WEEKLY SENTINEL.

WEDNESDAY.....JULY 24, 1861

The Object of the War.

Professedly the Republican leaders declare that the object of the war is to preserve the Government and vindicate the honor of the flag. Such is the idea which has animated and directed the conservative sentiment of the North in the efforts and sacrifices that it has made to defeat the attempt of a portion of the States to divide the Union. The object of this class was not to war against, but to vindicate the Constitution, to maintain the constitutional rights and institutions of all the States which that instrument guarantees. But there is another sentiment in the North which has long been growing and strengthening, which will not be satisfied unless the liberation of the slaves shall follow the successful march of the army through the country which it passes. This feeling has not yet been generally and formally expressed by those who entertain it, and who have for years looked hopefully forward for the time, which now seems to them near at hand, when slavery should cease by violence; when the liberation of the slave should follow the tread of victorious armies. That such a scheme will soon be openly proclaimed, we have not a doubt—just as soon as the anti-slavery party believe that the country is ready to entertain it. Already we have indications that a vigorous effort will be made to turn the war into a crusade against slavery, and demand its abolition as a condition of its termination. We have already presented our readers with some extracts from the anti-slavery press, in confirmation of the views we have presented. We have still further evidence of this kind to show the drift of the anti-slavery sentiment—the channel into which they hope to turn the war which is being waged to maintain the integrity of the Government, to which we invite the careful consideration of the reader.

The Boston *Atlas*, the organ of the Massachusetts Republicans of the progressive, Governor Andrew stamp, is quite out spoken on the subject. In its issue of July 3, it controverts the theories respecting the war, of a writer in another Boston paper, and reasons as follows:

"Thus far our ancient, dogmatical, well meaning, but somewhat slow "Republican" We dare say he knows a good many things, but there are some things which he has yet to learn. He assumes, throughout his article, that those Republicans who desire that slavery shall be abolished during this war or afterwards, desire something illegal and unconstitutional. We tell him that John Quincy Adams maintained distinctly in 1833, 1836, and in 1842, that in time of war and rebellion, the President, Congress, or the Commander of the Army, had full, unlimited, unquestioned power to decree the emancipation of the slaves. If we have the power, why should we not make use of it? Why *not* make thorough work? Why *not* "lay the axe to the root?" Why *not* "plow deep?" Why *not* "cut to the quick?" Why *not* "exterminate the serpe of the woe?" Do we suppose that "those who come after" will thank us for leaving our work half done? Is the job we are now engaged in so pleasant that we shall do a wrong to our children if we do not leave them a chance to perform a similar one ten, twenty, or thirty years hence?

It is an "indefinite idea,"—is it—that slavery is to be immediately affected by the result of the present war; an idea which we must "dismiss from our minds?" We tell our ancient friend that slavery is already abolished over large spaces, and and can never be re-established there unless timid conservatives step in to re-establish it. While he has been musing, the fire of abolition has been burning, in spite of him. By and by, he will wake up and go round searching for the conflagration, like the old fellow in the Comic Almanac, who, with his night-cap on fire went round the house, saying, "'Pears to me there's a confounded smell of burnt rags somewhere."

This is tolerably emphatic, but we do not doubt that it fairly indicates the spirit of advanced Republicanism in New England, and perhaps throughout the North. If the opinions of that party could be thoroughly canvassed, we believe that a majority of those who voted for LINCOLN, would coincide with the views expressed by the Boston paper. In a subsequent number the editor returns to the subject with great earnestness. We make another brief extract:

"We admit that it is an open question *how far* we shall make this a war of slavery. Voluntarily we have done but little in this direction thus far; but events have done for us what we have been too cowardly to undertake. Four or five hundred slaves emancipated themselves and run to Fortress Monroe, and General Butler not knowing what else to do, and having no instructions from his Government, does the best he can and throws over them a patched and ragged garment called 'contraband.' This will do pretty well during the summer months, when the negro needs but a small amount of clothing, but when the frosts come, and there is no work, the rebel masters having fled, what is to be done? The fugitives will be numbered by thousands or tens of thousands; no ragged garment like that which Butler has thrown over them, can shelter them then."

Another advocate of the emancipation of the slaves within the reach of our army, is ex-Governor BOUTWELL of Massachusetts. In his Fourth of July speech, at Lowell, he used the following language:

"It marches logically, philosophically and inevitably towards the emancipation of this people (the four million slaves) and the citizens at the ballot-box, or statesman administering the government of this country, or General who guides its armies who does not admit that as an inevitable result of this contest, misunderstands the force of events, and is doomed to disappointment and disgrace."

In speaking of the growing disposition in the Republican party to make this an anti-slavery war, the *North Western Methodist Advocate*, published at Chicago, says:

"There is an evident feelings among all loyal classes in favor of an early termination of the present war, and *with it the termination of American slavery.* It has been at once our sin and our punishment, and only can we hope for permanent peace when we put it from us. Heretofore all have conceded the difficulty of abrogating the system. It had become so interwoven with every part of the Government—with its politics, its legislation, its judiciary, its commerce and manufactures, that its removal seemed impossible, *but now we are brought face to face with the opportunity.* This rebellion furnishes the justification and *suggests the mode.*

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"The proposal to remand the slaves at Fortress Monroe would create a national storm of indignation. A more fearful storm would follow a proposal to sell them. In this state of the case it is said the General Government desires the mind of the people. We answer for ourself, and thousands more of the North-west, *let the slaves in each seceded State be declared free from the date of the passage of the secession ordinance.* We care not whether it shall be done by Congressional authority, by Presidential proclamation, or the decree of a Brigadier General. If need be, declare martial law in each seceded State, and *under it all slaves free. How, matters not.* The loyal States demand this, and they will enforce the demand. The loyal citizens of seceded States can be compensated, and the claims of masters in the loyal border States purchased, and thus freedom may be consummated. The people did not enter this war with any such purpose; they only meant to enforce law and order; they now mean to *remove the cause* of the present hostilities. *It was not began for this; but henceforth this is to be a war between freedom and slavery.* The country *can not go on permanently half slave and half free.* The irrepressible conflict must cease, and it can only cease by the overthrow of freedom or slavery.

"Disguise it as we may, this is a war between civilization and barbarism, freedom and slavery. It is not to be settled on the old basis of the equality of barbarism with civilization. The slave-holding oligarchy must be subdued, and labor again ennobled by making it every where free.

"Therefore let there be no disastrous compromise which shall give expiring slavery new life, or invest conquered slavery with the palm of victory under the heel of conquest. Let the question of supremacy be settled once and forever. Let the front guard of our legions 'proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof.' There are difficulties involved in so doing, but they must be met fairly and squarely, and are not so insuperable as those which must attend another attempt to carry on this Government 'half slave and half free,' to administer harmoniously the affairs of 'a house divided against itself,' or to settle peacefully an 'irrepressible conflict.'"

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* boldly says:

The impression gains ground that there can be no end to the present war, no compromise, no peace, which leaves the cause of it in existence. *The irrepressible conflict having taken this sanguinary character, can no more be staid while slavery exists.* It has been resolved by the whole people in the North that the Union must be preserved. The Government responds to this popular outburst of patriotism, and re echoes it in official instructions to our Foreign Ministers. This is the one great part determined, and it is now becoming evident that it *can not be made final and sure without a complete overthrow of the institution of slavery.*

Freedom of Speech.

The Republican party, upon their organization, unfurled upon their banner as a leading motto, "Free speech, free press and free men." Most bitterly have they denounced all attempts to suppress the free expression of sentiment whether by voice or pen. Who can forget the thousands of pahegyrics which appeared in the Republican prints which came from Republican orators upon what was pronounced then the God given rihts of freemen? Now a change has come over their ideas of liberty—of freedom. Soon we expect it will be pronounced disloyal to even criticise and oppose the governmental policy of a party administration, particularly of such utterances as appear in Democratic papers or come from Democrats. In fact, the *Journal* publishes a communication, without dissent, in which "the prompt suppression, or extirpation, of all disloyal conduc. or utterances by speech or press," is proposed, and "a public meeting to consider and act upon this vitally important matter," is suggested. We suppose the writer intends that a public meeting shall determine what "conduct or utterances" are loyal or disloyal, and who are loyal citizens that may exercise "the freedom of discussion of all questions of policy."

We do not believe there is a citizen in the loyal States but who sincerely desires the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, as formed by the patriots of the Revolution. By some it may be thought that the subjugation of the secessionists is the only remedy, or as Mr. HICKMAN, in a speech in Congress recently expressed it, it may be necessary for the eighteen northern States to make the "wheels of their chariots of war sink so deep in southern soil that the prints shall be left for a century to come." Others equally loyal and equally anxious to maintain the Government, without a star representing the constitution of States stricken from the flag, may think that a willing submission to the laws and public policy of the nation constitutes its strength and is its crowning glory. This class may likewise think that while the sword is drawn to maintain the integrity and vindicate the honor of the Government, that the Olive Branch of peace should go with it—that mercy should be tempered with justice. Is it the intention of "the free speech and free press" party to promptly suppress or extirpate such conduct or utterances by speech or press? The elder PITT boldly and eloquently denounced the British Government for its attempt to subjugate the British Colonies and predicted the consequences that would follow such a war. Has it ever been thought by any American that such "utterances" should have been suppressed or that such "free speech" was a "pestilent heresy?" Although CHATHAM opposed the policy of his government and the prevailing sentiment of the British people, the result verified his sagacity and statesmanship. If his policy had been adopted, the American colonies might yet have been the brightest jewels in the British crown. The constitutional rights and liberties of the citizen in this free Republican Government will prove but a shadow if the Chicago Platform interpreted by a public meeting is to determine his loyalty or disloyalty, or his right to discuss the policy of the Government. Daily have we evidences presented that the "party of freedom," as the Republicans have claimed to be *par excellence*, are making rapid strides toward a despotism, which might be the envy of the legitimists of the Old World, who believe that kings and parties rule by divine right.

Western Virginia.

The brilliant and successful operations of Gen. MCCLELLAN in Western Virginia, has effectually dried up secessionism in that portion of the State and completely routed the Confederate forces, which we think have been over estimated in numbers. The division of Gen. MCCLELLAN is made up of Western troops, and they have displayed enthusiasm, energy, skill and endurance worthy of veterans in the service. The success of the Federal troops in Western Virginia must compel the Confederate forces to retire towards Richmond, and we notice that Gen. JOHNSTON is rapidly retrograding. A battle of any character will not take place this side of Manassas Junction, and it is doubtful now whether the enemy will make a stand at that point. We will not yet doubt but a decisive battle on a large scale will take place this side of Richmond, which will test the valor and strength of the Confederates and the skill of their officers. Gen. SCOTT has undoubtedly ordered a vigorous move on Richmond with a force that it will require all the energy and power of the enemy to resist. No fighting has yet been done. The country will await with intense anxiety the result of the forward movement of the Federal troops in Eastern Virginia.

Tries to Secede.

The *Journal* attempts to secede from its disunion position, but with no success, and its effort to show its consistency is a miserable failure. In fact, in its effort to get out of the mud it sinks deeper into the mire. What is its position now? We quote from its issue of yesterday:

The man who *now* consents to the demands of the rebels consents to surrender the Government to armed enemies.

Before hostilities commenced the *Journal* declared that South Carolina and the seceded States could not do otherwise than they have done. Arguing from these premises, the *Journal* in anticipation of the existing state of affairs, said:

If any State will go from us, let it go. * * And a war, we believe, is a thousand times worse evil than the loss of a State or a dozen States that hate us. * * We shall be burthened as badly to carry the corpse as to bear the restive and struggling live carcase.

In advance the *Journal* was willing to consent to the demands of the rebels for a separation. It advocated disunion, and its arguments in favor of letting the States go that wanted to go, is just as applicable to the case at the present time as when they were put forth. The position of the *Journal* has not been misrepresented, and it can not escape from the dilemma it is in of having lent its influence in favor of secession—of a separation of all the States dissatisfied with the Government. That is just its position and it can not now twist out of it even with the aid of the biggest rifled-cannon yet made.

To Correspondents.

We are daily in receipt of anonymous communications accompanied with requests for their publication. That those who send us such favors may understand the reason they do not appear, we will state that we have made it an imperative rule not to publish communications unless accompanied with the name of the writer. This we do for our own security and to prevent imposition.

☞ The Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, of the sanitary commission, makes the following statement about fever and ague:

The encampment of troops there has brought to light a curious fact that has hitherto been unnoticed. People who live in the immediate vicinity of western swamps are not so liable to be affected by the malaria, producing fever and ague, &c., as those who reside on high ground at a considerable distance. The malaria arises and is blown away from the immediate vicinity, and seems to find its level, (or perhaps density,) in the atmosphere of the bluffs and distant high grounds. Thus the soldiers who were sent for safety to the high grounds of Villa Ridge, fifteen miles away, were attached by the malaria they were sent away to avoid.

☞ The Lafayette *Journal* of the 15th inst., says considerable corn is coming in, and finds ready sale at sixteen cents at warehouses and seventeen at the distilleries.

—To those who are afraid of the comet, we would say that it is thirty millions of miles from us, and will be no nearer. We wish all of our enemies were as far off.

PARKE COUNTY.—There was a very large and enthusiastic meeting at Rockville on last Saturday, which was addressed by John G. Davis. A Company of Home Guards, for self-protection, was formed, numbering one hundred and eighty seven.

The Democracy of Parke County are a unit, we understand, for Compromise and the whole Union, without the loss of a single star. They are determined, at all hazards, to maintain the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution given to us by our fathers. The conduct of the Republican leaders towards the Democrats there, as well as elsewhere, has been dictatorial, overbearing and tyrannical in the extreme.—*Terre Haute Journal.*

The Object of the War.

We copy the following extracts from the press of the North, to show the views entertained by the conservative sentiment of the country in regard to the objects of the war. The Chicago *Times* says:

War for the supremacy of the Constitution is a high and holy work, but war for the emancipation of negroes would be the blackest crime of civilization. Commence it and see how soon all Christendom will array themselves by the side of the South. Execration, as universal and as deep as the atrocities of the Sepoy rebellion aroused in this country and Europe will be thundered into our ears, and the whole moral weight of humanity will be hurled against us. In every respect the Lovejoy resolution, and the policy of which it is a premonition, if finally adopted by the Government, is unwise, criminal and incendiary. Let the Administration adopt it as the animating spirit of the war, and we will oppose the war and clamor for peace as fervently as any man in the Union; for then the Democracy will be insulted and betrayed into support of everything they have in the past held to be unpatriotic and wicked. Lovejoy and men of the abolition stripe make the mistake of supposing that Democrats sustain the government through fear. Greeley has intimated the same thing. He and they seem to think we are disarmed and subdued, with courage and strength alike broken, at the feet of the anti-slavery Moloch, and that, therefore, the grand abolition opportunity is now presented. We warn them of their mistake. We call upon the country to mark the warning, and to witness the mistake. We have supported the Administration against treason, and shall continue to support them so long as they observe the Constitution, and seek the ultimate pacification of the country; but the Lovejoy policy is itself as treasonable as disunion and secession.

The Chicago *Post* says:

This war is one for the preservation of the Constitution. So far, the war has been conducted for that purpose, and with that single object. When the Government shall prove false to its trust, and shall direct the war for purposes foreign to its original design, then, but not till then, will the Democracy try "stop thief." When that time comes, no voice from petty semi-secession journals will be needed to arrest both army and Government. The troops themselves will ground their arms. No power in the land will compel them to prostitute the flag of their country for unjustifiable purposes. Until that time comes, and we hope it is far distant, the Democracy will render a cheerful and patriotic support to the flag of their country. In the history of the past they have been loyal, and they are not to be seduced at this day into the camp of treason and rebellion.

The Detroit *Free Press* copies an article from the Terre Haute *Evening Post* upon "The real condition of the South," upon which it makes the following comments upon the necessity of confining the war to the objects which gave rise to it, viz.: "to put down rebellion, to insure obedience to the requirements of the Constitution and the laws of the land, and to regain possession of the forts and other property belonging to the Government which have been wrongfully taken from it."

The respectability and intelligence of the gentleman from whom the facts are obtained is vouched for by that paper. These statements but confirm the previous accounts from numerous sources, that the cause of the rebels is growing more desperate every day. When a rigorous blockade shall be established, and all hope of European interference shall have vanished, and the people of those States can be made to understand and believe that this is not a war to abolish slavery, the contest will soon be closed. Note the closing paragraph of the article referred to. It says:

"Finally, our informant thinks if the North could make known to the South in some unmistakable way, that it does not make war to abolish slavery, the war might be considered as almost over. The secessionists feel and know they have entirely mistaken the case and their remedy, and the leaders tremble for their own personal safety."

It is to be regretted that the President did not find space in his message to present this point in clear and emphatic language, so that the whole people, North and South, might understand it, instead of devoting so much in argument against the exploded doctrine of the right of secession. That would have done much in strengthening the Union men at the South and in paralyzing the rebellious arms now raised in resistance to the Government. They rally their hosts by charging that Lincoln and his administration have made war upon them and their institutions. That this is an Abolition war for the destruction of slavery. Mr. Lincoln, in his message, does not undeceive them. A leading Republican member of Congress from Lincoln's own State, on the first day of the session, makes a motion of an aggressive anti-slavery character, which is sustained by a majority of the Republican members. A portion of the Republican press ring out the cry, "down with slavery," "when this war is ended let there not be a slave left in the land." While this course is pursued, how long must it take to make the people of the South believe that this is not a war "to abolish slavery." We readily do Mr. Lincoln the justice to say we have as yet seen no act which leads us to believe that he has any such object in view. The mass of the Republican presses have as yet given no indications of such a policy. But if the radical Abolition element of the Republican party, the Beechers, the Greeleys and the Lovejoys are to run this war, or are to be allowed to pervert it from its true objects into an aid to their anti-slavery crusade, the cause of the Union will receive a blow from which it can not recover. The spontaneous, majestic uprising of the people of the North was for the accomplishment of a single object. That object is, to put down rebellion, to asure obedience to the requirements of the constitution and the laws of the land, and to regain possession of the forts and other property belonging to the government which have been wrongfully taken from its possession. For this, and this only, have the people of the North risen as one man and tendered their support to the government. Party lines in this are obliterated, old animosities forgotten and democrats, republicans and conservatives mingle as brethren, vieing with each other in support of all proper measures to attain the desired end. Men are abundant, and means are voted with unanimity, and will be forthcoming so long as the war shall not be perverted to the baseness of fanaticism. When that time shall come, if it ever does come, thousands of arms now uplifted in defence of the government will drop neverless. Discord and division will take the place of unanimity in our counsels and disaster will await us on the battle field. The result is in the hands of the conservative republicans; let them chain the tiger before they feel his claws.

Congressional Representation.

The following communication of the Secretary of the Interior announces the apportionment of Representatives among the several States, under the eighth census:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, July 5, 1861.

"*To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:*

"I, Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, do hereby certify that, in discharge of the duty devolved on me by the provisions of an act of Congress, approved May 23, 1850, entitled 'An act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives, and to provide for the future apportionment among the several States,' I have apportioned the Representatives for the Thirty-Eighth Congress among the several States as provided for by said act in the manner directed by the twenty-fifth section thereof. And I do hereby further certify that the following is a correct statement of the number of Representatives apportioned to each State under the last, or eighth enumeration of the population of the United States, taken in accordance with the act approved 23d of May, 1850, above referred to:

To the State of—

Alabama	6	Minnesota	1
Arkansas	3	Mississippi	5
California	3	Missouri	9
Connecticut	4	New Hampshire	3
Delaware	1	New Jersey	5
Florida	1	New York	31
Georgia	7	North Carolina	7
Illinois	13	Ohio	18
Indiana	11	Oregon	1
Iowa	5	Pennsylvania	23
Kansas	1	Rhode Island	1
Kentucky	9	South Carolina	4
Louisiana	5	Tennessee	8
Maine	5	Texas	4
Maryland	5	Vermont	3
Massachusetts	10	Virginia	11
Michigan	6	Wisconsin	6

The aggregate being two hundred and thirty-three (233) Representatives.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Department of the Interior to be affixed, this 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth. CALEB B. SMITH.

PUTNAM COUNTY.—We understand that a very large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held at Greencastle on last Saturday. Able speeches in favor of compromise and the Union, were made by Judge Claypool, of this city, and Major A. M. Puett and others of Greencastle. We are assured that the Democracy of Putnam county are united to a man in favor of compromise and peace—they look with horror and disgust upon the civil war now raging in our country, and would make any sacrifice to stop it. Our informant states that Judge Claypool's effort was a very able one.—*Terre Haute Journal.*

HOW GEN. GARNETT WAS KILLED.—General Garnett was shot by a Sergeant of the 7th Indiana regiment, named Burlinghame, at a distance of about two hundred yards. Only one man, says the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, was near the General at the time, a beardless young man from Georgia, the troops having refused to rally. The Georgian was also killed at the same instant, he and his companion falling in different directions, feet to feet.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The Engagement at Corrick's Ford.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the following interesting and graphic account of the engagement at Corrick's Ford:

At last we emerged from the Laurel Mountains, and came out on the Cheat River at Kahler's Ford, about twelve miles from, and due south from St. George. It was then noon. Our advance consisted of the Ohio 14th, Col. Steedman, 750; Col. Milroy's 9th Indiana, 500; Col. Dumont's 7th Indiana, 550, and two pieces artillery, with 40 men—the total being 1,840. The reserve was an hour or more behind, their march being doubly wearisome because of the necessary halts, and roads made worse by those who had preceded them.

The boys were glad to plunge into the ford, as the swift flowing water of the Main Cheat purged them of heavy loads of mud with which most were plastered to their waistbands. Emerging from the ford, our advance came in sight of the rear of the fugitive army, at the second ford below, where their baggage train was at rest, and their infantry drawn up to protect it. The advance regiment halted till Dumont's and the artillery came up to their support, when the unlucky firing of a gun by one of our men set the whole body in motion.

The chase now became highly exciting. The rebels pitched the rest of their camp equipage into the bushes; the officers threw their trunks, containing their personal effects, into the gullies and ravines, and the privates gave up their blankets, knapsacks and canteens to the inexorable necessity of fighting or retreating, and they preferred the latter. Our advance pushed them so hard that they formed in line and commenced a scattering fire, when our artillery opened on them, and they instantly renewed their stampede. This stand, however, had given their baggage train time to get under way. The pursuit was hotly kept up for three miles, and they showed as wonderful an agility in flight as Porterfield's army at Phillippa.

Within a mile of the next ford, the mountain recedes on both sides from the river. The most of this comparatively level bottom land is comprised in the farm of Mr. James Corrick, and the fords are known by his name. In crossing the first of these fords to the right side of the river (as we were advancing) one of their wagons mired, and those in the rear had to halt until it could be relieved. The rebels meantime drew up in line on the opposite side in an oat field, and were concealed by a rail fence and the trees and bushes fringing that bank of the river. The bluff is from fifty to eighty feet higher than the land on the opposite side, down which the Ohio 14th was advancing, with Capt. Mow's company thrown out as skirmishers. As the skirmishers pressed on toward the ford, the teamsters cried out, "Don't shoot! don't shoot! We are going to surrender." The Captain then called to the Colonel, "Come on, Colonel Steedman, they are going to surrender," and the regiment was ordered to advance at a double quick. As he came opposite the bank where the rebels were drawn up, General Garnett cried, "Three cheers for Jeff. Davis," and that instant the whole line was a blaze of light, as they poured a destructive volley upon the 14th. The men came to an instant halt, and returned the compliment without changing position, and then advanced nearer the river, taking position behind a worn out fence. The rebel battery then opened fire, and Barnett's artillery was ordered up. The action became general. Millroy's regiment came up to Steedman's support, but were compelled to deliver an oblique fire. Capt. Benham then ordered Dumont's six companies to cross the river about 300 yards above the ford, pass obliquely up the hill from our right, and take the enemy in the rear. The bank was exceedingly steep, almost perpendicular, but two companies had succeeded in clambering up, when the order was countermanded, and Col. Dumont ordered down the river to the ford, under cover of the height on their side, and protected by the fire from Steedman's and Millroy's regiments, to take them in front at the road. The Colonel executed this order in gallant style. His line instantly formed and marched down the bed of the river, where the water was frequently waist deep, and the moment the head of his column appeared the rebels ceased firing along the entire line, and stampeled through a wheat field down to the second ford, the officers vainly trying to rally them.

Gen. Garnett was the last to cross the ford, which he did on foot, and stood by the river shore waving his handkerchief, and calling them to come back and dispute the passage of the ford. Major Gordon, of the U. S. army, at this moment appeared on the opposite side which the rebels had just left, and seeing them huddled in the road, called to the advance of Dumont's command, which was rushing along like a wildwind, to come on. Gen. Garnett directed the attention of his panic-stricken rear to the Major, and a volley of bullets fell thick as hail around him, many lodging in the sycamore stump on which he was standing. The Major at the same time saw Garnett, and pointing him out to a squad of Captain Ferry's company, Sergeant Burlingame drew a deliberate sight on the General and fired. He was seen to throw up his hands and fall back on the sand. At the same instant, almost the only man who had the pluck to stand by the General, (a Georgian, be it said, to the shame of the chivalry of Virginia,) fell dead by his side. Dumont's regiment had come up in much less time than it has taken to record this event, and poured a raking fire into the enemy, who made a stand of some ten minutes, during which the fire was sharp on both sides, and then they ran, crowding upon each other in the wildest confusion. Dumont's regiment crossed the ford, and chased them two miles on the St. George road, where they gave out from absolute exhaustion, and bivouacked for the night.

Major Gordon had crossed the ford in the meantime, and came up to General Garnett, who was in the last agony of death. He discovered his rank by the star on his shoulderstrap, closed his eyes, and seizing a linen handkerchief from an Indiana boy, tied up his face and composed his limbs.

The action was over. The reserve of the army came up soon after, and each regiment was assigned quarters on the battle field, built rousing fires and proceeded to dry their clothes. The wounded of our own and the rebel forces were carried off on litters to hospital quarters, where they received immediate surgical aid, while the dead were collected and a guard placed over them for the night.

The loss in killed and wounded fell entirely upon the Ohio 14th; they occupied the post of danger, and behaved like veterans under the fire of infantry and artillery. There was no flinching, but on the contrary a coolness and determination not only characteristic of the men, but their gallant Colonel, who rode up and down the ranks cheering them on, as regardless of danger as though by his own fire side. Captain Benham, in his plain brown suit, walked his horse up and down the ranks, giving his orders clearly and calmly as in the terrible day of Buena Vista, while the chivalric Col. Milroy chafed like a lion because his now famous regiment could not be brought into direct collision with the enemy.

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We captured two stand of colors, one of the Georgia regiment; one rifled cannon, forty loaded wagons, hundreds of muskets and side arms, the army chest, but how valuable I did not learn, with any amount of personal effects and military equipments.

This action must speak for itself. To pursue and overtake an enemy having twelve hours the advance; making a forced march of nearly thirty miles in less than twenty-four hours, over the worst of roads, and with scarcely a mouthful of food for the men—some, indeed, being thirty six hours without nourishment; fight a battle, cut off the baggage train, capture the cannon and rout the enemy, is not a feat of every day record, even in times of war. All honor to the gallant soldiers from Indiana and Ohio, and the true men of Virginia! They prove themselves worthy of the inheritance their fathers bequeathed to them, and as ready to sacrifice their lives to preserve as their sires were to establish the independence of the people and the Union of the States!

Mr. Lincoln's Message---An Unfortunate Expression.

In the message of the President the following sentence occurs:

"It is now for them to demonstrate to the world *that those who can fairly carry an election can also suppress a rebellion;* that ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors of 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."

Commenting upon this the Boston *Courier* remarks:

"The implication here certainly is, that the party which elected Mr. Lincoln is to suppress the rebellion! The indulgence of such an idea would be attended with the most disastrous consequences. The means and the men raised for the support of the Government have been furnished for the Union cause, and not to sustain any party dogmas. A very large proportion of the funds must have come from opponents of the Republican party—there is reason to believe that a large majority of the army did not vote on their side. Of the generals in command, McClellan, Cadwallader, Patterson, Butler, and we dare say others are Democrats. Most of the officers of whom we know anything are either Democrats or of the Old Whig line. The Lieutenant General is an old Whig, ten years ago the candidate for the Presidency of that party. Mr. Lincoln was himself chosen by about a third of the votes thrown in the election. His party could make no head against the rebellion."

We regard this as a very unfortunate, and ill-timed expression of the President. If he relied *only* upon those who elected him, the end of the rebellion would be somewhat more indefinite than it now is.

☞ Ballard Smith, Esq., of Perry county, is raising a company for the war, at Cannelton. L. W. Brown, Esq., of this city, is also recruiting a cavalry company for Col. Baker's regiment, at the same place.—*Evansville Journal.*

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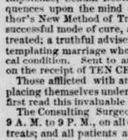

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