INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

VOL. XXI. NO. 1. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1861. WHOLE NO. 1,143.

[INDIANA STA]TE SENTINEL
[PUB]LISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE
[SE]NTINEL BUILDINGS,
Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20,
East Washington Street.

BINGHAM & DOUGHTY, Proprietors.

TERMS OF WEEKLY SENTINEL.

One copy one year	$1 00
Ten copies to one address, and one to the maker of the club	10 00
Twenty copies to one address, and two to the maker of the club	20 00
Thirty copies to one address, and one copy of the Weekly and one of the Daily, to the maker of the club	30 00
Fifty copies to one address, and two copies of the Weekly and two of the Daily	50 00

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POSTAGE.

The postage on the *Weekly State Sentinel*, and mailed for one year, is as follows:

Within the County	Free.
Within the State	13 cents.
Within the United States	26 cents.

THE DAILY SENTINEL

Will be sent by mail or express to subscribers at any point for fifty cents a month, or six dollars a year.

All subscriptions invariably in advance. Address BINGHAM & DOUGHTY, Indianapolis.

Selected Miscellany.

From the Louisville Democrat.

A Record of Events which Transpired at San Antonio, Texas, Relative to the Arrest of Col. Waite and Officers on duty there.

We take pleasure in giving the following narration of facts furnished by Major McClure, Paymaster in the army in Texas under Gen. Twiggs' command. It is the first authentic statement of the circumstances which transpired after the traitorous betrayal of the United States army into the hands of the Confederate States. On Saturday morning the officers who were held in San Antonio as prisoners of war reached Louisville on the steamer Autocrat, direct from New Orleans. The following are the names of the gentlemen:

Col. C. A. Waite, Maj. Daniel McClure, Dr. E. A. Abadie, Maj. W. A. Nichols, Brevet Lieut. Col. Chandler, Capt. A. S. Lee.

The officer who was at the head of the forces that demanded their surrender, in obedience to the authority conferred upon him by the Southern Confederacy, was a paymaster in the army, and when he *flopped over* was careful to hand over the Government coin, in his possession, to the State of Texas—some thirty or forty thousand dollars. This person was Major Maclin, who, while he held office and drew his pay from the General Government, was in secret connivance with the Government of Texas, posting it, doubtless, and playing the traitor to his country.

Major McClure has been for some three years [stati]oned in Texas, and is now *en route* to his [home a]t Indianapolis. The Major was formerly [Secret]ary of State in Indiana, and is well known [and] esteemed there. He, together with the other gentlemen named above, were released on parole. We welcome them back, and refer our readers to the statement below:

San Antonio, Texas, Tuesday, April 23, 1861.

Memorandum—Relating to the arrest of Col. C. A. Waite, U. S. Army, and the officers of the U. S. Army on duty, without troops at San Antonia, Texas, at Col. Waite's quarters. Col. Waite and Maj. Sprague, U. S. Army present.

Captain Wilcox [with his sword, commanding Texas guard]—Good morning Colonel.

Col. Waite—Good morning, sir.

Capt. Wilcox—I have come to request you to go over to Maj. Maclin's office.

Col. Waite—For what purpose, sir?

Capt. Wilcox—As a prisoner of war!

Col. Waite—What authority have you?

Capt. Wilcox—I have authority from Maj. Maclin.

Col. Waite—Who is Major Maclin?

Capt. Wilcox—An officer of the Confederate States.

Col. Waite—I do not, sir, recognize any such authority. Have you the authority—I should like to see it?

Capt. Wilcox then took from his pocket an order from Maj. Maclin, which Col. Waite read, "directing him to proceed with his company and arrest the officers of the United States Government on duty in San Antonia."

Col. Waite—I protest against any such act, and will not obey the order, except by force. Have I committed any offense? To which Capt. Wilcox replied—none that I know of! It is then, said Col. Waite, a most unwarranted act of usurpation, and in violation of the modes and customs of civilized warfare, and a gross outrage upon my individual rights. I protest against it in the name of my country. Your authority I do not recognize, nor will I obey any order from you; nothing but the presence of a force greater than I can overcome will cause me to relinquish my personal freedom. There is nothing in history to equal this usurpation. Thereupon, Capt. Wilcox said—I have the force, and started for the public storehouse, and immediately returned with thirty-six footmen, Texas troops, armed with rifles and sabre bayonets. The command was halted in front of Col. Waite's quarters, when Capt. Wilcox entered the house. Col. Waite then walked to the door, and, upon looking out, remarked—is that your guard, sir? Yes, sir, replied Capt. Wilcox. There are more men, remarked Col. Waite, than I can resist, and I again protest, in the name of my country, against this gross and unwarranted usurpation, and in violation of personal rights. Where do you wish me to go, sir? To the Ordnance Office, sir, said Capt. Wilcox. Col. Waite then took his hat and passed to the front of the guard, when arms were shouldered, and the crowd proceeded through the public street. As Col. Waite was passing into the custody of the guard, Major Sprague said to Capt. Wilcox, do you consider me as one? Yes, he replied; come along. Then, said Major Sprague, I concur fully in every word uttered by Colonel [Waite in] regard to this outrage. Major Sprague then joined Col. Waite, and proceeded amid a crowd of boys. Arriving at the building where the public offices are, the command halted, and Capt. Wilcox ordered the other officers, viz: Major W. A. Nichols, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Daniel McClure, Pay Department; Brevt. Lt. Colonel D. Chandler, 3d Infantry; Capt. K. [H]award, 2d Cavalry; Surgeon E. A. Abadie, Medical Department; Assistant Surgeons Joseph R. [Sm]ith and E. P. Longworthy, Medical Department; Capt. A. T. Lee, 8th Infantry; Lieut. E. [?] Horty, 8th Infantry; Lieut. E. W. H. Read, 8th Infantry, and Capt. R. M. Potter, Military Storekeeper, who had been previously arrested, and were within the building in charge of a sentinel, to proceed. The officers in a body, under guard, proceeded to the office of Major Maclin. After a few moments' silence, Major Maclin said: Col. Waite, it becomes my duty to arrest you and the other officers as prisoners of war. By what authority, sir? That is my business, sir, not yours, responded Major Maclin. But, said Col. Waite, I should like to know by what power I am deprived of my personal rights? I have the power from the President of the Confederate States, answered Major Maclin. Such authority I do not know, nor shall I obey it, said Colonel Waite. Have I or my officers committed any offense? Did we not come here as friends, and have we not been such to all the interests of Texas? More than that, is there not an agreement with the Texas Commissioners, guaranteeing to the men and officers—my entire command—to go out of Texas unmolested? That, sir, has been carried out faithfully on our part, in every respect. By what right am I to be restricted in my liberty? And by what authority am I and my officers made prisoners of war? I protest against it. There is no use of protesting, says Major Maclin. I do not wish to hear any protest; it is unnecessary. I have my orders. But I will protest, says Col. Waite; in the name of my government I protest! I denounce it as an act of unwarranted usurpation, and against the custom of war, and in violation of my personal rights. I suppose you intend to regard the rights and customs of civilization? I know no war; we have been acting as friends; we are not here in a hostile attitude; we came into the country as friends, and are going out as such. Yes, responded Major Maclin, I have my duty to perform, and shall do it. I repeat, says Colonel Waite, it is gross, unheard of, unwarranted and treacherous. Nothing but the presence of a force requires me to listen to such measures, much more to obey them. Had I the means, it would be quite different; I would resist it until death. I am aware of that, answered Major Maclin. I have as much confidence in the courage of your officers as you have. What do you propose? inquired Colonel Waite; I am obliged to consider myself a prisoner, and should like to know the future. I have here, replied Major Maclin, paroles, handing a manuscript to Colonel Waite, which the officers are at liberty to avail themselves of. One of these was then read by Colonel Waite. Such a paper I do not sign, said Colonel Waite, indignantly; it is highly objectionable, and I shall remain a prisoner. Very well, answered Major Maclin, these paroles will not be presented to you again without you request it. What rank do you hold, sir? inquired Colonel Waite. I am a Major. In the provisional army? inquired Colonel Waite. In the regular army, sir, of the Confederate States! A general conversation ensued among all parties, in which there was much angry excitement. Major Maclin improved the first opportunity to speak and remarked that he should send the officers to Victoria, one hundred miles distant, to Col. Van Dorn's headquarters, and desired to know how soon Col. Waite could be ready, and suggested to-morrow, even intimated to-day; whereupon Col. Waite and the officers present, said it was impossible to arrange their [private aff]airs in so short a time. How long a [time, th]en asked he, do you desire, one, two or three days? I presume we can have transportation, suggested Col. Waite. There will be transportation for *you*, sir, replied Major Maclin, with emphasis and anger. Again a general conversation took place, still much excitement evinced among all parties.

The inquiry was made by Major Maclin, if he had any discretion in the matter? He replied that he had none. The character of paroles and the rights of prisoners then became a general subject of conversation. Each officer present said he desired at least twenty-four hours to consider the subject, as it was of great importance. Col. Waite asked for one of the manuscript paroles, when Major Maclin, in a very offensive manner, declined, saying he had use for them. This, again, caused much evident excited and indignant feeling. It is my desire, said Col. Waite, to put some officer in charge of our soldiers, to be left here as prisoners, should I accept a parole, to attend to their personal rights, police and comfort.

You need have no concern about that, sir, responded Major Maclin, we will save you that trouble; we will attend to that; no officer will be permitted to have anything to do with them. You will not be allowed to give any orders here. Colonel Waite answered, it is your wish and object to corrupt them, and to force them into your service; but they won't stay with you; they will desert.

Your language, sir, said Major Maclin, is offensive; I cannot permit it. Col. Waite replied, the facts, sir, are doubtless offensive; my language is not intended to be offensive. I will talk and state the facts; I also claim the right to send an officer to my Government, with sealed dispatches, on parole. That, sir, replied Major Maclin, will not be allowed. But, said Colonel Waite, can I not make my official report? To send an officer to head quarters, after important events, is the custom of all armies and troops, among civilized people. Perhaps it is, sir, replied Major Maclin. After a long conversation, and the excitement somewhat abated, Major Maclin was asked if he would grant to each officer twenty-four hours to consider upon the subject, when they would report to him in person, their determination. To this he agreed, and permitted each officer to take one of the manuscript paroles for consideration. The guard at the door was then dismissed, and the officers retired.

Wednesday, April 24, 1861.

The officers met at 12 M. to-day, at the office of the commanding officer, Major Maclin, as agreed upon yesterday. No further modification could be had of the terms offered yesterday, excepting a provision for exchange as prisoners of war, and the privilege to Colonel Waite to report the facts and past transactions to his Government. They were now offered the acceptance of the paroles, or to be considered close prisoners of war. There was no alternative, but to be subjected to the rabble; to crowds of undisciplined troops, regardless of authority or control, to the vindictive and active prejudices of men in authority, who had already stipulated terms, or take the paroles offered, and ask safe conduct out of the State. The latter was determined upon, as the only safe method which could secure egress or escape, and place the officers within reach of the United States Government.

Each officer took his parole under the protest made by Col. Waite, the day previous.

The Currency.

The people of Illinois will, of course, feel deeply the loss of their depreciated currency. We have already lost millions by the banks. We are now losing millions more, and will very shortly suffer occasional loss. We have not yet reached the bottom, and will not until we have abandoned every dollar of our currency. Banks are made to swindle us while prosperous, and ruin us while in adversity. The banks whose circulation is at all based on the stocks of Southern States have become so thoroughly discredited in public opinion, that they must and will pass out of circulation now; the fate of those based upon Northern stocks or upon United States bonds will be delayed a little longer; but it must come soon if the present troubles continue. No State stocks can stand the pressure of this civil war for any length of time. They must and will greatly depreciate. It will require no lack of confidence in the stability of our government, and no want of faith in the ability of our States to pay their debts to secure this result. It matters not what confidence the public may have in the honesty or solvency of our States—still their bonds must go down to a considerable extent. What the public now want is money, not State stocks. Money will be in high demand, while the market will be literally glutted with stocks. There will be not less perhaps than a hundred millions of stocks thrown on the market in the next twelve months. There will be more stocks than people desire to buy. This *must* bring down their price. The laws of supply and demand must operate in this as in all other money matters. The result will be, that in the end our entire currency will depreciate to a point that will render it almost useless. This event would be looked to by our people with great reluctance; but it must come, and when it does come, we shall have for the first time reached a point of safety. The sooner it comes, the better. There never can be a healthy and safe state of business, until we are at once and forever done with shinplasters and painted swindles.

But what is to be done for a currency? Import Canadian or Eastern shinplasters to cover up our nakedness? This would be simply a change of masters—a jumping from the frying pan into the fire. If this is to be the result, we have lost the whole of our money without even that compensation which fools have—*experience*. It really seems an impossible and hopeless task to convince our people of the plainest problem on earth, to-wit: If they will refuse to take anything but specie and exchange, they must and will get it; and as long as they consent to take bad money, not one dollar of good money will go into circulation. But is there specie enough for a circulating medium? We answer yes, unquestionably. We have never tried it. We are afraid to make the experiment? The banking interest has so long deluded us with its sophistries, and made us drunk with its gassy inflations, that we seem to doubt the plainest reasoning. But where is the gold and silver? is it not as "scarce as hen's teeth?" Yes, certainly; and it always will be, as long as we take shinplasters and make a merchandize of it. Gold *can not* circulate in the presence of bad money. It must and will be hoarded as something too precious to see daylight. But once let it be understood that nothing will pass but specie and exchange, and that when a man parts with his gold on the one hand, he will receive it back on the other, and the gold of the world will at once flow into circulation, and thenceforth trade will flow on in healthy, definite and certain channels. No man will fail in business unless by extraordinary misfortunes or shameless neglect or crime.

Now is the time for our people to redeem themselves from the wasting expenditure of the banking system, the terrible periodical losses which it necessarily entails, and the ruinous exchanges which must ever flow from it. In ordinary times it is impossible to do this, as the immediate loss by the destruction of the existing currency deters even the boldest from the attempt. It is not so now. We have already sustained more than one-half the loss, and will soon be *compelled* to sustain that of the rest. We shall have a free choice once more in spite of ourselves. We shall be enabled freely to determine whether we will henceforth demand for our labor and the necessaries of life, gold or eastern exchange, and have the real and substantial worth of our toil; or whether we will again go over the old round of the tread mill like a blind horse, giving millionaire fortunes to a host of bankers, who fatten off us in prosperity and desert and ruin us in adversity. If the business men of Illinois know what their true interest is, they will not hesitate in their choice.—*Chicago Times.*

They will have the Capital.

The New Orleans *Delta's* Montgomery correspondent writes as follows:

The veil of secrecy covers all the deliberations of Congress; yet the opinion prevails here that a formal declaration of war against the United States will soon be made, and that a vigorous attack on Washington will immediately follow. I do not, of course, vouch for the truth of this statement, and merely give it as the index of the public mind. It is reported here that official information has been received that troops from the North are pouring continuously into the Capital of the old Government, and it is thought that before we could possibly begin our assault, Washington will be defended by 20,000 men, supplied with all the engineery of war. The time for taking the old seat of Government without a desperate battle has evidently gone by; yet its doom is sealed. The fixed and unalterable determination to capture this city is the prevailing sentiment of our people, and satisfaction gleams from the eyes of every soldier whose destination is Washington.

☞ The Jeffersonville (Ind.) *Democrat* says that the number of fugitive slaves caught on the Indiana side of the river, and returned to Kentucky within the past three months, is greater than that of any like period during the past ten years. Several negroes were caught in Jeffersonville last week and returned. The laws of Kentucky allow $150 for capturing and returning a fugitive slave.

Charge of Judge Huntington to the Grand Jury---Correspondence.

United States Grand Jury Room, May 21, 1861.

Hon. Elisha M. Huntington, District Judge of the United States, for Indiana:

The members of the Grand Jury having heard, with great satisfaction, the judicious, able and eminently wise and patriotic charge this morning, given them by your Honor, and being convinced that the promulgation of the sentiments therein expressed will at this time do good, we respectfully request that your Honor will permit the same to be published, and furnish a copy for that purpose.

Respectfully,
George A. Bicknell, Foreman,
Henry P. Lee,
John H. Stotsenberg,
Henry K. Wilson,
Wm. E. Niblack,
Wilson Morrow,
Newman C. Porter,
Andrew Robinson,
Joseph E. Stilwell,
George P. Buell,
Samuel P. Mooney,
Wm. M. Rea,
Jason N. Conley,
Robt. N. Lamb,
Wm. M. French,
Daniel Sigler,
John H. Thompson,
Thos. M. Smith.

Bates House, May 21, 1861.

To George A. Bicknell, Foreman, and the other members of the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court:

Gentlemen—In compliance with your request I herewith furnish you a copy of my charge delivered to you this morning.

With great respect your obedient servant,
E. M. Huntington.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

We meet here on this occasion to perform our part in the administration of the criminal laws of the United States, under circumstances of the most solemn interest. When this Court was in session six months ago, at this capitol, no country on the face of the globe, presented the spectacle of so much general prosperity as ours—peace and happiness reigned throughout our borders, and from ocean to ocean, from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, everywhere, north, south, east and west, the great agricultural, mining, manufacturing and commercial interests of the country were in the most flourishing condition. In the short period of three quarters of a century, under the influence of free institutions, and under the protection and wise administration of the Federal Government, the United States of America became one of the first powers of the earth. A few short months ago, our institutions were the admiration and our prosperity the envy of the world—we were a united and happy people. To-day, we present the humiliating spectacle of States dissevered and belligerent, and of a people of the same lineage, laws, language and religion, already engaged in the bloody work of mutual slaughter. I need not refer in detail to the series of startling events, following each other in quick succession, which have brought us to this condition. It is enough to say, that scarcely had the result of the Presidential election of last November, been announced by the telegraph, when one of the old thirteen States of the Union proclaimed her determination to withdraw from that Union, and assume the attitude of an independent power. That she carried out her purpose and was shortly afterwards joined by several other States, and that they proceeded to form a separate confederacy, are facts familiar to us all. These acts of secession were generally preceded by the forcible seizure of the public property within such States, such as forts, arsenals, arms, and munitions of war of every description; vessels engaged in the revenue service of the United States, and even the mints and custom houses with all their treasures; sometimes by the authority of the States, sometimes by self organized forces, raised for such purpose, and sometimes by the treachery of the Federal officers. The power to enforce the authority of the United States, within the seceded States, was completely annihilated, for every officer of the United States, judicial or otherwise, either resigned his commission or held it for the benefit of the seceding States. Up to the 4th of March, when the new administration came into power, no step was taken by the Federal Government to resist or even check this movement, but on the contrary, as subsequent developments have proved, it seems to have received distinct encouragement and support from those departments of the Government which had the most power to aid or to thwart it.

While the whole country stood aghast at what had transpired, and each succeeding day developed some new sign of further dissolution, nothing was done either by Congress or the Executive, to arrest the tide of revolution, either by conciliation or the employment of force. For a long time, the policy of the new administration, if policy it had, was withheld from the public, and kept among the *arcana imperii* of the Washington Cabinet, until the great body of the people had made up their minds that some plan would be adopted by which a peaceful adjustment would be secured. Cultivating a religious veneration for the Union, they dreaded an appeal to the sword, and would have chosen peace at the expense even of the Union itself. But almost in the twinkling of an eye, the aspect of the whole difficulty was changed, and the sound of the first hostile gun aimed at Fort Sumter seemed to reach every ear, and rouse every heart in the country. Whether it would have been wiser in the Government to have abandoned Fort Sumter as a military necessity, or as an act of conciliation toward the seceding States, is no longer a question of any importance, and if it were, we have nothing to do with it here. We are now in a state of war, and I have referred to these events in order that you may the more clearly comprehend the true nature of certain political offences to which I shall presently call your attention.

We who live under the Constitution of the United States, owe it not only allegiance, but we are bound to defend it, if need be, with our lives. It is impossible to realize the appalling proportions of the impending struggle—a struggle between sections—each section united and maddened to the highest point of frenzy, each with colossal forces in the field, eager for the strife. And what has brought upon this, the fairest land under the sun—the best government known to the civilized world, and the most prosperous and happy people on the globe's surface—this most terrible and unnatural contest? Alas! will not the future historian be puzzled to discover any adequate cause for it? But I leave these questions for another tribunal. Our government is in a state of war with certain disaffected States, which have formed and put in operation another and independent government, under the name of "The Confederate States of America." It is by no means strange that there should be some persons among us who are opposed to this war, and whose sympathies, growing out of ties of blood and birth, should be with the Confederate States, and I would say to this class of persons, that if they cannot cordially support the government, they should avoid saying or doing anything calculated to invite popular resentment, for in such cases, we know, from many examples, both North and South, that the most innocent people have been subjected to insult and frequently to violence. To another class, if any such there be, I desire to give a more serious warning. To "levy war against the United States, or to adhere to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort," is *treason*—the highest crime known to our laws, and punishable with *death*. This is the constitutional definition, and you will perceive that however hostile may be a man's intentions toward the Government, unless he is guilty of some overt act of levying war or adhering to the enemies of the United States, giving them aid and comfort, he can not be deemed guilty of treason. To constitute a "levying of war" there must be an assemblage of persons for the purpose of effecting by force, a treasonable purpose. But when war has been levied, (as is the case now) all those who perform any part, however minute, or however remote from the scene of action, and who are actually leagued in the general conspiracy, are traitors. The Confederate States have levied war against the Government of the United States, and all *citizens* of the United States who aid the enemy by joining their ranks or by furnishing them arms, or other materials or means, such as money or provisions for carrying on the war, may correctly be said to levy war or to adhere to the enemy, giving them aid and comfort. In short, all who perform a part in the prosecution of the war are guilty of treason.

Every *overt* act of treason must be proved by at least two witnesses, in order to warrant a conviction. Words or opinions, however offensive to the prevailing sentiment, and however hostile to the Government, can not be made the foundation of a criminal prosecution; but secret information, furnished in aid of the enemy, would amount to an overt act. You must therefore, should your deliberations embrace questions of such magnitude, be careful to distinguish between what is crime and what is merely ground of suspicion. There is always danger in times of great popular excitement, of doing injustice to those whose opinions do not happen to conform to the prevailing sentiment.

The spirit of intolerance, whether in matters of religion, morals or politics, always delights in injustice, and generally in violence. The people of Indiana are made up of emigrants from all parts of the United States and of Europe, and perhaps one-half of our entire native-born population have blood relatives in the South, and it would be strange if they, with all their loyalty to the Government, do not sometimes express in strong terms, their horror of a war that will bring into deadly conflict those who are bound together by the powerful ties of consanguinity and marriage. Had this revolution (for such it is,) been confined to a single State, it would have been comparatively harmless and in such a case, the Government of the United States might have safely waited until the spirit of insubordination had exhausted itself. But ten or eleven States, bound together by common ties of blood, and institutions; whose whole social structure is based upon the institution of African slavery, are now united as confederates in support of the new government, and the question at issue between the belligerents, is one of startling magnitude, and especially when the three remaining border slave States are in danger of being dragged or driven into the same vortex of disunion. And I can not suffer this occasion to pass without saying that every attempt on our part to force the States of Missouri or Kentucky from the position that the Union men of these States are struggling to maintain is in the highest degree impolitic and unjust.

If under a feigned neutrality, they gave aid and comfort to the enemy, they should of course be held to a strict responsibility. In both these States, the State governments are in the hands of secessionist, and those who under such circumstances are struggling to preserve the Union from utter demolition, should be allowed to do it in their own way. The leading statesmen of Kentucky have always been national men—far more so than some of the Northern statesmen in times past, and at this moment her greatest and best men are struggling heroically to preserve their noble State to the Union. The attitude of Kentucky is a sublime one and if she is driven from it by an excited and exacting spirit of war or the taunts and machinations of the hostile sections, she will go where the ties of blood and common institutions will carry her, and with her secession will expire the last hope of a re-establishment of the Federal Union. The defection of a hundred thousand troops of the United States now in the field, would be nothing compared to the secession of Kentucky at this crisis.

There is another offense kindred to the crime of treason, which we call misprison of treason. It consists in withholding from the Government information of the treason of others, when such knowledge is in possession of a person owing allegiance to the United States. The act of Congress is, "if any person owing allegiance to the Government has knowledge of acts of treason, committed by others within the jurisdiction of the Court, and does not make it known to the President of the United States, or the Governor of the State, or a Judge or Magistrate thereof, he shall be deemed guilty of misprison of treason and shall be subject to seven years imprisonment and a fine of one thousand dollars." I need not say to you that in the present state of the country, it is of the utmost importance that persons amenable to any of the penalties referred to should be brought before this Court for trial. In all enlightened nations, he who plots the destruction of his Government is held to be the most atrocious of all criminals.

Before closing my remarks I wish to refer very briefly to the effect of this war upon our commercial relations with citizens of the Confederate States. These States have established a government, and although it is not recognized as a foreign power, it is nevertheless a government *de facto*.

According to the law of nations, no pacific dealings or commercial intercourse can lawfully subsist between citizens of States at war, except under special license or the express sanction of the Government, for a state of war puts the citizens of the two Governments in hostility to each other. To allow individuals of the two Governments to carry on a commercial intercourse under such circumstances, would be to place the acts of the Government and the acts of individuals in contradiction to each other. Contracts made *prior* to the war are not made void by the act of war, but are suspended, as there is no mode by which they can be enforced in an enemy's jurisdiction. Indeed, I see that already the plea of "alien enemy" has been allowed in one of the Southern courts. This doctrine of the invalidity of contracts made between citizens of the United States and citizens of the Confederate States during war, is subject to the consideration that the United States does not recognize the Confederate States as a Government, but as yet hold them to be a part of the United States and subject to our Constitution.

The opinions of this Court on the doctrine of secession, claimed as a constitutional right by most of the seceding States, were fully expressed at the last term of this Court. Such a doctrine is at war with the very existence of the Government. While no Government of which I have any knowledge has ever made provision for its own destruction, so no Government can be established which is proof against rebellion or treason. Secession is revolution, and the independence of the Government of the Confederate States will depend upon its power to maintain it by force of arms until it is recognized by the Government of the United States.

In ten or eleven States of the Union the Federal authority has been abolished—the civil machinery by which the laws of the United States could be enforced within these States, has passed into other and hostile hands. We have no longer there Federal Courts or Federal officers, and practically no more power to enforce contracts made with their citizens than with the subjects of Japan.

In conclusion, allow me to say that we are not responsible for this change of our relations. As a member of this great confederacy, Indiana has enjoyed nothing but peace and prosperity, and at whatever cost she will adhere to its fortunes. We may differ among ourselves, as we doubtless do, about the causes which have produced this state of things, but we can not differ as to our duty in this great crisis. We who are citizens all owe allegiance to the United States, and that is paramount to any State allegiance. The idea that because a man happens to have been born in Georgia, he owes allegiance to Georgia, no matter where fortune has cast his lot, is too flimsy for notice, and is only used as a pretext for treason. Every person owes obedience to the laws of the State in which he is a citizen, no matter where he was born, subject always to the paramount allegiance which he owes to the United States. The mere accident of birth-place may be a matter of pride and even pretension with some persons, but it can not affect their allegiance to this Government. Of all the mischievous theories which have had their day in this country, none have been so fatal as that of State rights as paramount to the rights of the Federal Government. It has been the parent of more than one attempted revolution in our Government, and at last it has been used with fatal effect in the dismemberment of the noblest Republic of the world. The secession heresy is one of its legitimate progeny.

The Kentucky Muskets.

A portion of the guns forwarded by the Government to arm the Unionists of Kentucky, were distributed yesterday, at Covington. We are told that, to all appearance, the division was so made as to be satisfactory to both parties: in other words, the Secessionists got their full share of this bounty. Perhaps this was necessary in order to perfect the plan of armed neutrality which seemed to possess so many attractions to the people of that State, to say nothing of a certain class of our fellow citizens.

We dot profess any knowledge of secret movements in Kentucky nor of the policy of men who whisper their plans and opinions in each other's ears in out-of-the-way places. We never found any benefit from such knowledge, nor any truth in it. But looking at things as they appear on the surface, we are free to say that we had much rather those arms were upon this side of the Ohio: more, we believe that it would be better for Kentucky, had they stopped this far short of their destination. We do not superabound in arms here, and until those of the enrolled, who are not only loyal, but beyond the danger of becoming otherwise are fully supplied, there is little reason for the Government to extend its liberality to others.

In brief, we look upon the Government as having been sold in this matter, not by intentional traitors, but by men at once timid, credulous and ambitious. In any point of view, we are unable to see the wisdom of the policy that assists the promiscuous arming of the people of Kentucky; and have, as yet, been unable to find any man who could make it clear to us.—*Cincinnati Press.*

[From the Paris Siecle, May 2.]

Opinions of a French Press.

The calmness shown by the Northern States is a proof of the confidence which they feel in the justice of their cause. We cannot but regret the deplorable struggle which has commenced; but we have a firm hope that the principles of justice and liberty, which prevail in the North, will come triumphantly out of the crisis into which the violence of the partisans of slavery has thrown the Union. Our wishes and our sympathies are in favor of those who do not admit in any one a right of property over his fellow creatures, and who do not measure liberty by the color of the skin.

Servile Insurrections—How They Should be Treated—Objects of the War.

Governor Andrew of Massachusetts, in a letter to Gen. Butler took occasion to censure the latter for tendering his aid to Governor Hicks of Maryland, to suppress servile insurrections. He remarks:

If I rightly understand the telegraphic dispatch, I think that your action in tendering to Gov. Hicks the assistance of our Massachusetts troops to suppress a threatened servile insurrection among the hostile people of Maryland, was unnecessary. I hope that the fuller dispatches, which are on their way from you, may show reasons why I should modify my opinion concerning that particular instance; but in general I think that the matter of servile insurrection among a community in arms against the Federal Union, is no longer to be regarded by our troops in a political, but solely in a military point of view, and is to be contemplated as one of the inherent weaknesses of the enemy, from the disastrous operations of which we are under no obligations of a military character to guard them, in order that they may be enabled to improve the security which our arms would afford, so as to prosecute with more energy their traitorous attacks upon the Federal Government and Capital. The mode in which such outbreaks are to be considered should depend entirely upon the loyalty or disloyalty of the community in which they occur, and in the vicinity of Annapolis, I can on this occasion perceive no reason of military policy why a force summoned to the defense of the Federal Government, at this moment of all others, should be offered to be diverted from its immediate duty, to help rebels, who stand with arms in their hands, obstructing its progress toward the city of Washington.

In response, Gen. Butler dispatched to Governor Andrew the following admirable reply. It contains sentiments not only just in themselves, but they will go far to disarm the prejudices of the Southern against the Northern people, and to restore that feeling of amity which existed in the early days of the Republic, and satisfy the former that there is no disposition on the part of the great body of the conservative citizens of the Northern States to trespass on any of their constitutional rights or interfere with their domestic institutions. Gen. Butler says:

The telegraph, with more than usual accuracy, had rightly informed your Excellency that I had offered the services of the Massachusetts troops under my command, to aid the authorities of Maryland in suppressing a threatened slave insurrection. Fortunately for us all, the rumor of such an outbreak was without substantial foundation. Assuming, as your Excellency does in your dispatch, that I was carrying on military operations in an enemy's country, when a war *l'outrance* was to be waged, my act might be a matter of discussion. And in that view, acting in the light of the Baltimore murders and the apparently hostile position of Maryland, your Excellency might, without mature reflection, have come to the conclusion of disapprobation expressed in your dispatch. But the facts, especially as now aided by their results, will entirely justify my act, and reinstate me in your Excellency's good opinion.

True, I landed on the soil of Maryland against the formal protest of its Governor, and of the corporate authorities of Annapolis, but without any armed opposition on their part, and expecting opposition only from insurgents assembled in riotous contempt of the laws of this State. Before, by letter, and at the time of landing, by personal interview, I had informed Gov. Hicks that soldiers of the Union, under my command, were armed only against the insurgents and disturbers of the peace of Maryland and the United States. I received from Gov. Hicks assurances of the loyalty of the State to the Union, assurances which subsequent events have fully justified. The Mayor of Annapolis also informed me that the city authorities would in no wise oppose me, but that I was in great danger from the excited and riotous mobs of Baltimore pouring down upon me, and in numbers beyond the control of his police. I assured both the Governor and Mayor that I had no fear of a Baltimore or other mob, and that, supported by the authorities of the State and city, I should repress all hostile demonstrations against the laws of Maryland and the United States, and that I would protect both myself and the city of Annapolis from any disorderly persons whatever. On the morning following my landing I was informed that the city of Annapolis and environs were in danger from an insurrection of the slave population, in defiance of the laws of the State. What was I to do? I had promised to put down a white mob and to preserve and enforce the laws against that. Ought I to allow a black one any preference in a breach of the laws? I understood that I was armed against all infractions of the laws, whether by white or black, and upon that understanding I acted, certainly with promptness and efficiency. Your Excellency's shadow of disapprobation, arising from a misunderstanding of the facts, has caused all the regret I have had for that action. The question seemed to me to be neither military or political, and was not to be so treated. It was simply a question of good faith and honesty of purpose. The benign effect of my course was instantly seen. The good but timid people of Annapolis, who had fled from their houses at our approach, immediately returned; business resumed its accustomed channels, quiet and order prevailed in the city; confidence took the place of distrust, friendship of enmity, brotherly kindness of sectional hate, and I believe to day there is no city in the Union more loyal than the city of Annapolis. I think, therefore, I may safely point to the result for my justification. The vote of the neighboring county of Washington, a few days since, for its delegate to the Legislature, wherein 4,000 out of 5,000 votes were thrown for a delegate favorable for the Union, is among the many happy fruits of firmness of purpose, efficiency of action, and integrity of mission. I believe, indeed, it will not require a personal interchange of views, as suggested in your dispatch, to bring our minds in accordance; a simple statements of the facts will suffice.

But I am to act hereafter, it may be, in an enemy's country, among a servile population, when the question may arise, as it has not arisen, as well in a moral and Christian, as in a political and militry point of view. What shall I then do? Will your Excellency bear with me a moment while this question is discussed.

I appreciate fully your Excellency's suggestion as to the inherent weakness of the rebels, arising from the preponderance of their servile population. The question then is, in what manner shall we take advantage of that weakness? By allowing, and of course arming that population, to rise upon the defenseless women and children of the country, carrying rapine, arson and murder—all the horrors of San Domingo, a million of times magnified, among those whom we hope to reunite with us as brethren, many of whom are already so, and all who are worth preserving, will be, when this horrible madness shall have passed away or be thrashed out of them? Would your Excellency advise the troops under my command to make war in person upon the defenseless women and children of any part of the Union, accompanied by the brutalities too horrible to be named? You will say, "God forbid!" If we may not do so in person, shall we arm others so to do, over whom we can have no restraint, exercise no control; and who, when once they have tasted blood, may turn the very arms we put in their hands against ourselves, as a part of the oppressing white race? The reading of history so familiar to your Excellency, will tell you the bitterest cause of complaint which our fathers had against Great Britain in the war of the revolution, was the arming by the British Ministry of the red man with the tomahawk and the scalping knife against the women and children of the colonies, so that the phrase, "May we not use all the means which God and nature have put in our power to subjugate the colonies?" has passed into a legend of infamy against the leader of that Ministry who used it in Parliament. Shall history teach us in vain? Although with arms in our hands amid the savage wildness of camp and field, we may have blunted many of the finer moral sensibilities, in letting loose four millions of worse than savages upon the homes and hearths of the South, can we be justified to the Christian community of Massachusetts? Would such a course be consonant with the teachings of our holy religion? I have a very decided opinion upon the subject, and if any one desires, as I know your Excellency does not, this unhappy contest to be prosecuted in that manner, some instrument other than myself must be found to carry it on. I may not discuss the political bearings of this topic. When I went from under the shadows of my roof, I left all politics behind me, to be resumed only when every part of the Union is loyal to the flag, and the potency of the Government through the ballot box is established.

Passing the moral and Christian view, let us examine the subject as a military question. Is not that State already subjugated which requires the bayonets of those armed in opposition to its rulers, to preserve it from the horrors of a servile war? As the least experienced of military men, I would have no doubt of the entire subjugation of a State brought into that condition. When, therefore—unless I am better advised—any community in the United States, who have met me in honorable warfare, or even in the prosecution of a rebellious war in an honorable manner, shall call upon me for protection against the nameless horrors of a servile insurrection, they shall have it, and from the moment that call is obeyed, I have no doubt we shall be friends and not enemies.

The possibilities that dishonorable means of defense are to be taken by the rebels against the Government, I do not now contemplate. If, as has been done in a single instance, my men are to be attacked by poison, or as in another, stricken down by the assassin's knife, and thus murdered, the community using such weapons may be required to be taught that it holds within its own border a more potent means for deadly purposes and indiscriminate slaughter than any which it can administer to us.

Trusting that these views may meet your Excellency's approval, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Benj. F. Butler.

The Democratic Element in the Army.

The New York *Express*, in a reply to the *Tribune*, says, that so strong is the New York city Democratic and Whig element of the army now in and about Washington, *that if an election were to occur here to day, the very absence of Democratic voters would probably throw the city into Republican hands, though the Democrats and Union men have here 30,000 majority.* The enlistments of anti-Republicans in the following Regiments in Washington are from 80 to 90 per cent., viz:

The New York 7th.
The New York 71st.
The New York 69th.
The New York 5th.
The New York 8th.
The New York 13th.
The New York 6th.

The New York 69th is said to have in it but ten men who voted for Lincoln! If it be "treason" to say that such men volunteer to uphold the Union and the Flag, in the ratio of four to one Republican, make the most of it, Mr. *Tribune*—for such treason we shall repeat and repeat at will, as facts justify us—because it demonstrates that when Union Whigs and Democrats proclaimed,

"The Union, the Constitution and the Laws," they were ready to die, even, to uphold their proclamation—and were "Union savers," in earnest.

Far be it from us, though—even with such great facts before us to maintain our assertion, that 80 per cent. of the men in the army are opposed to Lincoln—to say, all Republicanism is without patriotism. We give the *Tribune* the full benefit of its statement, that,

St. Lawrence, Monroe, Jefferson, Onondaga, Oneida, and other strongly Republican counties, have contributed largely to swell the ranks of the volunteers; and, though their men are mainly in camp at Elmira and elsewhere, that is not their fault.

The ratio of Democrats, we hear, however, is large, very large, even in these counties. The interior regiments that have passed through here, such as Col. Pratt's, were three Democrats to one Republican.

The New York Zouaves in Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* thus describes the New York Zouaves at the capital:

"The New York Zouaves, under command of Col. Ellsworth, of Illinois, have created a good deal of consternation in our city of magnificent distances. They have had two days of extensive, expensive, and extreme fight, fun and frolic. They have broken into taverns, terrified old ladies, ordered dinners and suppers, which they had the impudence to request their victims to charge to that bankrupt concern, the Southern Confederacy, and performed many other irreverent feats. They now occupy the new Hall of the House of Representatives, from which their aristocratic predecessors, the New York Seventh Regiment, retired to encounter the cold rain storm of Friday and Saturday; and, in order not to be behind the representatives of the people, they yesterday improvised a House of Representatives, elected a Speaker, Clerk, and other officers, went into full session, dissolved the Union, and reconstructed it, and then wound up the joke by going into executive session, after the model of the Senate, and, in obedience to the example of Senator Mason, of Virginia, ordered the galleries to be cleared, which was ruthlessly effected, although that part of the building was then occupied by some of their tired and sleepy companions, seeking a few hours' rest.

"After walking the parapets of the capitol, rifle on shoulder, leaping fences, knocking down sentinels, turning aside indignant bayonets, hanging like monkeys from the outer edge of the dome, some two hundred feet above the firm-set earth, to everybody's horror, they have been brought up with a round turn by an old gentleman at the other end of the avenue, named Winfield Scott, speaking through a quiet gentleman in charge of the capitol, Major McDowell, U. S. A. These Turco-men of our time, these untamed firemen after fire-eaters, these red-shirted patriots so indifferent to all other appeals, have at last been conquered, and to-day order reigns in Warsaw. What mighty magic has produced this change few can know, but I suspect they have been promised a steamboat ride some pleasant May morning to Mount Vernon, with a slight intimation that they may stop at Alexandria on their way for refreshments. It is astonishing how mild and gentlemanly the Zouaves have become since their treaty with General Scott."

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

From Washington.

Washington, Thursday, May 17.

We have now fifty thousand troops in Washington, Annapolis and Baltimore, and a fortnight hence there will be twenty thousand more. It is evident that the Government considers the safety of the Capital to be a paramount object; but, while providing for that, they will be prepared to extend military operations to the South and West, from this position as a basis. The Government, it is said, has received such assurances of financial and military support, that it will proceed with much confidence to develop a plan of operations which, while it will subject the seceded States to much inconvenience, will test the question whether there is a Union party any where in those States, or not. It is also intended, by the same movements, to promote and confirm the existing Union sentiment in Western Virginia, in Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri.

The occupation of Baltimore by a large Federal force, and the apparent acquiescence of the citizens in the same, renders the future efforts of the Government for the defense of the Capital very easy. Maryland will now furnish her quota of three months volunteers for the defense of the Capital; and besides, James Cooper, a native of Maryland, and now a resident of the State, though long a citizen of Pennsylvania, and a Senator in Congress from that State, has obtained authority from the Government to raise a regiment in Maryland, to serve during the war.

It is expected here that the Government will now order the occupation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between the Relay House and Wheeling. This will of course involve the necessity of dislodging the Confederate troops from Harper's Ferry, and the prominent occupation of that place by the United States forces. Then will begin the fierce struggle for which both parties have been preparing.

The probable formation of Western Virginia into a new State, and the certainty that the Federal Government will recognize and receive it as a member of the Union, renders it necessary for the Government to defend that region, which is even now threatened with invasion from Harper's Ferry.

We hear no suggestions in favor of peace from any quarter, not even of a truce. Gen. Robert E. Lee has been duly invested with the command of the confederate troops in Virginia, and very soon President Davis will himself make Richmond his residence, and superintend in person the operations of the war.

Will there be any peace party in the coming Congress? Will the cause of peace and common sense have a single advocate in that body from any Northern State? Not one, so far as is now known.

How to Take Care of the Hair.—As to men, we say, when the hair begins to fall out, the best plan is to have it cut short, give it a good brushing with a moderately stiff brush, while the hair is dry; then wash it well with warm soap-suds; then rub into the scalp about the roots of the hair a little bay rum, brandy or camphor water. Do these things twice a month; the brushing of the scalp may be profitably done twice a week. Damp the hair with water every time the toilet is made. Nothing ever made is better for the hair than pure soft water, if the scalp is kept clean in the way we have named. The use of oils, or pomatums, or grease of any kind, is ruinous to the hair of man or woman. We consider it a filthy practice, almost universal though it be, for it gathers dust and dirt, and soils whatever it touches. Nothing but pure soft water should ever be allowed on the heads of children. It is a different practice that robs our women of their most beautiful ornament long before their prime; the hair of our daughters should be kept within two inches until their twelfth year.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.

The Southern Blockade.

Washington, Saturday, May 18.

The remarks of Lord John Russell upon the subject of the American difficulties create some remarks here. I am not sure that, while these views create much exultation in the South, they will carry consternation to the navigating and commercial interests of the North. The belligerent recognition which is proposed sanctions the act of the Confederate States in issuing letters of marque and reprisal. It is, in fact, the first stage of recognition. But it also involves certain obligations of neutrality on the part of Great Britain. That government can not permit a trade in arms and other articles contraband of war between her subjects and either of the belligerent powers. At the same time, it will be observed, Lord John Russell recognized the blockade so far as it may be made effective. Thus the question between the North and the South now is whether the Washington Government can enforce the blockade. Can they prevent privateers from going out, or coming in with prizes? How much naval force will be requisite to guard two thousand miles of sea coast?

It is apprehended that the large mercantile fleets we have scattered over the seas may be the prey of privateers, especially since the Federal Government have withdrawn our naval force from abroad. This may have been a wise step however, because the blockade was the most obvious mode of suppressing privateering.

Perhaps, however, Lord John Russell's extemporized views may not be those which, upon reflection, will govern the opinions of the law officers of the crown.

The consequences of the blockade to the cotton trade are to be considered. The Federal Government propose by blockading the Southern ports to prevent the exportation of cotton, or divert it from those ports to the ports of the North Atlantic States, where they may impose an export duty on it, or an excise that will be equivalent to an export duty. But the Montgomery Government will prohibit the export of the cotton by any overland route to the Northern ports. They will suppress the cotton export or control it. They will say to the British Government, if you want cotton, you must send your ships for it to our ports and break the blockade.

So now, the Federal Government is to consider how many monarchies they have to fight, besides the monarch of the Southern people.

But foreign powers must recognize our blockade—cotton or no cotton. The question now is, therefore, whether the Federal Government can, with the aid of a volunteer navy from the North, enforce the blockade.

Secession Foreshadowed a Quarter of a Century Ago.

Of the political novel, the *Partisan Leader*, by Beverley Tucker, we have already spoken. Not only is the doctrine of States rights, as now maintained by the seceding States laid down therein, but the very manner of the secession is accurately described; so accurately, indeed, that it is difficult to conceive of the work as having actually been published twenty five years ago. We subjoin an extract:

At the same time, the power and the will of a fixed majority in the North, to give a master to the South, had been made manifest. It was clearly seen, too, that he (Van Buren) had determined to use the power thus obtained, and to administer the government solely with a view to the interest of that sectional faction, by which he had been supported. "*Væ victis!*" "Woe to the vanquished!" was the word. It had gone forth; and Northern cupidity and Northern fanaticism were seen to march, hand in hand, to the plunder and desolation of the South.

Under these circumstances the Southern States had been, at length, forced to see that the day for decisive action had arrived. They therefore determined no longer to abide the obligations of a Constitution, the form of which alone remained, and having, by a movement nearly simultaneous, seceded from the Union, they had immediately formed a Southern Confederacy. The suddenness of these measures was less remarkable than the prudence with which they had been conducted. The two together left little doubt that there had been a preconcert among the leading men of the several States, arranging provisionally what should be done, whenever circumstances should throw power into the hands of those whom, at the bidding of the usurper, the people had once driven from their councils. It is now known that there was such concert. Nor was it confined to the seceding States alone. In Virginia, also, there were men who entered into the same views.

But while the President believed that no decisive step would be taken by the more Southern States without her co-operation, he had devoted all his power, direct and indirect, to control and influence her elections. Of tumultuary insurrection he had no fear. The organized operation of the State Government was what he dreaded. By this alone could the measure of secession be effected; and this was effectually prevented by operating on the elections of members of the Legislature of Virginia. From the November vote on the Presidential election, less evil had been apprehended, and less pains had been taken to control it. In consequence of this, something more of the real sentiments of the people had been allowed to appear on that occasion; and, from this manifestation, the more Southern States were encourged to hope for the ultimate accession of Virginia to their confederacy. *They had, therefore, determined to wait for her no longer, but to proceed to the execution of their plan, leaving her to follow.*

Southern News---Fort Pickens.

The Atlanta, Georgia, *Commonwealth* of the 17th inst., gives the following Southern view of the condition of affairs at Fort Pickens:

By the arrival of a gentleman direct from Pensacola, we glean the following particulars of the state of affairs at that now interesting point.

He informed us that so far as an attack on Fort Pickens is concerned, no information to be relied on can be obtained. It is generally believed, though, that no demonstration will be attempted for some time to come.

The Confederate States troops now gathered there amount to between nine and ten thousand men. They are all in fine spirits, and general good feeling prevails. The health of the army is very good.

In Fort Pickens there are 960 men. This statement is positive; as the knowledge of it was obtained through the two men who deserted from Fort Pickens about a week ago, in a light skiff, an account of which appeared in our paper at the time. They also stated that they had been pressed into the service of Fort Pickens; they were enlisted in New York to go to the frontiers of Texas and fight the Indians there; and they had no idea of anything else until they were landed at Pensacola. They say there are 500 men in Fort Pickens, who were landed there under the same circumstances, and who would desert at any moment if an opportunity was presented.

The batteries of the Confederate forces are nearly all completed. Capt. Lee's company have already built several, and are now finishing one to be manned by themselves. This company stands very high in Pensacola, in the estimation of their fellow soldiers and superiors. Captain Lee is high in the confidence of his superior officers. The Gate City Guards and their gallant Captain are in good health, and are reckoned among the most patriotic and serviceable men before the fort.

Our informant also stated that the United States troops were busy throwing up batteries on Santa Rosa island. With the additional forces they have received, a cavalry company has been formed, which will be used in case the Confederate forces storm the fort. Several vessels are seen lying in the offing—it is supposed with additional forces—but Gen. Bragg has sunk small vessels in the harbor to prevent their entering.

Arms on their Way.

There has been considerable discussion, within the last few days, with reference to the number of arms at the command of the Government of Tennessee in the present perilous emergency. We can state authentically that there are now in the arsenal and in the hands of the volunteers about fifteen thousand good arms, consisting of Minie muskets, old patent muskets and Mississippi rifles. The flint-lock muskets are rapidly being altered to percussion locks. There are scattered throughout the State several thousand more, which are now rapidly coming in under the vigorous measures prosecuted to reclaim them. It is hoped that all who know of any of the State arms in their districts will assist in the work of returning them to the arsenal immediately.

In addition to this inventory, it has been ascertained that there are about 75,000 sporting rifles in the hands of private parties, which may easily be converted into first class arms by the raised sight and the Minie ball.

We are also authorized to announce that a telegraphic dispatch was received last night, that an ample supply of arms will be shipped here in a few days.

The public solicitude on this subject may, therefore, be at once dismissed.

Our brave volunteers will be well armed, and, with arms in their hands, they will go forth to battle, clothed in the panoply of invincibility.—*Nashville Union, 19th.*

☞ To see if a man is your friend—make love to his wife!

From the Cincinnati Price Current, 22d inst.

Financial and Commercial Summary for the past Week.

The most prominent and disturbing feature of the money market during the week, has been the rejection of the Kentucky currency by our bankers, and placing it at a discount of 4@5 per cent. Although the amount in circulation of the money is now small, yet the throwing of it out caused some confusion and disappointment, and it is still taken in trade to some extent. As exchange can be bought with it at Louisville at 2@2½ prem., it is really but 2 per cent. below the Ohio and Indiana paper, but there is a feeling of uncertainty attached to it, owing to the law passed by the Legislature authorizing the suspension of specie payment. If is supposed that the Commercial, Southern and Ashland Banks will suspend; also, the People's Bank; but the impression is that the Northern and Farmers' Banks will not. The fact that the Kentucky banks have withstood the panics and pressure of the past, gives the people great confidence in it, and they cannot make up their minds to the conclusion that it can prove bad; the circulation of the banks must now be greatly reduced, leaving them in a safe position. The indications are that the rate of discount will be reduced the coming week, say to 3 per cent.

In another part of our paper will be found a statement of the Ohio banks, made to the State Auditor on the 1st inst., from which it will be perceived that their condition is good. The Indiana State Bank is reported in a sound condition, and its paper, with that of the Ohio banks, now constitutes our par currency, with that of the Eastern banks.

The demand for money from those offering acceptable paper continues quite light, and such paper is in demand at 10@12 per cent.; but paper not coming up to this grade is not salable. The demand for exchange has been moderate only, but the market has been somewhat unsettled; the selling rate ranging from ½ to 1 premium; the closing rates being ½@¾ premium. Bankers have bought gold reluctantly, not paying over ½ premium for it, the demand having fallen off, though it is being retailed at 1@2 for par funds with a light demand. Our quotation for exchange refer to checks on the East, except Baltimore, as there is nothing, of course doing in Southern, nor has not been for some time.

The paper of the Missouri, Illinois and Wisconsin banks has further depreciated during the week. Missouri is 17 discount, and the few that are called solvent of the other States 30 discount, whilst the others range from 50 to 60, and some are not worth anything. Exchange run up 25@30 per cent. premium in Chicago, and not to be had at even these extraordinary rates. The probability is that this system of stock banking, as it is now followed, will be wiped out of existence. There has been great excitement at Chicago throughout the week, growing out of this currency question, and the merchants there seem determined to do something, but have not, we believe, as yet settled upon any definite mode of action to relieve themselves of the difficulties saddled upon them by the banking system of that and the adjoining States.

The following are the quotations for uncurrent funds:

Kentucky	5 dis.
Missouri	20 dis.
Illinois, solvent	30 dis.
" " except discredited banks	75 dis.
Wisconsin	30 dis.
" except discredited banks	75 dis.
Iowa	5 dis.
Virginia (Eastern)	20@25 dis.
Wheeling	10 dis.
Branches	15 dis.
Charleston	15 dis.
Maryland.	
Baltimore City	5 dis.
Interior	10 dis.
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia	par.
Pittsburg, except Bk of Pittsburgh	par 5 dis.
Interior	5 dis.
Tennessee.	
Old	20 dis.
Stock	25 dis.
North and South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia	50@75 dis.
Indiana.	
Stock Banks	1 dis.
Except discredited banks	10@20 dis.
Canada	3 dis.
Louisiana	7 dis.
Michigan	3 dis.

ILLINOIS—FIRST CLASS, 30 DISCOUNT.

Bank of Indemnity.	Mahiawe Bank.
Bank of Northern Illinois.	McLean County Bank.
Bank of Sparta.	Mechanics' Bank.
Chicago Bank.	Merchants' Bank.
E. I. Tinkham & Co.'s Bank.	Ohio River Bank.
Highland Bank.	Patriotic Bank.
International Bank.	Pittsfield Bank.
Illinois Central Bank.	Reaper's Bank.
Illinois River Bank.	Union Bank.
Kane County Bank.	United States Bank.
Marine Bank of Chicago.	

All other Illinois Banks	50@60 dis.
Wisconsin, first class	30 dis.
Wisconsin, second class	50@60 dis.

The weather was pleasant a portion of the week, but a heavy rain fell Sunday night, and during the greater portion of Monday. The temperature has been more favorable for vegetation. The war excitement continues to engross the attention of all, to the exclusion of other subjects, to a greater or less extent. A very perceptible progress has been made by the Government, within the past week, toward the grand object in view. Maryland is now completely under the control of the Government, and the same may be said of Missouri, and the indications are that Kentucky will be secured against secession influence within the next week or two. The ports of the Southern States have been blockaded and communication with them by inland routes pretty well cut off. There seems to be no doubt that Eastern Virginia will be the scene of the great conflict, which seems to be now near at hand, and all are looking with intense anxiety for the result.

Business in most departments continues dull, without marked change in prices of any article. Flour has been dealt in sparingly, but prices are not materially lower. Superfine $4 50, and extra at $4 60@4 75. The receipts are but moderate, but are fully up to the demand. The stock, however, is light, and the demand to supply the troops encamped in this vicinity is now 100 bbls. per day, which, with the usual city consumption, makes the whole amount of daily consumption 850 barrels a day, will soon reduce this stock, if the receipts do not increase. Wheat has been in better supply, and prices declined 4@5c. per bushel, the market closing dull at $1 and $1 08 for prime red and white. Corn is dull but unchanged. Oats in better supply, and dull at 28c.

Rye is selling at 54c. Barley is lower; prime fall sold at 50c., and the market closed nominal at this rate.

Whisky 12½c., there being no change during the week.

In the grocery market there has been a fair business done, but the sales are making in small lots to meet the current wants of the trade. Prices have not changed.

Beef cattle have been in better supply, and the market ruled a shade easier, $3 75 being an out side rate for choice beeves. Hogs very dull, and the demand quite limited at $3@3 50 gross. The distillers are, to some extent, slaughtering their hogs, and having them ice-cured on their own account, in consequence of their anxiety to further curtail their business, and of the difficulty of disposing of them otherwise.

Sheep are in moderate supply and fair demand at $2 50@3 50 per cental gross. Lambs are scarce and sell at prices ranging from $1 50 to $3 50.

There is some demand for the lower grades of wool at 20@22c., but we have not heard of anything being done in the way of contracts for the present clip, and must call the market quite unsettled. Some dealers speak of 25@33c. as the probable range. It seems quite likely that the best wool will not exceed 35c.

Linseed oil is very dull, and has been sold to the extent of 150 bbls. at 50c. In the small way 51@52c. are the rates charged. The demand is quite light.

The demand for provisions continues of the most limited nature, and prices have been to a great extent nominal. 100,000 lbs. bulk sides sold about the middle of the week at 6¼c, and 60,000 lbs. shoulders in bulk, subsequently, at 4¾c. Small sales of bacon at 5¾@6c. for shoulders, 7¾@8c. for sides, and 9@9¼c. for clear sides. Mess pork has been offered at $16 25@16 50, but it is probable that it could have been bought to some extent at the close at $16. There is really no demand, and the necessities of holders only would compel them to sell at this rate.

There was some little inquiry for lard at 8½c, and during Saturday and Monday 300 tierces were procured at this rate, and some keg at 9¼c. There is a very light stock of this article here, and very little of it for sale. Advices from all the leading markets of the country report a general dullness in business, except so far as the manufacture and preparation of war material is concerned.

Money is abundant in New York at 5@6c on call, but there is very little time paper offering that is wanted. Thompson's Reporter says:

The Bank of Albany has suspended, and gone into the hands of Mr. Van Allen as Receiver. The circulation is of two classes—secured and safety fund. We believe it will all be redeemed ultimately. This failure came like a clap of thunder on Albany; and even the State had $100,000 on deposit on it. It appears that the cashier, Kendrick, comes in for the blame of using up the bank.

The Sandford Bank of Maine is also down. The cause has not transpired further that that the Suffolk Bank, Boston, throws it out.

The J. W. Rumsey & Co.'s Bank of Tarrytown is thrown out. Its notes are secured by New York 6 per cent stock, and will be good in time.

Southern News.—The Montgomery dispatches to the New Orleans *Delta*, dated the 14th, say:

It is now considered certain that Congress will adjourn within a week, to meet at Richmond in July next. Capital to be removed then. All is well at Pensacola, and no fight expected for the next two or three weeks. The spy Anthony has been shot by order of Gen. Bragg.

☞ "Occasional" writes to the Philadelphia *Press* that General Scott is in good health. On Sunday week he dined with Secretary Seward, and drank a "good, honest bottle of wine."