WEEKLY SENTINEL.

WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 5, 1861

Sewell's Point.

Sewell's Point is a tongue of land situated on one of the numerous inlets of Chesapeak Bay, about four miles south from Fortress Monroe, (Old Point Comfort,) and across the channel from that fort. It is about eight miles north from Norfolk—from which place it is approached by land. The secessionists have erected a troublesome masked battery at this point, mounted with rifle cannon. Sewell's Point commands Hampton Roads, and the channel at the mouth of James river, and mounted with effective guns, it would enable the rebels to dispute with Captain STRINGHAM's blockading fleet, the navigation of that river.

Attitude of the General Government toward Missouri.

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes a letter from CHARLES GIBSON, Esq., in reference to the attitude of the Federal Government toward Missouri. Mr. GIBSON occupies a high position in the administration circles at Washington, and he is able to speak in the most authentic manner of the purposes of those now in power. He thus states the position of the administration:

The President understands and fully appreciates the social and political condition of Missouri. Her condition is such that it is best to let her rest in peace. He will make no aggressions on the rights or property of her people, but will of course permit none to be made on the General Government or its property. He will even have a tender regard for the sensibilities of her citizens. She will not be required by him to take sides in the present conflict.

Practically Defunct.

We do not know whether the *Journal* intends to compliment or ridicule the Governor in its occasional apologies for the short comings of his Excellency; but whether in jest or earnest, it often makes a telling thrust upon that distinguished individual. In its issue of yesterday it has the following allusion to the head of the State Government:

Governor Morton, we are sorry to say, is practically no more. Mentally he has been eviscerated. Morally he has been annihilated.

There can not, in language, be a much severer criticism upon a public functionary than is contained in the above extract, and what gives it pungency and appositeness is the fact that a large number of the political associates of the Governor feel every word of it. Whether the *Journal* is the organ of that portion of the Republican party and therefore gives expression to its views, or gives them utterance to pay up some private debts or disappointments of its own, we can not say, but in either contingency it hits the nail plump on the head. We could not say half as hard things of the Governor, if we should try, and we have no disposition to strike a man who "is practically no more," mentally emboweled and morally annihilated. He rather deserves our commiseration than censure, when thus stricken down in the house of his friends.

We allude this morning to some of the short-comings of the "practically no more" Governor, for the purpose of defending some of the leading Republicans of the State, who have been assailed by the *Journal* for not holding up the arms of the Governor, in the sore trials through which he has recently passed in managing the public affairs of the State. In an article a few days ago in that print, or the Governor, through that medium, complained most bitterly that none, or but very few, of the prominent men of the Republican party proffered their counsel and services to His Excellency, in the unexpected duties and difficulties which had been forced upon him. That is only one view of the question. Did any one ever refuse to counsel the Governor, when advice was solicited by him? Did he ever call into his councils the leading men of his party whom his organ is so fast to condemn? And could it be expected that those men would tender their counsel without knowing that it was desired by His Excellency? Has any prominent man in the State refused to advise the Governor as to his duty and the interests of the State, whenever such advice was solicited? We think not. The Governor's complaints then fall to the ground as unworthy of notice.

But is the Governor faultless? A few days ago, distinguished representatives from other States were upon a visit to the city, to consult upon the general welfare. Were the leading men of our own State invited to attend that conference? Did Governor MORTON manifest any delicacy or doubt as to his ability to fully represent Indiana in that council? There is no evidence that he did, and that he had full confidence in himself, is evidenced by the fact that he eschewed the counsel of the leading men of the State. He did more than this. He failed in that courtesy to the prominent citizens of Indiana to which they were justly entitled. But whether this slight was through design or ignorance it is not for us to say. Senator TRUMBULL was here, from Illinois. So was Senator LANE of our own State. The former gentleman was invited to participate in the council of the Governors, and was shown the amenities due to his station, while the latter gentleman was left out in the cold. And this slight or indifference upon the part of Governor MORTON to the leading men of his own State was general—not special. We presume it is these facts that induced the *Journal* to announce with bitter sarcasm that our distinguished Governor "is practically no more," that "mentally he has been eviscerated," and "morally he has been annihilated." Well may His Excellency exclaim, from such friends as the *Journal*, "Good Lord deliver us."

The Reason why the "Irrepressibles" do not Volunteer.

The last Ashtabula, Ohio *Sentinel*, (says the Ohio *Statesman*,) contains an article which reveals the reason why the real "irrepressibles," the men who, by their fanatical doctrines in the free States, have furnished the fuel for the fire-eating demagogues of the South, and thus kindled the flames of civil war in all our country, do not enter our volunteer army and go forth to defend the Union and the Constitution, and aid in the enforcement of the laws. The Administration has, thus far, left no room to doubt as to its intentions. It has shown no desire to make war on slavery, but, on the contrary, has approbated, in the most emphatic manner, the conduct of BUTLER, SCHENCK and others, in cases where slave property and slave insurrection were involved. Such commendable conduct on the part of our "rulers" does not satisfy the "irrepressibles." These "hot gospellers" want this to be a war of emancipation, waged expressly for the extinction of slavery, and without it can be carried on for that purpose, they will have nothing to do with it whatever.

Happily for our character as a nation, the men who have taken up arms do not sympathise with the JOHN BROWN, higher law men. They go forth to sustain the Union, protect the Constitution, and aid in the enforcement of the laws. They demand that the constitutional authorities and the rights of the citizen shall be respected, and upheld in every State of the Federal Union; and they have no pro-slavery or anti-slavery reservation in their action. After law and order are restored, and peace returns again, the great Union element in free States will turn round and utterly demolish and drive from public consideration and respect the "irrepressible" fanatics, who have done so much to bring our present national troubles; and the Union men of the South, who will in the progress of events rise into the ascendency, will deal the same way with the fire-eating politicians in their section of the Confederacy. By this process, and the utter repudiation of these agitators, North and South, the Union will be thoroughly restored, and peace, concord and harmony prevail in all portions and sections of our beloved country. The following is the article from the *Sentinel* to which we have reference:

Is it possible that our rulers have not yet learned wisdom? Is it possible they have not yet learned what slavery is in this country? Is this war for the purpose of establishing the American ensign on a few stone walls in the South, where now floats the flag of secession? Then is the war a failure in all but the life and money sacrificed. You will *never* conquer that people until you remove that for which they fight—slavery—NEVER. You may take the forts, and starve many to death, but so long as you send back those slaves who flee to your standard for liberty, and put down uprisings among the slaves, you will never exercise Governmental authority over the South.

And then, O, rulers, there is a God in the universe—there is *justice!* Can you not see this? You unfurl your banner to the breeze, and say, "to arms, for liberty!" and yet you send back to slavery those who fly to you for liberty! What injustice! what hypocrisy! Have we not done with this thing yet? It seems not. The Government means to have a fair, man to man fight—to whip the South according to the rules of modern warfare: to compel allegiance and keep slavery. You will fail.

Thousands of our people will bite the dust who would not if our rulers could see now what they will six months hence. But they can not see it, and perhaps it is meet that they should not. The North is terribly guilty in this matter of slavery, and we must suffer the penalty—there is no forgiveness. God, the Age, the Nineteenth century will not let you conquer that people with slavery. And when we have "paid the uttermost farthing" for our complicity in this great crime, then our eyes, now holden, will be opened; and when we come to feel that liberty for the white means liberty for the black man, then will victory perch upon our standard, and not before.

Masonic.

MEETING OF THE GRAND LODGE.—The Grand Lodge of the State of Indiana commenced yesterday at the Grand Lodge Hall. The representation from the subordinate Lodges was as full as usual on the first day of the annual communication. The Grand Master, Judge Downey, delivered his address, which was listened to with marked attention. We give below the introductory portion of the address, in which he alludes to the existing difficulties in the country, and refers to the Masonic law bearing upon the subject. It is well worthy of a careful and attentive perusal.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

We are again permitted to meet in annual communication; for which, and for the other blessings bestowed upon us, we should be grateful to the supreme Ruler. When we separated a year ago peace and quiet prevailed in all the land. Though evil had been predicted of our Government, at various periods, and a dissolution of the Union foretold, no one anticipated that the state of things which now exists would so soon be upon us. Then our nation was united and prosperous at home and respected and honored abroad. The husbandman, the mechanic, the merchant and the professional man were engaged in the profitable pursuits of their various vocations. Agriculture, commerce and the arts were flourishing as they had not at any prior period in our country's history. The Union which had been formed by our fathers, and cemented with their blood, was regarded by us as a priceless heritage, which was not to be surrendered up without the most urgent necessity. We were wont to regard ourselves as having progressed beyond the period of war and bloodshed, and as being under the milder dominion of reason and philosophy.

Now, how changed the scene! Thousands and tens of thousands of our fellow-citizens of the United States are in arms, prepared for deadly conflict. They have abandoned the peaceful pursuits of life—their plows, their shops, their counting rooms, and their offices to engage in the contest. Even the union of the States and the perpetuity of the National Government are threatened with destruction by one portion of the confederacy.

And why is all this? Ask our brethren of the South and you will receive for answer, that they have been deprived of their constitutional rights in the Union. Ask the North and they will tell you that they have not denied, and do not wish to deny to the South any of their constitutional rights.

In this state of the case how forcibly does the question suggest itself to every patriot and philanthropist; why are not some measures taken, in a peaceful way, to ascertain and secure these rights, and thus to avoid the shedding of fraternal blood? As provision is made in the organic law of the nation for its own amendment, why not resort to that remedy? If it requires amendment to adapt it to the present position and wants of the country, why not amend it? If it has fallen into misinterpretation, why not correct it in a peaceful way? Why do our brethren in the South take up arms against us as their enemies, before they have asked us, or given us an opportunity, in a constitutional way, to reason with them, and assure them of our disposition to do them no wrong?

How much of misrepresentation and unfounded prejudice exist, may, in part, be seen from the fact that the people on the borders of the free and slave States are even now, comparatively, at a good understanding. They mingle together and understand each other's sentiments and purposes, while the farther you go from the borders the more intense become the feelings of enmity and hostility. So certain am I that most of these troubles result from misrepresentation and misunderstanding, and so much do I know of the feelings and purposes of the people on the borders of the free and slave States, that if they could be the arbiters between the contending parties, they would satisfactorily adjust every real cause of difference in twenty-four hours' time. It is true that there are troubles on the borders at some points, but they did not originate with the people residing there.

These political complications give rise to new questions, and make it proper to refer to the ancient usages of the fraternity for light to guide us. The fraternity in the United States have had occasion, more than once, to consider their relations and duties to their Government in time of war, and the names of eminent Masons on the pages of our country's history will show how the duty has been performed. This contest may differ, however, from those to which I have alluded. They were contests with a foreign foe, while those who have now taken up arms against us are our brethren, citizens of the United States, as we are. In this the present contest may be, by some, regarded as assuming new features.

What are the duties of Masons in Indiana, under these circumstances?

Our ancient charges say, "A Mason is to be a peaceable subject to the civil powers, wherever he may reside or work, and is never to be concerned in plots and conspiracies against the peace and welfare of the nation, nor to behave himself undutifully to inferior magistrates; for as Masonry hath been always injured by war, bloodshed and confusion, so ancient kings and princes have been much disposed to encourage the craftsmen because of their peaceableness and loyalty, whereby they practically answered the cavils of their adversaries, and promoted the honor of the fraternity; who ever flourished in times of peace."

So, too, the initiate is solemnly charged that in the state he is to be a quiet and peaceable subject, true to his government and just to his country, that he is not to countenance disloyalty or rebellion, but patiently submit to legal authority, and conform with cheerfulness to the government of the country in which he lives.

As an organization we do not discuss or decide political questions. We do not, as such, engage in wars, civil or foreign. But as individuals we have not given up the freedom of speech, nor the right of judging and acting for ourselves, nor are we deprived of the privilege, or exempt from the duty of obedience and loyalty to the government under which we live.

Notwithstanding the explicit declarations referred to, enjoining obedience and loyalty upon Masons, it is not to be denied that there may be circumstances under which it would be their privilege and duty to resist. Should the Government become a tyranny, and destroy the rights which it ought to protect; should redress be sought in the proper manner and denied, and should a resort to resistence and revolution be the only means of relief, he would be a cravin, and unfit for a Mason, who would not resist.

But whether there is or is not sufficient cause to justify resistence, is a question which may not be drawn into disunion in our lodges. This is indicated by a further quotation from the ancient charges, where it is said:

"So that if a brother should be a rebel against the State, he is not to be countenanced in his rebellion, however he may be pitied as an unhappy man; and if convicted of no other crime, though the loyal brotherhood must and ought to disown his rebellion, and give no umbrage or ground of political jealousy to the Government for the time being, they can not expel him from the lodge, and his relation to it remains indefeasible."

Should the political acts of a brother be made the foundation of charges against him, it would at once introduce into the lodge the discussion and determination of political questions which our regulations and usages have ever excluded.

I have received a printed letter signed by the officers of the M. W. G. L. of Tennessee, of a recent date, deploring the unhappy condition of our country, and urging this G. L. to co-operate with them in procuring a cessation of the strife, and a peaceful solution of the questions now agitating the minds of the people. I lay this letter before you that it may receive such consideration as the importance of the subject demands.

☞ Not less than one thousand six hundred steamboats run upon the Mississippi river and its tributaries. The total value of these is estimated at sixty million dollars.

And not only the sixty millions of dollars' worth of steamboats but the vastly greater value of the commerce carried on through them upon the Mississippi and its tributaries is to be lost, sacrificed, swept away by this wretched war, the most useless and foolish and insane war in the world's annals.—*Louisville Journal.*

☞ The Montgomery *Advertiser* recommends that the Confederate Congress pass an act requiring every cotton planter to sell half his crop annually, as long as the war shall last, to the Government of the Confederate States, at its current price, and receive in pay therefor certificates or bonds on the Confederate States' Treasury, bearing interest, and payable in ten, twenty or thirty years.

More "Big Guns."

Another evidence of the extensive preparations being made by the Confederate States for offensive and defensive war against those who have so madly engaged in the work of our subjugation and destruction, was presented to the view of the citizens of this city on yesterday, in the shape of seven large sized "dogs of war;" two of them, 10 inch columbiads, were directed to "Pickens," where they will be slipped from their leashes and let loose upon the foe, who now consider themselves so secure behind the granite walls of Pickens. These two weighed 15,790 pounds each, and measured 8½ feet from touchhole to muzzle, and 10 feet the whole length.

Of the five smaller guns, three were designed for Savanah, Georgia, and two for Tallehassee, Florida. With such material of war as these, we will be able to supply the invader with the objects of their coming, "Beauty and Booty," without troubling them to walk far after the above named objects: for did not the sanctimonous Beecher tell his hearers, in a sermon delivered in New York, about three weeks ago, "that nothing on earth is so beautiful as the death of the soldier in the glorious cause of his country's honor." As we have ammunition enough and to spare, we will endeavor to accommodate them with a quantity of balls for "booty," and for the enjoyment of "beauty," they may console themselves with Beecher's idea of it, by gazing on the pale and ghastly faces of their *dead!*—*Atlanta (Ga.) Commonwealth.*

Correspondence Daily State Sentinel.

Letter from Camp Wallace.

CAMP WALLACE, Evansville, Ind., May 26, 1861.

DEAR SENTINEL:—Heat and the musquitoes have been the themes of much complaint within the past few days, and both seem to be on the increase, especially the latter. Had we such weather as this always our tents would be useless, as they are almost tenantless of evenings now. The boys find they can obtain a better night's rest rolled up in their blankets beneath a tree than in a tent. The musquitoes are large and in abundance—none of your little White River musquitoes, that come around your ears as if loth to take hold, but of the regular Zouave kind—they come at you in regiments on the "double quick," and with blood-thirsty appetites that causes one to go *after* them on the "double quick." Stopping boats, searching them, and unloading such as are contraband goods, has become so common that it is of but little interest to any but those detailed for that purpose. All that pass either way, however, are stopped and thoroughly examined. All manner of reports get into circulation through the small towns up and down the river. One young fellow arrived here on Friday from some village up the river, with sorrowful countenance in search of the lifeless bodies of friends whom he supposed to have been killed or drowned on board the Eugene. The report had reached him that we had fired into the Eugene and sunk her, and that about twenty-five lives were lost. He seemed to be well pleased to learn that there was not one word of truth in it, and that we were not such a heartless set of fellows as he supposed.

On Friday evening a number of the citizens of Evansville gave us a pick-nick supper, consisting of well filled baskets of cake and other delicacies. Your humble servant acknowledges the receipt of a box of *sardines* from the hands of a *fair one.* Don't know whether anything was meant or not.

Major Wood sent in his resignation on Friday evening, and started for Washington on Saturday, to take the position of a Lieutenant in the regular army. No election has been held yet to fill the vacancy. It is impossible to say who will be the fortunate man, as there are many aspiring candidates.

Saturday evening the City Greys' quarters were enlivened by the arrival of their much esteemed friend, Charley Russell, with one or two other Indianapolis boys. They were the bearers of many kind words and letters from "the dear ones at home." To-day we have had the largest crowd of visitors of any day yet. Some services were held at 1 o'clock, conducted by Rev. Mr. White, who was favored by a large audience, including many ladies from the city. To witness the wavering crowd as they promenaded through the camp, inspecting our quarters, strongly reminded one of the State fairs.

Quite a serious accident occurred this afternoon, which resulted in the shooting of a man by the name of Harper, from Indianapolis. The particulars are as follows: A squad of some half-dozen of Capt Fahnestock's company were in front of their quarters, going through the fancy Zouave drill of falling and shooting, for the amusement of the crowd, when a man by the name of Abrams went into his tent for his musket to join them, but by mistake took the gun of another, which was loaded, and while lying upon his belley, at the word "fire," discharged his piece, the ball passing through the arm of his comrade, Harper. It entered just at the elbow and came out about three inches below. Fortunately it did not strike the bone, but passed along beside it, making a horrible looking flesh wound, but one which the physicians declare will not require amputation. The ball, after passing through the arm, struck the cap on the head of a small boy, who was sitting close by, tearing the cap so close to his head as to even cut the hair. It seems almost miraculous that there were not others hurt, as the muskets were pointed directly toward the crowd. The Colonel issued orders this evening, forbidding any loaded fire-arms inside the lines, except under the command of officers.*

"A little nonsense now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

So think the soldiers, and to wear away the monotony of camp life, they are guilty of perpetrating numerous jokes—the first of which was with the officers and guard. The watchword was given out in the evening, "Okeechopee"—the name of one of General Jackson's battles—but but the guards, who are not very well versed in the Indian dialect, got it into all manner of shapes and sounds. One of the officers, wishing to pass the lines in the evening, advanced and gave the countersign, but was told to "stand back, that wouldn't do." He then repaired to head-quarters, stated the case, when another officer tried it, but he, too, was halted. One after another tried it, until finally the Colonel and officers of the guard tried it. But all to no purpose; the guard was firm. What to do, they did not know. Finally, one who suspected where the mistake occurred, advanced and whispered "Old Chicopee." "All right," responded the guard, "pass on."

Another, of a more serious, and, at the same time, more laughable character, was perpetrated upon a private, whose vanity prevented him from sacrificing his hair for comfort's sake, as the rest of us did. He could have been seen almost every morning, consulting the mirror, and gracefully stroking his fine black whiskers, as if contending in his mind as to whether the man added beauty to the whiskers, or the whiskers added beauty to the man, with a slight difference in favor of the whiskers. Even on dress parade his hands were frequently "out of dress," just to give one more delicate stroke to his goatee. But alas for his pride! On Friday evening some cruel wretches, to gratify their mischievous hearts, crept to his tent, and with a pair of scissors clipped one half of the whiskers off, before he awoke. They then fled and he after them, heaping curses upon them at every breath. Such another commotion as they made, falling over camp-kettles, tables, stools, &c. as they ran, waking all in the vicinity. Officers with drawn swords rushed frantically out of their marquees, and privates, minus their pants and with drawn revolvers, flocked to the scene, all eagerly inquiring—"What's the matter? What's the matter?" "A thief," cried one; "A spy," cried another. "No," replied the poor victim, as he gazed down at the sad remains of his once beautiful goatee; "No, Captain, they're 'round *cuttin' off people's whiskers.*" A more laughable sight I never witnessed, and such a shout as went up as they beheld poor L. minus his whiskers! He, through malice, implicates the City Greys as being the guilty ones, but it certainly could not have been them, for they were all asleep. HIGH PRIVATE.

*Upon the receipt of the news of Col. Ellsworth's death a general feeling of sorrow was manifested all through the camp, and flags were kept at half-mast until Saturday evening.

A Chapter of History---Origin of Secession.

In 1803, on the purchase of Louisiana, the following resolution was passed by the Massachusetts Legislature:

"*Resolved*, That the annexation of Louisiana to the Union, transcends the constitutional power of the Government of the United States. It forms a new Confederacy, to which the States united by the former *compact* are not bound to adhere."

The Government is here pronounced a compact between the States, and from it the right of secession or withdrawal for just cause, results as a necessary logical deduction.

In 1811, on the bill for the admission of Louisiana as a State, Josiah Quincy, Sr., said, and after being called to order, committed his remarks to writing:

"If this bill pass, it is my deliberate opinion that it is a virtual dissolution of the Union, and that it will free the States from their moral obligations, and as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some definitely to prepare for a separation, amicably if they can, violently if they must."

John Quincy Adams, in describing the Federal Disunionists of Massachusetts, says among other reasons for dissolving on the annexation of Louisiana, was the following:

"That it was oppressive to the interests and destructive to the influence of the Northern section of the Confederacy, whose right and duty it was therefore to *secede* from the body politic, and to constitute one of their own."

Secession here appears in *propria persona* and by name.—*Medary's Crisis.*

☞ JAMES P. LUSE, editor of the Lafayette *Journal*, has been appointed Postmaster at Lafayette. So say the Washington dispatches to the New York *Tribune.*

Decisions of the Supreme Court—May Term, 1861.

The Supreme Court met on Monday morning, at the State-house.

Present: Hon. Samuel E. Perkins, C. J., Hon. Andrew Davisson, Hon. James L. Worden, and Hon. James M. Hanna, Judges.

Opinions in the following causes were delivered:

Wm. W. Hubbard et al. vs. Richard W. Hubbard—Jefferson C. P. Reversed.

John Holland et al. vs. John E. Pugh—Wayne C. P. Affirmed.

Wm. Sutherland vs. Morris Flynn—Cass C. P. Reversed.

Benjamin Moorman et al. vs. William Barton—Wayne C. P. Affirmed, with 5 per cent. damages and costs.

Indianapolis & Cincinnati R. R. Company vs. Abijah Moore—Shelby C. P. Affirmed with 5 per cent. damages and costs.

Indianapolis & Cincinnati R. R. Company vs. Thompson Moore—Shelby C. P. Affirmed with 5 per cent. damages and costs.

Benjamin Marriner vs. Joseph G. Hanna—Wabash C. C. Reversed.

Isaac Smelson vs. The State ex rel. Commissioners of Madison county—Madison C. C. Reversed.

John P. Teeple vs. David G. Rose—Laporte C. P. Affirmed with 3 per cent. damages and costs.

Toledo Fire and Marine Insurance Company vs. James Spears, et al.—Tippecanoe C. C. Affirmed with 3 per cent. damages and costs.

The State ex rel. Prosecuting Attorney, vs. Uriah G. Dameron, et al.—Clark C. C. Reversed.

The State ex rel. Prosecuting Attorney, vs. Peter P. Bailey, et al.—Randolph C. C. Reversed.

Alfred Stuart vs. David McKay, et al.—Jefferson C. P. Affirmed, and 1 per cent. damages and costs.

Charlestown and Jeffersonville Turnpike Company vs. John P. Willey, et al.—Clark C. C. Affirmed, with 5 per cent. damages and costs.

Joseph P. Edson, M. A. O. Packard, Leander McClurg and John T. Strong, Esqs., were admitted as Attorneys.

SECOND DAY.

Town of Connersville vs. Bank of the State—Fayette C. C. Affirmed, 1 per cent. damages.

Robert McClasky vs. Grand Rapids R. R. Co.—Lagrange C. P. Affirmed.

Indianapolis & Cincinnati R. R. Co. vs. Samuel Kercheval—Decatur C. P. Reversed.

State of Indiana vs. Henry H. Clarke—St. Joseph C. P. Affirmed.

Samuel Barrett vs. Carthage Turnpike Co.—Rush C. C. Affirmed.

Franklin Wright vs. Enoch Pugh et al.—Marion C. C. Reversed.

Oliver Perin et al. vs. Uriah Johnson et al.—Dearborn C. C. Reversed.

Elizabeth Brown vs. Clarissa Goodman—Fountain C. P. Dismissed.

John Hasket vs. Josiah Small—Hancock C. P. Affirmed.

Leroy M. Larsh vs. John W. Estep—Putnam C. P. Reversed.

Jacob Burgh vs. N. B. Dorst—Blackford C. P. Reversed.

John W. Estep vs. Leroy M. Larsh—Wayne C. C. Reversed.

James T. Barnard et al. vs. Basel Peck—Putnam C. P. Affirmed, 5 per cent.

Wesley Carmack vs. Merom Beard—Jasper C P. Dismissed.

Ireland Sawyers vs. the State—Hendricks C. C. Reversed.

Henry Miller et al. vs. George Smith—St. Joseph C. C. Affirmed, 5 per cent.

Terre Haute Railroad vs. Samuel Smith—Putnam C. P. Reversed.

Wm. T. Rowe et al. vs. Daniel Mace—Tippecanoe C. P. Affirmed, 10 per cent.

The State ex. rel. Drumliner vs. Thomas Clarke—St Joseph C. P. Affirmed.

John W. Free vs. James F. Kiersted—Laporte C. P. Reversed.

THIRD DAY.

John Spencer et al. vs. Jabez H. Hazard—Allen C. P. Dismissed.

Benjamin F. Beeson vs. Nancy Carlton—Madison C. C. Dismissed.

Frederick Tansing vs. John Campbell—Allen C. P. Dismissed.

Jonathan Hall vs. Clinton Hogue et al—DeKalb C. P. Dismissed.

Edmund Miller vs. Thomas N. Miller—Spencer C. P. Dismissed.

Samuel Conner, adm. vs. Mary Shearer—Vigo C. P. Dismissed.

Barbara A. Barbour et al. vs. Amos Shaul—Kosciusko C. C. Dismissed.

William McDermitt vs. Samuel Flatter—Blackford C. P. Dismissed.

Charles P. Fletcher vs. Charles French—Allen C. P. Dismissed.

Joseph Jenkens vs. Howard Benevolent Association—Randolph C. P. Dismissed.

Charles Robinson vs. Levin Hught—Boone C. P. Dismissed.

Edmund C. Hillegas vs. William F. Pruett—Madison C. P. Dismissed.

Emeline Loring vs. George H. Craft, Executor—Ohio C. C. Reversed.

John Glass vs. Board of Commissioners of Ripley county—Ripley C. C. Affirmed.

William Jamieson, Administrator, vs. Charles L. Hill et al—Allen C. P. Affirmed, 5 per cent.

Thomas Dean vs. Sarah Richards—Grant C. P. Reversed.

Abram Hollcraft, administrator, vs. John Goodrich—Warren C. P. Affirmed, with 5 per cent.

State of Indiana vs. Henry Record—Gibson C. P. Reversed.

Conrad Nett et al. vs. David F. Comparet. Allen C. P. Affirmed, with 5 per cent.

David Buzzard vs. Alexander Moore—Carroll C. P. Affirmed.

State ex rel. M. Keen vs. George Wilson—Delaware C. C. Reversed.

Alexander Washer vs. David White et al.—Jefferson C. C. Affirmed, with 3 per cent.

John Love et al vs. Benjamin Davis—Marion C. C. Reversed.

Peter G. Seymore vs. Bartlett James et al.—Clark C. C. Affirmed.

Alfred A. Hubbell et al. vs. John Skiles et al.—Huntington C. C. Reversed.

John Herron vs. Thomas Herron—Tippecanoe C. P. Reversed.

Francis Soule et al. vs. Wm. E. Churchill et al.—Steuben C. C. Reversed.

John Dee Smithson vs. Calvin Dillon et al.—Grant C. P. Affirmed.

Solomon Meredith vs. John A. Lackey et al.—Wayne C. C. Dismissed.

The State ex rel. James Greene vs. William Maner—Owen C. P. Affirmed.

FOURTH DAY.

Ezekiel French et al. vs. John N. Blanchard—Kosiusko C. C. Reversed.

Henry A. Durbon vs. David Conner—Shelby C. P. Dismissed.

William T. Pratt et al. vs. Henry D. Wallbridge—Allen C. P. Affirmed in part and reversed in part.

Solomon Grimes vs. William C. Butcher, administrator—Putnam C. P. Affirmed, 5 per cent.

William McMahan vs. Robert Morrison et al.—Wayne C. C. Affirmed.

Jabez S. Ferris vs. Jacob Hayes et al.—Dearborn C. C. Affirmed.

Davis & Co. vs. T. D. Bolton et al.—Marshall C. C. Affirmed, 10 per cent.

William G. Guster vs. Mary Dryfees—Gibson C. C. Reversed.

Larkin G. Norman vs. Samuel Bellman et al.—Miami C. C. Reversed.

John Potter et al. vs. Samuel V. Bennett—Tippecanoe C. P. Affirmed, 1 per cent.

George B. Scribner vs. John B. Holmes—Marion C. C. Affirmed, 5 per cent.

Joseph Bougher et al. vs. John S. Scobey et al.—Decatur C. C. Affirmed in part, reversed in part.

James Harsen, agent, vs. Moses H. Pike—Laporte C. C. Reversed.

The Boone County Bank.

The *Journal* yesterday exhibited a very commendable spirit of fairness in speaking of the claim of J. W. Dodd, late Auditor of State, for moneys expended by him in securing the arrest of the nest of swindlers engaged in the Boone County Bank fraud. Mr. Dodd determined to ferret the whole transaction out, and he did so; and secured the arrest of the parties, after spending time and money. By this prompt and decisive course he prevented the flooding of the State with worthless bills and the robbing of the people. A quarter of a million of counterfeit money so adroitly prepared as to deceive all but experts would otherwise have been spread broad-cast among the farmers, mechanics and business men of the State. He left no means untried—no stone unturned, but labored night and day until he accomplished his purpose.

He now asks simply of the Legislature that they repay him for his outlay of money. He asks nothing for his time and labor. Rewards had to be offered and paid, lawyers had to be retained and long and expensive journies made to secure the guilty parties. Mr. Dodd asks the Legislature to refund him the money thus expended, and nothing more. The people who have been protected from a spurious issue of bills will say unhesitatingly that he should be re-imbursed, and we believe the Legislature will anticipate their wishes by providing for the claim.

The question of fees which is before the courts, as the *Journal* justly remarks, has nothing whatever to do with this case. If the State beats Mr. Dodd in the suit now pending, the money will be promptly paid over to the Treasurer of State by Mr. Dodd or his securities, who are amply able to do so.

☞ Colonel Ellsworth's parents are represented to be in indigent circumstances.

From the London Times of May 9.

An Argument for Peace.

We on this side are disposed to take a very grave and dispassionate view of the American quarrel. If we were somewhat indignant at the fell celerity with which the seceded States rushed into violence, perhaps we have also begun to suspect that in the cause they were ready to maintain unto death there might be more than we had thought of. So we wish it were possible that England or some other great power might arbitrate in this unnatural conflict, and we all feel sure that the matter might be arranged. People are apt to think so in a quarrel which is not their own. In this case there are suggestions so obvious, as they seem to us, that they have only to be offered and they are sure to be adopted. A reference, a territorial division at once, a mixed commission—anything seems better than the barbarous ordeal of mutual construction, in order to find out, not which is the most in the right, but which is the strongest. But vain our compassion and our wishes. America has declared, and no one could doubt it, that she will not abide the arbitration of any power, much less one of the Old World. But what if some happy suggestion might be wafted across the ocean, or some scheme of settlement which might seem an inspiration from above? Even this is impossible. Any comment or advice that can be made on the existing state of affairs, whatever that is, can not arrive in the States earlier than twenty days after the state of affairs which has prompted it. What may not have happened in the course of twenty days? The fortress may have surrendered, the city may have opened its gates, the fleet may have been wrecked, or some one of the chief actors in the sanguinary piece may have been suddenly eliminated from the scene. Who, then, can guess the state of things now, though it be only thirteen days since the last bulletin from the seat of war? What flag waves over the Capitol? How many ships survive to the Federal Government? What is the number of the seceding States? How have the Northern Generals kept up their communications between Washington and their basis of operations? Yet, if we are wholly in the dark upon any or all of these points, our wishes for peace must be the haziest of all idle sentiments, open even to the suspicion of absolute unreality.

What have we, then, to do but to watch and see the issue of these "fell incensed points of mighty opposites?"

Thus far the war is one out of all precedent and beyond all calculation. At this moment it is impossible to say what is its object and how it is to be conducted. The reduction of the seceded States is an almost inconceivable idea. The territory is immense, the country difficult, the climate unhealthy, and the population twelve millions. Even if we could suppose a Republican army of 50,000 men making good its passage from Baltimore to the Gulf of Mexico, in the face of every difficulty, several such armies might accomplish the feat, and yet leave the question as they found it. The effect, and even the possibility of a blockade, a stoppage of supplies, or an embargo upon duties, has yet to be seen. As for the slave population, there is not the smallest symptom of their disaffection, or of their wish to leave their masters *en masse.* Here and there it is likely enough that a sullen slave who has quarreled with his master, or one who really is in the hands of a tyrant, or one conscious of a figure and qualities worthy of freedom, may be ready to serve an opportunity of escape. But the present is an affair, not of individuals, but of millions. So what chance is there of any result to be obtained from the war, unless the possession of the Capital be a result worth considering? That, in fact, is the contest at this moment. It is a contest for the dead body of Patroclus; for the Holy Places; for a name, for a prestige, not for a reality. If we suppose the Northern States victorious in several battles, they are left with 300,000 men in possession of a worthless site in an enemy's country. While these 300,000 are locked up there, and sustained by immense efforts and at an intolerable expense, the Southern States may be steadily pursuing their own course of secession, self government and consolidation. With the single exception of the capital, not a fort, not an arsenal, not a yard, not a ship, not a bit of wood or stone will be left the Federal Government in the seceding States. If, too, their commerce should be at the mercy of the Northern privateers, that is a game in which the Northerns have most to lose, and the balance must be ever against the richer. The Government now at Washington, if still there, and, if it be there, supposing it still free to act, must have these considerations before it. We know not how it can escape the conclusion that such a war is contrary to the very rules of war, seeing that it has no object. A day may throw light on the struggle, and show that the best efforts of the Northern States are not to be lavished in vain, and all that noble blood spent like water. We only reason upon what we see and know, and we are driven to the conclusion that thus far these thirty millions of our own flesh and blood are fighting for a shadow.

Correspondence of the Daily State Sentinel.

Letter from Camp Wallace.

CAMP WALLACE, EVANSVILLE, May 28, 1861.

DEAR SENTINEL:—Much anxiety and excitement has been manifested by both our officers and men for the past forty-eight hours, caused by the telegraphic reports indicating favorable prospects of a fight. The eager war spirit with which we all volunteered, seems only to increase with time. Even the officers can no longer conceal their impatience at awaiting for orders to march somewhere to the scene of more active duty. Why is it that a regiment, armed, equipped and drilled, as we are, is kept here attending to duties that the State troops could easily do, at no more expense than the State now is, whilst our services could be used advantageously elsewhere?

To day we received more supplies from the Government, consisting of tents, blankets, haversacks, &c. The clean, new tents add very much to the beauty of our camp, as well as convenience and comfort of the soldiers. The young man, Harper, who was wounded on Sunday, I am happy to say, is doing well, and manifests more cheerful feelings than the one who shot him. I was handed a copy of the *Journal* this evening, containing a letter over the signature of "Raw Recruit," who seems to be in a terrible way lest "Cæsar" should not have his dues, and charges me with negligence in not noticing Capt. Rugg and Company E. In writing to you I have always endeavored to give a plain statement of facts as they came before my sight or within my hearing. In mentioning the facts in connection with the steamer "Trio," I only spoke of Company A's transactions in the affair, as a local item, because I knew many of your readers were personally acquainted with most of the Company, and felt an interest in knowing what they were doing, and did not for one moment suppose any of your readers were so ignorant as to suppose that any other company could not have done the same thing; for I am sure none of us considered it any great feat of chivalry. For fear I had done "Cæsar" injustice, I called upon Sergeant Hickman, of the Fort Harrison Guards, who, with a detailed squad of men from companies "I" and "C," was placed in charge of the boat, while a messenger was dispatched to camp for additional force, and learned from him that there was none of company "E" on board or brought to town. I have also made inquiries of a number of leading officers in camp as to whether I had slighted company E, every one of whom say my statement was correct, and only laugh to think any one so shallow as to exhibit such a feeling of *envious ness* as was manifested in "Raw Recruit's" letter. I have many personal friends in company E, and entertain too high an opinion of them to believe that "Raw Recruit" represents the feelings of the company. In fact, some of their leading men have already expressed feelings to the contrary.

Captain Rugg, who was in the city upon business of his own, went down to the boat, and asked if they were going to take any artillery with them; if so, he would like to accompany them. He was informed by the Colonel that his services were not at all needed. He, being the only commissioned officer left in town, was placed temporarily in charge of Capt. Hickman's detail, but did not arrive at the boat for half an hour after Hickman had cleared the boat. These are facts, Mr. Editor, which can be substantiated by the best men in the regiment, and corroborated by every man who was an eye witness in the case. I was aboard the boat, and did not see Capt. R. until next morning, and then supposed he had just arrived from camp, and was coming on board to visit us. If, in not mentioning these, I was guilty of robbing "Cæsar" of any honors, I am sorry, and can only say it was not intentional.

I should not have noticed the matter at all, were it not that our friends in Indianapolis might infer that I was endeavoring to undeservedly praise up some particular men or companies. I am personally acquainted with Captain Rugg, and do not believe such an article was ever written with his knowledge, but believe it emanated from "Raw Recruit's angry feelings, because I had never announced his name in connection with any transaction. And I will finally say to him that, should he ever be guilty of any exploit worthy of notice, I will not rob him of any laurels, but they will, with great pleasure, be duly chronicled and forwarded by

Yours truly, HIGH PRIVATE.

☞ The power of the Minie rifle has been proved in the collision of the troops with the mob at St. Louis. The balls in striking the walls tore the bricks for the space of three or four inches in diameter, and, when they struck perpendicular, penetrated to the depth of six inches into the solid wall. One shot, fired at an angle to the