DAILY SENTINEL.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.—[JACKSON

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11.

The Right to Criticise the Acts of the Administration.

The Administration party are unwilling that the acts of those who have the control of the government shall be submitted to the crucible of public sentiment. The attempt is being made by the party in power to brand with disloyalty all who have the manliness and independence to call in question the wisdom and sagacity of the policy of those who have the control of public affairs. Since the commencement of the civil war in which the country is now engaged, hundreds, nay thousands of true and loyal citizens have been imprisoned, or compelled to submit to other personal indignities, for no other crime than criticizing the acts of the Administration. When the people of the American Colonies threw off their allegiance to Great Britain, and declared themselves free and independent, some of the ablest and purest British statesmen boldly and fearlessly called in question the acts of GEORGE the Third and his official advisers. In terms strong and bitter they denounced their policy towards the colonies, and they did so with out their loyalty to their government being called in question. They advocated "peace," the "termination of hostilities," as the true policy of the British Government, and neither the crown, the ministry or the party supporting the policy then being pursued towards the colonies by the representatives of the Government, questioned either their right to do so or the purity of the motives which prompted them. To show the character of the opposition to the war then waged against the American colonies by the British Government, we quote a few extracts from the speeches of Lord CHATHAM, and commend the sentiments he expressed to the careful consideration of the party in power. Said that great and good man in a speech delivered in the House of Lords in favor of ceasing hostilities against the colonies:

"We have tried for unconditional submission—try what can be gained by unconditional redress. * * * * *

"I say this country has been the aggressor. You have made descents upon their coasts; you have burned their towns, plundered their country, made war upon the inhabitants, confiscated their property, proscribed and imprisoned their persons I do therefore affirm, my Lords, that instead of exacting unconditional submission from the colonies, we should grant them unconditional redress. We have injured them; we have endeavored to enslave and oppress them. Upon this ground, my Lords, instead of chastisement they are entitled to redress."

Again he remarked in commenting upon the contest between the colonies and the crown:

"My Lords, I need not look abroad for grievances. The grand capital mischief is fixed at home. It corrupts the very foundation of our political existence and preys upon the vitals of the state. The Constitution has been grossly violated. The Constitution at this moment stands violated. Until that would be healed, until the grievance be redressed, it is in vain to recommend union to Parliament, in vain to promote concord among the people. * * *

"The Constitution has its political Bible by which, if it be fairly consulted, every political question may and ought to be determined. Magna Charta, the petition of rights and the bill of rights form that code which I call the Bible of the English Constitution. Had some of His Majesty's unhappy predecessors trusted less to the comments of their ministers, had they been better read in the text itself, the glorious revolution would have remained only possible in theory, and would not now have existed upon record, a formidable example to their successors."

In his speech in opposition to a motion to ad [illegible] defeat, Lord CHATHAM thus speaks of the war and the ministry. Nothing stronger has been said of our civil war:

"Ten thousand brave men have fallen victims to ignorance and rashness. The only army you have in America may, by this time, be no more. This very nation remains no longer safe than its enemies think proper to permit. I do not augur ill. Events of a most critical nature may take place before our next meeting. Will your lordships, then, in such a state of things, trust to the guidance of men who, in every step of this *cruel, this wicked war*, from the very beginning, have proved themselves *weak, ignorant and mistaken!*"

The noble sentiments expressed by Lord CHATHAM have a forcible adaptation to the existing state of public affairs, and the example he set of opposing what he regarded the unjust and unwise acts of his government should animate every friend of constitutional liberty at the present time.

How Bishop Polk got into an Indiana Regiment.

Col. Freemantle the English officer who has returned from the rebel service to write a volume on the war, relates the following story which, he says, was told him by Bishop Polk himself:

"Well, sir, it was at the battle of Perryville, late in the evening—in fact, it was almost dark when Lindell's [rebel] battery came into action. Shortly after their arrival, I [Bishop Polk] observed a body of men whom I thought to be Confederates standing at an angle to this brigade and firing obliquely at the newly arrived troops. I said: 'Dear me, this is very sad, and must be stopped.' I turned round and could find none of my young men; so I determined to ride myself and settle the matter. Having cantered up to the colonel of the regiment that was firing, I asked him in angry tones what he meant by shooting his own friends. He answered with surprise, 'I don't think there can be any mistake about it; I am sure they are the enemy.' 'Enemy!' I said, 'why, I have only just left them myself. Cease firing, sir. What is your name?' 'My name is Col. ——, of the —— Indiana; I pray, sir, who are you?'

Then I saw, to my astonishment, that I was in the rear of a regiment of Yankees. Well, I saw there was no hope but to brazen it out; my dark blouse and the increasing obscurity befriended me; so I approached quite close to him, and shook my fist in his face, saying, "I'll show you who I am sir! Cease firing, at once!" I then turned my horse and cantered slowly down the line, shouting in an authoritative manner to the Yankees, to cease firing; at the same time, I experienced a disagreeable sensation, like screwing up my back, and calculating how many bullets would be between my shoulders every minute. I was afraid to increase my pace, till I got to a small copse, when I put the spurs in and galloped back to my men. I went up to the nearest colonel and said: 'Colonel, I have reconnoitered these fellows pretty closely, and there is no mistake who they are; you may get up and go at them.' And I assure you, sir, that the slaughter of that Indiana regiment was the greatest I have seen in this war."

Escape of Federal Prisoners.

We were called on, yesterday, by Col. Troxall of the 5th Iowa Cavalry, who in company with Col. Clift of the 7th Tennessee, and several others, twenty-one in all, escaped, about two weeks ago, from the rebel military prison at Atlanta, Ga.—They got out about one o'clock in the morning They had made a trial once before and failed. The first time, they dug under ground seventeen feet; but, in the last and successful effort, they dug only nine. Once out, they dispersed in different directions. Col. Troxall remained two days and nights in the woods within a mile and a half of Atlanta. It took him nine days to get across the lines, and he found our forces at Charleston, Tenn. He suffered much from cold, but, passing himself off as one of Longstreet's men, he had not much difficulty in obtaining what he wanted to eat. After his arrival within our lines, he met Col. Clift, whose toes were frozen off. Still we congratulate Col. Clift. It is better to be within the Federal lines, without toes, than in a rebel prison with a double set.—[Louisville Journal.

—It is said that Washington Irving realized on his works the sum of $205,383.

Slander Refuted.

BROOKLYN, MORGAN CO., IND.,
Feb. 8, 1864.

EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL:—I desire a space in your paper in which to ventilate some slanders originated and circulated against me by the editors of the Morgan County Gazette and Franklin Jeffersonian. I seldom stoop to notice the low and contemptible lies and cowardly insinuations that those prints have been pleased to publish against myself, and all others who have the manhood to protest against the ruinous policy of the present administration; and would not now do so, were it not that a direct charge of dishonesty and bad faith toward the citizens of my own township has been made by them, and which has been taken up and made the theme of some bigoted and shallow brained correspondents of the Gazette.

A few weeks ago it was ascertained that the township in which I reside would be required to furnish nine recruits, under the call of the President for 300,000 men, to exempt it from a draft.

We at once went to work and obtained by subscription, a bounty fund of $200 each for the number of recruits required of us. I was unanimously chosen by the subscribers to take charge of, and disburse this fund in accordance with their directions, which were to pay it over to the recruits as soon as our township's quota should be filled.

Whereupon the editors above referred to came out in articles saying that I repaired to Indianapolis and obtained negro recruits to fill my township's quota, for a small amount of money, and pocketed the balance of the funds which had been placed in my hands. The editor of the Jeffersonian says, after repeating this slander, that "such low tricks are in keeping with butternut dishonesty." Now, after an examination of the statements of the only three recruiting officers now in this county, all of whom are high minded honorable men, whose statements will not be called in question where they are known; and who, too, are and ever have been opposed to me in politics; I would ask in what kind of keeping are these malicious falsehoods, which have been so profusely hurled against me. A discriminating public can here draw a wide line of demarkation between men of principle, who rise above party and prejudice to do an act of justice to their fellow man, and those who degrade themselves below the dignity of their species, by the course which they are pursuing.

FRANKLIN LANDERS.

STATEMENT OF LIEUT. RECORD.

CENTRETON, MORGAN COUNTY, IND.,
February 6, 1864.

My attention has just been called to some articles in the Morgan County Gazette, and the Jeffersonian, published at Franklin, Indiana, in which Hon. Franklin Landers is charged, both directly and by insinuation, with having appropriated to his own use a part of a sum of money placed in his hands by the citizens of his township (or county) as a bounty fund, to be paid to volunteers to relieve his township from a draft, and he finding that negro recruits could be procured cheaper than white ones, bought up a lot of negroes by paying them each a bounty of about $50, thus saving about one half of the money entrusted to him, which balance he failed to account for to those to whom it belonged, &c.

Before returning to my regiment I feel in honor bound, and as an act of justice to Mr. Landers, with whom I have ever differed in politics, to give these charges a positive and public contradiction. I know that Mr. L. paid one hundred dollars of his own money into the bounty fund of his township, and no man in the township paid more, nor spent as much time as he in raising the recruits required; and that the recruits which he procured were white men, both in complexion and heart, which is more than his detamers can claim for themselves.

I make this statement as an act of justice to whom justice is due, and to brand as they deserve those who seek to keep up strife by publishing such lies and slanders as those to which I have referred.

It has been my constant aim to do what I could to keep down party strife in this, our country's time of peril, and I care not what a man may have been, I will co-operate with him in any effort to put down this rebellion.

WILLIS RECORD.
2d Lieut. Co. H, 70th Regt. Ind. Vols., and Recruiting Officer.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. KELLY.

MADISON TOWNSHIP, MORGAN COUNTY, IND.,
February 6, 1864.

My attention having been called to articles published in the Jeffersonian, of Johnson county, and the Gazette, of Morgan county, Indiana, stating, both directly and by insinuation, that Hon. F. Landers, of Morgan county, was entrusted by the citizens of his township with a certain sum of money, which was to be expended in paying bounties to volunteers to fill the quota of his township, and thus relieve it from a draft; that he, finding that negro recruits could be procured at fifty dollars each, "saw a speculation," bought the "darkies," fobbed the surplus one hundred and fifty dollars per head, thereby perpetrating a swindle on the citizens of his township, and made a nice thing for his trouble.

So far as Mr. Landers is concerned, he and I are opposed to each other in politics, but I regard him as a high minded, honorable gentleman, and can have no hesitancy, on account of political differences, to accord to him justice, and expose his lying traducers as they deserve.

I assisted in recruiting six of the nine men who were credited to Mr. Landers' township, and am personally acquainted with the remaining three, and know them to be white men, and also know that Mr. Landers paid to each of the recruits the amount of bounty money placed in his hands and due them from the township; and no man could have acted more honorable and patriotic in the matter than he did.

O. W. KELLY,
Capt. Co. E, 26th Ind. Regt.

STATEMENT OF SERGEANT BUYNER.

MOORESVILLE, MORGAN CO., IND.,
February 5th, 1864.

Hon. Franklin Landers, of Morgan county, Indiana, has just called to my notice some articles published in the Jeffersonian, of Franklin, Johnson county, and Gazette, published at Martinsville, Morgan county, Indiana, in which he is directly charged with having misappropriated, and failed to account for, a part of a sum of money which had been entrusted to his care for the purpose of paying a bounty to volunteers to fill up the quota of his county, (or township,) and thus prevent a draft.

That he, finding that negro recruits could be bought at fifty dollars each, thus saving perhaps more than one-half of the bounty money in his hands, which he failed to explain or account for, &c.

Before returning to the service in the army, I feel it no less a duty than a pleasure to give these charges a public and positive contradiction.

I was well advised that the citizens of Clay township (Morgan county,) to which these charges allude, had subscribed a bounty fund of $200 for each recruit required to fill the quota of said township, and that Mr. Landers was entrusted with the disbursement of the money.

I recruited, for Mr. L., three of the men. They were respectable citizens; one of them had been a postmaster under the present Administration, and all of them, white men beyond a question And I am able to state positively that Mr. L. paid to each of these recruits the proper township bounty of two hundred dollars.

Having myself been engaged, for several months in the recruiting service, it gives me pleasure to say that the conduct of Mr. Landers in connection with enlistments has been highly praiseworthy

Instead of discouraging volunteering, as those papers charge, he has, on the contrary, afforded generous aid and active assistance in filling the quota of his county.

I have never agreed with him in party politics, but, regarding Mr. L.'s conduct as having been honorable and patriotic, I do not hesitate on this account, to brand his cowardly and lying traducers, as they deserve.

JOHN A. BUYNER, Sergeant,
Co. C, 334 Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

—It is more than a hundred years ago since an heir apparent to the British throne has had a son The eldest son of George afterwards II. died a few years before his father, leaving his son, George III., surviving. Since that time there has been no such state of things as now exists The children of George III were all born while he was on the throne. George IV. had no son either before or after he ascended the throne. William IV had no children. It was reserved for Queen Victoria, of all the late sovereigns of the house of Brunswick, to see during her own lifetime two generations of male heirs destined in due time, if the order of nature is not inverted, to succeed to the British throne.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Fresh Alarm for the Safety of the Capital—$600,000 Appropriated for its Defence—Progress of the Confiscation Bill in the House.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.]

WASHINGTON, February 5.

The Committee of Ways and Means have reported, in the Fortification Bill, in favor of an appropriation of $600,000 to be expended in placing obstructions in the Potomac River below Washington, and of other measures for the defense of Washington against attacks of a naval flotilla. This is a tardy acknowledgment that Washington is not yet safe against attack, and that the committee anticipate a possible attack on the capital, on a more elaborate scale than those hitherto planned by the Confederates. There is, indeed, reason to apprehend such an attack, either in the coming spring or summer. If the attack takes place in the manner that is now most dreaded here, it will be by a large rebel army marching from Fredericksburg and the line of the Rapidan (where that army under Gen. Lee is now encamped) to Aquia Creek, and thence along the right bank of the Potomac to Alexandria, Arlington Hights and the Georgetown Ferry—the whole movement being covered by a fleet of iron clad steamers, gunboats and mortar boats, all of which, it is said, are now in readiness. It is to prevent the latter from approaching the city, that the above appropriation is now sought. To all appearances, it is necessary not only to make the appropriation, but also to use it forthwith. But I may as well say at once that it is the opinion of those best qualified to judge on the subject, that the sum named will be entirely insufficient, and that the obstructions in the river, to be more effective, will cost more than a million of dollars. It will be a million of dollars well spent, however. It will completely destroy the navigation of the river; but it will prevent the approach to Washington of the iron clad steamers and mortar boats of the enemy. If the latter get within a mile of the Navy Yard, they will quickly solve the question of the removal of the capital; for, in ten hours, they would make the Capitol, the President's House, the Treasury Building, and all the other public buildings here, masses of ruins. The Union flotilla would have done the same thing at Richmond, long ago, had it not been for the obstructions in the James River, just below the rebel capital. Why should we, therefore, neglect the only means which can make our capitol unapproachable. In the meantime, this apprehended attack on the capitol and this necessary appropriation for its defence will furnish new arguments for those who advocate a removal of the capitol, on the ground that it costs more every month to keep the capitol here and to pay for its defence than all the public buildings are worth.

I seriously believe that such an attack will be made. Indeed, the evidence before me will not permit me to think otherwise. Of all the delusions with which the people have been humbugged for three years past, the most cruel is that which has recently emanated from persons in high position here, to the effect that the rebellion is now on its last legs, and that its military power is broken. I will venture to say now that the events of next March, April and May will be as startling as a clap of thunder, and will convince the world that the rebellion is now relatively as strong as ever, and that its enemies are more effective now than ever before. And that crisis, when it comes will find us as unprepared as we were after Bull Run, after Pope's defeat, after Hooker's defeat, after Chickamauga. We never have had a reserve military force, and we never will have one as long as the present policy is continued, and as long as Abraham Lincoln continues to manage the war.

In the meantime, there is one way in which Washington can be defended without obstructing the Potomac River. Let a Peninsular campaign be organized against Richmond, to start at the same time in the year when McClellan's started, on the 18th of March, but to land where he left off, below Turkey Bend, on the James River. The troops available for this campaign are Meade's army, 75,000 men at least, besides those that have been sent west; 25,000 men now in Butler's department, and fully 20,000 that can be drawn from before Charleston. These troops, with a fleet of iron-clad vessels and mortar boats to co operate, could take Richmond before the end of May. But will this, or any other sensible plan be adopted? No. Meade will be kept to cover the capital, and the whole summer of 1864 will be frittered away.

Fanaticism now reigns here supreme. Among the arguments made in the House yesterday in favor of confiscating the estates of the people in the South, in order to sell them at a nominal price to Northern speculators, thus rendering homeless and destitute thousands of innocent children, was this one, made by Mr. Woodbridge, of Vermont: "That we have the authority of God Himself for visiting upon children the iniquity of their fathers, even to the third and fourth generations!" This is only a specimen of the horrible blasphemy which these Republicans use, whenever they speak of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe. There is not a little Sunday-School girl who does not know that the Almighty said that it was He who would visit the fathers' sins upon the children. He has never delegated that authority to erring, fallible man. When the iniquity of this generation is visited upon their descendants, as it surely will be, it will be the children of the abolitionists and radicals of the present day who will be made to suffer for the unnecessary torrents of blood that their impious fathers caused to flow.

X.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

The Pre-emption Hullabaloo—What the Freedmen Think—Prospects of the Spring Campaign, &c.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer, Adm'n.]

BEAUFORT, S. C., Feb. 1, 1864.

The excitement of the soldiers and negroes relative to the recent "instructions from Washington," giving each of them the privilege of pre empting forty acres of land belonging to the government, has subsided a little here in town but the excitement is on the increase on Edisto, St. Helena and Port Royal Islands. Consequently we are in a bad way, for, in addition to the pre emption fever and squatter sovereign dropsy, the blacks have the small pox to an alarming extent on this and other adjacent islands. None of these diseases are chronic, and, with the exception of the last, none will prove fatal; but they will, nevertheless, do the soldier and contraband much prospective mischief and no present good. The number of acres pre empted up to this date will exceed forty thousand, and, singularly enough, every mother's son, except the blacks, pre empted the forty acres, including the plantation house and all the negro cabins belonging thereto. Did Yankee greed and avarice ever look out for itself better than that?

The freedmen, for whose special benefit this pre emption privilege was intended, are rather dark as to the benefits they will derive without further assistance, and say "General Saxby am a great man, but den what's de boss an' carts, and dem plantation fixins, and de cabin for Angeline Josephine and de young cubs to live in?" The poor illiterate contrabands are unquestionably thankful to General Saxton for his great kindness and philanthropy to them; grateful to the government for this privilege of pre-emption, and reverential to Abraham Lincoln as the great liberator of their race; but they cannot see why their little farms should not be stocked and cabins erected, inasmuch as the soldiers, speculators and Gideonites pre empt "the plantation house, and all the negro cabins belonging thereto."

The sale of real estate, sold for non-payment of government taxes here in Beaufort, is completed, and the aggregate amounts to one hundred and twenty seven thousand dollars. The property sold much higher than was anticipated, except certain dwellings occupied by military officers and by government officials. On these dwellings, the contrabands were afraid to bid; and the speculators (philanthropic sharks) had genuine sympathy for those brave and self sacrificing men who are defending the republic and fighting its battles in magnificent two story houses surrounded by orange groves and overlaid with cactus and jonquil. Notwithstanding this is the third year of the war, yet military men in this department foster their prejudices in favor of houses instead of tents to live in. This is one of the anomalies of war.

There is no prospect of an early campaign the coming spring. Everything is quiet and denotes a passive state. On Morris and Folly Islands, our posts and organizations remain as formerly Here there is no military item worth mentioning.

T.

—The "Army and Navy Journal" has official authority for stating that, out of the two hundred and ninety thousand men conscripted under the draft last year, only eleven thousand obeyed the decree by going into the army.

A Change of Administration the only hope for Union.

The Hartford Times says an "unconditional Union man" is now understood to be a man who won't have the Union on any condition but that of abolition.—[Boston Courier.

Undoubtedly this is now the understanding amongst the radicals. And we may add that in the same quarter "a conditional Union man" is now understood to be a man who will have the Union of the Constitution with or without slavery.

This, however, though the sole object for which the great body of the people are struggling, is not the object of the radical party. It cannot but be observed as a peculiar characteristic of the times, as an able contemporary remarks, that the dominant party has ceased entirely to profess love for the Union or a desire for its restoration. Having used the name of Union for the purpose of catching votes, they have dropped the whole principle of Union, and now avow themselves as solely and wholly devoted to conquest and abolition. We verily believe that greater hypocrisy was never known among men than has characterized the leading politicians on the radical side. The abolition motto, "The Constitution is a league with death and a covenant with hell," was never any too strong to characterize the hatred with which they regard the Constitution and the Union, and it fully illustrates the sentiments which we have so often exposed as underlying the whole radical party movement.

We doubt whether a press in the party can be found to day, which dare avow itself in favor of the Union, except on conditions. The constant charge of "conditional Unionism," which was so often hurled at their opponents, is now fixed firmly on the entire radical party. They are "conditional Unionists" according to their own confessions, and real disunionists beyond any doubt. They are in favor of driving out of the Union and keeping out of the Union every State which will not abolish slavery. If, after conquering the rebellion, there should be any prospect of restoring the peaceful and prosperous relations heretofore existing between the States, the radical party are pledged to obstruct and oppose any attempt to do so except on condition of compelling the people of the South to adopt a social system dictated by the people of the North. That is a plain statement of the fact. By an arbitrary and foolish assertion of a political party, the institution of slavery has been declared a *particeps criminis*, or an operating cause of the crime of rebellion. The war which had been for suppressing the rebellion, was thus charged with the separate and distinct purpose of abolishing slavery. The Union passed out of view. Slavery became the enemy to be attacked and suppressed. The Union was no longer the prominent object to be preserved, and it soon ceased to be any object at all in the minds of many politicians on the radical side. Nor is there any prospect whatever, on the radical plan, that the Union will ever again be heard of among nations. Mr Lincoln has indeed devised a notable plan by which one nineteenth of the inhabitants of a Southern State may poll the electoral vote of the whole State in the next Presidential election. But no one is found, in any party, who pretends that this plan has any serious look toward the restoration of peace and affection between Northern and Southern States. The radical party like it only because it does not interfere with their plans of holding power in the country.

If there be any who hopes for the Union of the States under the Constitution, or even from any Union under any Constitution, let that man solemnly consider the necessity of a change of Administration, and a change of policy as the only possible method of conducting the war, and the radical plan of peace, are hopeless. The Union is no longer even the avowed object of the radical party.—[Louisville Journal.

Official Corruption at Memphis Favoritism of Generals Hurlbut and Veatch.

NO.—, FRONT ROW, MEMPHIS, TENN.,
February 3.

To the Editor of the Chicago Times:

The letter of Escribano, published in the Times of the 27th ult., was the best thing of the kind that has appeared in print, in reference to official corruption, since the occupation of this place by our troops in June, 1862. I am ready and willing to indorse every statement made in that letter. The facts stated therein are patent to every business man in Memphis. It is notorious that Gens Hurlbut and Veatch "found out" certain privileges, that they were silent partners in numerous cotton operations which are well understood here; that their favorites knew where to buy and where to sell; that they punished the many for the benefit of the few, and that they have prostituted the immense influence which they wielded, for personal gain. Every intelligent man in Memphis knows that these statements are true. The great difficulty, however, is that honest men in the city are not allowed to express their sentiments it regard to this matter. They can see what has been done; but their impression is, that they would be consigned to the tender mercies of the officer in command of Irving Block, if they mentioned a hundredth part of the sharp operations in which Generals Hurlbut and Veatch are known to have been engaged.

I am ready to prove that General Veatch had favorites, and that the names of two of them are Mrs. —— and Mrs ——, both of whom are supposed to live in Mississippi not far from the Tennessee line. They received permits from Gen. Veatch to take goods out of the city, when it was generally supposed that the lines were closed. The picket guard on the Hernando road, knew they were Gen. Veatch's pets, and did not think it worth while to compare the amount of their goods with their invoices. They usually came to Memphis, three times a week, and their purchases averaged about $200 a trip. This was at a time when the "lines were closed" by military authority.

Gen. Hurlbut had a favorite named Mrs. ——, the keeper of a boarding house on —— street. He gave her permits to bring cotton into Memphis, when it was supposed that not a bale would be allowed to come inside of the picket lines.

The above statements are as true as Holy Writ, and if Generals Hurlbut and Veatch would like to have them proved before a court-martial or military commission, they can be accommodated on short notice.

MERCHANT.

A Leading Chase Organ on Lincoln.

Wilkes' Spirit of this week is out with a savage assault upon Lincoln. It argues that the country should not trust him during another term; that he is weak and unequal to the crisis; that while he may not be exactly feared as a despot, power is not to be trusted in his hands—the transformation his political ideas have undergone, through a desire to be re elected, justifying "a broad margin of suspicion for the future;" and that while the country has been willing to laugh at Lincoln's jokes for a season, and it can be conceived how a popular tumult may in its first emotions upheave some jocose clodpole to the apex," yet it is "not to be conceived how in the face of dripping guillotines and a rocking empire, Jack Bunsby could be elected to preside over a period like that of "the old French revolution for a second term."

Verily the radical Presidential cauldron is bubbling early and fiercely—the contributions of the factions reminding one of the witch scene in Macbeth;

Round about the cauldron go;
In the poisoned entrails throw.
Double, double, toil and trouble;
Fire, burn; and, cauldron, bubble.

Black spirits and white,
Red spirits and gray,
Mingle, mingle, mingle,
You that mingle may.

—[Rochester Union.

GEN. GRANT AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The newspapers engaged in discussing Gen. Grant's available qualifications for the Presidency are wasting time. Doubtless he would make a good Chief Magistrate if elected, but he is not at the service of the politicians of any party. We have authentic occasion for saying that, under no circumstances, will he be a candidate for the Presidency, or permit his name to come before a National Convention for such purpose, if his positive declination of the honor will prevent it. So far as his opinions are known, he is in favor of the renomination and re-election of Mr. Lincoln.—[Cincinnati Commercial.

—GEN. FREMONT A CANDIDATE.—A Washington letter says:

"There is real consternation among the Lincolnites here at the announcement by Gen. Fremont's friends that the latter will certainly run if 'Old Abe' is nominated. They feel very bitter toward the President for his conduct to the Path finder. The latter avows his determination to help elect a Democrat rather than see 'Old Abe' occupy the White House for a second term."

STATE ITEMS.

—Lieut. F. B. DIFFENBACHER, 21 Indiana cavalry, has been dismissed the service.

—General THOMAS, in his report of the battle of Chickamauga, speaks in highly complimentary terms of Col. R. F. SCRIBNER, 38th Indiana, Brigadier General WILLICH and Capt. JOHNSON, 24 Indiana cavalry, of Gen. NEGLEY's staff.

—The following Indiana prisoners recently died at the rebel hospital at Atlanta, all of wounds: M. B. Deadine, 86th Indiana; Corporal James Daily, 93d Indiana; J. H. Hernany, 42d Indiana.

—Says the Washington dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial:

There is reason to believe that the Senate would not have confirmed the nomination as Brigadier General, of Colonel Colgrove, of Indiana, had it regularly come before it. He is charged with uttering disloyal sentiments publicly, in New York City, while stationed there last summer, in command of a brigade, after the conscription riots.

—We are informed that Judge JOSEPH A. CHAPMAN, of Madison, is not expected to survive many days. He has been in feeble health for several years, but his indomitable will and energy have thus far triumphed over bodily infirmaties. Judge CHAPMAN is a gentleman of superior ability and cultivation, and for a long time has been largely identified with the public history of the State.

—SHOOTING AFFRAY.—We understand that at Petersburg, a few days ago, an altercation occurred between Mr. JOHN E. BOWEN, editor of the Record, and one DONAHUE and another abolitionist, who were venting their abuse in unmeasured terms upon Mr. B. and the paper—DONAHUE calling him several grossly insulting names, when Mr. BOWEN drew a revolver and shot DONAHUE, severely if not dangerously wounding him.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

—Mrs. Fernando Wood is recorded as the best dressed lady in Washington.

—A new cathedral is about to be erected in Havana—built wholly of iron.

—Coal mines 150 miles square have been discovered in Brazil. The coal is as good as the best English.

—The total losses by fire in Philadelphia during last year did not exceed $400,000, on which there was $240,000 insurance.

—The receipts of the Pennsylvania Central railroad for 1863 were $40,823,471 45; expenses, $20,206,304 56; profits, $19,920,776 89.

—In Manchester, land has been sold by the square yard, and as much as £200,000 per acre has been given for sites in the best part of the town

—The United States Life Insurance Companies have risks only to the amount of $200,000,000; those of England have an aggregate of $2,250,000,000.

—Counterfeit greenbacks of the denomination of $1, $2, $20, and $100, were found on the persons of the kidnappers recently arrested in Louisville by the military authorities.

—It is stated at the Navy Department that there are now finished, or in process of construction, 38 steamships that can approximate the speed of the Eutaw

—It is stated that Mr. Dayton will shortly be recalled from France and General Fremont appointed to succeed him. There are those who assert that Fremont could not be tempted even by a daintier dish

—A committee of clergymen are in Washington, headed by Dr McLine of Princeton, who seek measures for an amendment to the preamble of the Constitution more distinctly recognizing God's sovereignty.

—They have had a female major out in Detroit, lately, whom they are glad to get rid of. They consider her somewhat of an impostor, and have doubts about her being a major at all, though she certainly was no private woman.

—Rev. J. C Fletcher, the well known lecturer on Brazil, is at the Massasoit in Springfield, detained by a very severe attack of rheumatism, and is consequently unable to meet his numerous appointments to lecture.

—An abolition paper of Indiana calls us a rebel. Certainly we are a rebel. We are a rebel against a great many things—a rebel against all outrages on the constitution, a rebel against radicalism, a rebel against the Southern rebellion.—[Louisville Journal.

—The Dayton (Ohio) Journal publishes a two-column communication of whys and wherefores Mr. Lincoln should not be renominated. The writer thinks Salmon P. Chase "the wisest statesman and mightiest intellect of the age," and regards him as "the coming man."

—At a womens' convention, a gentleman remarked that a woman was the wickedest thing in creation. "Sir," was the indignant reply of one of the ladies, "woman was made from man and if one rib is so wicked, what must the whole body be?

—The Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee have addressed a memorial to Congress, asking for the construction of a wagon road to Idahoe and the protection of a line of military post The air line distance from the western boundary of Minnesota to the eastern boundary of the new territory is only five hundred miles.

—A Worcester contemporary tells of a pugnacious goat, who seeing his shadow in a hole made in the ice, lowered his head, shook his candel appendage spasmodically, and at a tremendous gait rushed upon the shadow, went into the hole out of sight under the ice, and has not since been seen. Morals never rush into anything without giving the subject due consideration.

—The House Committee on Claims have reported a bill, after a long delay, for liquidating the claim of all those persons in the loyal States whose property has been destroyed or taken by the Union armies. Each State is to have one commissioner and one solicitor with a suitable number of clerks. Slaves are not to be recognized as property in the settlement of any claims, nor will the claims of any be considered who have in any way aided the rebellion.

—At a recent temperance meeting in Scotland, a convert got up to speak. Said he:

"My friends, three months ago I signed the pledge. [Cheers.] In a month afteward, I had a sovereign in my pocket—thing I never had before. [Loud cheers.] In another month, my friends, I had a good coat on my back—a thing I never had before. [Cheers much louder.] A fortnight after that, my friends, I bought a coffin, because I felt pretty certain that if I kept the pledge another fortnight I should want one."—[No cheers.]

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, February 9th, by Rev. J. A. Kunkleman, Mr. J. J. BURK to Miss GUSSIE L. WEAVER, both of this city.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.

BY A GARDNER OF MANY YEARS EXPERIENCE, a situation in or near the city. References will be presented on request. Inquire at this office.
feb11-d1t

FOR SALE.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

THE FURNITURE OF A FIVE ROOM HOUSE FOR sale by private contract. The furniture is first class quality and nearly new.
The residence also can be rented at moderate rent, and is situated three squares from the Postoffice.
Apply to FRANCIS HENRY MESSENGR,
feb11-d2t Postoffice.

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.

WANTED, AS PARTNER IN THE GARDEN-BUSINESS, a man of some practical experience, with a small capital. For further information inquire at this office.
feb11 d1t

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

STAGE MANAGER.....Mr. W. H. RILEY.

Thursday Evening, Feb 11th, 1864.

SECOND WEEK OF
MR. EDWIN ADAMS.

MACBETH.

DANCE.....Miss FANNY MERRELL.

To-morrow, Friday, Benefit of Mr. EDWIN ADAMS.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Dress Circle and Parquette	50 Cents
Lady and Gentleman	75 Cents
Each additional Lady	25 Cents
Gallery	25 Cents
All Reserved Seats	50 Cents
Private Boxes	$4 00

Box office open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 12 M.
Doors open at ½7 o'clock, Curtain rises at 7½ precisely.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CONTRACTS.

QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., February 8, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS Department until Saturday, February 13th, 1864 at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the following Quartermaster's stores:

1,000 6-quart Coffee Boilers.
1,000 Frying Pans, No. 2.
25 Dozen Box Coffee Mills.
100 Cast Iron Box Stoves, 21 inches in the clear; 8 joints of 6-inch pipe and one sheet of tin perforated for pipe with each stove.

The tin-ware to be of the best quality I. C. tin and of first rate workmanship; the stove pipe to be of the best quality of American sheet iron, and put together in a thorough and workmanlike manner.

Bids for stoves must state the weight of those proposed to be furnished.

One-fifth of the coffee boilers, fry pans and coffee mills will be required in ten days from the award of contract, and the remainder at or before the expiration of thirty days from the same date. The stoves to be all delivered within fifteen days.

The undersigned reserves the right of rejecting any or all the bids that may be offered for the above stores, and also of lessening or increasing the quantity above specified as the public service may require.

The goods to be delivered at this Department free of charge for freight or drayage.

Terms of payment—cash on delivery.

A. STONE,
feb9-dtd Q. M. General, Ind.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

WE HAVE REMOVED FROM NOS. 75 AND 77 West Washington street, to the new and commodious room,

No. 42 South Meridian Street,

In Schnull's Block, where we offer to the trade a full and well selected stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, &c., sufficient in quantity and variety to check the entire memorandum of any buyer, and at prices unsurpassed in the West.

Merchants will find it to their advantage to examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
feb9-41m CROSSLAND & PEE.

REMOVAL.

V. K. HENDRICKS & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS in Boots and Shoes, have removed to

No. 42 South Meridian Street,

Schnull's New Block, where they will continue to keep on hand a large and well assorted stock of Boots and Shoes. Their old customers and all in need of Boots and Shoes are respectfully invited to call and see them in their new house.
feb9 d3t

FOR SALE.

POTATOES FOR SALE.

2,000 BUSHELS CHOICE POTATOES FOR sale by JORDAN & SPOTTS,
Cor. of Pennsylvania st. and Union Railroad Track.
feb9-d6t

STOLEN.

$150 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM THE STABLE OF THE SUBSCRIBER, in Indianapolis, on Saturday night, February 6th, 1864,

TWO HORSES,

One a large Dark Bay Horse, 5 years old in April, about 16 hands high, rather heavy, a little white on right hind foot, interferes slightly on left, mane and tail black, rather short.

The other horse a Dark Brown, 8 or 9 years old, about 15 hands high, rather a short neck and long body, rather heavy legs with some puffs, mane and tail black, and rather heavy, a very little white in the forehead, a slight sore from collar on left shoulder.

Both horses rough shod about three weeks since.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the horses and detection of thief, or $50 for either of the horses or thief.

JOHN FISHBACK.
feb8 d1w

DRY GOODS.

LADIES, DO YOU WANT A NEW STYLE OF HOOP SKIRT?
...GET ONE OF...
"LA PETITE,"
...AT...
CALLINAN'S
NO. 28 EAST WASHINGTON STREET.
LADIES', MISSES', MEN'S AND BOYS' FLYE, MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AT COST
At No. 28 East Washington Street.
D. J. CALLINAN, Proprietor.
Jan25

RENOVATERS.

CLEANING AND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT

THE UNITED STATES DYE-HOUSE, NO. 38 SOUTH Illinois street, Indianapolis, Indiana,

At this old and well-known establishment, the ladies can have silks and woolen goods dyed in permanent and beautiful colors, and gents' garments thoroughly renovated and repaired.

New and second-hand clothing bought and sold; also, a paticular branch in the business denominated fine drawing—billiard table cloth, or tear in any garment can be so wrought that it can not be visible to the naked eye.

Remember the place, No. 38 South Illinois street.
Jan16 JOSEPH HARRIS, Proprietor.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Livery Business.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A COPARTnership in the Livery business, under the style of ORLOP & TAYLOR. Their stables are located at the corner of Pennsylvania and Pearl streets, and they will keep the best of stock and carriages for the accommodation of the public. They will also be ready at all times to purchase stock and pay the best prices in the market. In connection with their livery business, they will keep a boarding and sale stable.

DICK ORLOP,
STEPHEN TAYLOR,
feb3-d1m (formerly of Lafayette.)

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