WEEKLY SENTINEL.

WEDNESDAY.....MAY 29, 1861

Rumored Fight Contradicted.

Quite a sensation was produced by the dispatches of Saturday night, stating that Sewell's Point had been taken by the Federal troops, with a heavy mortality list. The dispatches last night contradict those of Saturday night, both of which will be found in our telegraph column.

Moral Instructor of the Northern Prison.

It appears from the Legislative Reports, that the Moral Instructor of the Northern Prison has singular qualifications for his position. In response to an inquiry of Mr. McLEAN, as to "What is the condition of the Moral Instructor of that prison," Mr. SHERMAN remarked, "If the gentleman desires to know his qualifications for tending a stud horse, I can answer that he is well qualified for that position." The Moral Instruction of the prisoners under Republican domination has fallen into queer hands, unless the State intends to turn its attention to the improvement of the breed of horses.

The Commissary Department.

We call attention to the discussion and action of the House of Representatives on Saturday, on the report of the Committee on the Commissary Department. The investigation of the Committee developed such a state of affairs, that the House, by a vote of ayes 70, nays 0, and two present and not voting, passed a resolution "that the Governor be requested to remove the present Commissary General (ISAIAH MANSUR) for incompetency and malfeasance in office." There must have been undoubted and gross dereliction of duty to have forced this vote of censure from a Republican House. Mr. MANSUR is a pet of Governor MORTON, and his administration of the office has been defended and sustained by His Excellency and his organ, the *Journal*. If a Democratic official stood in the shoes of Mr MANSUR, the Governor and the *Journal* would have howled charges of corruption against the Democratic party from one end of the State to the other. Now we suppose they will be as meek as lambs.

The Rubicon Passed.

The war news in the telegraphic column this morning will be found exceedingly interesting. Yesterday, the United States forces made an aggressive movement by invading the soil of Virginia. Some fifteen thousand troops crossed the Potomac and took possession of Alexandria. The Rebel forces retreated without offering any resistance. An incident occurred in Alexandria, which caused intense feeling. Col. ELLSWORTH, of the Zouaves, was killed by a man of the name of JACKSON, the keeper of a hotel at that place. It appears that ELLSWORTH had entered the hotel, and hauled down from the top of the building a secession flag. As he was coming down stairs, JACKSON shot him with a fowling piece, killing him instantly. Colonel ELLSWORTH was highly esteemed by his friends, and was a young man of fine promise. The President, it is said is deeply affected by the event, and every demonstration of respect at Washington and elsewhere was paid to his memory. JACKSON was immediately killed by a member of the Zouave regiment from Troy. In young ELLSWORTH's case it it may be truly said—

"The path of glory leads but to the grave."

The Union forces, it is reported, advanced to Fairfax Court House to take possession of a railroad at that point for the purpose of preventing reinforcements from the Confederate forces at Richmond. It was expected at Washington that simultaneous attacks would be made upon Harper's Ferry and Sewell's Point. If these movements were made, there was bloody work. There are large bodies of the Confederate troops at both these places, well entrenched and prepared for the conflict. Gen JOHNSON, who had command of the army in the Utah campaign, has charge of the forces at Harper's Ferry, and probably BEAUREGARD at Sewell's Point.

These movements inaugurate the civil strife between contending sections, which will probably be more terrible in its results than any which has darkened the pages of history. The grumblers who have charged the Administration with lack of energy will now be relieved by these aggressive operations, and the country will await with anxious suspense for the results of the first collision. The telegraph states that there are 35,000 Confederate troops in marching order in Virginia and extensive preparations have been made to repel all advances upon Richmond. Soon we must know the metal of the contending forces, and the ability of the Union army to accomplish the armed possession of Virginia and the conquest of its capital.

If the statement of the vote in Alexandria on Thursday be correct, as furnished by the Washington dispatches to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, there were but few Virginia soldiers at that point. They say:

The soldiers at Alexandria voted, the result being one hundred and thirty three in favor of secession, two against it, and four not voting. I state this on the authority of the papers of that town.

The Object of the War.

We call attention to an able article which we copy from the Louisville *Democrat* in defense of the neutral position of Kentucky. The *Democrat* proposes a most significant question: "What is the Government to be when preserved?" What is to be the future policy when the honor and integrity of the Government is vindicated? It is the duty of the President, and Congress at its coming session, to clearly define the purposes in view by those who have control of the Government. Mr. LINCOLN and the Republican Congress have it in their power to develop a strong Union sentiment in the South, and give the Union men of the seceded States firm ground to stand upon in fighting the battle of the Union. If the object in prosecuting this war is for sectional domination, and to strike down the constitutional rights of the States, nothing short of the entire subjugation of the South will hold the Southern States in the Union. If no constitutional rights are to be disturbed, and a guaranty is given as to this, we predict that the war will be of short duration. In such a contingency, the Union men of the South will fight as gallantly for the preservation of the Government as the Union men of the North. We repeat that it is due to the whole country that the President and Congress should unequivocally declare the objects of the war, and the future policy of the Government.

Judge Douglas.

The Chicago *Post*, of Saturday says: Yesterday forenoon Judge DOUGLAS revived somewhat, and his symptoms were more favorable, but from noon till three o'clock he appeared to be sinking rapidly; but at that time he obtained some sleep, from which he awoke in apparently better condition than he had been in for the thirty-six hours previously. At ten o'clock, when these lines were written, his improved condition continued, and the anxious hearts around him beat high with renewed hope of ultimate recovery.

☞ We notice that the Governor has appointed ex-Brigadier General HEFFREN Major of the Tenth Regiment of State troops. In a few days we expect to see His Excellency promote Capt. MOODY to an equal rank. This would be nothing more than equal and exact justice to the latter gentleman. We look for this, as the Governor professes to be governed by strict impartiality.

☞ The Jeffersonville *Democrat* says there are considerable complaints about the wheat crop in that region. The fly, in some localities, has done considerable damage to the wheat. The recent rains have operated very much against the farmers getting in their crops.

☞ During the severe illness of Douglas, prayers were offered for him in many of the churches of Washington.

What a change! A few years ago the clergy were busy anathematizing the man for whom they are now praying.

Another Test.

There is another test of the relative numerical strength of the parties to the war,—that of the white males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years in the loyal and disloyal States. The requisite information in this respect is furnished by the late census. The number of white males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five in the *loyal* States is as follows, in round numbers:

California,	76,000
Connecticut,	92,000
Delaware,	22,000
Illinois,	342,000
Indiana,	270,000
Iowa,	135,000
Kansas,	21,000
Maine,	125,000
Massachusetts,	246,000
Michigan,	150,000
Minnesota,	32,000
New Hampshire,	65,000
New Jersey,	134,000
New York,	778,000
Ohio,	468,000
Oregon,	10,000
Pennsylvania,	581,000
Rhode Island,	35,000
Vermont,	63,000
Wisconsin,	155,000
Total,	3,800,000

The number of white males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five in the *disloyal* States is as follows:

Alabama,	106,000
Arkansas,	65,000
Florida,	16,000
Georgia,	119,000
Louisiana,	75,000
Mississippi,	71,000
North Carolina,	132,000
South Carolina,	60,000
Tennessee,	167,000
Texas,	81,000
Virginia,	221,000
Total,	1,113,000

The following is the number of white males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five in what may be termed the *neutral* States:

Kentucky,	186,000
Maryland,	120,000
Missouri	211,000
Total,	517,000

The loyal States are altogether loyal. There is no division amongst their people as to the prosecution of the war. The disloyal States are not altogether disloyal. There is more or less latent Union sentiment in most of them, while Northwestern Virginia is almost wholly for the Union; Tennessee may possibly declare for the Union at the August election; North Carolina is not hopelessly disunion; and SAM HOUSTON says he looks for an early reaction in Texas. But on the supposition that all the disloyal States are wholly disloyal, the relative strength of the combatants is as follows in white males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five:

Loyal States,	3,800,000
Disloyal States,	1,113,000
Preponderance of loyal States,	2,687,000

The preponderance of the loyal States is more than double the entire numerical military force of the disloyal States.

As we have hitherto shown, the preponderance of the loyal States is greater in all other material respects than it is in men. The loyal States have all the requisites of war in inexhaustless quantities; the disloyal States have few of them.

With these advantages on the side of the Federal Government, the duration of the war is very largely a question for its own determination.

The State Military Department.

The Madison *Courier*, a radical Republican sheet, reviews the management of the military affairs of Indiana without gloves. We copy the following extract from an article in a late issue of that print, to show our readers how these matters appear through radical Republican spectacles. After referring to the fact that Governor MORTON had determined, if he could, to transfer four of the six regiments of State troops into the United States service, the *Courier* remarks:

Two regiments will be amply sufficient to guard the quinine and Quaker lines of defense adopted by the Commander in Chief, and the saving to Indiana in dollars and cents, by the transfer of four of the State regiments to the United States, will be some five millions. The estimate for the pay and subsistence of a regiment is a million of dollars a year in the United States service, where there is a well organized commissary department.

It is said there is some dissatisfaction among the privates in the regiments transferred to the United States, many of whom did not volunteer with any intention of serving more than a year, but the officers generally prefer the long service.

The telegraph informs our readers that contracts have been made for furnishing the six regiments with clothing, hats, blankets and shoes. We learn that the contract for shoes for five regiments was allotted to a New York house, and that the clothing went to Cincinnati. We admire the benevolence, the far reaching charity of the Chief of the State administration. A large man should have large bowels of compassion. The poor needle-women and the Hebrew children, persecuted for centuries, scattered over the world, are the special recipients of the patronage of the Quartermaster of the State of Indiana.

Charity, we are told, is the noblest impulse a generous mind can feel; and then, "the truly generous is the truly wise; and he who loves not others lives unblest." History and poetry are full of the beauties of charity. The poor working women and the Hebrew children of Cincinnati, to whom the contract for furnishing the uniforms for the regiments was awarded, will bless the administration of Gov. MORTON. John Randolph ridiculed this far-reaching philanthropy when he told the ladies of Philadelphia that the "suffering Greeks were at their doors." Dickens tried to do the same when he talked about sending moral pocket-handkerchiefs and red flannel shirts to the heathens in Africa. St. Paul, in one of his Epistles, says: "But if any one provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." The good people of this and other cities and towns of Indiana, who have contributed of their small means to buy flannel, and of their time to make shirts for the volunteers, ought to be grateful to the Governor for being permitted to supply these articles to the State free of cost. If their benevolence had been slower, the Hebrew children and the sewing women of Cincinnati would have been paid by the State for the same. It is a pity that the generosity of the ladies and people of Indiana should in any way be overruled to the disadvantage of the operatives of Cincinnati!

The Harvest and the Public Sentiment at the South.

Dr. DANIEL LEE, of the Georgia University, writes to the Albany *Atlas and Argus* a letter, from which we make the following extract:

The wheat harvest has been some days in progress in the Gulf States, and the crop is one of the best that has ever been made. About half of the hands usually employed in growing cotton, are actively engaged in raising corn, peas, oats and provisions, as well for a large army as for home consumption on the plantations, and in cities and villages. To show the supreme folly of Lincoln's war on commerce and Northern manufactures to spite cotton growers, I ask your attention to the fact that the planter who had $20,000 worth of cotton on hand when Lincoln was inaugurated, can now sell it for *five thousand dollars* more than he could then. To injure the planting interest of the Confederate States ten millions, the sapient men in Washington are willing to damage the commercial and industrial interests of the North at least three hundred millions. So long as the war excitement lasts no one is sensible of this injury, but when that passes off and it is seen that the South has 800,000 square miles of territory which a million of armed men from the North can not conquer nor hold against twelve millions, natives of the soil, somebody will count the cost of subjugating a free agricultural people who have four millions of industrious slaves to feed and clothe their brave armies while defending their cornfields and firesides. The extreme sparseness of our rural population is an obvious protection against a ruinous invasion; while the rich spoils of our implacable, exterminating enemies everywhere invite retaliation. Every man, woman and child here feels that extermination or independence is certain to ensue from the second John Brown raid, the progress of Seward's "irrepressible conflict."

ASTOUNDING BANK FRAUDS.—It is stated that the examination into the affairs of the Bank of Albany reveals a system of fraud extending for many years back, and some astounding developments in regard to the operations of one or two leading men in the bank will be made in a few days. The attempts which have been made to "whitewash" certain guilty parties involved will also be exposed. The books of the bank have been falsified in every conceivable way. It was even made to appear at the director's meeting that the deposits of the bank were only $250,000, whereas the actual amount was $400,000. Among other frauds, one note for $25,000 of a leading politician, which was supposed to be a paying asset of the bank, was paid by him seven years ago, and receipt thereof obtained; the interest on this note was paid by the party interested in making it appear as an asset of the bank.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

We gather the following items from our Southern exchanges:

—ARMS FOR THE SOUTH.—We have the gratification to inform the public that Gen. Zollicoffer has succeeded in procuring a large quantity of arms for the use of our volunteers. One shipment has been made to Chattanooga, where they now await the order of the Governor. Others will follow speedily. It is now rendered certain that there will be no deficiency of arms, to supply the number of volunteers that will be called into the field, with a first class weapon.—*Nashville Union.*

—We learn that three companies are said to have left Paducah to join the Tennessee troops on the State line. They carry with them 1,000 muskets and three pieces of artillery. We don't know how true this is, but it should be inquired into. We do know that several pieces of light artillery were sent to that point by Governor Magoffin. Will he or Gen. Buckner make inquiry and see if these fellows are stealing Kentucky arms to fight against Kentucky.—*Louisville Dem.*

THE CROPS.—From all quarters of the South we receive the most glorious news of the crops. Wheat, corn, cotton and cane never presented so promising an appearance. Hardly anything can prevent the product of all these articles for this season exceeding all previous years. We have, too, an abundance of labor, to gather all our products. Our young men are off to fight our battles, and our negroes are at home to tend and gather the crops. The cotton we shall pick, bale and store. Those who need it must come and buy, paying such prices as we shall demand, taking all the risks of exportation. We can afford not to sell at any risk. Sugar, too, is a good article to keep, and if our North-western friends can do without it, we can get along very comfortably without their corn, meats and flour. Their blockade at Cairo gives a fine chance for our own producers of those articles. Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee can send their products to the Mississippi and ship them southward, and get good prices for them. It is only the Northwest that is shut off from the sale of their surplus products and from the purchase of ours. If she is willing to be blockaded and shut out from her best market, we have no right to object. We hope there will be no interference with the Cairo blockade. If Missouri and Kentucky are satisfied with it, we see no grounds upon which we can disapprove of so noble an example of self sacrifice.—*New Orleans Delta, 22d.*

—CROPS.—We learn that the crops in every section of the State are uncommonly promising, though comparatively backward. There are some complaints of rust in the wheat, but it has as yet appeared only on the blade, where it does little harm. It has not attacked the stalk, and the wheat is so near maturity as to be nearly out of danger. The crop of wheat is like to be the largest one known in Georgia.—*Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.*

—SALTPETRE CAVES.—We learn from General Clemens that Governor Moore has authorized him to appoint two suitable persons to examine the Saltpetre Caves of North Alabama, with a view to the establishment of a gunpowder mill near Huntsville, or at some other convenient point in this section. At Santa Cave, near Larkinsville, Jackson county, Alabama, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, powder was manufactured in considerable quantity, and sold by merchants in Huntsville, many years ago. Several gentlemen, now resident in Huntsville, tell us that they have sold hundreds of pounds of it. A gentleman who has recently explored a cave in Keel's Mountain, Jackson county, near Cole's Spring, on the same railroad, says that there are still excavations and wooden troughs, indicating the preparation of saltpetre there. It is said there is a saltpetre cave near the White Sulphur Springs, Morgan county, and another on Elk River, Limestone county. Any person knowing of the existence of saltpetre deposits in considerable quantity anywhere in this region, will perform a patriotic duty by making it public, and should immediately communicate with General Clemens in person or by letter.—*Huntsville (Alabama) Democrat.*

—THE ADVANTAGES OF A WAR.—The Augusta, Ga., *Constitutionalist* in an article discussing the "advantages of a war," thus sums up what it anticipates will be the benefit to the South from the present contest:

Let the struggle come! We fear it not. We should regret it not. Though it will cost the South much of her best blood; though it may waste her substance, drain her resources, and plant poverty in the now happy abodes of wealth, let it come!

The Southern people will derive the following advantages from a war with the anti-slavery government of the North:

First. They will be enabled to establish their just claim, to be one of the most chivalric and military nations in the world. This is desirable in itself, as a security against future aggressions, and as a vindication of the truth of history on this point in past wars. The historians of this country, who have had the making of the world's opinions, have been Northern men, and it is through that prejudiced medium European nations have formed their estimates of Southern prowess and Southern character. Wherever it could be safely done, Northern deeds have been magnified and Southern deeds dwarfed. Wherever the South could be disparaged and her institutions assailed, it has been insidiously and shamefully done, until Europe has been led to view us pretty much through Northern spectacles.

We have yet a history to make for ourselves. It should be written with the sword, and in the blood of her persistent, unscrupulous slanderers, and in characters so vivid that the world can understand it. There can be no better time than now, in the outset of our career as a nation, to impress enemies and strangers alike with the policy of living at peace with us, and treating us justly. Now is the time to conquer a lasting peace, and exact respectful treatment from the North for a generation or two to come.

Second: They will be enabled to put to a practical test the capacity of Southern resources for maintaining, for long periods, large armies in the field.

It has been fashionable among Northern bookmakers, orators and editors, to deride Southern power, and disparage Southern resources. We are portrayed and ridiculed as a weak, poverty stricken race, incapable of feeding or of clothing ourselves, and wholly dependent on our Northern taskmasters, and necessarily destined to remain so, for all that can make a people comfortable in peace, and efficient in war.

It is time that some of these delusions of the Helper book should be dispelled, and it can only be done at the cannon's mouth.

Third: The idea which above all others has encouraged abolition aggression is, that slavery as it exists with us is an element of weakness; that Southern society needed Northern protection from our slave population, and that we were at the mercy of an enemy that should see proper to invade us and place arms in the hands of our slaves. It is very important that an idea so wide of the truth, and so pernicious, should be exploded by the earliest practical test. Vague apprehensions of this sort have been entertained by some of the nervous and timid of the weaker sex among us. It has become a prevalent belief outside of our own limits. It was the instigation of the John Brown raid.

Let us have a war with the North, and this phantom of danger will never again be conjured up by sane minds. Our slaves will prove the most efficient laborer a people at war ever left at home, to cultivate the soil and supply the means for prolonged hostilities. The lesson will be valuable to ourselves as confirming confidence in our own strength, and will purchase immunity from further aggression founded on this false calculation.

These are moral and social advantages. In addition there are physical advantages to the South to result from war of not less striking value; for instance, first: Economy and thrift will take the place of careless waste, and prodigal expenditure to which our people are too much addicted.

Second: The development of skill and resources in mechanical and manufacturing arts, and a proper diversity of pursuits, thus keeping at home millions of dollars hitherto flowing annually from us to build up alien and rival interests.

Third: The concentration of Southern capital upon enterprises designed to knit our section together in a closer union, and to facilitate intercourse with foreign nations upon the fair principles of reciprocal trade.

Fourth: The establishing a fine and cheap Government, such as the Federal Union was designed to be by its founders—a Government free from the gigantic corruptions which taint the old Union, and destroying in the fragments that yet cling to the Washington dynasty every vestige of State rights and real liberty.

Whether the cloud of war now hanging over us have a silver lining, or be ever of unmitigated blackness—whether it be an unmixed evil or a blessing in disguise, will make no change in the programme. War is not of our seeking. We preferred peace. We desired to be let alone—to be allowed to separate from a section from which we apprehended continued aggression, injustice, and hostility under a Constitution that no longer sufficed for our protection, and to establish under a Constitution more congenial to our tastes, new guards for our future security. The right to go in peace is denied us. We have to fight for the privilege as our revolutionary sires fought for it. So be it. The issue is accepted in no hesitating spirit; but in the full confidence that the indomitable virtues of the Southern people will emerge, like refined gold, from the fiery furnace of the revolution.

The ordeal may be designed in the wise economy of Providence to test the fitness of our people to discharge the high duties and to enjoy the great blessings which must result from the bloody strggle.

THE MINIE BALL.—The Coroner of St. Louis states as the result of his experience at the late inquests, that a wound from a Minie rifle ball, in the fleshy part of the person, is sure in almost every instance to result fatally.

For the Daily Sentinel.

CAMP MORTON, May 25th, 1861.

EDITORS SENTINEL:—I notice in the *Journal*, of this morning, an article of a column in length, devoted to a criticism of the review of the troops by Gen. McClellan, on yesterday. I know not who this gentleman is, that considers himself so well qualified for the position of military critic, but one thing is certain, that he is deficient in all correct ideas of propriety, as his article demonstates him to be in good sense, and military knowledge. He probably would consider, that the leading points in an obituary notice of the death of his mother, should be a strained effort at wit and sarcasm. His article proceeds upon the supposition that the review was an affair gotten up by the commanding general of this post as a pastime, and for the purpose of affording himself and the officers of his command, an opportunity of displaying themselves, and illustrating to the bystanders the great proficiency of the men in the various military evolutions.

What are the facts? The Commanding General of the Department of the Ohio, visited this post in his official capacity. It was as much the duty of General Morris to turn out his command for review, as it would be to perform his duty on the field of battle. This duty was performed and to the credit of Gen. Morris' Brigade it can be truthfully said, that the review turned out to be a much more complete success than he expected or had any right to expect. This was the opinion of Gen. McClellan, Gen. Reynolds, Lieut. Col. Wood, Gov. Morton, Gov. Yates, Gov. Dennison, and others, all agreeing that the First Brigade of Indiana volunteers was entitled to the palm, so far as the Department of the Ohio is concerned.

To be sure there were very many defects patent to the eye of an experienced military man. But when we consider that these troops have been only thirty days in service, and that a good share of that time has been absorbed in the necessary incidents of being mustered into service, preparing camp equipments, obtaining arms, uniforms, &c., &c., and the further fact that the weather for the most of that time was such as to utter ly preclude all possibility of drilling; I say when we consider all these things, the review was a most decided success, and exceeded the most sanguine expectations of those whose duty it was to conduct it. And yet this able critic of the *Journal*, the one who is allowed to occupy a full column in that paper, in these stirring times, could see nothing at all to applaud, but everything to ridicule and condemn. The only possible effect the article in question can have, is to discourage the troops, and disgrace them in the estimation of the people throughout the State and country. All this remarkable man could see was the style of General McClellan's cap and other things of like importance, plainly indicating in what broad and majestic channels his mind is won't to run.

In conclusion, I would recommend to the proprietors of the *Journal*, if they have any regard for the ordinary proprieties of life or the welfare of their paper, to either discharge this able sartirist and critic, or else employ some one to teach him the first rudiments of common sense and propriety.

AN EYE WITNESS.

Correspondence Daily State Sentinel.

Letter from Camp Wallace.

CAMP WALLACE, Evansville, Ind., May 23, 1861.

DEAR SENTINEL: The fine weather for the past few days, has caused an epidemic to break out among our soldiers. Although it is quite prevalent in camp, and spreading rapidly, yet it is by no means dangerous, and in no instance yet has proved fatal. It seems to baffle the skill of our physicians, who universally recommend *allopathic* treatment, but the patient seems to be favorable to homeopathy. It is known to most of your readers as "laziness," and is technically call d *"Spring fever."* It first manifests itself with symptoms of drowsiness, and the patient has a strong inclination for a shady tree in some remote part of camp about time for battalion drill.

The truth is, we are "spilin' for a muss," and are all growing impatient for a fight. Yesterday we were aroused from our lethargy by the news that the steamer "Dunbar" intended passing our camp and bid defiance to us. The captain said he would not stop his boat, and "would rather die than hoist the American flag." All eyes were turned toward her as she left the landing, and neared the camp. When within a few hundred yards of us, two blank cartridges were fired across her bow, from the cannon, and the third—a ball cartridge—held in readiness. The sight of this, with a company of men some hundred yards below with loaded muskets, caused the captain's heart to fail, and his firm resolution to vanish. He rounded to, shoved out a plank, and was boarded by the officer of the day, (Captain Foster) and 30 men, her manifesto examined and compared with her cargo, and the Captain permitted to proceed on his trip a much wiser man.

The rifled cannon mentioned in a former letter, as being manufactured in Evansville, did not stand the test, but blew her breech off. It is said to have been caused by carelessness and inexperience in loading her. The other one still shoots admirably. I was pleased to read your complimentary notice of Col. McGinnis upon his being presented with his horse and equipage by the citizens of Indianapolis, and I do not believe there is a heart in the regiment that does not respond amen to every word it contained. It is surprising at the rapidity with which he has gained the affections of the soldiers. Of the crowds who flock around to look at the noble animal, all unite in saying it could be bestowed on no one more worthy.

Yesterday evening and this morning, we were exercised in target shooting. The distance was 200 yards. The company making the best shots were to have the appointment of a sargeant to carry the regimental flag. It has not been decided yet, as there is some contention and misunderstanding as to whether it meant the *most good shots*, or the *best shot*.

Our camp is still full of rumors about the "excursion train" from Indianapolis. We are all anxious to see our Indianapolis friends, and do hope you will delay no longer than you can possibly help. Quite a number of boxes, packages, &c., containing cakes, pies and other little "nicknacks" have been received this week from kind friends in Indianapolis, which I assure you will ever be remembered by us.

Yours in haste,

HIGH PRIVATE.

Indignation Meeting at Edinburgh.

The following communication gives a different version of the indignation meeting of Captain KELLY's company at Edinburgh from that we published. In vindication of our statement of the affair, we state that our information came from one of the most reliable citizens of Johnson county, and we have no reason to question his representation of what was done upon the occasion:

EDINBURGH, May 23, 1861.

Editor of Daily State Sentinel:

SIR—I see in your paper of this morning an account of, as you term it, an indignation meeting held in Edinburgh on the 21st inst., and as it is entirely untrue, as regards the material facts therein stated, I wish, in justice to the town of Edinburgh, that you would correct the statement. As far as I can learn, the statement should be as follows: There was a meeting of a part of the company held on that evening, and the company was informed by Mr. Kelly that the services of the company would not be needed by the Governor at present; that the Captain had been led to believe, from the previous representations of the Adjutant General and Governor, that we should be needed, and that it was a great disappointment, after such representations, not to accept the company; and after the meeting broke up, some few of the company, none of which, except one, were residents of Edinburgh, and those few men being incited by their own bad feelings, and worse whisky, did get up a stuffed figure, but the officers of the company and the citizens of the place, almost unanimously, turned out, and prevented the further proceedings. And of this I know, for I myself, with others, was up and in the streets until past 12 o'clock, and until all idea of burning the effigy was given up. Therefore, Mr. Editor, I hope you will please give this a place in your paper, and also please publish the name of your informant.

With respect, &c.,

SAMUEL B. JENKINS.

England and the Southern Confederacy.

The Philadelphia *Press* speaks confidently as to the policy of the Administration in regard to any interposition on the part of England in recognizing or aiding the Southern Confederacy. Its issue of Thursday contains an article discussing this question, and it remarks:

Hon. Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts, the successor of Mr. Dallas at the Court of St. James, ought to be in London by this time. At any rate he will arrive in season to be able to state with distinctness the course of his Government in regard to the action of European Powers upon our present difficulties. He is of all men, singularly qualified to discharge this duty with conscientious fidelity and unfaltering courage. We think that it will appear that he has been authorized to say to Lord John Russel and Lord Palmerston, that any attempt, directly or indirectly, officially or unofficially, to treat with or to recognize the commissioners of the traitors now in arms against this Government, will be immediately followed by a demand for his passport and by a declaration in the name of the United States, that all the exequaturs granted to the British consuls and commercial agents in this country will be immediately forfeited and withdrawn.

☞ The following, from a New York paper, is the best burlesque we have seen lately on the sensation dispatches of the telegraph. It will do to laugh at while those for which printers set up all night, more frequently vex and annoy than enlighten the readers of the morning papers:

Extra-Ordinary and Extra-Official.

[FROM OUR OWN "OPERATOR."

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1861—5 A. M.

Large numbers of troops are getting up in this vicinity. The capital is safe.

DITTO, 8 A. M.—Vast quantities of U. S. supplies have suddenly disappeared. The secessionists are *lying about* here in every direction. A rapid movement to the rear is apprehended. The collection of forces in Virginia is stupendous. Rumor estimates the number assembled in the neighborhood of Richmond at something under a million.

10 A. M.—A shabby looking character was arrested this morning at Hammack's, for loudly declaring that he preferred Southern "planked shad" to Northern baked clams. The indignation of our gallant New Englanders was with difficulty restrained? The language of the secessionist ruffian was understood to be an insidious reference to the planking of the Long Bridge and the shelling of Baltimore. Measures will be taken to prevent such incendiarism hereafter.

NOON.—We hear from Secretary Wiggins, directly, that a large seizure of *Davis crackers* has been made at Pittsburgh, Penn.

LATER.—A gentleman just arrived from Virginia in a parachute—having been compelled to flee for his life in that species of conveyance—states that the whole Southern country is under a reign of terror. The people of Charleston are packing up their houses and flying with them to the mountains just back of that city. The slaughter at Fort Moultrie was terrific—out of 110 men in that fortress 100 were killed outright, and a proportionate number wounded. Our informant, with his own eyes, saw scores of "dead soldiers" in the negro burying ground. General Beauregard was certainly slain. His spine and spectacles were the only remnants of that arch-traitor that could be found among the ruins of Moultrie.

STILL LATER.—The most vigorous war measures had been decided upon. Milburn is to furnish the soda. Five Democrats were to-day removed from the Patient Office. A base attempt at poisoning has just been discovered. A package of cocktails sent from Pennsylvania avenue to a distinguished public functionary, was, upon examination, found to be composed of Willard's whisky.

LATEST—11 P. M.—BRILLIANT EXPLOIT.—Commodore Slamm Bang, at 11½ this evening, swam down to Alexandria (80 miles distant) and captured a 142 pounder which the secessionists had planted in an orchard, among the swamps that surround the hights on which that place is built. The secessionists, on the Commodore's approach, retired—to bed, and the 142 pounder making no resistance, the distinguished officer, after firing one discharge in token of his victory, brought the piece back with him, and, still in his naval uniform, mounted it in the vicinity of the Center Market House.

By the way, we regret that, in the capture of the Winan's steam gun, lately recorded, the steam escaped. Gen. Butler found the destructive engine in a very bad box. Lumber will be scarce in this neighborhood, as the price of yellow pine has risen, and the supply on hand is of a very bad quality. Hasten on your reinforcements. It was, at first, supposed that the most of our noble fire laddies had been seriously injured at the Willard's conflagration; but upon inspection, it was found that what had, at first, been mistaken for frightful wounds were only glimpses of red fannel under-jackets disclosed through certain gaps in the contract uniform. This should be remedied.

A LITTLE BEFORE DAYLIGHT.—There is great excitement at headquarters, occasioned by the report that breaches have been found on the guns at Fortress Monroe. The troops there, too, are said to have experienced great difficulty in getting any of their pieces off. This is another of Jeff. Davis' infernal plots.

DAYBREAK.—The Governor of Florida has issued a proclamation against the musketoes. All rattlesnakes and alligators and every other man obstructing the operation of the laws, are to be removed forthwith from the coast. The people of New Orleans are escaping in flatboats. Seventy three thousand Mississippians are encamped in the middle of the Potomac. They complain of drouth. I have reliable advices that there are only three people in Richmond, or anywhere else, and they have died twice of starvation for want of arms. The rest of the inhabitants are living on watermelons.

From the London Times, May 10.

The American Civil War.

All that we can do is to keep aloof from the dreadful encounter. We feel that counsel or mediation might as well be offered to the hurricane which sweeps over the Gulf of Mexico. We may receive a little satisfaction from the assurance of Lord Palmerston that no direct injury to our own finances is likely to result from the war; but it is a greater pleasure to be able to think that not only positive law, but the moral feeling of the community, will prevent any British subject to engage in the conflict for the purpose of private gain. The Home Secretary's declaration with respect to privateering will have the full assent of the country; and when this strife is over we shall have the comfort of knowing that not one drop of blood was shed by us.

From the London News of May 10.

There may be more misfortunes to be undergone by the free section at first, from their unreadiness, and the unscrupulous readiness of their enemy; but, whatever difference of opinion there might have been in London, ten days ago, about the respective chances of the belligerents, the news of the arming and marching of the Northern forces must have shown where the real strength lies. * * We can not join in exclamations about the unexpected and astonishing character of the convulsion; for, as Lord Palmerston says, any one with common foresight must have expected it. Nor can we join in any cry about the horribleness and incredible dreadfulness of the issue of this long controversy. We sympathize rather with the solemn joy of the free States, who feel, even at this hour of trial, that there is something more precious to a self ruling people than "blood and treasure." We congratulate them on having at last thrown off their burden of iniquity, and found themselves free to assert their old liberties, and recover the esteem of the best part of the world. They will show us now, at last, what popular self-government is. The crisis brings out its virtue in fostering love of country, and a capacity for self-sacrifice and union of heart and hand on great occasions. These men have a country and a polity which they can fight and die for. The time past, in which a miserable vice in their polity demoralized and disheartened them, will be a lesson for the future; and this season of emancipation once over, they may start afresh, and show the world what popular government may be and do, when freed from the curse of complicity with the grossest tyranny which man can exercise over man.

From the Liverpool Post of May 10.

The American news looks very bad for the South. For the first time since hostilities began we hear of the negroes, and their interposition begins in a way which threatens very rapidly to convince their southern masters that they have made a great mistake in provoking to an issue "the irrepressible conflict." In Maryland, though the adhesion of the State to the secession policy is by no means distinct, a general run of the slaves is reported to have commenced. With the terrible contingency which these incidents portend hanging over them, and with the prospect of being completely blockaded by the North, the Southerners are in a position which all their courage and determination can not long render tenable, which a very little wisdom would lead them to evacuate, and from which, in all probability, they will soon be driven into a worse by the stern realities of the war which the North is determined to wage against them.

From the Manchester Guardian of May 11.

It is impossible not to perceive that the North will fight at an immense advantage on the ground which has been chosen, not only on account of its vast superiority in men and wealth, which would have been in its favor anywhere, but by virtue of a circumstance which ought to have kept what are called the border States loyal to the Union in spite of all temptations. We refer to the fact that, while slavery can not possibly be extended northward, there is abundant room for its abolition in the rear of a Northern army marching victoriously toward the South. It is a proposition almost equally safe, that wherever the peculiar institution has been effectually done away with, even for a short time, it can never be restored. The well known fact that in the greater part of Maryland and Virginia slaves are not kept from any absolute necessity for negro labor to cultivate the soil; and that the abolition of the system in those States, by peaceable means, has long been deemed probable, is all that need be remembered to show the practical hopelessness of the undertaking on which the Southerners are about to expend the first offerings of their blood and treasure. They are fighting for an acquisition which it is not in the nature of things that they can retain; while the North will have an absolute certainty that whatever may be the political upshot of the war, one of its consequences will be to extend the frontiers of free soil dominion.

REVOLVING CANNON.—The Northern papers mention a new cannon that has been invented, consisting of a revolving horizontal cylinder or wheel, containing in its circumference eight chambers so arranged that they can be fired in succession through the ordinary barrel of a cannon. Its advantages are stated to be that the various operations of swabbing, loading, ramming, and priming can all be done at the same time in the disengaged chambers, as they are brought to the rear of the gun by the revolution of the cylinder, thus enabling the gun to be fired at least thirty times a minute.

From the Louisville Democrat.

Neutrality.

It puzzles many to understand it, chiefly because they don't want to understand it. Irrepressibles on the Northern side can't abide the neutrality of this State. Sensible men on both sides see the justice of Kentucky's position.

A party formed exclusively in one section of the Union, based on hostility to an institution in the other, aiming to get the whole political power of the Federal Government, and control it exclusively upon its own sectional ideas and notions, in spite of the other, and in contempt and defiance of the other, was an unpatriotic and pestilent organization. It was never intended that one part of this Union should establish a domination over the other. It is impossible for a Union to exist in such a condition. Kentucky protested from first to last against such an organization. We foresaw what it had a violent tendency to provoke. It would be just as well for the South to be governed by a despot at once as to be governed by the opposite section of the Union. She would submit to a government in which she had no voice, or in which she had as well have none. This great wrong has been done in the North—rather attempted to be done. As we said, Kentucky protested against it from the start, with almost certain foreboding of its consequences. No State looked on with more coolness at this mischievous and dangerous movement of the Republican party, and none saw more clearly its disastrous consequences. She saw, moreover, that it was easy to meet the emergency and counteract the natural tendency of it. The result showed that the people of this country were against this movement, by a majority of nearly a million. Congress and the Supreme Court were against it. It succeeded only in electing a President accidentally, and this was accomplished by the connivance and contrivance of ambitious men South, who saw that they had lost power and patronage in the Union.

After the election, we had the Republican party wholly in the wrong, and the power to inflict the penalty upon the wrong. We had the President a prisoner, without power to move on with his Administration. The Republican party had been often in a more favorable position, when it had one House of Congress and not the responsibility of the Administration. This sectional movement would have been broken down disastrously. We had it completely in check. Their game was played out, and could hardly have been revived in a generation. For reasons well understood, an Administration can not expect its second Congress to support it. The causes for this were all aggravated in the case of Lincoln. He was condemned by the legislative department at the start, and had still worse fortune to expect with the next. So favorable an opportunity to break down and crush out sectional parties had not occurred since the origin of the Government. Instead of standing up to the duty of allegiance to their country, and their duty to the Government their fathers made, watched over with anxious solicitude, and bequeathed to their sons with many prayers and tears, part of the South ingloriously deserted. They denounced the perversions of the instrument of Government, which it had put into their own hands the means of correcting.