WEEKLY ATE SENTINEL
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE
SENTINEL BUILDINGS,
Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20,
East Washington Street.
BINGHAM & DOUGHTY, Proprietors.

TERMS OF WEEKLY SENTINEL.

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

Additions can be made to Clubs at any time at the above rates. Where the paper is addressed to each subscriber separately, the extra copies will not be sent.

POSTAGE.

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

Within the County	Free.
Within the State	13 cents.
Within the United States	25 cents.

THE DAILY SENTINEL
Will be sent by mail or express to subscribers at any point for fifty cents a month, or six dollars a year.
All subscriptions invariably in advance. Address
BINGHAM & DOUGHTY, Indianapolis.

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

VOL. XXI. NO. 9. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1861. WHOLE NO. 1,150

Selected Miscellany.

Did they do Right!

Some of the Republican papers raise their voices in holy horror against the few members of their party who opposed the atrocious and treasonable abolition resolutions offered by crazy Lovejoy in the House of Representatives. A desire is expressed by them to have their names *exposed* to the people, as if their act, instead of being patriotic and creditable, entitles them to infamy and proscription. Nero played the fiddle while Rome was burning, and there is no objection to Republican newspapers indulging the delusion that anti-slavery is alive and vigorous and in condition to carry future elections. Where the enemy fools himself, he ought not to be undeceived; but, if anything was necessary to convince Democrats of the wickedness of Abolitionism, and the criminality of abandoning their party organization under the specious pretext that it is necessary for the safety of the country, this conduct of many Republican journals united to the vote of sixty-two Republican members in favor of all Lovejoy's resolutions, and a large majority in favor of the first of them, this conduct, we say, will do it—has done it, and the old watch-fires of the party are kindled afresh, ready to burn out Abolitionism from the land.

As a party the Democracy have always held the Republicans fully as responsible for the mischiefs which preceded the rebellion as the fire eaters of the South. As followers of Stephen A. Douglas, we were with Crittenden and other patriots who tried to avert the distress and horrors of civil war. While Chandler, of Michigan, bawled for the letting of blood; while Hickman and Blair stood in the path of the country's peace because of personal petty spites; while Lovejoy, Charles Sumner, and others negroites, clamored for no union with slaveholders, the Democracy were willing to give such reasonable assurances to loyal men in the South as would retain their confidence in the justice of the North, and thus disarm Jeff. Davis, Yancey and the other traitors. We knew what the result would be. We understood the high destiny which made us one people, one country, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. We knew that we could not escape this destiny, and we preferred to achieve it through peace rather than at the point of the bayonet and through rivers of fratricidal blood. We were defeated. Actual war was inaugurated in the nation, and as loyal citizens we took our position by the side of the Government, although it was administered by the Republican party. We encouraged our men to swell the ranks of the Federal army by tens of thousands. We were even willing to suspend the ordinary action of party, not because our principles were inimical to the Union; not because we must cease to be Democrats before we could be patriots; because we knew the proscriptiveness of the abolition spirit, and felt that, with ordinary party opposition, it would be lashed into the utmost frenzy of fanaticism, and would give the conduct of the war an intense partizan bias. This position was scarcely assumed before it was untenable. The booming of the guns of Fort Sumter was answered by calls for Republican conventions, and the defeat of Democratic loyalists in every locality where Republican power predominated. A mob of green death's head Republican and anti-Democratic militia-generals—the Banks, Butlers, Pierces, Schencks, Hurlburts and others—were appointed to command our soldiers. The removal of Democrats from office was clamored for by the Republican journals, and, with a short respite, continued by the administration. Even the death of our great leader, the immortal Douglas, was clutched at with indecent eagerness as an opportunity for a partisan appointment; and now, to cap the climax, sixty-two Republican Congressmen have voted for the Lovejoy resolutions in gross, while a majority of thirty-seven of them carried through the House the first of them, by which the slaves of southern unionists are put upon the same basis as those of secessionists. In a word, the Republican press, and the Republican party in Congress and out of Congress are determined to force us either to re-open the old issues, or to behold the villainy of abolitionism assume unopposed ascendancy in the nation. This we will never consent to. We will uphold the Government, but will never be dragged at the feet of the Republican party as a make-weight to their consequence, a chorus to sing the burden of their praise. To the principles of that party we are deathlessly opposed. We believe them now, as we ever have believed them, unconstitutional and detrimental to the public safety. Secession has committed overt treason, and therefore should be struck down; but secession in its most frenzied moments has never hated the Constitution and the Union so fiercely as the Greeley and Lovejoy school of Republicans, and the men who, in Congress the other day, sustained the resolutions of the latter. Neither in the past nor present position of the Republican party do we find any hope that they will abandon, or even suspend during the war, the dogmas which we deem pernicious; and we proudly feel that in this trying crisis of the nation's history the first great step to devoted loyalty is to assume the principles of Stephen A. Douglas—of the great democratic party. In this spirit we cheerfully render honor to the handful of Republicans who rose above the trammels of a wicked fanaticism and voted against the majority by which their party adopted Lovejoy's abolition resolution. They did right, and, as their party in Congress is so strongly against them on this vital point, why do they not follow the same conscience which dictated this vote, and cast their lot with the conservative Democracy, who would have acted in the same manner?—*Chicago Times.*

Treason.

In the New York *Tribune* of July 9th Horace Greeley says:

However, though we see how events are overruled, and treason defeats weakness to the glory and progress of the great cause of freedom and popular government, we nevertheless have no love for treason. We owe—under God—to the insolent disobedience of orders on the part of Captain Adams, of the Sabine, in refusing to reinforce Fort Pickens, the surrender, on the part of the Government, of its intention of abandoning Fort Sumter, and its determination to attempt to throw in supplies instead. But why Capt. Adams has been left in command of that ship for nearly four months after such a defiance of his Government is one of those things—we wish to heaven they were fewer, and that we might not be compelled to discuss them—which we shall not attempt to explain, because we are at a loss to understand it. If what the Government intended to do in regard to Sumter was of any sort of consequence, why has not the man who defeated its plans so utterly and so unmercifully been punished? We don't know; we don't even profess to have a theory upon the subject; possibly the Administration also believes in Providence, and is careless as to what it does from an abiding faith that God will not permit it, whatever it does, to do wrong. But this we do know—the Sabine arrived at Portsmouth on the 4th, with Captain Adams still in command of her. As it is held to be out of order to criticise anything the Government does, and to have any opinions of our own, ought we not immediately to take steps to give that worthy gentleman a public dinner?

Notwithstanding the declaration contained in this article that GREELEY has "no love for treason," and his handsome suggestion of a dinner for Captain ADAMS, we fear that he is guilt of rank treason according to the present prevalent notion of that offense. He certainly criticises the Administration, and nowhere says that the Republican party and all their office holders are without spot or blemish. We do not wonder that he is guilty of so alarming commissions and omissions with evident fear of the consequences, and that he suggests a public entertainment as a kind of bridge of reconciliation between himself and offended majesty.

THE F. F. V.'S AND THE F. F. I.'S.—A letter from a member of Col. Corcoran's Irish Regiment says:

"We have been hunting secessionists all day! all I saw done was that the first families of Virginia were running away from the first families of Ireland."

Congress—The Means—The Tariff.

On Thursday, the 4th inst., Congress met in session at Washington. The most important thing for them to do, is to provide for raising the means with which to prosecute the war. Men are abundant and ready. It is no exaggeration to say that a million of hardy, brave, intelligent men, can, if necessary, be readily raised, who will fight to the last in support of the Union and the Constitution, if the means are provided to make them effective. It seems to be very generally conceded that provision ought to be made for raising two hundred and fifty million of dollars at this session. Three modes of doing this are suggested: First, by a popular loan by the issue of bonds in sums of fifty dollars and upwards, bearing interest at seven per cent. This plan is similar to one adopted by Napoleon in the Crimean war. Second, by a foreign loan; and third, by the issue of treasury notes bearing interest, receivable for public debts, and in small sums, with the view of having them circulate as a currency. Should the war continue any length of time there is no doubt that all these modes will have to be resorted to sooner or later. The issue of treasury notes to be used as a currency in any great amount, should only be resorted to after all other modes have failed. Issued in limited quantities, and with a fair rate of interest, they would keep at par. If a reasonable limit should be exceeded they would depreciate, and the issuing by the government of a depreciated currency with which to pay its obligations, would seriously impair its credit, and therefore should be adopted only as a last resort. If loans are to be resorted to, the first indispensable step is to make provision for the payment of the interest promptly and a portion of the principle annually. Otherwise you can find no sale for your bonds, either at home or abroad, except at ruinous sacrifices. In doing this let there be no such financial folly attempted, as the using of the principle to pay the interest, or to pay the ordinary expenses of the government. Reliable provision must be made for raising annually an amount, either from customs or by direct taxation sufficient for the payment of all the ordinary expenses of the government, the interest upon our present debt, something less than one hundred millions of dollars, and the interest upon the proposed loans, say two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, beside providing a sinking fund for the payment of the principal. Nothing less than this will preserve the nation's credit, and enable us to raise the necessary means for the prosecution of the war, at anything like fair rates.

Let ns figure:

Interest on $100,000,000, present debt, at 6 per cent	$ 6,000,000
Interest on $250,000,000, proposed loans at 7 per cent	17,500,000
Ordinary expenses of the Government, exclusive of payments upon the public debt, estimated the same as that of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860	60,000,000
Sinking fund for payment of a portion of the principal annually	25,000,000
Total necessary to be raised each year	$108,500,000

This is the lowest amount it will be safe to make annual provision for, aside from the proceeds of the sale of the war bonds. How shall it be done? We have but three sources to draw from—the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, the revenue from customs, and, lastly, direct taxation.

The proceeds of the sales of the public lands, in these times, will be very small. For the year ending June 30, 1860, they were only $1,778,557 70. They will be less this year, and not sufficient to be taken into the account. The receipts from customs for the year ending June 30th, 1860, were $53,187,511. For the year ending June 30, 1861, they are estimated at $40,000,000. This is not satisfactory, unless it is desirable to resort to heavy direct taxes. It is very evident that the first step taken should be, the repeal of that financial monstrosity, the "Morrill tariff." It is insufferably bungling in detail, impracticable in operation, and prohibitory in its effects. The well settled policy of the Government, generally acquiesced in by all parties, is the levying of duties for revenue, with only incidental or accidental protection. Revenue the object, protection the incident. The present tariff reverses that principle, with its other glaring defects. But this only refers to its workings at home. Abroad its effects are none the less detrimental. It was a lever in the hands of the secession emissaries in England, and used with effect in creating prejudice there against our cause. It checks commerce, and makes the balance of trade so much in our favor that, if an attempt is made to sell our bonds in Europe, their purchase would be discouraged because of the financial derangement which would follow from the shipment to us of that increased amount of coin. Since November last, there has been received from England, as balances, upwards of thirty million dollars in coin. Should we offer one hundred million dollars of our bonds to them for sale, so much as would be sold would have to be paid in coin, as they have to trade balances to draw against. This we believe would prevent their sale to any great extent. We repeat, then, repeal this monstrosity, for we believe it has not a redeeming point in one of its features. The re-enactment of the tariff of 1857, with some amendments chiefly reducing the free list, to increase the amount of revenue, will be the best thing that can be done. A duty upon tea, coffee and sugar is suggested, and if adopted, would largely increase the amount of revenue. In the depressed condition of all branches of trade, consequent upon the war, the importations will be light, but with a judicious arrangement of the tariff, with revenue for the object, it is probable that seventy-five or eighty millions of dollars might be realized annually. This would leave from twenty-five to thirty millions deficiency which must be raised by direct taxes upon the people. From this there must be no shrinking, but a manly determination must be evinced to meet the exigency as becomes a people engaged in a great and just cause.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Approaching Battle.

It was a French crowd that, coming out with smoked glass to view an eclipse of the sun, took umbrage at the adumbration and hissed it because it was not total. If Gen. Scott wins a campaign by only forcing his adversary to retreat—if he does not give us a grand battle, with a bloody list of killed and wounded—he will be hissed, hooted and cat-called by the sensationists of New York. If he does not give us a battle at all, the public will demand his discharge by the managers. Another General, who can figure more startlingly on the boards of the National Theater will be advertised for.

By the cutting off of the telegraphic communication northward, it is evident that the scene is about to open. We are to have a battle or its equivalent. Gen. Scott has the men and the means, and the enemy is directly in front of him. He can force an engagement or a retreat; and the logic of his position requires him to do so. If he advances, we have no doubt it will be to victory. Our army is stronger and better, and braver, if such a distinction can be made, than the one it confronts. The Confederate troops will be defeated, and their defeat will lose Virginia to them.

The only hope the Confederates have of escaping the moral effect of a defeat, in the meantime, is to precipitate an engagement with General Patterson's division, or some other detachment of the Federal army. In that way they might find a partial victory, to cover and console them for a general loss.

We have never doubted the issue of battle between the full forces of the North and the South. The regular armies of the one twice outnumber the other; and it would be shameful to us to count upon anything but triumph. A victory is not a conquest—it is often, in case of invasion of a hostile country, as disastrous as a defeat.

If the Federal troops find as they advance into the South, that the Union men or those who were once such, rally to the national flag and resume their old predominance in the States, there will be hope of a restoration of our system, in spite of the appeal to force; for the event will prove that force had first coerced to silence the loyal sentiments of the people. But if this popular feeling does not manifest itself, coercion is a fallacy and a failure.

Thus far the war has not been war. It has been a mere pageant to children, a play to the idle and weak, a source of profit to the corrupt, a path of prospective ambition to the aspiring, a vent for the evil passions of the fanatic and bigotted—but it has not yet put on the bloody garment and the hideous face with which those who know it painted it. May Heaven spare us the tragic horrors of its presence, when it stalks through the land desolating its hearths and destroying its fields.

Such as it is to be, however, it is close upon us; and we wait for it to unfold its character, and indicate the greater or lesser degree of misery it is to inflict. We would not hasten its appearance; yet like the sick man who wants a surgical operation, we grow so impatient at the contemplation of its impendency, as to wish to meet it half way.—*Albany Argus.*

THE WHEAT HARVEST.—Will be about completed this week. In portions of the country the crop is above an average—in others far below. An average will make it a little below the previous year.—*Lawrenceburg Register.*

☞ Letters from Western Virginia say Horace Bell made an attack upon Major Gerber, and was descently whipped, and then arrested for insubordination—striking his superior officer. The rumors that Major Gerber was cut or badly hurt in the affray, are without foundation.—*Mad. Cour.*

Lincoln's Message to Congress.

Congress, or the "Rump" of it, met on the Fourth. Mr. Abraham Lincoln sent that body a "*Message.*" We do not republish it; we cannot, in self-respect, as Americans. To say that it is written in execrably bad English, is to allude to the least of its faults. Its logic is loose-jointed, and in stoops in the shoulders. It is not only unstatesmanlike, but it attacks principles of constitutional law, in a way that is not flagitious, only because it is too contemptibly weak. The history of the bad revolution at the South is badly told. There is a long, stumbling, limping, argument against the secession theory that has been far better done by many village editors, in offhand articles. There are attempts at dry joking that are equally becoming the supposed dignity of the office now held by Abe Lincoln, and the gravity of the situation of the country. He calls for 400,000 soldiers, and for 400,000,000 of dollars. That is the *practical* part of the recommendations of this most beneficent administration inaugurated by aid of Protestant preachers, and of humanitarian abolitionist lecturers and editors.

But there are two clauses of his Message that have a graver bearing. In one he intimates that he will not, probably, abandon his contempt for the laws of the United States, as *declared* by the co-ordinate branch of the Government—the Supreme Court. He says:

"Lest there be some uneasiness in the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of the Government towards the Southern States after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say it will be his purpose then, as ever, to be guided by the Constitution and the laws, and that he probably will have no different understanding of the powers and duties of the Federal Government relatively to the rights of the States and the people under the Constitution, than that expressed in the inaugural address."

Now, it would rejoice us could we give these words the purport of saying that he wished to abandon the unconstitutional dogma of the Chicago Platform about "no more slave States," when the Constitution puts as the *only* requisite for the admission of a new State, "a republican form of government." But we were all alarmed in the inaugural, to hear Mr. Lincoln scoff at decisions of the Supreme Court, as binding only the parties in each particular suit, and not, as all constitutional lawyers agree, and even as Mr. Seward has acknowledged, *binding* on all good citizens, as the interpretation and declaration of *law.*

This is no cavil. It is no time, now, to be fastidious. It is a grave misgiving, and Mr. Lincoln has augmented, instead of dispelling it.

Mr. Lincoln has painfully revived another loose and lawless idea, uttered by him on his way to Washington, but which, it might be hoped, he had learned the recklessness of, since his inauguration. At Indianapolis he put questions—"just asking" what was the difference between a State and a county, except as to relative size, population, &c. So this innocent man, who hurts nobody, and who can see "nobody hurt," now asks in his message, "what is *sovereignty?*" Like a big baby, abandoned by its natural guardian, and groping round for needed sustenance, his highest aspiration is to show an "inquiring mind," and to *ask* questions. Were it not that he is cursing a whole people, by filling with ridicule the Presidential chair, he might, without disturbance, spend the rest of his mortal existence questioning and gawking with other ignorant and idle readers of the New York *Tribune* over such matters; *He* will never fathom them. God never meant him to.

Shades of our patriotic grandsires! This man says: "The States have the powers and rights reserved to them in and by the National Constitution!" The "Constitution" reserves *no* right to the States; but the States, which by ratifying the Constitution created the Union, declared—not as necessary, but by way of precaution—that the powers *not delegated* to the United States were, in their residuary plenitude, reserved to the States, or to the people.

A *State* is of necessity a sovereignty—modified, tempered and limited, as, among freemen, the State always is. A *State* has a sovereign power over property and person. It has power of life and of death. It decrees the extremest penalties, and provides for its own defense by an armed militia. This it does, or can do, though, like the State of Delaware, it does not number a hundred thousand souls. This a *county* can not do, though like New York county, it numbers nearly a million. This, Abe Lincoln, "asking," with his "open countenance" and "inquiring mind," does not know, and not knowing, it was a despicable thing to have run him into the Presidential office by a fanatical or misguided minority, against the wishes of a large majority of his "dissatisfied countrymen."

We are *not* factious; and, withal, lightly as we esteem the chief constabulary office of the republic, called the Presidency—we are mortified at the extremely sorry figure the poor man cuts who now occupies the place. We could touch no office in his gift, but we would much rather sustain than oppose him.

Let him renounce the unconstitutional tests of the Chicago platform, and say with the majority of his "dissatisfied" countrymen, that the only proper test of admission for a new State to the Union, is "a republican form of Government."

Let him declare, as every respectable lawyer will declare, that the decisions of the Supreme Court are, while they remain such, declaratory of the existing laws of the United States, and to be obeyed.

Let him further declare, as we believe he is willing to do, that there shall be no interference politically with the local institutions of States, in regard to slavery.

And then, the arms would drop from the hands of our Southern brethern. We of the North would cry out and applaud him, and he who had been elected by a fanatical and wretched *minority,* would be accepted and *thanked* by a vast *majority* of the country, who would hail him as *better* than his party, and as greater than his prejudices. Can Lincoln do such a noble act? We leave his "friends," and time, to answer.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal.*

General McClellan's Force.

The following is a near approximation to the number of troops comprising Gen. McCLELLAN's division in Western Virginia, with their positions at the latest advices. The numerical strength of his command is near thirty-five thousand, nearly all volunteers:

AT BEVERLY, LAUREL HILL AND BUCKHANNON.

Headquarters of Major General McClellan and Brig. Generals Rosecrans and Schleich.

Regiments.	Colonels.
Third Ohio Volunteers	J. H. Marrows.
Fourth " "	Lorin Andrews.
Sixth " "	Col. Bosley.
Ninth " "	R. L. McCook.
Tenth " "	W. H. Lytle.
Fourteenth Ohio "	J. B. Steadman.
Seventeenth " "	J. M. Connell.
Eighteenth " "	J. R. Stanley.
Nineteenth " "	Samuel Bratty.
Twentieth " "	Thomas Morton.
Eighth Indiana Volunteers	W. P. Benton.
Ninth " "	R. M. Milroy.
Tenth " "	M. D. Manson.
Fifteenth " "	G. D. Wagner.
Chicago Dragoons	Captain W. Baker.
Chicago Sturgiss Rifles	" W. Sturgiss.
Coldwater Artillery, Mich	" T. W. Culp.
Chicago Cavalry	" Barker.
Flying Artillery	" Howe.
AT CHEAT RIVER.	
Fifteenth Ohio Volunteers	Col. G. W. Andrews.
Sixteenth " "	Col. J. Irvine.
First Virginia Union Volunteers	Col. ——.
AT CLARKSBURG.	
Second Virginia Union Volunteers	Colonel ——.
Third " " "	Colonel ——.
Cincinnati Rover Dragoons	Capt. W. H. Stevens.
AT GRAFTON.	
Headquarters of Brigadier General Hill.	
Seventh Indiana Volunteers	Col. E. Dumont.
Troop of Horse	Col. ——.
Regular Artillery from Kansas	Col. ——.
Company I. Fourth Artillery	Lieut. Ward.
Thirteenth Ohio Volunteers	Col. W. F. Smith.
Fifth " "	Col. Dunning.
PHILLIPPA.	
Brigadier General Hill.	
Sixth Indiana Volunteers	Col. Crittenden.
ALONG RAILROAD FROM PARKERSBURG TO GRAFTON.	
Twenty-second Ohio Volunteers	Col. W. E. Gilmore.
GLENVILLE.	
Seventh Ohio	Col. E. B. Tyler.
RIPLEY.	
Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers	Col. J. S. Norton.
EN ROUTE BY THE KANAWHA.	
Brigadier General Cox.	
Eighth Ohio Volunteers	Col. Du Puy.
Twelfth " "	Col. J. W. Lowe.
First Kentucky Volunteers	Col. W. Woodruff.
Second " "	Col. W. G. Terrell.
EN ROUTE NEAR SCENE OF ACTION.	
Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers	Col. J. C. Sullivan.
Fourteenth " "	Col. N. Kimball.
Seventeenth " "	Col. Hascall.

THE ARMY AND NAVY BILLS.—The Army bill passed by the House on Thursday last appropriates $161,000,000. For the pay of troops, $60,000,000; for subsistence, $25,000,000; for supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, $14,000,000; for the purchase of 84,000 horses. $10,500,000; for the transportation of the army, $16,000,000; for gunboats on the Western rivers, $1,000,000. The Navy Bill appropriates $30,000,000.

☞ The Crawfordsville *Review* says that J. W. Cumberland's cavalry company at that place is fast filling up.

No Fruitless Battles.

The New York *World* and *Courier and Enquirer,* said to be the representatives of the Administration in that city, thus defines the policy of Gen. SCOTT, and develops the plan by which he intends to conduct the war:

The cry among certain newspapers is for battles. One of the most hot headed has even demanded "a battle a day." It is very evident that that there is going to be a good deal of disappointment in the supply of this sort of sensation. There will be no battle a day—probably not one a month of any magnitude—possibly not more than two or three during the whole period of hostilities. The manifest design is to fight no battles of an indecisive character; and the really *decisive* battles must, of necessity, be very few in number. It will require but a single battle of this latter kind to put us in possession of Richmond; and it is with reference to that battle and that alone that the Government is directing its movements. Were Gen. McDowell to push his forces directly upon Manassas Junction, he might, perhaps, with his nearly equal forces, dislodge the enemy after a sharp engagement; but the enemy would only fall back upon other positions, and would be in a condition to try the chances of a half dozen battles before making a final stand at the capital. We say, try the chances; for talk as we may of skill and courage, there is no denying that, after all, a great deal in every battle depends upon the accidental and the unforseen. Wellington himself with all his ability, so admitted. Instead of allowing the rebels any such chances, which might long postpone the occupation of Richmond, the policy actually chosen manifestly is to use strategy, so that a single defeat of the rebels shall put them completely *hors du combat,* and occasion the immediate surrender of the Virginia Capital with the entire State. Therefore the Federal columns in Eastern and Northern Virginia do not advance upon Manassas Junction until General McClellan, with his division in Western Virginia, can move on to the Shenandoah, where he may be able to take the enemy upon the flank, and, by his ability thus to turn every position, render it impossible for the rebels to make a stand short of Richmond itself. To accomplish this it may be necessary for General McClellan to move with some degree of caution, for he is deeper in the country than the commanders of the other divisions, and has no such reserves to protect his rear. His known energy of character and eminent military talents are a sufficient guarantee that he is making the best of his means and his time. When he once reaches his intended base of operations, and the combined movement commences, Manassas Junction, we venture to predict, will either be evacuated without a conflict, or, if one actually takes place, the enemy will be left in a condition to make a second impossible. It is this combination movement from different directions upon the enemy that is to crush him, and not any succession of single dashes in his front; and, for such a combination to be made effective, time is indispensible.

It must never for a moment be forgotten that the successful termination of a campaign like this into the heart of a hostile country requires quite a different kind of prowess from that simply which makes soldiers undaunted in battle and irresistible in the breach. It demands not only unflinching valor and the highest degree of military skill, but the most extraordinary administrative ability—a fertility of resource, a power of combination, a precision of calculation, and a range of view that are seldom possessed by a single mind. It also requires the exercise of all that moral power which alone can, for a prolonged period, conquer numbers by skill, conquer rapine by discipline, conquer cruelty by humanity, and by its very display of moral heroism half unnerve physical resistance. It is General Scott's great glory that in Mexico he proved himself equal to all these necessities, and thereby effected a conquest which, for completeness and absolute exemption from reverses of all descriptions, stands almost isolated in modern warfare. The battles of Mexico have often been surpassed; the conquest of Mexico never.

Invasion is a kind of military work that even the greatest generals have failed in. Alexander the Great overran Media and Persia, but his armies were rolled back before the legions of Scythia and India. Cyrus marched his army in splendid style into Persia, but only to immortalize the skill which conducted the "Retreat of the Ten Thousand." Hannibal swept down with irresistible force into Italy, only at last to retreat from it in ignominy. Crassus carried his cohorts into the plains of Mesopotamia, but only to be defeated with immense slaughter and to lose his own head. Napoleon led his hosts into the middle of Russia, and led them to destruction; there, too, the Swedish invader, Charles XII, a hundred years before, had found his doom. Burgoyne marched his forces into American territory, and marched to a surrender. Sobieski, with forty thousands, attacked eighty thousand Turkish veterans intrenched and defended with three hundred pieces of cannon, slew fifty thousand and carried the Polish ensigns in triumph to the banks of the Danube; and yet a month after there was scarcely a remnant of his army left. Wellington drove Massena at the head of a hundred thousand men out of war-wasted Portugal, but before his full success in the Peninsula, had to retire and intrench himself behind the Terre Vedras. The British Generals in their invasion of Affghanistan, accomplished marches across mountain ranges and desert tracks unparalleled in modern times for their length and hardship; but the issue thereof may be read in the terrible tragedies of the Koord Caubul and the Pass of Jugdalluck, and the fate of that sixteen thousand of whom but one man escaped alive to tell the tale of slaughter.

It does not answer to talk flippantly of such military movements as Gen. Scott is now under taking. Tremendous difficulties attend them. Nothing is more certain than that overwhelming disaster would result if the reduction of the vast rebel territory were given up to the rash impulses and ignorant counsels of the *Tribune* and *Times* school. Our Government might as well abandon the war at once. But there is no such danger. These movements are to be conducted by General Scott, and not by newspaper editors; and in a way that shall secure solid results, though not sensation dispatches. As little as possible will be trusted to chance. The main work in crushing out the rebellion will be effected by noiseless strategic operations; and when battles are fought they will be battles that need not be repeated. We regard the conquest of the rebellion as sure as any future event; but it is because we have implicit faith in the genius that leads, as well as in the strength that is led—in the consummate wisdom that plans, as well as in the heroic courage that executes.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE DEMOCRACY.—The Boston *Herald,* in some candid criticisms upon Mr. Everett's oration, delivered at New York on the 4th inst., concludes its remarks with the following true definition of the present attitude of Democracy:

The Northern Democracy are sustaining the Government for the purpose of securing and perpetuating civil and religious liberty, and not for the purpose of making war upon the local institutions of either section of the country; and will resist all attempts, come from what quarter they may, to legislate upon matters which in their judgment, are not, under the Constitution, confided to Congress, and which can have no other effect than to destroy this glorious Confederacy. Every man who loves his country, and desires to see peace and prosperity restored, should set his face against agitation and all legislation upon the subject of slavery, either to prohibit or protect it. Will Mr. Everett subscribe to this doctrine, and join with others to confine Congress to its legitimate powers and to prevent it from meddling with matters over which it has no control? *We shall see.*

Quaker Guns in Virginia.

The New York *Evening Post* is responsible for the story that, when the Federal troops were about to take possession of Harper's Ferry, just after the timely retreat of General Johnston, they saw surmounting the crests of the hills on the Maryland side a most formidable looking battery. Three or four ten-inch columbiads or rifled cannon seemed to be frowning down on them, from the distance, a grim and terrible defiance. They approached the monster carefully. "If well served," said an officer, applying his lorgnette to his eye, "the can scarcely be taken by a thousand men;" and then another added: "We must carry them by a descent from behind." When the descent was made, it was discovered that the defenses consisted of some heaps of brush slightly covered with earth, and that the awe-inspiring guns were so many large pieces of stove pipe carefully laid in position.

Contradiction.

The report that Gen. Joseph Reynolds has received his commission as Brigadier General, is erroneous. He had received no commission last evening. It has been the policy of the Government heretofore to confer such appointments upon gentlemen of military experience and education where it was possible, and why a commission has not long since been promptly tendered General Reynolds is inexplicable to us. Not a regiment has left the State which has not been indebted to his experience and ability, in some degree, for its equipment and organization.—*Lafayette Journal, 15th.*

For the Daily State Sentinel.

Articles on the Origin and History of the Differences between the Northern and Southern Sections of the United States which have resulted in a Sectional Civil War.

NO. IV.

Speaking of the supposed termination of the effort to exclude slavery from the Territories by the Missouri Compromise, Mr. Jefferson said, in a letter to John Holmes of Maine: "It is hushed indeed for the moment. But this is a reprieve only, not the final sentence;" and so it was. On the 8th of February, 1847, a bill was pending in the House of Representativs of the United States for the appropriation of three millions to enable the President of the United States to pay Mexico, if necessary, a sum of money in a treaty of peace whereby territory might be acquired by the United States.

To that bill Mr. Wilmot of Pennsylvania, offered as an amendment the following proviso, which has since borne the name of its father:

"*Provided,* That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any Territory on the Continent of America, which shall hereafter be acquired," &c. 16 Deb., 54.

Thus was the apple of discord again thrown among the sisters. Thus was found another opportunity of attacking the institutions, exasperating the feelings, and, as they believed, assailing the rights of the South.

The South stood upon the same platform they had adopted in the Missouri controversy, viz: That they had an equal right with the North in the territory to be won by common blood and treasure; and further, that the proviso was in spirit, if not in letter, a violation of the Missouri Compromise, by which slavery was to be allowed in territory south of 36 deg. 30 min., in consideration of its being excluded in all north of that line.

The proviso as an amendment to the loan bill, was defeated; but as enunciating a principle to be applied to all territory, as it should come to be organized under territorial government, it continued to be discussed; Congress became excessively heated upon the question, and so did the country, particularly the Southern States, who looked upon it as a threatened exclusion of them forever from the right to enjoy with the North the common property of both sections. They declared that their patience was worn out by these constantly occurring hostile attacks, and that it was time to finally end them; that if the principle of the proviso was established, they would secede from the Union.

They were willing to settle the controversy upon either of two propositions, viz: a division of all the common territories by the line of 36, 30, or by the application to them all of the doctrine of popular sovereignty—that is, leaving them all, without any provision either way by the General Government, on the subject of slavery, to the common settlement of the people from both sections of the Union, with the right to the settlers to adopt or reject slavery as they chose, on forming a State Constitution. 4 Calhoun's Works, p. 505.

In a profound speech of Mr. Calhoun, delivered in the Senate, June 27, 1848, and which Mr. Benton has strangely omitted in his abridgment of debates, he says: "But I go further, and hold that justice and the Constitution are the easiest and safest ground on which the question can be settled, regarded in reference to party. It may be settled on that ground simply by non-action—by leaving the territories free and open to the emigration of all the world, so long as they continue so—and when they become States, to adopt whatever Constitution they please, with the single restriction to be republican, in order to their admission into the Union. If a party can not safely take this broad and solid position and successfully maintain it, what other can it take and maintain?" 4 Calhoun's Works, p. 506.

Mr. Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, said: "If the spirit of the Missouri Compromise was to be invoked, as was proposed by his friend from Indiana, Mr. Bright, he had a right to ask that the South should be placed on a basis of permanent security, so that there may be hereafter no new agitation of the subject. He was willing to go far, as far as his principles would admit, to meet the North. But if nothing would satisfy the North short of the destruction of this institution, then was the time for dissolution come; but let us separate peacefully, and with good feelings towards each other—let not the battle fields of our country be stained with the blood of brothers fighting against brothers. He trusted the danger would pass away, and that this agitation would turn out to be nothing more than the temporary struggle between politicians." (1848. 16 Deb. 221.

Again he says: "I understood the honorable Senator from Michigan as standing upon the ground of non-intervention. If we could have that, it would give the South the most we have claimed—that is, an equal right to go into all the territories—all property being alike protected. In default of this, I have said that I would take the Missouri Compromise line, and that was my ultimatum." 16 Deb. 445. (1850.)

Mr. Calhoun reiterated the same proposition, just sixteen days before his death, in his great speech of March 4, 1850, read for him in the Senate by Mr. Mason. 16 Deb. 403.

During the pendency of this controversy on the Wilmot proviso, General Taylor was elected President of the United States; and, in his first annual message (it was also his last; he died July 9, 1850,) he recommended the doctrine of popular sovereignty in the government of the Territories. He said:

"The people of New Mexico will, it is believed, at no very distant period, present themselves for admission into the Union. Preparatory to the admission of California and New Mexico, the people of each will have instituted for themselves a republican form of government, laying its foundations in such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

"By awaiting their action, all causes of uneasiness may be avoided, and confidence and kind feeling preserved. With the view of maintaining the harmony and tranquility so dear to all, we should abstain from the introduction of these exciting topics of a sectional character, which have hitherto produced painful apprehensions in the public mind; and I repeat the solemn warning of the first and most illustrious of my predecessors against furnishing any ground for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations." 16 Deb., p. 377.

The recommendation was carried out. The struggle of the South against the unjust proviso of Wilmot was terminated in its defeat by the passage of the great compromise measures recommended by the committee of thirteen, of which Mr. Clay was chairman, and in which the doctrine of popular sovereignty was adopted as the settled policy for the future government of the Territories of the United States. Both the great Whig and Democratic parties, then the ruling parties in the country, almost unanimously agreed to them, and the acts were approved by Mr. Filmore, then the President of the United States. Peace was again restored to the country. It was only the Abolition party who seriously opposed the compromise, and kept up disturbance in the nation.

In the election of 1852, both General Scott, the Whig candidate, and General Pierce, the Democratic, stood squarely upon the compromise of 1850. It was only Hale and Julian, now both Lincoln members of Congress, then the abolition Presidential candidates, that run upon the Wilmot Proviso exclusion policy; and their followers were not sufficiently numerous to cause serious alarm. The country was harmonious, prosperous and happy.

What next will disturb its repose?

In an evil hour, the great body of the old Whig party of the North broke faith with the South upon the compromise of 1850, to which they had agreed, went over to the Abolition party, and uniting with them under a new name, that of Republican, adopted at Philadelphia in 1856 the proviso exclusion platform of the Abolitionists, (that distinct party has not been heard of since the merger,) nominated a sectional Presidential ticket from the North, (Fremont and Dayton,) and thus against the warning of Washington and Jefferson, and of Taylor, inaugurated a sectional party upon a single sectional idea, of all others the most dangerous to the peace of the country; and followed up the organization and experiment at Chicago in 1860. In the nomination of candidates in 1860, the most offensive to the South were taken. Hamlin had voted to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and Lincoln had declared war against the South, in announcing that the States must be all free or all slave; that there was an irrepressible conflict between the two. In 1860, these candidates were elected, and now what was the South to do? She did commence getting off the track as she thought she saw the locomotive coming. Mr. Lincoln and his party refused, most wrongfully refused, to give any guarantees that they were not going to carry out his previous declaration, and the Chicago platform, whereby the alarm of the South might be quieted, and her anxiety allayed. The South seceded, and now civil war is desolating her and impoverishing us.

And now, the question arises, did the South do right in seceding? Greatly as she had been aggravated, and was now threatened, I am bound to say a case had not arisen that justified her in the step she took.

Let us sum up the case for a moment.

She had been assailed by the Missouri and Arkansas restrictions, but they were defeated. She had been oppressed by the tariff, but it had been repealed.

The Abolitionists had opposed Texas, but she was admitted.

They had opposed the Mexican war and treaty, but both had been carried successfully through.

Slavery in the District of Columbia and in the States had been attacked, but the attack had been successfully repulsed.

The South had been assaulted by the Wilmot proviso, but the assault had been successfully repelled.

The fugitive slave law, ever disregarded, was as well observed as it had been.

The South stood, then, up to the election of Mr. Lincoln, on as good ground as she ever occupied—in the possession of all rights—irritated and continually abused, but still possessed of her rights.

Did, then, the election of Mr. Lincoln justify secession; not as a constitutional or legal right, for there is no such; but as the last resort for self preservation; the act of revolution or rebellion, which a certain degree of oppression and danger justifies in the judgment of all civilized men and nations.

I will not say what might have been my opinion had Mr. Lincoln's election been accompanied by a majority in all the other departments of government, so that he could have carried out his principles, being accomplished by a sectional majority, against a united South, acting with the Democracy, their old friends of the North.

Such is not the state of facts.

The Senate was against Mr. Lincoln.

The House was against Mr. Lincoln.

The Judiciary had decided against Mr. Lincoln's doctrine.

A majority of the people by more than half a million, was against Mr. Lincoln. He would have entered upon his office without moral or political power, except in the distribution of patronage.

The territories were all organized by laws without the Wilmot proviso—and those laws could not have been repealed.

Besides, Mr. Lincoln was elected indirectly by the South, through the breach she created in the great conservative Democratic party.

In the Union the South would have been safe. By going out of it, she has thrown all departments of the Government into the hands of Mr. Lincoln, brought war upon herself, and enabled Mr. Lincoln to change the structure of this Government into a worse consolidation than Hamilton or any other old Federalist ever dared to think of aloud.

The South, under great provocation but without just cause, has seceded. She will have to take the fate which Lincoln will meet out to her.

Boone County Democratic Convention.

Pursuant to notice, the Democracy of Boone county met in convention on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for County Commissioner, and entering a protest against a war from which, in their opinion, no good is to be derived.

On motion of Mr. G. W. Buckingham, by request of the Chairman of the Central Committee, Mr. A. J. Boone was called to the chair, who stated the object of the meeting, after which James Gogan was appointed Secretary.

On motion of H. M. Marvin, a committee of one from each township was appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention.

The Chair appointed the following named gentlemen said committee:

Union township, H. M. Marvin; Marion, David Ross; Sugar Creek, Isaac Gipson; Jefferson, Jas. H. Potts; Center, Thomas P. Miller; Eagle, W. N. Duzan; Perry, Edward Woollen; Harrison, Noah Chitwood; Jackson, Ammon Heady; Worth, Henry Lucas.

On motion of G. W. Buckingham, it was resolved that all resolutions be referred to the committee on resolutions.

On motion of E. D. Herod, a committee of one was appointed from each township in the First District to select a suitable candidate for Commissioner for said district; whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed said committee: Marion, Wm. Reno; Clinton, Riley Perkins; Center, John M. Scott; Worth, Wm. Taylor; Union, James Peters; Eagle, John Duzan; Perry, James Todd.

On motion the Convention adjourned till two o'clock, to give the committee time to report.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at two o'clock.

On motion, one person from each township was ordered to act as County Central Committee, and the Chair appointed the following gentlemen said committee:

Union, Wm. Farry; Clinton, John R. McDaniel; Washington, David Hopkins; Sugar Creek, Wm. Shannon; Perry, James Dodd; Worth, Henry Lucas; Jefferson. Fielding Demy; Center. Robert C. McCann; Union, Henry M. Morrow; Eagle, A. W. Larimore; Harrison, Fletcher Young; Jackson, T. A. Andrews.

George Stephenson of Union, was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention for Commissioner of the First District.

The committee on resolutions made the following report through their Chairman, Henry M. Marvin, which was adopted as a whole by the Convention, without debate:

WHEREAS, Believing that the Government of the Union was formed and maintained solely by mutual concession and compromise, and that it can not be held together by mere force, but must exist, if at all, in the hearts and affections of the people, and that, in the language of the late lamented Senator Douglas, "war is disunion."

AND WHEREAS, The avowed object of the President in prosecuting this war is to suppress rebellion, enforce the Constitution and laws, and maintain the General Government therefore,

Resolved, That while we disapprove of the action of the seceded States in withdrawing from the Union as unwise, impolitic, and unfortunate, we recognize the revolutionary right of the people to alter or abolish, or remove a government when it fails to subserve the purposes for which it was formed or when it becomes tyrannical and oppressive.

Resolved, That we are desirous to see all hostilities cease, and our national differences terminate; and to this end, we favor the calling of a National Convention at the earliest possible period; and in case that can not be done, then the adoption by Congress of any fair and equitable compromise, believing the terms of peace to be the only method of restoring prosperity to the nation and preserving the Federal Union.

Resolved, That our Representatives in Congress be instructed, by peace memorials, to use all honorable efforts to secure the immediate passage of any measure of compromise which will prove alike honorable and satisfactory to both sections, and make us once more a united and happy people.

Resolved, That the President, in his late executive proceedings, in calling out the militia for a longer period than is prescribed by law; in making large additions to the regular army and navy, and in conferring upon his subordinate military officers the power to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus,* has assumed powers not conferred upon him by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both.

Resolved, That the action of the Legislature of Indiana, at its special session, in fastening upon the people of the State an enormous debt to be a burden, not only upon the present generation but upon their children, deserves not only the condemnation of the people of Indiana, but the strictest scrutiny of the judicial authority.

After the adoption of the resolutions, Col. C. D. Herod, Esq. Lucas, Col. Marvin and the Chairman addressed the convention.

On motion of H. M. Marvin, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the President and Secretary and a copy be sent to the editors of the Boone county *Pioneer* and the *Indiana State Sentinel* with a request to publish.

On motion the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

J. A. BOONE, President.

JAMES GOGEN, Secretary.

GALLANT CLAY.—A gentleman from Clay mentioned in our office this morning, as an incontrovertible fact, that of the two hundred men who have gone to the war from that county, not less than *one hundred and seventy five* of them are Democrats. Nevertheless, while similar statements can probably be made in nearly every county in the district, the *Express* loses no opportunity to hit persons of that political denomination a straight blow from the shoulder. For shame, gentlemen! If you cannot actually fight yourselves, do not so unmercifully berate the pluck of those who can, will, and do fight.—*Terre Haute Journal.*

JOHN C. HEENAN.—It is stated that John C. Heenan is once again to enter the prize ring, having been challenged so to do by Mace, who claims to be the champion of England. Mace is a larger man than Sayers, and is said to be "the most scientific and accomplished boxer of modern times."

[Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.]

War Movements.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 12.

The public are probably looking for an advance of our troops under Gen. McDowell upon Gen. Beauregard's lines. There is every sign of preparation for it. Some supposed it would commence to-morrow, but I have reason to believe that it can not begin till next week. Some regiments still on this side of the Potomac are to have a part in the *melee,* and it will not be sent over till Monday next. I can not find that Gen. McDowell will have more than thirty-five thousand men, all told. He must leave ten thousand in his line of entrenchments. He will advance therefore with a force inferior in number to that which he is to encounter. One can not believe, therefore, that this advance will take place before Gen. Patterson shall cut off or defeat Gen. Johnston, or until Gen. McClellan shall have forced his way across the mountain passes into the valley of Virginia, and thus be ready to support General McDowell's movements.

In no case is it probable that our troops, after leaving their own impregnable defenses, are to be precipitated upon the thoroughly fortified position of General Beauregard. Whatever is the plan of operations, it is undoubtedly a well considered one, and I notice that among those here who have heretofore condemned the tardy movements of the Administration, there is now an expression of implicit reliance upon the wisdom of Gen. Scott's programme.

Virginia is first to be cleared of the Confederate troops, Richmond to be occupied by the Federal armies, and the loyal State government of Virginia, which is already recognized by Congress is to be sustained. Operations to this end are going on, and are to be prosecuted during the summer, which is now half over. With the fall will open a campaign against the insurgents on the Mississippi river, and on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

I find that increasing confidence is felt in the ability and the determination of the Federal government to suppress the insurrection, and restore peace and commerce.

Congress is acting under this belief, and the members generally set their faces against any terms of pacification, short of actual submission by the revolutionists.

The fortune of war is uncertain. The best contrived plans of campaigns are sometimes ruined by chance. The operations in Virginia are complicated. Any failure of the programe, in any of its parts, may defeat the whole, and render necessary renewed efforts, in successive campaigns. But it is now certain that the war in Virginia will be pushed with the whole power of the Federal Government.

The Republican Party Suppressing a Rebellion.

According to President Lincoln, it is the Republican party which is to put down the Southern rebellion. In his late message to Congress he uses this language:

"It is now for them (the American people) to demonstrate to the world that those who can fairly carry an election, can also suppress a rebellion; that ballots are the rightful successors to bullets, and that when ballots have fairly and constitutionally decided, there can be no successful appeal back to bullets; that there can be no successful appeal except to ballots themselves, at succeeding elections.

"Such will be a great lesson of peace, that what they cannot take by an election, neither can they take it by a war; teaching all the folly of beginning a war."

That is, those who carried the election last November, are now to "demonstrate to the world" that they "can also suppress a rebellion." What a pity the President had not announced this idea in his proclamation calling for troops to conquer the South. How much fairer it would have been *then,* to announce that it was the party that elected him, to which he looked for the men and the money to sustain his Administration by force of arms

It is a misfortune that the President can not rise above party considerations in discussing the momentous questions before the country. As in his inaugural, he recognized the Chicago platform as the guide for his Administration, so now he can not divest himself of the fallacy that it is the Republican party which is to "suppress the rebellion" and sustain the Government. Nor is the President alone in this absurd notion. While, in one sense, party lines are forgotten, that is, so far as to accept the service of Democrats as well as Republicans to fight the battles of the country, the theory nevertheless runs through all their political calculations, that it is the Republican party which is to save the Union, and to suppress the rebellion. Yet it is not often that the idea is so frankly expressed as in the paragraph we have quoted from the President's message.

Should this war prove successful, and the seceded States be reduced to subjection, we shall have no end of the partisan boast that the party "who can fairly carry an election can also suppress a rebellion;" and that it is due to the political organization which elected Mr. Lincoln, that the Union was saved from dissolution. It is insulting to the thousands of men who voted against the Republican party, but who are now fighting the battles of the Union, or contributing of their means to sustain those who have gone to the war, to be thus officially told that it is not their services, but to those who carried the Presidential election, that the salvation of the country, if indeed it shall be saved by war, will be due.

We hope the Union may be saved from dissolution, and that the Government will prove equal to the immense strain upon it, caused by the present civil war. We would scarcely stop to inquire who saved it—whether Republicans or Democrats; but it does seem a little odd that while calling for troops without distinction of party, the president should announce to the world that one party alone is to have the honor of suppressing the present rebellion.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Disunionism of the Tribune.

We have always considered the New York *Tribune* a disunion paper, and its editor a disunionist. The sturdy Abolitionists belong to the same school. They are all disunionists, no matter what they say now. When South Carolina seceded Wendel Phillips shouted, let her go. Let not a gun be fired to prevent it! Make her a bridge of gold to facilitate her exit! Greeley, the editor of the *Tribune,* was for accepting the division, and telling the States to go that desired it. He soon found that his doctrine was very unacceptable to the people; that a division of this glorious Union could not be made; and the said Greeley faced about and became very belligerent. He is out of all patience with Lincoln and Gen. Scott, and urges them, commands them to make haste; but secretly he cherishes the idea of a division, and feels the way. He sneers at three years of war.

If the rebels are not virtually whipped when the next spring opens, and if they shall meanwhile have steadfastly confronted our troops on every mutual frontier without losing ground, we may consider that the Republic has been betrayed by the folly or incompetency of its trusted leaders, and that disunion is a fixed fact.

And, again:

If, as we rejoice to hear, General Scott is now ready to try conclusions with Jeff. Davis and Beauregard, the war is near its end. We say this in no boastful spirit—we concede the possibility of the rebels proving the stronger party; but, if they do, let us frankly own it, and promptly arrest the effusion of blood. And if they can not keep the field against us, they will do likewise.

There it is; Greeley is coming back soon to his first love—a division of the Union. He is now well understood to be the steady opponent of the present Administration. There is a large school, and Greeley is one of it, that would only consent to a Union upon condition that slavery is abolished. Their hope has been that this war would abolish slavery. They don't see that the war will accomplish that, and they will be against it the moment they see that war will not accomplish the end.

They see clearly that the war can't be turned to their account; Greeley thinks he sees it, and is daily assailing the Administration. It will not be long before he will be an advocate of the Southern Confederacy. The Charleston *Mercury,* some time ago, rejoiced in the hope that the Abolitionists would come to the aid of the South; and it will not be long until they will be efficient secession allies. These Abolitionists reason very naturally that a division of the Union is the shortest and cheapest way to the abolition of slavery.—*Louisville Democrat.*

☞ It is stated on good authority that Jeff. Davis and his brother Joe have recently invested more than $200,000 in Paris. They mean to have a comfortable retreat when the secession game is played out.—*Louisville Journal.*

GEN. SCOTT IN THE BATTLE-FIELD.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* is informed on good authority that Gen. Scott positively proposes to cross over into Virginia, and be present at the battle of Manassas Junction. His body guard are selected.

☞ The Confederates have been paying off some of their employes lately. The editor of the *Indiana Journal* says he has got a "Jeff Davis half dollar."—*N. A. Ledger.*

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

—It is estimated that there are two hundred millions of dollars in the Savings Banks of the country.

—Mr. Van Wyck's bill for the reduction of salaries, if passed, will make a saving of from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000.

—They say the quantity of female rebels in Washington is enormous. Emissaries, too, in petticoats, are plenty.

—The N. Y. *Tribune* wades through nearly two columns of dry matter to prove that "war stimulates invention." No person who has read the *Tribune* since the commencement of the present difficulties, can for a moment question the proposition.

—A good story is going the rounds charged to the account of Gov. Wright, the American Minister at Berlin, who is from Indiana. Two European diplomats were talking about the Governor, and one of them who knew him, and who had just told the other that the Governor spoke neither French nor German, and English but indifferently, was asked by the other what language he did speak? "Why, Indiana, I suppose," was the reply.

— Intelligence arrives from Connecticut that a couple was lately married at the Wooster House in Danbury, and stopped there until the next day. The unhappy twain sat up all night in the parlor on account of the modesty of the bashful bridegroom. Cause for divorce.

— The Charleston *Courier,* in consideration of the mustering of such large numbers of Union forces, armed with the best weapons, and under the instruction of the most competent officers, is of opinion that the South "should prepare for defeat." That opinion just now is very popular at the North.

—A country newspaper, descanting on the times as they affect business, says farmers will have no hard times. This pleasant prospect ought to induce all who know anything about farming, to turn their industry in that direction. Other branches of business certainly do not present anything so flattering—newspaper, for instance, is "cussed."

—Pieces of ordnance are manufactured in Talledega, Alabama, by coiling iron wire around a cylinder of wrought iron until the required size and shape are obtained, and then immersing the whole in melted brass.

—The wealth of the country has more than doubled in ten years—in 1850 it was about seven billions; now it is sixteen. That makes us—each white man, woman and child—worth over $500 apiece. Let us divide!

—The late Sultan of Turkey was a hard boy, according to general report, and over fond of the ladies. They led him such a life of expense and suspense, that he had to drink to drown his cares. So "women and wine—the toast is divine," finally brought him down, shattered his nerves, and at last turned his toes gracefully up for him.

—A New York paper thinks the Southern States are not yet too late to obtain peace. They have the game in their own hands, and by their return to their allegiance and to the Union they will overthrow abolitionism forever, and secure guarantees for their domestic institutions which will render them as stable and permanent as the Federal Government itself, while, as an integral part of the greatest of maritime nations, they would be safe against every combination of foreign invaders.

—Quilp says it is very suggestive—the way old ex-members of legislative assemblies are accustomed to hang about the lobbies and push into the halls, where nobody wants to see them. It reminds him, he says, of what Pope wrote about certain ladies of quality (exact quality not mentioned) who used to visit the King's court long after their charms had faded; oft returning to visit the old familiar scenes,

"And haunt the places where their honor died!"

—Col. Herman Haupt, Assistant Secretary of War, is a protege of General Jackson, by whom he was placed at West Point at the early age of fourteen (in 1835.) He graduated with all the honors of his class in 1839, a soldier and engineer. He has distinguished himself as an engineer, has devoted much of his attention to harbor defences, is the inventor of a revolving fort, also of a steam gun, which can be aimed with as much precision as a rifle, and discharge fifty to sixty balls to a minute.

—ABRAHAM VERSUS MOSES.—"So large an army as the Government has now on foot was never before known."—*President's Message.*

From twenty years old and upward, the Israelites numbered six hundred and three thousand five hundred and fifty in their army, all able-bodied men, capable of bearing arms. They were organized, had standards, implements of war, encampments, &c., &c., and were volunteers.—*Exodus and Numbers.*

However, when the four hundred thousand additional soldiers are mustered to join the quarter of a million already in the field, Abraham will rather excel Moses in numbers, it he does not generalship. He will almost equal Xerxes. But the latter two headed their forces. Abram, the patriarch, was one of the confederates. See Genesis xiv, 13.—*Boston Post.*

Arrest of Female Secessionists in Virginia.

Lieutenant Upton, who was out on a scouting party in the vicinity of the house occupied by the Misses Scott, who are rampant secessionists, and who captured Captain Goodwin, of the Connecticut regiment, entered their house, and asked for a drink of water. The young ladies desired to know who he was. He informed them that he was a secessionist, and desired to know whether there were any in that vicinity. They informed him that there were plenty, and gave him the names of several whom he could rely upon. He took the names of several. Soon after this, however, some of our pickets came in, and the young ladies began to "smell a rat." He then told them that they were prisoners, and that they must go with him to General Tyler's quarters. After arriving the General took them in his private room, and gave them a thorough examination. He desired to know what had been done with young Goodwin. They assured the General that they did not know, but supposed he was at Richmond. They pretended to tell everything they knew in regard to affairs in the rebel camp, but it was perfectly apparent to General Tyler that they did not tell the truth. He informed them that he should hold them prisoners until Captain Goodwin had been returned. When my informant left, the young ladies were a good deal alarmed.

They are quite pretty, and very prepossessing in their manners. What will finally be done with them is not known.

The Position of General Johnston's Army.

The Richmond *Enquirer,* of Wednesday has the following in reference to the position and movements of Gen. Johnston:

Passengers from Winchester confirm the previous report that Gen. Johnston has fallen back upon that point with his whole force. The consolidated forces are still entrenched at Martinsburg.

The explanation which gains most credit as to the object of Gen. Johnston's change of position, is as follows: Patterson has sheltered himself behind the women and children at Martinsburg, refusing to allow them to leave. He has also been reinforced there. Johnston can not attack him, therefore, except at the peril of the women and children, and against large odds. He has fallen back to a point which commands the various roads that enter the north end of the valley so as to prevent McClellan, who hangs upon his left, from taking his rear. In this position he will watch the enemy and entrench himself to await the attack.

The movement of General Johnston was very distasteful to his men, and no doubt also to himself. But we trust, and those better prepared to judge are confident, that it was wise and politic. It is to be hoped that Patterson, if he should pluck up resolution to attack him there, will not march the women and children of Martinsburg at the head of his column as a shelter. It is to be hoped that Gen. Scott and even Abraham Lincoln, will order him to desist from such despicable poltroonery and such infamous barbarity.

Relics of the War.

Major Jonathan W. Gordon, of the Indiana volunteers, has resigned and returned home, having been appointed Major in the Eleventh Regiment of Infantry, regular army. The Major passed through this city last evening, and while here exhibited to a few friends a watch which belonged to Gen. Garnett, the rebel leader who was killed in a recent engagement. Garnett received his death wound at the hands of Sergeant Burlingame, of the Seventh Indiana Regiment, by whom the trophies were presented to Major Gordon. After a brief sojourn at home the Major will proceed to Fort Independence, in Boston harbor, that post having been designated as the headquarters of his regiment.

The sword and watch were presented to the deceased General shortly after he left West Point, for his valuable services as an officer in the U. S. Army, and Major Gordon intends returning them to the parties who originally presented them to Gen. Garnett.—*Columbus City Fact.*

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AND AMERICA.—Malakoff, the Paris correspondent of the N. Y. *Times,* writes: "Not long ago we heard one of the ten leading statesman remark to a group of American gentlemen: 'Gentlemen,' he said, 'you must not build up any hopes on the good will or aid of the government. The government and aristocracy of England while maintaining the strictest neutrality, ask no better thing than, to see you tearing each other to pieces.'"

☞ A few months ago, of all the Democrats in Indiana, Hon. James Hughes of Bloomington was the most abused, and Hon. John G. Davis the most extolled by Republicans. Now, of all Democrats in the State, Hughes is the most extolled and Davis the most abused by the same class of politicians. Reason—Hughes is now making war and Davis anti war speeches. "Times change and men change with them."