per dozen.

LINEN AND JEAN DRAWERS.

A complete assortment.

UNDERSHIRTS.

Silk, Merino, Lamb's Wool and Cotton.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

Our stock is the most extensive in this city, and being determined to make this an important branch in our business, we will give great inducements to dealers, promising to charge less than the market price for any article.

THONSSEN & LAHEY,

67 W. Washington Street, Between Illinois and Tennessee sts.,

mch18-'63-d1y

REWARD.

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

RUN AWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, LIVING in Pike township, on May 4th, MARY O'LEARY, 17 years old, a bound girl. I hereby forbid any person or persons from harboring or trusting her on my account; as I will not pay any bills of her contracting.

May 11th, 1863. JOHN ARCHER.
my12-d2t

HATS AND CAPS.

ISAAC DAVIS,

Wholesale & Retail

DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods,

HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS

SPRING STOCK

OF GOODS, DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER in the East, which he will sell as low as the lowest. All the LATEST STYLES kept at No. 15 Pennsylvania street, four doors south of the Post Office,

Indianapolis, Ind.

apr15-dAw3m

MEDICAL.

Dr. Ludlum's Specific,

FOR THE CURE OF

Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Whites Strictures

—AND—

COMPLAINTS OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.

THE Gonorrhœa, or commonly called Clap, is a disgusting malady, and is too well known to require any explanation; it is easy to be got, but it is difficult to get clear of. It is a companion that few admire; it pervades all classes of society—both male and female, rich and poor, both married and single. Although so troublesome in itself, so distressing and sometimes fatal, it is a disease, the treatment of which, has generally been worse than the disease itself. The common fashionable treatment is first to deprive you of all business; then comes a course of starvation—living on bread and tea, water gruel, or some kind of slop; you must then be bled, cupped or leached, combined with nauseating medicines, injections, lotions, ointments, and warm fomentations. Every few days the medicines are changed, and after some months' treatment in this way, which the patient bears with great fortitude for fear of exposure, he is discharged, or discharges himself, with an irritable ureter, a swelled testicle, an enlargement of the prostrate glands or a disease of the neck of the bladder.

This Specific, which acts like a charm, with a few doses on those diseases, and is quite pleasant to take, and which has cured thousands in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and many of the Southern cities, is a certain and effectual remedy, that makes a rapid and permanent cure, without regard to diet, drink or exercise, except wrestling, jumping or over-straining. This remedy is unequaled by anything yet discovered for the cure of those diseases. It is extracted from our own plants, and is perfectly safe, as it is purely vegetable. It contains no mercury, so that you can expose yourself to all kinds of weather, without the least danger from the medicine. And if you are careful in wrapping up your paste, you will have no taste or smell from it, so that you are not deprived from going into company, or being detected by nearest friends.

This is no quack medicine, but a remedy discovered and used with immense success by a regular physician, and confidently recommended to the unfortunate.

CAUTION—None is genuine without the signature of the proprietor, W. F. Davidson, around the box. All infringements of trade marks will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

W. F. DAVIDSON, Sole Proprietor,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists generally. Jan28-d6mis

SUMMER RESORT.

VINES' SPRINGS

WILL BE OPENED ON WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH OF MAY. They are situated 9 miles from Indianapolis—a half mile north of the Bellefontaine railroad, in a beautiful grove. All efforts will be made to accommodate guests.

Boarding from $4 00 to $6 00 per week, or $1 00 per day. m5-d3t

WANTED.

1,000 Cavalry Horses

WANTED.

I WILL BE IN INDIANAPOLIS FOR FIFTEEN OR twenty days, and will pay the highest price in cash for stock subject to my inspection, and I will buy a few good four year old Horses, and some Mares.

my7-d3t W. E. WOOD.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A first class Saloon on Illinois street for sale cheap for cash—now doing a good business, and fitted up in first class style. For particulars apply to L. H. HAMLIN,

Real Estate Agent, No. 13, South Illinois Street,
my4-d1w

ALBUMS.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

Bound in cloth, gilt edge, with clasp, holding 12 portraits	$1 00