DAILY SENTINEL.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.—[JACKSON

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 11.

Gen. Hovey's Order for the Execution.

The order of Gen. HOVEY, addressed to Col. WARNER, the military commandant of this post, directing the execution of Messrs. BOWLES, MILLIGAN and HORSEY, in accordance with the directions issued from the war department, exhibits a deep sensibility, eloquently expressed, in the discharge of a painful duty. There is nothing of malice or vindictiveness in it. The words he utters are manly, generous and christian. We cannot imagine a position more trying than to discharge such a duty. And there is no event which has occurred during the terrible tragedy of the past four years which will cause a more profound sensation in the public mind. To use the touching and forcible words of the late president "with malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right," we had hoped that the struggle would have been finished, and the nation's wound's bound up—a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations, might have been achieved and cherished—without the necessity of resorting to the extreme rigors of the law, and God grant that it may yet be so.

We republish the letter of General HOVEY to Colonel WARNER, announcing the painful duty committed to them, and the General Order, No 27, fixing the time and place of execution, charging General STEVENS with the details, omitting the extract from the General Order rehearsing the facts of the trial and conviction of the parties:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA,
INDIANAPOLIS, May 9, 1865.

Col. A. J. Warner, Commanding Post, Indianapolis, Ind:

I have just received from Department Headquarters an order commanding me to carry into effect, "*without delay*," the sentence of the Military Commission in the cases of William A. Bowles, Lambdin P. Milligan, and Stephen Horsey. The sentence of each is death. A copy of the charges and sentence for each of said prisoners is herewith transmitted.

From the language of my orders, I am compelled to fix Friday, the 19th inst., as the most remote day within which the same can be properly obeyed.

You will give the condemned every facility within your power (consistent with their safe keeping), to settle up their worldly affairs and prepare for the future. These are sad duties for both of us, and more trying than the field of battle, but they are stern duties, that must be obeyed for our country's safety and future welfare.

I need not say to you to extend to the families of the condemned any courtesy that you can consistent with your duty as an officer. A man who has served and suffered as you have for your country, can execute justice in mercy, though it might cost you tears of blood. With a high appreciation of your past services,

I am, yours truly,
(Signed,) ALVIN P. HOVEY,
Brv't Maj Gen. U. S. Vols., Com'g.
G. W. H. LONG, Lieut. & Post Adj't.
[Official copy.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA,
Indianapolis, May 9, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27.

1. In accordance with general court martial orders No 214, dated war department, adjutant general's office, Washington, May 2, 1865, to wit:

* * * * * * *

WILLIAM A. BOWLES, citizen of the state of Indiana, *will be hanged by the neck until he be dead*, on Friday, the nineteenth day of May, 1865, between the hours of twelve o'clock m. and three o'clock p. m., on the parade ground between Camp Morton and Burnside Barracks, near the city of Indianapolis, Indiana. Brevet Brigadier General A. A. STEVENS, commanding Camp Morton and Burnside Barracks, is charged with the execution of this order, and will make report thereof to the commanding general.

Lambdin P. Milligan, citizen of the state of Indiana, *will be hanged by the neck until he be dead*, on Friday, the 19th day of May, 1865, between the hours of 12 o'clock m. and 3 o'clock p. m., on the parade grounds between Camp Morton and Burnside Barracks, near the city of Indianapolis, Indiana. Brevet Brigadier General A. A. Stevens, commanding Camp Morton and Burnside Barracks, is charged with the execution of this order, and will make report thereof to the commanding general.

Stephen Horsey, citizen of the state of Indiana, *will be hanged by the neck until he be dead*, on Friday, the 19th day of May, 1865, between the hours of twelve o'clock m and three o'clock p. m., on the parade grounds between Camp Morton and Burnside Barracks, near the city of Indianapolis, Indiana. Brevet Baigadier General A. A. Stevens, commanding Camp Morton and Burnside Barracks, is charged with the execution of this order, and will make report thereof to the commanding general.

Mr. Lincoln's Death—Booth's Associations.

The Springfield (Massachusetts) Republican, the ablest and most extensively quoted republican journal of New England, has the following:

Some of our theological rhetoricians, in their haste "to vindicate the laws of God to man," profess to see a great deal more than is to be seen by unannointed eyes, and undertake to fine in the first fruits of the great crime, the accomplishment of the divine purposes in its permission. They may guess right or wrong, but it is only a guess, and sometimes irreverent and shocking to christian sensibility. One of the most frequent of these petty interpretations of Providence takes this form; God saw that Abraham Lincoln had too kind a heart to visit retribution upon the rebels; he therefore removed him and entrusted the work to Andrew Johnson. An assertion like this implies a knowledge of what God's wish is as to the punishment of the rebels, and in the second place that He was obliged to let Mr. Lincoln die because He could not control him.

If the "theological rhetoricians" were simply guilty of the blasphemy which The Republican charges home upon them, their pious theory of Mr. Lincoln's death might be passed over without serious notice. That some of them are honest in embracing it we have no doubt; that others hypocritically put it forth their own words prove. We have heard some of the latter, while arguing that the removal of Mr. Lincoln was providential, because of his intended leniency to the rebels, stultify themselves in the next breath by charging that his death was caused by the nearly two millions of "copperheads" who voted for McClellan!

It has been a favorite representation of certain journals of the shallow brain order to charge that Booth's associations were the "copperheads" and that among them he drew the inspiration which set him on to his awful deed. Let the following republican testimony tell who were the the assassin's most intimate companions:

Washington Correspondence Springfield Republican.

The story that has gained such wide circulation that Booth was engaged to be married to Senator Hale's daughter, is formally denied here. I hear there is positive evidence, however, of its truth, but this evidence is in private letters which cannot be used. But it cannot be denied that Booth was very intimate with wives and daughters of prominent republican senators and representatives at the National Hotel last winter. They must have known that he was not only a secessionist, but a gamester and whoremonger. Such was his general reputation; but because he was handsome and could spout Shakspeare by the hour, those ladies permitted intimacies that have carried them with the infamous assassin into the newspapers. All I can say is—served them right—good enough for them. When our women, married and unmarried, are so coarse and so reckless and so wicked that they like to dally with temptation, that they rather enjoy intimacies with scoundrels, let them take the consequences. They are none the worse for being found out. This may seem harsh judgment, but the abominations of "high society," not only here but in other cities in our land, are infamous, and some of the dreadful events of the time may be judgment for this class of vices.

From The Utica Herald.

The fact is indisputable that during the last winter Booth was very intimate with the wives and daughters of republican senators and representatives in Washington. The gay, profligate, handsome scoundrel, had the entree to the society of the families of representatives of the loyal people of the north.

Comments upon these admissions would be superfluous.

Going Backward.

Tennessee seems about to take the back track in the matter of punishment for offenses. In all the other states the people are expunging the old Draconian principles from their penal codes, and making them more in accordance with the teachings of christianity. But in Tennessee the effort is to bring back the barbarous penalties of past ages, and for that purpose a bill has been introduced into the legislature to amend the criminal laws of the state. It is as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That whoever shall feloniously take or steal any horse, mule or ass, shall, on conviction thereof, suffer death by hanging.

Sec. 2. Be it enacted, That whoever shall feloniously break open the house of another for the purpose of committing a larceny or robbery therein, shall, on conviction thereof, suffer death by hanging.

Sec 3. Be it enacted, That whoever shall feloniously rob another or steal from their person shall, on conviction thereof, suffer death by hanging.

This sanguinary code, even if adopted in Tennessee, will fail to reach the end intended. This has been the practical result of extra severe penal codes in other countries and states, and Tennessee will not be an exception. Laws which proportion punishment to the nature of crimes, well administered, are the best protections to society, and this great fact, established by all experience, should admonish the people of Tennessee.—Philadelphia Age.

The Laws of Evidence.

It is not long since we commented on the remarkable murder trials in London, growing out of the fracas between Italians and Englishmen. Another chapter in the same curious history remains to be added, and the whole account presents to American lawyers a very interesting and noteworthy case. The circumstances before narrated will be remembered. An Italian, named Pollizioni, was tried and convicted of the murder of an Englishman. Immediately after his sentence to death, and while awaiting his execution, another Italian, named Mogni, delivered himself to the authorities, asserting that he killed the Englishman himself, but under circumstances reducing the crime to manslaughter. Mogni was indicted and tried, and on his trial Pollizioni was brought from prison—still under sentence of death—and examined as a witness in favor of Mogni. The latter was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to penal servitude for a term of years.

The striking feature of the case was the examination of the condemned man as a witness. But this strange case had not yet come to a conclusion. It appears that the London police officers were determined if possible to show that they had not been mistaken in their first accusation against Pollizioni, especially as several of them had given strong testimony to his identity. It is asserted that the police determined to make up the case against him, and devoted their energies to it. Accordingly, Pollizioni, still under sentence, for the crown had not yet pardoned him, was placed on trial again, and now for assault with intent to kill upon a man who was stabbed in the same fray. Here was of course a strange combination. Two men were lying in prison, both under sentence for the same crime, which it was conceded only one of them could have committed. For a peculiar feature of the evidence on the part of the prosecution had been that only one Italian was in the room where the murder and assault were committed, and that the same man committed both crimes.

On the second trial of Pollizioni, for the minor offense, Mogni, the other condemned man, was brought from prison, and testified in favor of Pollizioni. Mogni declared that he committed both crimes, and on a rigid cross-examination detailed all the circumstances with such clearness and accuracy that no doubt remained that he was speaking truth. He was sustained by a mass of cumulative and circumstantial evidence, and the result was the acquittal of Pollizioni.

These two trials—in each of which a condemned man was the chief witness for the defence, and the witness condemned for substantially the same crime for which the accused was under trial—are believed to have resulted in establishing the truth, whereas the first trial, in which no such witness was examined, unquestionably resulted in the conviction and sentence to death of an innocent man. There is something yet to be learned in the practical working of our laws of evidence.—New York Journal of Commerce.

The Execution at Indianapolis.

Messrs. Bowles, Milligan and Horsey, sentenced to death by a military commission, which sat at Indianapolis during last summer and fall, upon a charge of conspiracy against the government, have, it is reported, received notice to prepare themselves for execution. Whether they are to be hanged or shot, is not yet understood; but their death, by one mode or the other, is, probably, irrevocably determined upon by the president of the United States. We do not suppose that aught which we could offer would have any effect, either way, upon the fate of these unfortunate gentlemen. Whether they are guilty or innocent of flagrant crime against the political state, we do not know, and have no means of information. In the eye of the law, they have been tried. They have been before no court known to our system of government; and have, in legal manner and form, been charged with no offense defined by the laws of the land. There has been no time since their arrest, nor before, when they might not have been brought before a constitutional tribunal and fairly tried, with every desirable guaranty of impartiality in the result.

There was the form—if we do not make a flagrant misuse of terms in calling it even the *form* of a trial. The parties were brought before that which called itself a court, and something which received the title of evidence was offered against them. Upon the nature of that evidence we have commented before, and have nothing to repeat or retract. Without hesitation, we say this: that before no legal court or impartial jury, upon such testimony, would these men have been found guilty of any crime to which the death penalty is by law attached.

Now that the foundation for even a pretence of national danger is broken up, there should be an end to party vindictiveness. Let these men be brought to trial; let them enjoy the advantage of that benign presumption upon which civilization insists, that they are innocent until they are proven guilty; let them have the assistance of unhampered counsel, and of those rules which the experience of ages has devised to eliminate the false witness from the true, and the illegitimate from the legitimate; and if then, by an unbiased panel of their fellow-citizens, they are found guilty, let them be punished. This is what humanity has a right to demand. It is what governments were made to secure, and what the party in power will gain nothing by refusing. The blood of those done to death unjustly will cry out from the grave against the murderers. There is no need of haste in sending these men to eternity. The country can well afford to wait ages rather than witness a deed of injustice committed in its name.

We appeal to our cotemporaries of the republican party. We present it as a matter of party interest. Do they want this thing done? Do they want the blood of these men in the skirts of their party? Do they want the memory of a great act of injustice to hang over them and all with whom they are, in party bonds, connected? They have some influence in this matter; we have none. It is more their interest than it is ours.

The execution will make more enemies to power than it will extinguish; it will excite more hatred than terror. But are either hatred or terror things which the welfare of the country now requires? We are aware that there is a cry for blood abroad in the land. The spirit of revenge is awake, and grasping everything which can afford the means of additional excitement. But is it honest, is it even safe, blindly to fail into this current, or actively to feed this flame, which none know how soon, may get beyond control, and erect a memorial for future ages to shudder at? As we said above, we present this to the consideration of the organs of the party in power, and, as they shall respond, or fail to respond, the public will gain the means to know how much they can be relied upon to cast their influence against the dangerous and cruel propensities of the times.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Duration of Life.

The average of life of man in civilized society is about thirty three and a third years. This is called a generation, making three in a century. But there are certain localities and certain communities of people where this average is considerably extended. The mountaineer lives longer than the lowlander; the farmer than the artisan; the traveler than the sedentary; the temperate than the self-indulgent; the just than the dishonest. "The wicked shall not live out half his days,' is the announcement of Divinity. The philosophy of this is found in the fact that the moral character has a strong power over the physical; a power much more controlling than is generally imagined. The true man conducts himself in the light of Bible precepts; is temperate in all things; is "slow to anger," and on his grave is written: "He went about doing good." In these three things are the great elements of human health: the restraint of the appetites, the control of the passions, and that highest type of physical exercise, "going about doing good."

It is said of the eminent Quaker philanthropist, Joseph John Gurney, that the labor and pains he took to go and see personally the objects of his contemplated charities, so that none of them should be unworthily bestowed, was of itself almost the labor of one man, and he attended to his immense banking business besides; in fact he did too much, and died at sixty. The average length of human life, of all countries, at this age of the world, is about twenty-eight years. One-quarter of all who die do not reach the age of seven; one-half die before reaching seventeen; and yet the average of life of "Friends," in Great Britain and Ireland, 1860, was nearly fifty-six years, just double the average life of other people. Surely this is a strong inducement for all to practice for themselves, and to inculcate it upon their children day by day, that simplicity of habit, that quietness of demeanor, that restraint of temper, that control of the appetites and propensities, and that orderly, systematic and even mode of life, which "Friends" discipline inculcates, and which are demonstrably the means of so largely increasing the average of human existence.

Reasoning from the analogy of the animal creation, mankind should live nearly a hundred years; that law seeming to be, that life should be five times the length of the period of growth; at least, the general observation is, that the longer persons are growing the longer they live—other things being equal. Naturalists say, a dog grows 2 years, and lives 8 years; an ox grows 4 years, and lives 16; a horse grows 5 years, and lives 25; a camel grows 8 years, and lives 40; a man grows 20 years, and should live 100.

But the sad fact is, that only one man for every thousand reaches one hundred years. Still it is encouraging to know that the science of life, as revealed by the investigations of the physiologists and the teachings of educated medical men, is steadily extending the period of human existence.

The distinguished historian, Macaulay, states that, in 1865, one person in twenty died each year; in 1850, out of forty persons, only one died. Dupin says, that from 1776 to 1843; the duration of life in France, increased fifty-two days annually, for in 1780 the mortality was one in twenty-nine; in 1849 one in forty. The rich men in France live forty-two years on an average; the poor only thirty. Those who are "well to do in the world" live about eleven years longer than those who have to work from day to day for a living. Remunerative labor and the diffusion of the knowledge of the laws of life among the masses, with temperance and thrift, are the great means of adding to human health and life; but the more important ingredient—happiness—is only to be found in daily loving, obeying and serving Him "who giveth all things richly to enjoy."—Hall's Journal of Health.

Lee's Defeat—How the Rebellion Failed—The Three Weak Points of the South—A Strange Story About Sheridan's Movement.

[London Times' Richmond Correspondence.]

I believe that the failure thus far of the insurrection may be attributed to three principal causes. First and most materially, to the failure of Johnston and the western army to keep Sherman out of Atlanta in the same manner as Lee and the eastern army kept Grant out of Petersburg and Richmond. Secondly. To the imbecility of the confederate House of congress. Thirdly, and finally, to the inherent weakness of President Davis' government, and to the inability or indisposition evinced by him or Gen. Lee, to assume, at any risk, the dictatorial powers which a jealous and short-sighted congress denied to either, but which are alone adapted to the successful management of revolutions. Reserving some further reflections upon the philosophy of this revolution for a future occasion, I desire at once to state that, without in the least undervaluing the admirable tenacity of Grant, the eager impulsiveness of Sherman, the soldierly qualities of Meade, and the valor generally of the federal armies, it is my deliberate conviction that Lee has been defeated more from the rear than from the front, and that nothing but the possession of the very highest personal attributes by its commander has averted from his army the crushing blow which, according to all human foresight, ought to have overtaken it some six months sooner. I may here mention that if Gen. Sheridan had been able some few weeks ago to get across the swollen James river, between Lynchburg and Richmond, and to swoop down upon the Danville railroad, he would probably have met with little or no opposition, and that the end would have come some forty or fifty days earlier.

The Evacuation of Richmond.

WHAT AN ENGLISHMAN NOTICED AT JEFF. DAVIS' CHURCH.

London Times' Richmond Correspondent.

Upon the arrival of Gen. Lee's dispatch in Richmond, President Davis was occupying his accustomed seat during morning service in the church of St. Paul's, in which church, served by the same clergyman, the Prince of Wales attended divine service upon the occasion of his visit to Richmond, and the president was surrounded by a congregation, of which the fairer portion was as usual, arrayed with an elegance which has long been an unfailing source of wonder to those who reflect upon Richmond's four years of blockade. Suddenly the sexton, approaching President Davis, handed to him a paper, which was slowly pursued. Rising from his seat with singular gravity and deliberation, Mr. Davis left the church, and immediately afterwards several prominent citizens were by the same sexton summoned to follow him. It will be believed that the excitement among those who remained was at the highest, but it was remarked by sly observers that the excellent clergyman, who had endeared himself to his congregation by four years of brave and hearty sympathy with their trials, did not omit to make the usual collection—possibly with the design of impressing upon his congregation that nothing unusual had happened, possibly to give credit to a currency from which all felt that every semblance of value was passing away. The congregation was not slow to disperse, and quickly from mouth to mouth flew the sad tidings that in a few hours Richmond's long and gallant resistance would be over. The scene that followed baffles description.

Jacab Thompson—The President's Last Story—Jake Thompson to be Allowed to Go Through Maine.

One of the last, if not the very last, story told by President Lincoln, was to one of his cabinet, who came to see him, to ask if it would be proper to permit Jake Thompson to slip through Maine in disguise, and embark from Portland. The president, as usual, was disposed to be merciful, and to permit the arch-rebel to pass unmolested, but the secretary urged that he should be arrested as a traitor. "By permitting him to escape the penalties of treason," persistently remarked the secretary, "you sanction it."

"Well," replied Mr. Lincoln, "let me tell you a story. There was an Irish soldier here last summer, who wanted something to drink stronger than water, and stopped at a drug store, where he espied a soda fountain. 'Mr. Doctor,' said he, 'give me, plase, a glass of soda-wather, an' if ye can put in a few drops of whisky unbeknown to any one, I'll be obleeged.' Now," continued Mr. Lincoln, "if Jake Thompson is permitted to go through Maine unbeknown to any one, what's the harm? So don't have him arrested."

STATE ITEMS.

—The superintendent of public instruction requests the clergymen of the state to preach sermons on education. It would be in far better taste for them to preach sermons on religion—a much neglected subject.

—HEAVY VERDICT.—For several days past a case of much interest has been on trial in the circuit court, now in session in this city. A boy named Wm. Langdon was run over near the depot in this city by a car on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad, and his legs cut off. The father sued the railroad company to recover damages—the company, we believe, defending on the ground that the boy was, by his own act and contrary to the well known orders of the officers of the road, in such a position as to be injured. The case was given to the jury on Saturday, and this morning they returned a verdict awarding ten thousand dollars damages to the plaintiff. The case will no doubt go to the supreme court unless a new hearing is granted by Judge Bicknell. Col. C. L. Dunham and Morgan & Kelso were the attorneys for Langdon, and Smith & Kerr and Henry Crawford for the railroad company.—N. A. Ledger.

The Guilt of Jeff. Davis

It is rather remarkable, if the statement be true, that the war-office should have decided to transmit the confession of Harrold, and the evidence found on the person of Booth, touching the assassination, to Europe, while withholding it from the American public. If this evidence implicates or establishes the guilt of Jefferson Davis and the other agents and emmissaries of the rebellion, it is quite as important that the fact should be known here as abroad. There are very many persons, of unquestioned loyalty, who cannot bring themselves to believe that Jefferson Davis, traitor that he is, or Jacob Thompson, or Beverly Tucker, would participate in, or be privy to an act that would cover them with everlasting personal infamy, brand them with the mark of Cain, and make them an abomination in the eyes of the civilized world. The information can hardly be considered contraband, and if published might inspire greater determination and energy in the pursuit of the great fugitives from justice.—Cin. Com.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

—There are eight newspapers in Raleigh, N. C.

—The Turkish embassador to France is a Roman Catholic.

—Housekeeping in Paris costs twenty five per cent. more than in London.

—The first thing a man takes to in his life is his milk—the last is his *bier*.

—A billiard saloon has already been opened by a speculative individual in Charleston, South Carolina.

—An agent of Brigham Young is buying cotton seed in San Francisco to put in the Sandwich Islands.

—The Memphis Argus says that the mate of the Sultana thinks that the explosion was caused by a torpedo got up in the shape of a lump of coal, by rebel incendiaries, and thrown into the furnace.

—Mr. Ephraim Potter, of Wantage, N. J., has a breed of turkeys of extraordinary size, some of which, at one year of age, weigh thirty pounds. The eggs weigh over five ounces each.

—The rebel General J. E. B. Stuart is the same cavalry officer who had command of all the cavalry forces in Washington at the time of Mr. Lincoln's first inauguration.

—Be silent always when you doubt your sense,
And speak, though sure, with seeming diffidence;
Some positive, persistent fops we know,
Who, if once wrong, will needs be always so;
But you with pleasure own your errors past,
And make each day a critic on the last.—Pope.

—One hundred millions of dollars would probably fall short of the expenditures of the rebels in their defensive gunboats, iron-clads, rams, floating batteries and transports, and where are they now? Captured, burned, blown up or sunk.

—Howell Cobb, who was captured by Wilson at Macon, is the identical gentleman who made the very eloquent speech at Augusta, a few weeks since, in which he exclaimed: "Put me in the grave, but never put on me the garments of a submissionist."

—Mr. Hoxton, a fine old English gentleman of seventy-five years, ate fourteen hot cross-buns after breakfast, on Good Friday, and died shortly afterward. An autopsy revealed the fact that there wasn't room in his body for his stomach with such an enormous load in it.

—From the report of the Franco Polish Committee, it appears that 2,000 Poles are literally dying of hunger in Paris; several have been found in the Seine during the past week, three have been reported by the police as having died of hunger, and one general officer lived for fifteen days on cups of tea, and has since died of starvation.

—The Sandusky Register says: "It is perhaps not generally known that large quantities of cedar wood are annually cut on the islands adjacent to this city, and sent to Europe for the manufacture of pencils. At the islands it is sold at thirty dollars per cord, but when we purchase it back it costs at least as many hundreds.

—A northern man sauntering about Richmond writes:

The women are nearly all dressed in mourning. Sad have been the ravages of death in my family. Yesterday I visited the cemetery, and the vast space now occupied—for it has been enlarged to nearly twice its size—contains 60,000 new graves. Hardly any tombstones have been erected during the last four years. Even the grave of ex President Tyler is unmarked by anything but the modest inscription. There are some four private tombs. Here are the Ritchies, the Faulkners, the Letchers, the Wises, and a hundred others, besides Monroe, Madison, and others of national celebrity, surrounded by lots of new earth. It is said that General A. P. Hill was privately interred here yesteday. It is a beautiful spot, and perhaps the most populous city of the dead in the south. Ah, what sighs and tears have been lavished upon it! Its inhabitants rest. After life's fitful fever is over they sleep well. Domestic treason, foreign malice, nothing can touch them further.

—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, the leading republican paper of western New York, takes the following view of the requirements of the situation:

We begin to appreciate the utter impossibility of visiting the full measure of our first purpose of revenge upon the southern people. We see that it is undesirable and inhuman, as well as impossible. "But," say some, "an example must be made. It will not do to permit so gross a crime to go unpunished. We must hang the leaders." To what end? Is not the south already sufficiently devastated and impoverished? Has not their bravest and best blood been spilled in vain, and has not an ignominious defeat burnt into their souls like hot iron? Is not their darling institution of slavery gone forever? Would it not be a greater punishment to them to be permitted to live, than to be clothed in the robes of martyrdom? We doubt very much the policy of hanging or shooting, even the leaders, as a final tonic for rebellion.

—There is a good augury in the fact that all or nearly all of the papers speak kindly of President Johnson since his inauguration, whatever some of them may have said of him before. The disposition to aid, and not embarrass, him in his exceedingly difficult position is strong and all but universal. We have never had a chief magistrate that was treated with more fairness, and we trust that the treatment now extended to him will be continued to the end of his administration. However much he may at times have erred as a Tennessee politician, we may hope much from him as president, for his experience and advancement have no doubt given him increased wisdom, and he is surrounded by statesmen as his advisers. Andrew Johnson has often been spoken of as a malicious, malignant and vindictive man, but we have just been assured by two prominent members of the Tennessee legislature, who have known him long and familiarly, that, when properly approached, even by enemies, he is ever the most kind and gentle-hearted.—Louisville Journal.

☞ Judge Joshua F. Bullitt has been authorized to return to Kentucky. The judge will answer in person the charges upon which he is to be tried before the legislature, which will assemble in extra session on the 16th inst.

U. S. LOAN.

U.S. 7-30 LOAN

The sale of the first series of $300,000,000 of the 7-30 Loan was completed on the 31st of March, 1865. The sale of the second series of Three Hundred Millions, payable three years from the 15th day of June, 1865, was begun on the 1st of April. *In the short space of thirty days, over One Hundred Millions of this series have been sold*—leaving this day less than Two Hundred Millions to be disposed of. The interest is payable semi-annually in currency on the 15th of December and 15th of June by Coupons attached to each note, which are readily cashed anywhere. It amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents " " $100 "
Ten " " " $500 "
20 " " " $1000 "
1.00 " " " $5000 "

More and More Desirable.

The Rebellion is suppressed, and the Government has already adopted measures to reduce expenditures as rapidly as possible to a peace footing, thus withdrawing from market as borrower and purchaser.

This is the **ONLY LOAN IN MARKET** now offered by the Government, and Constitutes the **Great Popular Loan of the People.**

The Seven-Thirty Notes are convertible on their maturity, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS.

Which are always worth a premium.

Free from Taxation.

The 7-30 Notes cannot be taxed by Towns, Cities, Counties or States, and the interest, is not taxed unless on a surplus of the owner's income exceeding six hundred dollars a year. This fact increases their value from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate levied on other property.

Subscribe Quickly.

Less than $200,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other loans. *It now seems probable that no considerable amount beyond the present series will be offered to the public.*

In order that citizens in every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.
Subscriptions will be received by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, INDIANAPOLIS NATIONAL BANK, FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, INDIANA NATIONAL BANK and MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, INDIANAPOLIS, IND. my11-d&w3m-2|p hoc

VERMIN EXTERMINATOR.

1865. 1865.

"Eighteen years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedy known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exter's,

Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants*, &c., &c., &c., &c.

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,

Is a liquid or wash, used to destroy, and also as a preventive for Bed-Bugs, &c.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects

Is for *Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed-Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals*, &c.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and retailers everywhere
☞ ! ! ! BEWARE ! ! ! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask before you buy.

HENRY R. COSTAR,
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 482 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Indianapolis, Ind.

1865.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS—Should recollect that hundreds of dollars worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisemsnt in this paper.

☞ Sold in Indianapolis, Indiana, by all Druggists and Dealers.
my11-d&w2m

FOR SALE.

Who Wants a House to Live In?

WE HAVE A WELL-FINISHED AND ALMOST entirely new House of seven rooms, four squares north of the Bates House; for sale at the exceedingly low price of $3,100, on reasonable terms. Immediate possession given. Stop high rents by purchasing at a very low price a good house in a desirable locality, convenient to business. STANTON & LINDLEY,
my11-d3t No. 8 East Washington street.

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE FIRM OF TINDALL & SCRIBNER IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent—Scribner retiring from the business.

THE business of manufacturing **Soda Water, Champagne and Sweet Cider** will be continued under the name and style of Tindall & James, at No. 18 West Pearl street.

Our gentlemanly and courteous agent, George W. Ormsby, will at all times be on hand to attend to all orders punctually.
my10-d1w TINDALE & JAMES.

WANTED.

$125 A MONTH!—AGENTS WANTED EVERYwhere to introduce the improved Shaw & Clark Family Sewing Machine, the only low price machine in the country which is licensed by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All other machines now sold for less than forty dollars each are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to fine and imprisonment.

Salary and expenses, or large commission allowed. Illustrated circulars sent free.
Address SHAW & CLARK,
my5d&w3m Biddeford, Maine.

$70 A MONTH!—I want Agents everywhere, at $70 a month, expenses paid, to sell Fifteen Articles, the best selling ever offered. Full particulars free. Address O. TIS T. GARRY,
my5-d&w3m Biddeford, Maine.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A. G. A. M. T. E.

INDIANA CONSISTORY meets this (Thursday) evening at 7½ o'clock, to confer the degree of Knights of Kadosh.

On to-morrow (Friday) evening the 32d degree will be conferred and an election of officers held.
E. A. DAVIS, Grand Commander.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

Corner of Washington and Tennessee Streets.
Manager.....Mr. W. H. Riley.

Thursday Evening, May 11th, 1865.

Mr. DANIEL E. BANDMANN.

HAMLET.

BY REQUEST.

☞ To-morrow (Friday) Farewell Benefit of Mr. D. E. BANDMANN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Parquette and all reserved seats 75c. Dress Circle 50c; Private Boxes, for six persons, $5 00; Orchestra Seats, 75 cents; Gallery and Family Circle, 25 cents; Children in arms, $15.

CHANGE OF TIME:

Doors open at 7½ o'clock precisely. Overture commences at 8 o'clock precisely.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—The Horse Cars leave the Theater every evening at the close of the performance. People living at a distance can rely on this.

INDIANA STATE MUSEUM.

79 East Washington Street

MADAME M. A. ENGLISH PROPRIETRESS.

Open for the reception of visitors from 8 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M.

The collections embrace over

Three Millions of Curiosities!

Of the most amusing and instructive character, gathered from all parts of the Globe.

ADMISSION.....30 Cents.

MADAME M. A. ENGLISH,
apr5-dtf Proprietress.

REAL ESTATE SALE.

BY WILEY & MARTIN,

Real Estate Brokers & Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF

Twenty-Five City Lots

AT AUCTION!!

On Monday, May 15th, 1865,

At 2 o'clock P. M., on the Premises.

THESE LOTS ARE SITUATED SIX SQUARES northwest of the Governor's Circle, north and west of Blackford's Addition, fronting on North, Douglas, Blake and Elizabeth streets, in Out-Lot No. 159, and in a section of the city that is rapidly improving, and the Lots are high and dry and overlooking the city, and are very desirable

Building Lots.

Persons desiring Lots, either for building purposes, or as investments cannot find any more desirable Lots than these, in the market.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-fifth Cash; one-fifth in six months; one-fifth in twelve months; one-fifth in eighteen months; one-fifth in twenty-four months, with interest

☞ Plats and full particulars can be had at the office of

WILEY & MARTIN,
may9dtilid Real Estate Brokers.

DRY GOODS.

UNION STORE

Invites particular attention to the decidedly Select Stock of Summer Dry Goods, just arrived and ready for inspection, in—

Dress Goods, Travelling Goods, Mourning Goods,
White Goods, Domestic Goods, Hosiery,
Gloves, Shawls, Cloaks, Notions, &c.

All Kinds of Goods, and Varieties in Silk Sacques Basques and Circulars, &c.

The above Goods have been bought before the recent advance, and can successfully compete with any House in the Trade.

☞ OBSERVE THE UNION STORE, Is the next Dry Goods Store to the Palmer House—Three doors East—No. 33 West Washington Street.

☞ ONE PRICE ONLY. ☜

AGENCY.

S. W. ELLIOTT,

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE AND EMPLOYMENT AGENT,

WILL ATTEND TO PROCURING HELP OF EVERY kind, either in the city or country. He will pay particular attention to renting sleeping rooms and procuring boarders.

Persons looking for situations will do well to call at his office, No. 37 Virginia avenue, one-half square from Washington street, west side, or address Box 1065.
mar25 d3m

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

LEWIS P. REPP. C. C. TOMLINSON.

REPP & TOMLINSON,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 37 South Meridian Street,

INDIANAPOLIS,

DEALERS IN GRAIN, FLOUR, BUTTER, EGGS, Poultry, Onions, Potatoes, Beans, Green and Dried Fruits, &c., &c.

The highest price paid in Cash for all kinds of Country Produce.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.
mar14-d3m

STRAY NOTICE.

STRAYED HORSE.

LIGHT BLACK, ABOUT 15½ HANDS HIGH, FOUR years old, with a small white spot in his forehead, and a small narrow stripe extending from the nose up towards the eye, and had a halter on.

The person who returns him to Munson & Johnston, will be liberally rewarded.
may9d3t MUNSON & JOHNSTON.

PROFESSIONAL.

Drs. TODD & PARR,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Office--No. 31 Virginia Avenue.
mar 22-d3mos

BANK NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE SALEM Bank, Goshen, Ind., doing business under the General Banking Law of the State, will take up its circulation for the purpose of closing business as a bank of issue. Holders of notes will present the same to the Bank for payment.
my9d&w3t JNO. COOK, Cashier.

BOARDING.

TWO gentlemen can be accommodated with Day Boarding, by applying immediately at No. 483, North Mississippi street. may9-d3t.

MEDICAL.

Mrs. WINSLOW,

An Experienced Nurse and Female Physician to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

Which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation, will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE the BOWELS

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for over 30 years, and CAN SAY IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after 30 years experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Price only 35