WEEKLY SENTINEL.

WEDNESDAY.....MAY 15, 1861

Stoppage of Supplies.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the stoppage of supplies of any kind for the rebellious States, at Cairo. The same order has been given at other points on the Ohio river where custom offices are located. This subject was made a question for discussion in the House yesterday, in connection with a proposition for the enactment of some law for the relief of debtors. It was argued by the friends of the proposition, that it was unfair to deprive the farmer, the manufacturer and the mechanic of the markets which they have relied upon for the sale of the products of their labor and yet permit the laws for the enforcement of the collection of debts to remain in full force against them. If deprived of a market their resources are cut off and they are unable to meet their obligations. In such a case it is evidently unjust to compel a debtor to sacrifice his property. If we tax his patriotism to the extent of depriving him of his market for the sale of his products, it is certainly unfair and ungenerous on the part of the State to deny him the relief within its power. The stoppage of supplies will operate with peculiar hardship upon the citizens of southern Indiana, and those of the middle part of the State will also feel its effects. They are perfectly willing to yield implicit obedience to the policy of the Government, but they insist that the Government shall at the same time protect them from the sacrifice of forced sales of property. We are not prepared to say what the remedy should be, or its extent, but some measure of relief should be granted. It has been suggested that the functions of judicial officers in civil cases shall be suspended for a limited period, so the people of the State may have an opportunity to adapt themselves to the new condition of affairs. If the collection of debts is enforced under present circumstances thousands will be ruined, while if time is extended to them, they may be able to work through, pay their debts and save their property. This matter is worthy of consideration. We refer to our legislative proceedings for an interesting debate in the House yesterday, upon the subject.

The Governors in Conference.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, of Saturday, says:

The war wing of the Washington Administration were in council in this city last night. Governors Dennison, of Ohio, Curtin, of Pennsylvania, Blair, of Michigan, Randall, of Wisconsin, Morton, of Indiana, and representatives from the Governors of Illinois and New York were present. These Governors represent two-thirds of the population of this Northern Republic, and the best fighting stock in the world.

These same Governors met not long since in Washington, and by their joint counsels with Lincoln and his Cabinet, inaugurated the war policy. They advised the reinforcing of Fort Sumter, and promised the President aid from their respective States. They now meet in Cleveland, the acknowledged center of this Northern Republic, to compare views, concert action, and consolidate strength to carry on the war. Last night they were called from their secret council to respond to demonstrations of respect, made by the citizens of Cleveland, and from the balconies of the Angier they blew their war bugles long and loud. From their mouths we learned that so far as power is invested in them, every port, fort, vessel, custom-house, post-office, mint, and other federal property taken by the rebels, is to be *retaken* at all hazards, and at every expense; that the Stars and Stripes are to take the places of Pelican flags and Rattlesnake banners throughout the South, and that our conquering eagles are to be sent into the very heart of the enemy's country, even on the ramparts of Montgomery!

This is a serious, a solemn, and a great undertaking, but nevertheless an imperative one. Let the people of these great States stand by their Governors, and these Governors stand by the General Government. Then short will be the war, and certain and glorious will be the result.

A serenade was given to the Governors, and we find the following report of the speeches in the *Plain Dealer:*

About 10½ o'clock last evening Leland's Band serenaded the Governors at the Hotel. They appeared upon the balcony in response to the serenade and to the call of a large number of citizens who had assembled on Bank street, and short speeches were made by Gov. Dennison, Gov. Curtin, Gov. Randall, Gov. Blair, and Maj. Gen. George McClelland, Commander of the Ohio Volunteers. The speeches all breathed the same warlike spirit. Gov. Randall, of Wisconsin, said.—"We should transport an army down the Mississippi and blaze a broad track through the whole South, from Montgomery to Charleston. Charleston should be razed till not one stone is left upon another, till there is no place left for the owl to hoot nor the bittern to mourn. Had he the power he would wipe out not only traitors but the seed of traitors.

Gov. Blair, of Michigan, said:

We are in the midst of war—a war of which we can not stop to count the cost. Our flag has been insulted; and more—it has been torn down. But, fellow citizens, I have reason to believe that the brave Anderson will yet head an army which shall go down to Charleston, and that his hands will again raise the stars and stripes over the walls of Fort Sumter. [Cheers.] In the name of Michigan, I promise to stand by you shoulder to shoulder, and to march beside you of Ohio, and beside them of Pennsylvania, and beside brave old Massachusetts, who has tenderly taken to her bosom her beloved dead. We bought the mouth of the Mississippi, and we will hold it. The traitors may go into the Gulf, but they shall not take the territory with them. We will stand by the old flag which has waved over so many battle-fields; the flag under which we have so long lived, and under which, please God, we will die."

Gov. Morton, we understand, was not present at the council, wisely concluding, we presume, to leave the conduct of the war to the Administration at Washington, where it belongs. The Governors of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and New York seem disposed to usurp the powers belonging to the General Government. Governor Morton displayed good sense in keeping out of such a gathering.

What shall Kentucky Do!

The Louisville *Journal* of yesterday, in response to the inquiry "What shall the Legislature now do?" thus presents its views, as to the duty of Kentucky in the present crisis:

In our judgment, the people of Kentucky have answered this question in advance, and the answer, expressed in every conceivable form of popular expression, and, finally, clinched by the glorious vote of Saturday, is: Arm Kentucky, efficiently but rightfully and fairly, with the clear declaration that the arming is not for offense against either the Government or the seceding States, but purely for defense against whatever power sets hostile foot upon the actual soil of the commonwealth. In other words, the Legislature, according to the manifest will of the people, should declare the neutrality of Kentucky in this unnatural and accursed war of brothers, and equip the State for the successful maintenance of her position at all hazards. And when the Legislature shall have done this, it may, in our opinion, wisely adjourn, leaving the cause of peace and of constitutional government, so far as Kentucky is concerned, in the hands of the Twelve Mediators whom the people of the Commonwealth have just chosen expressly for that high custodianship. This, it seems to me, as it plainly seems to the people at large, is what the Legislature should now do.

The Government About to Strike.

The special Washington dispatches to the New York *Tribune*, dated Friday, say that the President "has determined upon active, instant, decisive, and comprehensive action. The time has arrived when, in accordance with the doctrines announced in his Inaugural, the President will proceed to repossess the property of the United States.

Seventy thousand volunteers, twenty-five thousand regulars, and eighteen thousand naval force, are shortly to proceed upon this important mission, and their march, truly the march of mighty armies, will not falter until he whose right it is to rule shall be recognized from one end of the land to the other."

Kentucky Troops.—The Washington dispatches to the Cincinnati *Gazette* say:

The President has accepted the two regiments of Kentucky volunteers tendered by Col. Terrell and Col. Guthrie. They are accepted for the war, without a special time being named for their enlistment. It is intended to raise a Brigade in that State, and the command will be tendered to Major Anderson.

Col. W. G. Terrell was formerly editor of the Lafayette *Journal*, and his residence now, we believe, is at Covington, opposite Cincinnati. The dispatches to the New York *Tribune* say that the fourteen companies tendered have been ordered to encamp on the North side of the Ohio river.

☞ The New York *Weekly* has the following anecdote about two of our distinguished fellow citizens, who were rival politicians when young men—Ex-Gov. Hammond and Thomas D. Walpole. We believe the paragraph originally appeared some years ago in the Knickerbocker, and both gentlemen at that time owned up to the corn. Some of their early campaigns in Hancock would make a rich volume of wit and humor:

Verbal Sharp-Shooting.—The politicians occasionally say a good thing. I fear stump oratory, at its best estate, is altogether vanity; an immeasurable waste—"stale, flat and unprofitable." The stray sunbeam of wit or humor is all the more attractive in so melancholy a desert. I have often thought of a shot from Tom Walpole's bow, that transfixed Abe Hammond. Both were candidates for the State Senate. Walpole, an old stager, cunning as a fox, a good speaker, and thoroughly acquainted with the people; Hammond, a man of talents, but a novice in the field. After a period spent in the ordinary process of electioneering, a meeting was held at the county-town, where all the candidates were to appear and make speeches. Hammond had satisfied himself that he was pursuing a "cold trail," and in his turn to speak, told the sovereign public that he had been a candidate nine days, and having convinced himself that all efforts to success must prove abortive, he had determined to retire from the canvass; and accordingly, to use our Western phrase, he "flummuxed." The temptation to Walpole was irresistible: "Yes, fellow-citizens," said he, "you all know it takes a puppy just nine days to get his eyes open."

Tom Marshall did nearly as well when Pilcher was boasting about "his father being a poor man—his father was a cooper," and more of that sort of thing. Marshall said he would admit the gentleman's father was a poor man; perhaps he had been a cooper, but if he was, he had put a mighty *poor head* to one of his whisky barrels.

Delaware County.

Editor Sentinel: The people of Selma and vicinity, Delaware county, are fully alive to the necessity of energetic measures for the maintenance of our Constitution and laws. The Hon. James Orr obtained leave of absence from the Legislature, to assist in perfecting the organization of the Selma Legion, whose organization and tender of services you noticed a few days ago. He assisted in drilling the company, which he assures us will compare favorably with any of the companies in Camp Morton; and the men are so anxious to get a shot at the rebels that if the Government don't call them out soon they will march into camp on their own hook. A cavalry company was also organized. It now numbers about 35. It will tender its services to the Government in a few days.

At a meeting of the citizens held on the same day, the Hon. Sam. Orr introduced the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A number of the Southern States of this Union have, in violation of the Constitution and laws of our common country, seceded, seized the public property of the United States, fired on our unarmed vessels, whose mission was peace, and carrying provisions to the troops of the Government, inaugurated a domestic war by bombarding Fort Sumter and taking it, thereby humbling the gallant flag of our common country, and as a crowning act to their other unjust, ungenerous, unnatural and rebellious conduct, they invited the cut throats and robbers of the world to come and prey upon the commerce of the people of those States that remain true to the Union, regardless as to whether they have been their political friends or not: Therefore we, the people of Selma and vicinity, while deeply deploring the distracted state of our beloved country, feel ourselves called upon to publish the following resolutions as an expression of our sentiments and expository of our position on the subject:

Resolved, That it is the duty of all good and loyal citizens to lay aside all party names, bickerings and predilections, and unite as one man in sustaining the honor of the flag of our country and the lawfully constituted authorities thereof.

Resolved, That we pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors to the maintenance of the Constitution and laws of our country.

Resolved, That our Senator and Representative in the State Legislature be requested to vote men and money with a liberal hand for the support of the General Government, the honor of our national flag and the defense of the State.

Resolved, That our Senator and Representative in the State Legislature be each furnished with a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, with a request to lay them before their respective bodies.

Resolved, That the editors of the Delaware County *Free Press* and *Times* and of the Indianapolis *Sentinel, Journal* and *Guard*, be furnished with a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, with a request to publish them in their respective papers.

The Issue.

There is no mistaking the prospect before us. The political difficulties of the country will be settled by the sword and by that alone. The contending sections of the country are marshalling their forces for the contest, and civil war, with all its horrid consequences, will soon be inaugurated. As the New York *Tribune* remarks, "a peaceful adjustment is a sheer impossibility," and "let the folly be utterly hooted of supposing the rebels will not fight. They *will* fight, they *must* fight, and that desperately." Eastern Virginia will be the scene of the great conflict. The reports indicate that the confederate forces are rapidly concentrating in that quarter. They will have a large army well disciplined, well equipped and well prepared for the contest. The Government will be fully prepared to meet them. And when it comes the conflict will be terrible, or else we are mistaken in the character of the men who are engaged in the struggle. Whatever may be the result of the first contest, the Government must eventually triumph. She has the resources to insure this result—the men, the money, the navy and the determination to maintain the integrity of the Union, no matter what may be the sacrifice to secure it.

Whatever individual opinions may be entertained as to the policy of the war or the causes which have produced it, the responsibility of the crisis can not be evaded. There is now no choice in the matter. The Government must be sustained, and the sooner the contest can be determined the better for the country. Hourly we are expecting to chronicle the beginning of hostilities, and when commenced there will be no cessation of the struggle until determined by the arbitrament which has been forced upon the nation. The Administration has settled its policy; and it is, that there shall be no dismemberment of the Union. The Government has determined to conquer a peace, and the sword will not be sheathed until the issue is determined. After the issue of force is settled, there will arise the greater question of the reconstruction of the government, and the terms upon which it shall be constructed.

Maryland for the Union.

A large Union meeting was held at Frederick, Maryland, on the 7th inst. An interesting speech was made by Hon. Reverdy Johnson. He denounced secession and the rebellious leaders in unmeasured terms and spoke in eloquent language of the advantages of the Union to Maryland and the entire nation. The Union sentiment is rapidly gaining strength all over the State. Maryland will be represented in the Border States Convention, to assemble at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 12th inst.

Change of Postmaster.

This morning, A. H. Conner, Esq., takes possession of the Postoffice, and enters upon the discharge of his duties. We have no doubt Mr. Conner will make an efficient and popular officer, and that he will do all in his power for the accommodation of the public. The retiring Postmaster, J. M. Talbott, Esq., has had charge of the office for over four years, and we take pleasure in stating that its duties have been administered by him faithfully, efficiently, and acceptably to the public.

☞ The force already in the field, called out to sustain the Government, is as follows: At Washington, or now on their way to the capital, including the Pennsylvania troops, 29,000; ready and waiting for transportation, 23,000; regiments forming in New York, 21,000; regiments forming in New England, 23,000, or a total of 94,000 men. This includes only about 9,000 of the Western troops. When the new quota and the Western troops are added, it is believed that the force will amount to 150,000 men. The Confederates say they will have a force of 200,000 in the field in a few weeks. If they have that number in a few months, they will be doing very well.

The Felony Law.

We publish this morning the law defining treason and the penalties therefor. We call attention to it, for every citizen in the State is interested in it.

City Election--Official Vote.

NAMES.	1st Ward.	2d Ward.	3d Ward.	4th Ward.	5th Ward.	6th Ward.	7th Ward.	Total.
For Mayor.								
James R. Blacken	330	87	120	151	188	237	277	1390
S. D. Maxwell	631	231	251	221	168	156	420	2078
For Marshal.								
Jacob J. Bissing	346	82	139	210	207	247	281	1512
David W. Loucks	611	236	226	160	146	143	405	1927
For Treasurer.								
Daniel Behymer	284	80	117	147	202	229	285	1344
Joseph K. English	672	245	249	219	157	168	415	2123
For Clerk.								
William Phifer	274	71	114	154	195	224	269	1301
John G. Waters	673	254	252	218	159	168	425	2149
For City Attorney.								
Byron K. Elliott	344	78	188	167	210	255	334	1576
Ja's N. Sweetser	661	247	182	202	143	141	361	1937
For Engineer.								
D. B. Robinson	331	70	117	154	185	233	261	1351
James Wood, Sr.	636	249	247	218	165	154	428	2097
For Street Com.								
John R. Sullivan	289	92	104	150	192	220	257	1304
John A. Colestock	655	231	261	221	165	165	432	2128
For Assessor.								
Silas Ludlow	268	79	128	152	196	206	279	1308
John R. Stumph	665	233	236	216	152	159	422	2104

COUNCILMEN.

1st Ward—Jefferson Springsteen	369
Sims A. Colley	584
2d Ward—Aquilla Jones	79
T. P. Haueisen	249
3d Ward—J. O. D. Lilly	136
W. C. Thompson	234
4th Ward—George W. Miller	132
John Blake	237
5th Ward—Stephen McNabb	242
Theron Park	107
6th Ward—Austin H. Brown	233
William H. Otis	161
7th Ward—William Wilkison	263
S. A. Fletcher, Jr.	434

(Democrats in small caps; Republicans, Roman.)

Enrolled Act No. 1, of the Senate.

AN ACT to provide for the employment of six regiments of volunteers for the protection of the property and citizens of the State, and making provision for the organization and equipment of the same, and fixing the compensation of the officers and men comprising said force, and procuring arms therefor.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That the Governor be authorized and requested to call into the active service of the State six regiments of Volunteer Militia, to be composed of the companies which have been organized and reported to the Adjutant General, under and pursuant to the proclamation of the Governor, and which have not been mustered into the service of the United States, to be received and mustered into the service of the State in the order in which they were organized and reported to the Adjutant General; and if the Companies so organized and reported are not sufficient to constitute the number hereby required, Companies in counties, which have no Companies in the service of the State or United States, shall have the preference in the order in which they may be tendered; said Regiments, when so called into service, are to serve for the term of twelve months, unless sooner discharged by the Governor; the said six regiments to be divided into Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry by the Governor, as the service may demand; and that the troops organized under the provisions of this act shall be subject to the order of the Governor of the State, to fill any requisition made for troops, on this State, by the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. Each regiment, except the cavalry, as herein provided for, shall consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, one quartermaster, one Commissary, one Surgeon, and one Assistant Surgeon, and ten Companies, each of which shall be composed of one Captain, two Lieutenants, four Sergeants, four Corporals, one drummer, one fifer, and sixty-four privates.

Sec. 3. There shall be appointed and commissioned by the Governor for the six regiments herein contemplated, one Brigadier General.

Sec. 4. The forces herein provided shall, while in the service of the State or of the United States, be organized by, and subject to, the "Articles of War, and the Rules and Regulations of the United States Army;" and while in the service of the State, as privates and non-commissioned officers, shall receive the same compensation allowed by the United States; and the commissioned officers shall receive three quarters of the pay of the same grade of officers in the army of the United States.

Sec. 5. The Governor shall have power, if in his judgment it may be deemed advisable, to temporarily retire the said six regiments from active service, or any part thereof, after the said troops shall have been sufficiently drilled and disciplined; but shall, at any time thereafter, recall said regiments when the public safety may require the same, by giving notice thereof; but said regiment shall receive but half pay whilst so retired from the service.

Sec. 6. Whereas an emergency exists, this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Enrolled Act No. 5, of the Senate.

AN ACT to define certain felonies and to provide for the punishment of persons guilty thereof.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That any person or persons belonging to, or residing within this State, or under the protection of its laws, who shall take or accept a commission or commissions from any person or persons, State or States, or other enemies of this State, or of the United States, for the purpose of joining or commanding any army or band of men hostile to, or in rebellion against this State or the United States, or who shall knowingly and wilfully aid or assist any enemies in open war, or persons in rebellion against this State or the United States, by joining their armies or by enlisting or procuring by persuading others to enlist for that purpose, or by furnishing such enemies or persons in rebellion with arms or ammunition, or provisions, or any other articles for their aid or comfort, or by shipping, sending or carrying to such enemies or rebels, or their agents, any arms, ammunition or provisions, or other articles for their aid or comfort, or by carrying on a traitorous correspondence with them, or shall form or be in anywise concerned in forming any combination or plot or conspiracy for betraying this State or the United States, or the armed forces of either into the hands or power of any foreign enemy, or of any organized or pretended Government engaged in resisting the laws or authority of the Government of the United States of America, or shall give or send any intelligence to any such enemies or pretended Government or their forces for that purpose, every person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the State Prison for a term not less than two, nor more than twenty one years, and be fined a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. Every person who shall within this State build, construct, alter, fit out, or shall aid or assist in building, constructing or fitting out any vessel or boat for the purpose of making war or privateering or other purpose to be used in the service of any person or parties whatsoever to make war on the United States of America, or to resist by force the execution of the laws of the United States, or for the purpose of privateering under the authority of any organized or pretended Government, shall, upon conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the State Prison for a term not less than two nor more than twenty-one years, and shall be fined a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. It is hereby declared that an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act; therefore the same shall be in force from and after its passage, and the Secretary of State is hereby requested to have the same published in the Indianapolis *Daily Journal* and *Daily State Sentinel*.

The Preparations South.

All the indications South point to the accumulation and concentration of very large numbers of soldiers in the neighborhood of Richmond. Passengers represent the whole South as in motion, but some allowance must be made for exaggeration by persons not accustomed to the movements of troops, or able always to estimate their numbers. It is evident, however, that the South is preparing largely for the struggle, and that it will not lack soldiers. Over 70,000 men, the Richmond *Enquirer* says, have responded to Gov. Letcher's call. In Alabama there are 5,000 men ready for the field. 7,000 men are ready for action in South Carolina, with a reserve force of 12,000. Mississippi has sent down her quota. From Georgia we have no direct intelligence, and the Louisiana men are mostly at Pickens. It is said, however, that there is an organized force in the Confederate States of 100,000 men, of which 60,000 can be concentrated in eight days at any point on the Northern border. These statements are made in Southern journals, and it would not be safe to entirely discredit them. The dream of possessing Washington still haunts the minds of the more rabid rebels, and possibly they may be mad enough to make the attempt yet, though the result, in the present state of preparation to receive, can scarcely be doubtful. The Federal Government has no doubt as reliable information of the rebel force as can be procured, and the military sagacity of Scott is not likely to be deceived.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

☞ Thomas B. Ward, Esq., Democrat, was elected Mayor of Lafayette, on Tuesday last without opposition. Hon. A. S. Burnett was also elected Mayor of New Albany, and Hon. W. H. Stewart of Terre Haute, both Democrats.

☞ There are more troops now concentrated at the City of Washington than were ever before got together on this continent. But we shall get used to such things after a while. From this time forward the army will occupy a much more prominent place in our Government than hitherto. This is inevitable.—*N. A. Ledger.*

☞ John Brown, Jr., is drilling a band of free negroes on Beaver river, Ohio. We trust the scoundrel may share the fate of his father. Any white man who would drill a band of negroes to murder white men, ought to be smothered to death with the carcasses of an army of negro wenches.—*Louisville Democrat.*

Important from Texas--Progress of Secession.

The steamship Gen. Rusk arrived at Galveston on the morning of the 28th ult., from Indianola, bringing intelligence that the United States troops at that point, between four and five hundred in number, under the command of Major Sibley, had surrendered to the Texan volunteers, some 800 strong, and commanded by Col. Van Dorn. From the *News* we take the subjoined particulars of the capture:

Col. Van Dorn arrived at Indianola withabout 800 Texas volunteers, on Wednesday afternoon, 24th, and having taken possession of the United States steamers Fashion and United States, and the propellor Mobile, without delay placed his forces on them, and about nine o'clock at night came down to Saluria and anchored within half a mile of the schooners having on board the United States troops, numbering 450, under the command of Major C. C. Sibley, 3d infantry; Adjutant-Lieutenant Phillips, 1st infantry; Assistant Surgeons Lynde and Byrne; Captains Granger and Wallace, 1st infantry; Capt. Bowman, 3d infantry; Capt. Jordan, 3d infantry; Lieut. Green, 1st infantry, and Lieuts. Hopkins and Lay, 3d infantry. The troops consisted of the band of the 1st infantry, and companies G and K of that regiment, companies A, F and I, 3d infantry. Capt Wallace had his lady and child, and Dr. Lynde his two children on board the vessels. Notwithstanding some thirty-five soldiers and their wives had been left ashore, there were some ten or twelve women and children on board.

About three o'clock in the afternoon a severe norther sprung up, and a heavy sea raged from that time till the afternoon of Thursday. Nevertheless, at about six o'clock on that morning, Col. Van Dorn sent a message to Major Sibley, requesting an interview at such a point as might be convenient. Accordingly, the parlor of Judge Hawes, on Saluria Island, was selected, and at ten o'clock the parties met. The commission on the part of the U. S. army consisted of Major Sibley and his two senior officers, Captains Wallace and Granger; and on the part of the Confederate States, Col. Van Dorn. At about twelve o'clock, M., the conference ended in the surrender of the entire command as prisoners of war—the officers to be released on parole, and the men on their oaths that they would not take up arms against the Southern Confederacy—surrendering their arms and all company property, such of the men and officers to be received into the Confederate army as may desire it; private property not to be molested; the soldiers not to be permitted to leave the State except by way of Galveston and the Mississippi river.

The 450 United States troops who had surrendered were on the steamers Horace and Urbana, in charge of Col. Van Dorn, when the Rusk left last night. They had gone down the bay on these schooners with a view of being embarked on the Fashion, but this steamer was deemed unseaworthy, and the United States was not in a much better condition, while the propeller Mobile was too small for their accommodation. It is expected that they will go on shore again to-day, and that most of them will enlist in the army of the Confederate States.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Col. Macklin, C. S. A., commanding this post, detailed Capt. Jack Wilcox, with a detachment of his crack company, the Alamo Rifles, to take as prisoners of war the United States officers now in the city. The officers made prisoners were: Col. Carlos Waite, 1st infantry; Maj. J. Sprague, 8th infantry; Maj. Nichols, adjutant general's department; Brevet Lieut. Col. Chandler, 3d infantry; Capt. A. T. Lee, 8th infantry; Lieut. Hartz, 8th infantry; Dr. Eugene Abadie, surgeon; Maj McClure, paymaster; Dr. Langworthy, assistant surgeon; Capt. Garrard, 2d cavalry; Dr. Jos. Smith, assistant surgeon; Lieut. Reed, 8th infantry; and Capt. R. M. Potter, military storekeeper.

Lieut. Col. Hoffman, 8th infantry; Major Vinton, quartermaster's department, and Capt. A. W. Reynolds, of the same department, have not been made prisoners.

Capt. Wm. B. Blair, of the commissary department resigned yesterday.—*San Antonio Ledger and Texan.*

SURRENDER OF FORTS.

Fort Bliss near El Passo, has been surrendered by Col. J. D. Reeve, U. S. A., to Col. James W. McGoffin, State Commissioner. The United States troops intended leaving for San Antonio on the 29th. The Commissioner would receive a large supply of stores and some arms, two 6 pounders and a large amount of ammunition. The provisions in the fort will suffice three companies for several months.

Fort Quitman has also been turned over to Col. McGoffin.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS RESIGNED.

The following United States officers at Indianola have recently resigned. Some of them, and perhaps all, will, it is expected, tender their services to the Confederated States: Major Larkin Smith, Captain Trevitt, Lieuts. Walter Jones, A. F. Cone, Davis, Haskell, Assistant Surgeon Anderson, Captain W. R. Bradfute, bearer of dispatches from Col. Van Dorn to Montgomery.

Lieut. Washington, who was United States Quartermaster at Indianola, has resigned and gone to Virginia. Lieut. Whipple, U. S. A., took his place.

IMPORTANT FROM THE INDIAN NATION.

The editor of the *News* has received a letter from the Indian nation, giving assurances of the kind reception the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, Seminoles and Creeks gave to the Commissioners appointed to visit them by the State convention. These tribes are slaveholders, and are for secession and the Southern Confederacy. The Cherokees have "cleared out" the abolition emissaries among them. Parson Jones, secretary of Ross, their chief, and an abolition agent, was in such danger of his life, that he kept himself locked in his room, up stairs, and permitted no one to see him, communication with him being held in writing. He will have to leave the country.

The Chickasaws wished to secede at once; the Cherokees wished to wait until the return of the delegation they had sent to Washington, to see about their funds held in trust by the United States Treasury.

All the tribes were to hold a general council on the 8th inst. We may expect decisive news from them soon.

Circular to Collectors, Surveyors and other Officers of the Customs on the Northern and Northwestern waters of the United States.

Treasury Department, May 2, 1861.

On the 19th of April, 1861, the President of the United States by proclamation declared the ports in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, under blockade; and on the 27th of the same month, by another proclamation, declared the ports of Virginia and North Carolina also under blockade, since which proclamation this Department has received reliable information that attempts are frequently made to furnish arms, munitions of war, provisions and other supplies to persons and parties in those States in open insurrection against the Constitutional authorities of the Union.

It becomes my duty, therefore, to instruct you to cause a careful examination to be made of the manifests of all steam or other vessels, departing from your port with cargoes, whose ultimate destination you have satisfactory reason to believe is under the control of such insurrectionary parties, and to compare the same with the cargo on board; and if any such manifest be found to embrace any articles of the description before mentioned, or any such articles be found to constitute part of the cargo, you will take all necessary and proper measures to prevent the departure of the vessel, and to detain the same in your custody until all such articles be removed therefrom, and for further proceedings according to law.

You will also make a careful examination of all flat-boats and other water craft without manifest, and of railroad cars and other vehicles arriving at or leaving your port, laden with merchandise the ultimate destination of which you have reason to believe is for any port or place under insurrectionary control; and if arms, munitions of war, provisions, or other supplies are found having such destination, you will seize and detain the same to await the proper legal proceedings for confiscation or forfeiture.

In carrying out these instructions, you will bear in mind that all persons or parties in armed insurrection against the Union, however such persons or parties may be organized or named, are engaged in levying war against the United States, and that all persons furnishing to such insurgents arms, munitions of war, provisions, or other supplies, are giving them aid and comfort, and so guilty of treason within the terms of the second section of the third article of the Constitution; and you will therefore use your utmost vigilance and endeavors to prevent the prohibited shipments, and to detect and bring to punishment all who are in any way concerned in furnishing to such insurgents any of the articles above described.

You will, however, on the other hand, be careful not to interrupt, vexatiously or beyond necessity, by unwarranted or protracted detentions and examinations, the regular and lawful commerce of your port.

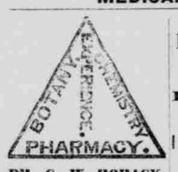
You will report forthwith whether any, and if any, what additional measures may be necessary in your judgment to carry into full effect the foregoing directions; and you will report to this Department from time to time your action under these instructions. S. P. CHASE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

The Irish Brigade.—The committee appointed to wait upon Gov. Yates and report the Irish brigade ready for service, returned to Chicago last Saturday evening. We are sorry to learn that this gallant regiment will not be taken into the service of the State. We do not know where the blame lies, but there is certainly sad mismanagement somewhere.—*Chicago Times.*

Horrid Murder.—An old gentleman named Thomas W. Busick, was assassinated in Orleans, Orange county, Indiana, by some unknown person on Monday night. A young man who had fled is supposed to be the murderer.

MEDICAL.



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Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or five boxes for $1.

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Dr. Roback's Medical Almanac and Family Adviser, containing a great variety of interesting and valuable medical information, can be had gratis of any of his Agents throughout the country.

[From the Mishawaka (St. Jos Co., Ind. Enterprise, Feb. 2, 1861.]

Worthy of Merit.

Among the many remedies offered to the public under the head of Patent Medicines, it is a relief to know that some of them are valuable preparations—will do what is claimed for them—and are worthy of use and a place in every family. Belonging to this class may be mentioned Dr Roback's Scandinavian Remedies—Blood Purifier and Blood Pills—which are most excellent preparations, and have the desired effect in all cases for which their use is intended. Like thousands of others, we bear personal witness to this, having used them in our family with the best effects. We are also acquainted with many who speak voluntarily in praise of these medicines.

One of our leading business men says that by the use of only four bottles of Purifier he received more than one hundred dollars worth of benefit. His difficulty was Dyspepsia. We express our thanks for a liberal present of these remedies for use in our family.

For sale in Marion County by W. B. Vickers, Indianapolis; Robt. Browning, do.; Perkins & Co., do.; H. Rosengarten, do.; Exner & Wecher, do.; W. T. Hurd, Southport; R. H. Church, Cumberland; E. D. Hanna, Oakland; L. Dromberger, Castleton; Warren & Steacy, Farmersville; W. T. Yeaman, Bridgeport, and by Druggists and Merchants throughout the Union.

A New Article.

Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters.

A new and delightful Stomachic and Cordial, for giving tone to the Stomach, and for the prevention of billious complaints incident to the Western country. Try it.

As a morning drink, to assist digestion and relieve Dyspepsia, it has no equal.

In flavor it is superior to all other bitters. Try it.

The formula of these Bitters, now (1861) the sole property of Dr. Roback, originated with one of the oldest and most eminent Medical Practitioners of the West, and it is directly predicated upon the wants of Western people.

These bitters derive their stimulus from the powerful tonic nature of the roots and herbs of which they are composed, and as they are, by allaying unnatural cravings of the stomach, directly promotive of

TEMPERANCE,

The present proprietor believes that in making them widely known the public welfare is subserved.

It will soon be for sale by all of Dr. Roback's numerous Agents, and at Hotels, &c., the country over.

In the meantime, orders will be filled direct from Cincinnati in any quantity, and at the lowest rates. It is put up in Quart Bottles, and securely packed in one dozen cases. Half dozen sample cases, will, however be packed and sent to any address if desired.

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By its simplicity and most perfect adaptation to all Throat and Lung Complaints, from infancy to old age, asks for special attention. So strictly are the laws of medicine conformed to, that I ask the same freedom of use in disease, as its strict natural feature, that I would of food to hunger. Both are analogous and both untrue, unless they can be applied to the letter. Therefore, from Whooping Cough, the terror of childhood, to Lung Complaints, common to all ages, it is a remedy.

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TOLU ANODYNE.

The Great Neuralgic, Spasmodic and Nervous Remedy, and also the Greatest and only Natural Opiate ever given to the World.

The perfect freedom with which Physicians are asked to investigate this splendid and much needed Opiate, by Formula, or Trial of the Anodyne, both of which will be sent on demand, and the free acceptance of all who have used it, and also its splendid results in case of Neuralgia, Headache of every kind, Rheumatism, Tooth and Earache, Loss of Sleep, Delirium Tremens, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, &c., &c., is enough to call attention, as I ask investigation.

After six years of trials and results, the Tolu Anodyne and Universal Cough Remedy are fairly before the world, and I trust all who know will do me the justice to investigate by trial, compare all suggestions of testimonials in the pamphlets to be found with all dealers, or will be sent "free" by me, and then, for the relief they possess, lift them above all charges or imputation of quackery.

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NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

DR. DACIER'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.

No article of medicine intended for the exclusive use of Females, that has ever made its appearance, has met with such universal success as these

Celebrated Pills.

No disease is so little understood, and consequently so badly treated, as Female diseases. These Pills are the result of much study and careful experience in all varieties of female complaints; and in cases of

Irregularities,

Suppressions, Leucborrea or Whites—Inflammation of the bladder, kidney and womb, and loss of nervous energy, their use is above all praise.

CAUTION—Married Ladies, in certain situations, should not use them. For reasons, see directions with each box.

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CARY'S COUGH CURE;

OR, PECTORAL TROCHES,

For the immediate relief and certain cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Brochitis, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c. Relief warranted in ten minutes. For Ministers, Public Speakers and Singers, these Tablets are indispensable for cleansing and strengthening the voice, removing hoarseness, &c. The ease with which they are taken—being easily carried in the pocket, requiring no preparation, always ready for use on all occasions, not liable to change in any climate, containing nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution—should be a sufficient recommendation to all to give them a trial. 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists. dec12 '60 d&wl

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