

The Journal Inviting Mob Violence

Since the commencement of the war the Journal has done all that it dares to do to counsel the destruction of the Sentinel office by mob violence.

It has the disposition to do any mean thing to accomplish the overthrow of a rival establishment, but is sadly deficient in the courage to openly avow the design it has cherished and yet cherished.

On Wednesday it suggested in a lying editorial, if it had any object at all, violence towards this office.

It is to advocate disunion and to justify secession as a reasonable act, and worthy a traitor's doom, the columns of the Journal will furnish ample evidence for the conviction of the editors of that print of crime and the merit of such a punishment.

And this makes the cowardly and mischievous course of that paper towards the Sentinel more apparent. The exposure of its hypocritical and inconsistent positions from its own editorials has been a thorn in its side which maintains to take any other course than to attempt to excite public prejudice against us by dirty and villainous lies.

A few days ago it printed a handbill calculated to stimulate mob violence against the Sentinel, but upon a sober second thought it was deemed prudent to suppress it.

We have just this much to say in reference to this course of the Sentinel. We shall pursue the even tenor of our way, regardless of the threats designed to intimidate us. The Democracy of Indiana intend to maintain, at all hazards, the freedom of the press and the freedom of speech; not, however, for any disloyal purposes, but to maintain the organic law of the Government.

When one party is asked to surrender its distinct principles and policy for the time being to make a common effort to preserve the Government, there are at least reciprocal duties on the part of its political adversaries. If Democrats are solicited, nay urged, by Republicans, as a patriotic duty to forget party and unite with them in a common effort to preserve the Government, common courtesy demands that while assuming equal responsibilities and equal sacrifices to accomplish that object, they should occupy a position equally honorable with their political adversaries in administering the Government and prosecuting the war.

technically complied with. Was there ever a more infamous outrage committed upon the rights of the people—a more despot act perpetrated in Indiana. Yet the Republicans in the face of such partisanship ask the Democracy to give up party, give up principle, give up their journals and the policy which they have ever contended for.

Think of it. A fierce sectional war is raging of gigantic proportions, and the people of the North are called upon, regardless of past party affiliations, to unite in sustaining the honor and maintaining the integrity of the Federal Government.

At the conclusion of Gen. Cass' speech, Mr. WEBSTER, after indorsing the sentiments of the Senator from Michigan, said: I am quite sorry that my friend from New Hampshire presented a resolution which would have been to the advantage of the Union.

Gen. Cass, in the same debate, remarked—and the sentiments were cordially indorsed by Mr. WEBSTER: This petition asks us to dissolve this Union. I shall vote for rejecting it; and if there are any other members by which our indignation at such a wicked and foolish proposition could be more powerfully expressed, I should adopt it with pleasure.

Gen. Cass, members of Congress: Whereas, at the commencement of this session, you and each of you, took your solemn oath, in the presence of God, and on the Holy Evangelists, that you would support the Constitution of the United States; now, therefore, we pray you to take immediate steps to break up the Union and overthrow the Constitution of the United States as soon as you can.

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Another Slander. The Journal has for some days been trying to create the impression that the Sentinel has become a BREACHING PAPER in the offensive sense of that term.

The mere riding of the gun-barrel to obtain accuracy of aim, was adopted for sporting purposes and frontier defense, long before it was accepted for military use, by our nation or by any other, as suitable except for weapons in the hands of skirmishers or for other special object.

The right-fitting ball was necessary to the efficiency of the rifle, not only in order that the ball might strike the target, but also to overcome what is technically called the arriage that the bullet makes in passing through the barrel.

Thus, if the ball was tight there was insuperable difficulty in loading the rifle as easily, as rapidly and as accurately as was necessary on a field of battle, while, if it was loose, the aim was deranged, and a considerable proportion of the powder expended was exploded before it had done any good.

The readiest expedient which suggested itself to overcome these difficulties was to load by the breech instead of by the muzzle. In this way it was easy to get rid of the windage. That portion of the barrel (not the breech) which, in a breach loader, received the cartridge, was made of a larger caliber than the rest of the barrel.

But here it happened, that in overcoming one difficulty, others were encountered. Of these the greatest was to prevent the escape, through the joint of the breech-loader, of the gases generated by the explosion. As this joint wore or became clogged, the powder fared up through it.

Thus, both in this and in European countries, it has been the rule to arm the common soldier with a muzzle loader, and to restrict the use of breech loaders to sharpshooters and (in the shape of carbines) to mounted troops.

Who first solved it, we shall probably never know. Mr. MINTZ had the credit of it. But it would seem that both in our country and in England, the great principle, simple in the extreme, which revolutionized the art of shooting, had been, years before his time, not only discovered, but pressed on the notice of Government in vain.

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A petition was tantamount to favoring the object asked for. During the debate, Mr. DOUGLASS expressed these sentiments: I recognize the right of the people to petition to their representatives, and to their representatives to receive and consider petitions.

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At the present time, when not States only, but counties and town corporations are purchasing arms for military purposes, a few popular details touching the general character, the varieties, the capabilities and the cost of the improved rifle, whether it be the gun for infantry or the carbine for cavalry, may not be unacceptable to some of the readers of the Sentinel.

The mere riding of the gun-barrel to obtain accuracy of aim, was adopted for sporting purposes and frontier defense, long before it was accepted for military use, by our nation or by any other, as suitable except for weapons in the hands of skirmishers or for other special object.

Thus, both in this and in European countries, it has been the rule to arm the common soldier with a muzzle loader, and to restrict the use of breech loaders to sharpshooters and (in the shape of carbines) to mounted troops.

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Our rifle muskets are somewhat heavy, and sometimes light. In my judgment it should always be a rifle musket, with long barrels and light barrels, and muzzles, to keep the soldier busy in leisure hours, first, in the application of our country, at the present day.

There are three qualities of the Enfield gun now in the market, known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3. No. 1 is the most common, and is the one that ought to be purchased. These are not, of course, manufactured by the English Government, but at private armories, chiefly in Birmingham.

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By the President of the United States. Whereas, a proclamation of both Houses of Congress has waited on the President of the United States and requested him to recommend a day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and suffering of these States, His blessings on our arms and a speedy restoration of peace:

And whereas, it is fit and becoming in all people at all times to acknowledge and revere the supreme government of God, and to humbly submit to His chastisements, to confess and deplore their sins and transgressions in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and that prayer with fasting and contrition for the pardon of their offenses, and for a blessing upon their present and prospective undertakings, is the duty of every Christian.

And whereas, when our beloved country, once by the blessing of God, united, prosperous and happy, is now afflicted with faction and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this visitation, and in sorrowful remembrance of our own faults and crimes as a nation and as individuals, to humble ourselves before Him, and to pray for His mercy, that we may be spared further punishment though justly deserved; that our arms may be blessed and made effectual for the re-establishment of law, order and peace by the people of the United States, the inalienable boon of civil and religious liberty, earned under his guidance and blessing by the labors and sacrifices of our fathers, may be restored to all its original purity and vigor.

It is testimony whereof I have heretofore set my hand, and the great seal of the United States, that I do hereby recommend to all ministers and teachers of religion of all denominations, and to all the people of the United States, to keep that day according to their several creeds and modes of worship in all humility and with all religious solemnity, to the end that the united prayers of the nation may ascend to the throne of Grace, and bring down plentiful blessings upon our own country.

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