

Adding the Rebels.

An infamous communication appeared in the Journal extra of Thursday, signed 'T. W. F.' which we suppose will be reproduced in the Advocate of disunion this morning. We know not who the author is, and care less; but it is evident he is no soldier. A brave and gallant man would not shrink behind a masked battery. If the history of 'T. W. F.' was known, we should find that he was a Know Nothing in 1854, a Maine law advocate in 1855, an Abolition bigot now, and an individual who never breathed a patriotic sentiment. He is not a volunteer, and never shouldered a musket in defense of his country. He is a man who serves the Government for pay—his patriotism has that extent, no more. A man who will willingly lie about his neighbor to do him personal injury is no better than the thief who robs under cover of night. The Sentinel has never uttered a sentiment in favor of disunion—it has never copied, as charged, an article from the Louisville Courier, except as a news item—it has never expressed a word which could be even construed by disloyalty to the Government, yet this anonymous scribbler charges us with 'treason and disloyalty.' And what is the object of this infamous libel? To use his own language, it is—that the Sentinel 'should be started and silenced.' With the jawbone of an ass a thousand men like T. W. F. could be put to flight.

Another slander T. W. F. utters. He says the articles which appear in the Sentinel are regarded by the inhabitants of Virginia and Maryland, and every where else, 'by all men and parties as containing sentiments adverse not only to Mr. Lincoln and his Administration, but to the Government and the Union.' We do not believe this. T. W. F. has read the Sentinel for the past six months. If he has, we challenge him to produce a line for which we are responsible, that can be construed into disloyalty to the Government and the Union. On the other hand, we have lived as long as T. W. F., and we have labored diligently during our whole life, with all the ability and industry we possessed, to maintain the Constitution and the Union. Unlike T. W. F., we have never attempted to strike down popular rights—never attempted to prescribe by law what a man should eat and drink, and the manner in which he should worship his Maker, and we never turned upon the land of our birth and kindred and expressed a desire to bathe our hands in a brother's blood for no other purpose than sympathy for the negro. As long as we edit a paper we shall do our duty, and shall not fail to give such information to the public as we think they ought to know. When we are not permitted, as a loyal citizen, and for the best interests of the country, to exercise the freedom of the press, we shall then conclude that liberty, that our free institutions exist only in name.

A word about the volunteers. No paper has taken more pride in heralding the gallant deeds of the brave men who have gone from Indiana to the call of the Government, than the Sentinel. They have given Indiana a fame which her citizens may well be proud of. At least one half of the troops who have gone from the State are Democrats, and never has one of them done an act to tarnish her honor. We have more friends, then, among the volunteers, than this scribbler, T. W. F., and we know they storm our course. If T. W. F. should attempt to *stare and silence* our battery, give but a little notice, and we know that 'one blast upon our bugle horn will be worth ten thousand men.' The brave volunteers of Indiana are fighting to maintain the Constitution and the rights it guarantees, not to destroy them—they are fighting to uphold popular rights, not to cast them down. They have no sympathy with the Maine Law and Know-Nothing bigots who have for years been fighting to restrain popular rights, and to force the people to eat, drink and worship God just as their little souls shall prescribe.

The day for terrorism has passed in Indiana. T. W. F. desires just such a reign of terror here, which we presume he charges upon and denounces in the South. No independent press can be so intimidated as the Southern press. Let it be attempted, and it will be successful. The day for terrorism has passed in Indiana. T. W. F. desires just such a reign of terror here, which we presume he charges upon and denounces in the South. No independent press can be so intimidated as the Southern press. Let it be attempted, and it will be successful. The day for terrorism has passed in Indiana. T. W. F. desires just such a reign of terror here, which we presume he charges upon and denounces in the South. No independent press can be so intimidated as the Southern press. Let it be attempted, and it will be successful.

We learn that Hon. C. M. Allen has resigned his position as Governor of Indiana. The President tendered him the command of the 10th Regiment of the regular army, as Colonel of the regiment quartered at Vincennes. Mr. Allen informed the Governor that he would stand or fall by the side of the Government. Whether it is true, we will not aver upon our own responsibility, but we are told that the gallant and sagacious Speaker of the House urged upon 'Old Abe,' as a reason for his granting the request made by him, that the Pocket of Indiana was isolated from the balance of the State, without the advantages of railroad and telegraphic communications. Owing to this lack of rapid communication, the result was that whenever an order was sent to Indianapolis for additional troops, the people in the center of the State, and particularly the people of the Pocket, were not in advance of the Pocket, and immediately rushed in their men to fill the requisitions. In this way the Pocket had been cut off from furnishing the patriotic men for the war. The President, with the sagacity that distinguishes him, fully appreciated the point made by the gallant Colonel. He said he had formerly lived in South-western Indiana, and felt a lively regard for the people of that section of the State, and promptly wrote an order to the Secretary of War, to authorize the raising of four regiments, as requested. This being done, the President inquired of Colonel Allen if he knew whether a certain military stamp was still standing in Spencer county, near the home of the 'Rail Splitter,' in his boyhood days. Of course the Colonel was equal to the occasion and remembered the precise location of the stamp and that it 'still lived.' The President then told some loose jokes connected with the stamp, after which the party left, highly delighted with the diplomatic manner they had accomplished their mission. Messrs. Allen and Craves returned home, presenting that the Government would authorize them to raise the regiments aforesaid, and with the full disposition of

the patronage connected therewith. But, unfortunately, there is a man who has been the eye and the lip. The Governor, for some reason, does not like Messrs. Craves and Bisson, and he decided that as he had to assume the responsibility of officering these regiments, that he would follow his own inclinations in so doing. This decision cut out the patriotic aspirations of Messrs. Craves and Bisson. These gentlemen, in their legislative capacity, had arrayed themselves against Governor Morton, and now the Governor, knowing no party or political prejudices in the war, thought he would square off his debt with them. Col. Allen was tendered the command of the regiment quartered at Vincennes, but he promptly declined it, notwithstanding he desired to give his services to the Government, for the reason that he could not do so without a breach of good faith which he would not for a moment entertain. We honor Col. Allen for the evidence of fidelity to his country, a rare quality in these degenerate times. It is due to Messrs. Craves and Bisson to state that they urged Col. Allen to accept the commission, honorably releasing him from all personal obligations, but the Speaker, with true gallantry, determined to stand or fall with his friends. Whether it was proper for the Governor to allow his personal animosities and prejudices to control his public action at a time when all private considerations and party antipathies should be dropped in a common effort to save the Government when it is tottering to its foundation, we will leave the public to judge.

This statement of facts demonstrates most conclusively that Governor Morton, notwithstanding his elevated pretensions of patriotism, is a man of flesh and blood, and of like passions with the rest of mankind.

The War. If this war continues as it has thus far been conducted, and upon the scale which the expectations (thus far) indicate, we have no idea that the Administration has told us the truth, by one-half, as to its cost. We have a war by which all our foreign relations are disturbed, and at the same moment the authors of it are making war upon all the domestic relations of business and industry of our own country. The occasion demands an inquiry into the true cause of this extraordinary state of things. What has led to this enormous increase of expenditure of money? Why is it that we are thus plunging into a debt of uncounted millions? The people of this country have a right to an answer to this inquiry. The world—all mankind—will sternly insist upon the inquiry, and as sternly judge of the answer. And we shall not be deterred from a discussion of the subject by the miserable cry of those whose duty and profit it is to yield a ready submission to power, that the present is not the proper time to make this inquiry, that we should wait until the war is over before we should presume to investigate the conduct of the Executive. It is never too soon, for a people who desire to remain free, to scrutinize the conduct of those who are in power. The time may come when it may be too late—fatally too late. But it can never be too soon. Eternal vigilance is necessary, and necessary, to watch and guard against the insidious encroachments of power; and he who drags his conscience with the reflection that men in power are to be presumed to do right, adopts the doctrine of a despotism. And he who sees an Executive striving to himself 'unlimited military power, and fails to re-claim and denounce it, as false to his duty, or such a traitor to his country, as the man who deserts to the enemy upon the field of battle. Can it be possible that in a Government like ours, war may be waged, and the people may not ask *wherefore?* That armies may be levied—millions of dollars expended—the blood of our gallant soldiers poured out—and that our mouths are to be sealed as to the causes or necessity which has produced such results? We acknowledge no such slavish doctrines. Stern contempt and utter loathing are all they deserve. They belong rightfully to the lips of those who live by the thrift which follows warning—those whose patriotism is valorous and loud-mouthed in proportion to their chance of getting office and emolument. We hold that we should be false to our trust if we fail to hold to a strict accountability those who are temporarily in power, administering the Executive Departments of the Government. *These men are not the Government; they are not the country.* They are, for a brief period, the instrument of conducting the affairs of the Government and the country. The power of the sovereign people is only partially delegated for special purposes. How absurd and preposterous, then, is the clamor, that when we venture to censure these agents of the people, we are arraying ourselves against our country! The enlightened spirit of the age—the sentiment of all Christendom—will condemn this attempt by military conquest to subdue a neighboring people. It belongs to a barbarous age and a barbarous people. And although temporary success may crown the adventure, it will not, it can not, come to good. And if such schemes are to be quietly suffered—if the public voice does not rebuke them—we see a portentous omen of the early and premature decay into which our institutions are fast falling.

Some of our Republican friends upon reading the foregoing may declare the sentiments expressed to be treasonable, and denounce them as furnishing 'aid and comfort' to the Rebels. If so, we can only say that they are the views, and in the language of one of the most prominent Republicans in the country—one who acted an important part in securing the nomination and election of Mr. Lincoln. The author of the sentiments now occupies a very prominent position in the Republican party, and has the confidence of the President and the Administration. We can furnish his name to any inquiring Republican friend who may wish to be enlightened. If the sentiments he utters are treasonable we expect our Republican friends will give him the benefit of the halberd.

The Cost of the War. The Journal. A few days ago the Indianapolis Journal, a disunion sheet, expressed itself in tones of very virtuous indignation against estimating 'the cost of the war.' We make a few extracts from the article to show its drift: 'There is many a man in the world who weighs dollars against shame and suffering, and if he is well paid for his services, he will not mind his face and ticks him into the gutter. He will cheerfully 'damages' with one who has shamed him for life as if he were bigging over a difference in a gaming bill, and he will not mind his bargain will accept in full for the ignominy and pocket it along with his check. To those men a dollar is as good as a gold piece, and they would vote against the tax. If they were proposed that all who should surrender the right of suffrage should be exempt from fifty dollars a year, they would accept the exemption with delight. Just as they balance personal honor against compensation, they balance patriotism against taxation. It needs very little reflection to show a sensible man that their economy is as false as their spirit is mean. This is very patriotic, but it comes with remarkable ill grace from the central organ of the disunion party. So far as the Democratic party is concerned we venture the assertion that

their members will pay the footing of the war just as cheerfully and just as promptly as the party represented by the Journal, and who now profess to regard it very unpatriotic to discuss the 'cost of the war.' There is one thing that the Democrats will insist upon, however, and that is that the money raised to pay the cost of the war shall be legitimately and honestly applied. They will oppose extravagant and loose expenditures for the purpose of enriching Republican army contractors who may happen to be pets of the Administration or the members of the Cabinet. Already immense sums of the people's money have been thus lavished and there are yet enormous leaks of this kind in the public treasury. A day of reckoning will come and then the men in power, who have enriched their friends, and perhaps themselves, by gross favoritism, will meet with the just retributions of an indignant people. But this is not the point we started out with. Our object in quoting from the extracts of the Journal was to show that wicked men often condemn themselves. Now, we desire to demonstrate that the Journal man has done exactly those things which, with all affected virtue, he severely censures in others. Look at the picture he has drawn of those who 'balance personal honor against compensation,' and 'balance patriotism against taxation,' and we will point out one individual who sat for the portrait. But a few months ago the Journal editor, in a number of articles, estimated the cost of a civil war—a war to force States to remain in a Union to which they were opposed, and which they thought oppressive—not only in money and blood, but as a question of principle, and it pronounced that the sacrifice of each in the attempt to do so, would be more than the object to be accomplished was worth. 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