THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

VOL. XXI, NO. 38. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1862. WHOLE NO. 1,179.

WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE
NEW SENTINEL OFFICE,
NO. 2 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET,
OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.
ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM,
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.

Advertising.

One square, one insertion	$0 75
" two "	1 00
" four "	2 00
For each subsequent insertion, and for each insertion of each additional square	33⅓

Advertisements published in both the Daily and the Weekly SENTINEL, will be charged the full Daily rates, with one-half the Weekly rates added.

Announcing deaths with funeral notice attached, $1; without notice free.

Marriage Notices 50 cents.

Notices of Festivals, Picnics and Excursions, gotten up by individuals or associations, or by churches, at the regular prices.

Advertisements leaded and placed under the head of Special Notices, if ten lines or over, will be charged double the usual rates.

Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Announcing candidates for offices of every description to be charged at the rate of $1 50 for each name in the Daily, and $2 in the Daily and Weekly, the same to be, in all cases, paid in advance.

Legal advertisement inserted at the expense of the attorneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceedings, but collectable at our usual time. Publishers not accountable for the accuracy of legal advertisements beyond the amount charged for their publication.

ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM,
Proprietors Indiana State Sentinel.
J. M. TILFORD,
President Indianapolis Journal Company.

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
ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM, Ind'plis.

Selected Miscellany.

A Friendly and "Comforting" Speech to the Rebels.

The Hon. and Rev. JOHN A. GURLEY, M. C., from Cincinnati, delivered a speech in the House last Wednesday bitterly denunciatory of the managers of the war. He charged the entire delay of the onward march of the army from the Potomac to Missouri, to the inaction, and we may add, inferentially from his remarks, to the incapacity of Gen. MCCLELLAN. We make extracts from the Rev. GURLEY, to present a Republican view of the conduct of the war:

But what means this long delay in attacking the rebellious forces? Sir, our army has long been ready and anxious to fight, our soldiers burn with a desire to strike at the traitors—the madmen who have risen up against the best Government in the world—and our subordinate officers are chafing and panting for the battlefield; but what avails all this? They have earnestly cast about for a bold and daring leader, ready for the great contest; but where is he? Sir, echo answers in the far distance—*where* is he? It is painful to confess the real truth on this subject at this late day. Thus far they and the country have looked in vain for a commanding General—a Commander-in-Chief, I mean—who has exhibited the will and the requisite enterprise and genius to lead our forces on to victory. But why not fight? What lion is that which stands in the way? Is it feared that if we fight somebody will get hurt? or is it the ghost of Bull Run still hovering about and haunting the minds of our commanding Generals? Sir, we have lost more men in camp by ordinary disease and sickness during the last five months, than we should have lost, in all human probability, in half a dozen engagements in the field. Not only so: hundreds of millions of money have been spent, and one of the largest armies in the world gathered, only to remain, it would seem, comparatively idle, and to become weak and demoralized by inactivity in camp.

* * * * * *

Do you reply that there is a General who stands in the way of the onward march of our troops, who holds in firm check more than half a million of men? Then I say take him out of the way, and let his place occupied by another, if this is the only remedy for a terrible evil. Generals are nothing of themselves in this great contest, when thrown into the balance against the honor and integrity of the Union. Sir, if the angel Gabriel had command of our forces, and he failed to do his whole duty and march out against the enemy, I would at once petition that court to which he holds allegiance, and ask for his instant dismissal.

* * * * * *

Sir, I prefer no charges against him. That he is a good and loyal man I have no doubt; that he is a brave officer is perhaps true; and that he is a skillful commander I shall not now question; but that man does not live, that man does not breathe, in my judgment, who can command with that success required six hundred thousand men, scattered over a territory extending over two thousand miles; and yet he has been holding the thread that guides and controls this vast body of men, larger than any man of modern times has commanded. Indeed, sir, the destiny of this great Republic has long hung upon the volition of his will, for the army that must decide the weal or woe of this country only moves as his mind directs. It requires no great military science to decide, it requires nothing higher than common sense to comprehend the fact that it is impossible for a man standing upon the banks of the Potomac to guide and control an army in detail a thousand or two miles distant so as to successfully meet the sudden exigencies that must arise, requiring almost instant movements and attacks upon the enemy. Nothing short of omniscience and omnipresence would qualify him for so vast a responsibility and so great a work. No other Government invests its Generals with such unlimited authority; and although France and England have some of the best trained, best educated, and ablest Generals in the world, no man has been found high enough, no man has been found great enough to receive the supreme command of even three hundred thousand soldiers. Sir, the idea that the destiny of this mighty Republic, with its army of half a million men, with its great wealth, its multiplied interests, its hopes and fears, should exclusively rest with a single General in the field, and he an untried man, with almost unlimited power, is not only anti-republican and alarming, but monstrous to the last degree.

* * * * * *

Sir, I am informed, on authority which I am not permitted to question, that some three weeks ago from ten to fifteen thousand Confederates in the neighborhood of Romney, were virtually in the power of a division of our army, numbering about forty thousand. General Lander sent a messenger to General Kelley, saying in substance, "We have got them now certain—join me;" and General Kelley, without the knowledge of such a messenger, sent one of his own bearing a similar message, showing that they both concurred in the same thing. Meanwhile, one of these Generals telegraphed General Banks to advance on one side, while he advanced upon the other; but, unfortunately, telegraphed at the same time to head-quarters in reference to what was going on, when an answer came in the form of an order not to advance, accompanied with a severe reprimand for even the suggestion; and this, too, when able officers on the ground saw, or thought they saw, more than ten thousand men completely in their power. The capture of this army, which was almost surrounded by an immense force of ours, about forty thousand men would have fired the whole country with enthusiasm, and lifted the nation up from a general distrust of the efficiency of those in high command. That the battle would have sadly broken in upon some great plan, or favorite scheme, is quite probable; it might have finished the great anaconda, as the newspapers have expressed it; but it must not be forgotten that this mammoth reptile, that was to draw in his folds and crush the rebellion at a single sweep of his tail, has already swallowed up all our contemplated victories and gorged himself with the substance of the people to no purpose. Sir, there is no use to disguise the fact, the commanding General is responsible for the inaction of the of our army.

* * * * * *

Sir, how long and often has that forward movement song been sung? How many months have the people been beguiled with it? It was to come as soon as the hot weather had gone; it was to come with the cool autumn breeze; it was sure to come when Providence smiled upon us and lengthened out our charming fall weather into a winter month; but now when it is come. Oh! as soon as the mud is dried up on the other side of the river, which is now deep enough to swallow the largest battery, which will be, I reckon, about next June, and then it will be too hot. I fear the weather will never be just right for us till we realize more fully our responsibilities and danger; and should the Commanding General hold a check over our impetuous soldiers till spring, and keep them at a safe distance from the enemy, and refuse to permit them to gather up ten or fifteen thousand men when they almost ask to be caught; if he shall still permit the blockade to progress on the Lower Potomac almost under the eye of the General Government, our reputation abroad for courage and chivalry will soon be equal to that of the Chinese; and yet there are no braver soldiers in the world than those who are now in our camps, and who are bitterly bemoaning the fate that prevents them from doing the work they were sent to do.

* * * * * * * *

Murmurs deep and strong are everywhere coming from the people against the inaction of the army; they are amazed and grieved that the most intelligent body of soldiers in the world are restrained by a single hand from vindicating the honor of our flag upon the battle field. Meanwhile the public treasury is being drained for their support; the fleets of three powerful nations are nearing our shores, and if our military do not rouse themselves to speedy action, and strike quick, sharp and heavy blows, some fine morning these fleets may make a visit to our Southern coast, politely announce to us that cotton is an absolute necessity in Europe, and the blockade must continue no longer. All this is not only possible, but in the contingency of continued inactivity, and the standing menace of the rebel army against this capital, almost at its very gates, highly probable.

General MCCLELLAN has the confidence of the President, of the Cabinet, of the military committees of Congress in his ability to properly and successfully conduct the war. But a Republican member of Congress, whose only military knowledge was acquired by taking a foremost part in the stampede from Bull Run, attempts, for the purpose of making a sensation speech, to weaken the confidence of the army and the country in the General-in-Chief of the army, and thus give aid and comfort to the enemy. General MCCLELLAN well knows he has a powerful, sagacious and determined foe to contend with. He has had an army to gather out of raw materials and prepare for service. He may now be ready for a combined onward movement, which will thoroughly test the ability of the enemy to endure the contest, and if successful end the rebellion, but would it be wise to march forward over almost impassable roads and when the ground is too soft for the movement of heavy artillery, to attack the enemy in strongly entrenched positions with every advantage on their side? This is the Generalship of the Rev. GURLEY. And at just such a time, this sensational speech of a man who believes that JEFF. DAVIS and President LINCOLN, that MCCLELLAN and BEAUREGARD, will all slide into Mansions of Bliss upon the same scale when they get ready to go, and that the only hell is upon earth, is spread broadcast through the land by the Government mails to produce discontent and dissatisfaction in the public mind and urge on a movement of the army which will increase its liability to disaster tenfold. It looks as though the Reverend Congressman wished to reduce his theory to practice and make a hell of this portion of God's footstool. The rebels can not have more faithful allies than Republicans like GURLEY.

A Plea for the Preservation of Constitutional Liberty.

Senator SAULSBURY, of Delaware, in the course of his speech on the BRIGHT case, in the Senate on Wednesday last, made an eloquent appeal for the preservation of constitutional liberty. We copy the concluding portion as we find it reported in the *Globe*, the official paper of Congress, and which is permitted to be transported to all loyal sections of the country by the Government mails:

Mr. President, we are in the midst of civil war. Those having the power to determine the policy of the Government have so far rejected every proposition for a peaceable adjustment, and have resolved upon a continuance of the policy of coercion. You have the right to continue that policy within the limits of the Constitution. The question is not one of right, but of expediency. While I may distrust your ability to guide the ship of State amid the storms that beset her, while you act within the limits and in accordance with the spirit and meaning of the Constitution, I shall wish you speedy and glorious success. I shall offer no factious opposition to your measures. Those of them which my judgment approves I shall vote for; those which involve only questions of policy, from which I dissent, but which are approved by the majority, who are responsible for the proper prosecution of the war, I shall not in the future, as I have not in the past, oppose, but leave the responsibility for their adoption where it properly belongs. Those of them which I honestly believe are violative of the Constitution of my country, I will oppose by all honorable means, and to the utmost extent of my power. If you cannot carry on this war in accordance with the Constitution, which was made for all times, both of war and peace, you have no right to carry it on at all. I will vote for any honorable proposition for the peaceable adjustment of our national troubles by which the Union may be maintained and the Constitution preserved. I have never yet seen the day when I would have voted for the sundering of the one or the infraction of the other. How long it will be before the lovers of constitutional liberty will be compelled to weigh their devotion to the Union, with its blessings in one scale, and that liberty, with its indispensable advantages, in the other, it will be for you to determine.

In my place in the Senate and at my home and everywhere I go as a private citizen, I will make continual claim on my own behalf, on behalf of my children and my fellow-countrymen, to that priceless liberty with all its constitutional safeguards, which I and they have inherited from our fathers; and under no circumstances will I ever abate one particle of opposition to those unconstitutional measures adopted under the tyrant's plea of necessity, or which may hereafter be so adopted. Never has there been a Government in the administration of which its Constitution has been so often, so violently, and so causelessly infracted, in which civil liberty has been preserved. It is this alarms me, and it is this alarms the conservative everywhere. In the language of a celebrated jurist of the present day, himself a son of one of the framers of the Constitution, and a devout friend of the Union, Chancellor S. S. Nicholas, of Kentucky, whose opinions I oppose to those of the Senator from that State, [Mr. Davis:]

"The following powers are given exclusively to Congress:

"1. To increase the Army.
"2. To increase the Navy.
"3. To appropriate the nation's money.
"4. To regulate commerce with foreign nations.
"5. To regulate commerce between the States.
"6. To contract debt on behalf of the nation.
"7. To suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*."

"The following powers are denied to both Congress and the President:

"1. To proclaim martial law.
"2. To arrest without a legal warrant.
"3. Imprisonment or other punishment without conviction upon legal trial.
"4. Punishment under *ex post facto* or non existing law.
"5. The introduction of *letters de cachet*, bastiles, and the midnight secret proceedings of the Inquisition.
"6. The interdiction of exports.
"7. The favoring of some ports to the prejudice of others.
"8. The regulation of the commerce of a State within its own bounds.
"9. To impair the freedom of speech and the press.
"10. To infringe the people's right to keep and bear arms.
"11. To make unreasonable searches and seizures.
"12. To prohibit emigration or require a passport.
"13. To dismiss the police of a city in an unproclaimed State, and appoint others in their place."

Here are twenty important laws or constitutional provisions which the President has violated, according to this learned authority; and we all know that since the commencement of this struggle no man has written or spoke more earnestly for the preservation of the Union than has Chancellor Nicholas of Kentucky; but, being one of those who believe that the Union can only be preserved by preserving the Constitution, he considers that he has a right to enunciate these opinions without his loyalty being questioned. This is all I have been claiming for myself, that is all that I ask to be meted out for the Senator from Indiana. Chancellor Nicholas says:

"Here are twenty important laws or constitutional provisions which he (the President) has grossly, willfully violated. His usurpations are so extensive that it would narrow the inquiry to ask what law or constitutional provision he has not violated, rather than to ask which he has violated or usurped upon. The rights, the safeguards he has taken away are greater, far greater, than those he has left."

Now, I ask you, if the Senator from Indiana has ever undertaken to utter in his place here, or to write or to publish such an attack as this upon the President of the United States, or upon the exercise of authority by the President of the United States? Never. If gentlemen who have preceded me had referred to the course of the Senator from Indiana more correctly; if they had taken the trouble to examine our records rather than to take it for granted that he has opposed everything, in my judgment, they would have found that, but on three or four occasions, has he opened his mouth against any bill which the majority of this body has asked the adoption of. He has availed himself simply of the right which every Senator has—if his judgment does not approve of an act, not to offer you factious opposition, but to record a silent vote, and let you be unobstructed in your legislation. Had he risen in his place, and announced the principles which Chancellor Nicholas has announced and published to the country, I ask you if we should not have heard them reiterated over and over again in this debate. Would you have said that these were causes for his expulsion because he had uttered these sentiments? And yet no man in Kentucky, no man in the United States, that I have ever heard of, questions the loyalty, the patriotism, the devotion of Chancellor Nicholas, not only to the Union, but to the Constitution of his country.

In the language of the same distinguished writer:

"The nation is now afflicted with two terrible wars going on together. The war against the Union and the war against the Constitution are being waged simultaneously. Each wears a threatening aspect of great peril. Which presents the greater peril it would be difficult to decide. Which, if successful, will be most calamitous, men of intelligence will have no difficulty in deciding, even though they knew that a large majority of our countrymen might decide differently. So in determining which of the two is the worst treason—the war against the Union or the war against the Constitution—men will differ in the same way. A patriot can side with neither war, but must resist them both. He must do this, even though he brings upon himself an imputation from the ignorant that he thereby favors one of these wars. The patriotism of little worth which cannot bide the scathing of such imputations."

Senators, do not add to this long list of usurpations by expelling a Senator because he has opposed them.

Mr. President, in the heat and ardor of the moment I may, perhaps, have spoken imprudently for myself. I know there is a spirit abroad in the land which assumes to sit in judgment, not only upon the actions, but upon the motives of men. I know that as good, as true, and as loyal men as breathe the air of heaven, this day rest under the foul suspicion, the unjust suspicion of disloyalty, because they dare to utter one word in defense of what they consider an imperilled Constitution. Every person who edits a ten by twelve newspaper, the circulation of which has not been stopped by your Postmaster General, dares to question the loyalty and the love of country of men who have done and would do more for their country under all circumstances, than the whole of them combined.

But, sir, although I may have spoken imprudently, I have spoken honestly; for I am one of those who believe that the expulsion of the Senator from Indiana, instead of strengthening the friends of the Union, will only weaken them, not to any very great extent, but certainly to some extent. Every oppressive act you do, every unjust act you do, every unjust suspicion that you cast upon an honest man, but shows your intolerance and weakens your cause. If you would be successful in this great battle which you are fighting for the preservation of the Union, be just and fear not. Let all the ends you aim at be your country's, your God's, and truth's, and you may possibly succeed, though it may be that years will pass away before you succeed. But if intolerance is to rule the hour; if the motives of men are to be impugned; if Senators are to be expelled; if opprobrium is to be cast upon everybody who dares to differ in opinion from you, or question the wisdom of your policy, it may be submitted to for a time; but an honest people, meaning to be free, and to assert their inalienable right to think as they please, and to express their opinions, and to act as free men should act, will not long tolerate such a course of conduct; and in your effort to preserve the Union, you will only the more surely hasten its destruction.

Senators, pause, I beseech you: pause before you do this deed. You stand upon a volcano whose fires may in a moment belch forth to lay waste and to destroy. Already they rage in fury beneath your feet. The mountain smokes; the earth trembles. A General, without authority of law, but in defiance of law, makes forced levies upon those obnoxious to his censure for the support of whom he pleases. Extra and unconstitutional oaths are exacted by the command of a military despot. The secret order, it is reported, goes forth to arm the slave, if necessary, for the destruction of his master. The marauder stalks abroad to pillage, burn and destroy. The Judge is imprisoned in his house, and his independence attempted to be destroyed by illegally withholding his pay. Your peaceful citizens rot in bastiles, and their cries are refused to be heard.

In the midst of general lawlessness be ye, the law-makers of the land, the guardians of the law, the defenders of an imperiled Constitution. Do not that which may return to plague you in your own persons. lest when, in imitation of the example which history furnishes, and in imitation of your own, a lawless soldiery, under the guide of some ambitious usurper, shall drive you from these Halls, because "the Lord has no further need of your services;" there may be found those who shall "laugh at your calamity, and mock when your fear cometh."

What sound is that I hear? It is a voice at the other end of the Capitol, and in the halls of legislation, proclaiming that the President should usurp dictatorial powers, not to preserve, but to destroy the Constitution. It reverberates in this chamber. "By heaven!" exclaims an experienced and leading Senator, "if I was your President, and you would not give me the necessary authority, I would usurp it, and you might help yourselves." The crater forms. Senators, pause, preserve the jewel of constitutional liberty, though the casket may be broken.

☞ Preparations are making by the farmers of Monroe county to manufacture a large amount of maple sugar the coming season.

☞ An exchange comes to us with the following notice: Truth is crowded out of this issue. We suppose the editor, when he penned the above had been reading the Indianapolis *Journal* and had forgotten his name.

Our Army Correspondence --- Letter from Kentucky.

CAMP WOOD, MUNFORDSVILLE, KY.,
6th Reg. Ind. Vols., Jan. 29.

ED. SENTINEL: At present writing another change has taken place in the weather. For the past few days it has been rather pleasant, but to-day a relapse has taken place, and we are submerged in "mud." Last Sunday a Minnesota regiment made a reconnoissance in the direction of Bowling Green. They penetrated as far as they could for the blockade. They got in hearing of the drum in the rebel camp, which is near Cave City. They returned in the afternoon, satisfied with the reconnoissance. They report no rebels in sight; roads blockaded by timber; several buildings destroyed; every pond filled with decomposed animal matter; desolation and destruction generally.

This is a stong military post. The artillery is formidable, and is becoming more so every day. This is to be the basis of operations in this division. A large depot has been built at the station. Everything indicates activity and energy. A heavy force is concentrated at Bacon Creek, and is under the command of Gen. Mitchell. A short visit there Sunday convinced me of their efficiency. Gen. Dumont is in command of a brigade there; he is assisted by the best military talent in the State. Capt. Remusdaffer, one of his Aides, has no superior. Capt. Ferry, formerly of the 7th Indiana, is Brigade Quartermaster, and Capt. John M. Blair, formerly Adjutant of the 7th Indiana, is his Adjutant. A most excellent Staff. Of Gen. Dumont's military ability it is not necessary to speak; he needs no eulogy from me; Indiana should be proud of him.

Of the 6th Indiana regiment it is only necessary to say that their star has not yet set; although deprived of their Enfield rifles they can fight with the best of them if they do have old "blunderbusses." The health of the regiment is on the improve; their mortality has not been so great as in some others. Last Friday a death occurred in Captain Davis's company from typhoid fever. His name was Amos York, and resided at Hartford, Ohio county. He was well attended throughout his sickness, and every attention was paid him by his officers. A short funeral service was performed by our worthy Chaplain in front of Colonel Crittenden's quarters preparatory to his removal to his late home.

Dr. Charleton, the Assistant Surgeon, is very diligent and attentive to the sick. Dr. Laverty, now Hospital Steward and Assistant Physician, is a most excellent man, and is worthy a more lucrative position. He is from Alfordsville, Indiana, where he left a lucrative practice and enlisted as a common soldier. Dr. W. H. Weir, another Assistant, from Elizabethtown, Indiana, enlisted as a common soldier, but from his known medical qualifications was detailed, and has made himself popular with the officers and men by his assiduity and close attention to business.

Of the officers it is needless to say they are all gentlemen, and have instilled in the minds of their men great respect and regard for their superiors.

All eyes are open to catch a glimpse of the paymaster. The Government now owes them for three months service, which they stand greatly in need of as many of their families are entirely dependent on their wages for subsistence. The Sutler, Ira Lindley, has been very indulgent, and when called upon shows his liberality by giving them loans from time to time to sustain their families, without a per cent. He is a gentleman, and should Congress abolish the sutler business many a poor soldier would feel the effects severely. If Congressmen would act the soldier a short time they would understand a soldier's wants a little better.

Our friends in Indiana are not unmindful—almost every day boxes of provisions arrive in camp, which is cheering to the soldier, accompanied with the blessings of a pious parent, sister or brother, for which thanks are returned doubly.

Since this was commenced the 6th Indiana, which was on picket duty, came in. Lieutenant Willet brought in a Cherokee that he got near the lines. The information that he brings is not to be relied on. He says he was cook in a company of General Hindman's regiment; was near by when they made the attack on Willich's men; says General Hindman got behind a house and was badly scared. He states the force at Bowling Green to be 110,000 strong, with plenty artillery, and the force at Bell's Tavern 1,500, which is the force under General Hindman. The rangers are active and scouring the country all the time. There are no companies of Indians and only three or four Cherokees who are doing the cooking; this one belonged to the 6th Arkansas regiment. A report came to the pickets that a force of 15,000 was approaching and was within three miles—this of course is so.

Well, when we have a fight we'll let you know.
W.

Our Army Correspondence — Letter from Lander's Division, Virginia.

CAMP KELLY, Patterson's Creek, Va.,
January 31, 1862.

ED. SENTINEL: "All is quiet on the Potomac," and likely to remain so. There is but little talk of a fight, yet occasionally we are aroused by a report of a battle fought, and victory won, by some other brave men in some other place. Like the milk-sick, when you discover the truth, it is a little further on, or not much of a "scrimage." I am free to confess I belong to the party who are making most hurried preparations for visiting Richmond. Whenever you hear wise men, cautious men, and owlishly sedate men, who are making war under their "own vine and fig tree" in peace, ease, and even luxury, saying we are only training our army for a greater battle and more decisive victory by biding our time and suffering the enemy to waste his strength by starvation and disease, tell the gentlemen they are right—yes, eminently right, as they always are—but does it never occur to them that this, like some of the most delightful games of life, is "one at which two can play." While one of these lank, tan-ooze-complexioned Virginians or North Carolinians can have the ague seven days in the week, with some measles and a few *reumatiz* along with it, and worry through it, barefooted and hungry, that there is no statute to prevent a Union man and gentleman from having any one or all of these diseases—(those of the latter class are those who always die;) and if they should fortunately have constitutions sufficient to recover health, they can not have such treatment as will insure it, for they must go to the hospital, and an army hospital is only the anti-chamber of the charnel house. The only wonder is, the sick are so few in number, and any who are sick should ever recover. This camp is no doubt in much better condition than most of them, where the entire force has been so frequently moved, as this command under General Lander; and I do assure you they are all far from being comfortable. True, they have plenty to eat and enough to wear; but sleeping on the ground, fifteen to twenty in a tent; an iron box called a stove, with but little pipe, the smoke, when so disposed, going out at the top of the tent, but generally not so disposed, remaining in. The officers, many of them, for the past ten days, have suffered even more than the men, as they had no stores, and these continual cold rains have made the mud just as deep as men and horses could tramp it in that time. It is heart rending to lie in a tent, between the noon of night and dawn of day, at a time when the camp, usually like the city, is still, to hear these sepulchral coughs, from closely fastened colds, the very sounds of which are premonitory of disease and death. No true-hearted, feeling man can but be made nervously unhappy at the sight of so many horses standing uncovered, hitched to a stake, up to the fettock in mud, shivering in the wet and cold; or when worn out with much fatigue they are compelled to lie in the mud for a little while that they may catch a moment's sleep. I have often thought Byron's lines to his dog would be equally as applicable to the faithful servant of man, the horse; and certain I am that, if he is also entitled to his reward for sufferings endured in this warfare, either with Secessionists or in the great battle of life, many will be the good bales of timothy hay and dainty feed of oats which he will get that he has missed here.

Our camp here is thought by those who should be competent to judge to be admirably adapted for the purposes of defense, and I have no doubt it is; but what do we need with such a camp? the boys all want a camp which means advance. While they are all cheerful and contented, with no spirit of demoralization, they feel as if there were no measuring their strength. When they were told at Springfield that the enemy were too strong for us, being two to one, it only seemed to inflame them, as really they consider odds ought to be given to make it anything like an equal fight. While of course my partialities are for Indiana, candor compels me to say the same feeling pervades the entire army, especially those from the Northwest, and the only rivalry seems to be who can get in first. To give you an instance of the thought which is uppermost, a few nights since a prayer meeting was held in some company tent, and a brother waxed warm in his entreaties to the Lord that our arms might be successful, our enemies vanquished, &c., and in his zeal he prayed loud enough to attract outside listeners, among others a youth who had listened very attentively and apparently very seriously, until mention was made of our success in the fight, when he suddenly cried out, "Bully for you, old boy; go in on your muscle!" I do not give this as an instance of the standing of this regiment or others as to piety, for there are, I am pleased to say, a great number and considerable proportion of consistent religious men in the army, but they are in the minority; and while we would naturally suppose the dangers incident to war would at least be provocative of thoughtfulness and a serious bearing, it seems to have the opposite effect. Readers of religious papers are, I fear, misled by their correspondents in regard to this matter; not that they intentionally misrepresent, but shunning evil themselves, they naturally think others do likewise. My experience as an outside co-laborer is that saving soldiers is what might at least be called a precarious business. This however may be borne in mind, that none scarcely are so dissolute or profane but will with avidity read religious papers of any denomination, and it is for the want of reading matter that much of their time is foolishly employed in divers ways.

As these suggestions are all gratuitous, I trust no brother will become offended. It is a part and parcel of camp life, and as I have no battles to record, I must write something. One thing I will mention which must be gratifying to those having friends in the army who are sick. There are now in the town of Cumberland nine hundred sick soldiers belonging to this command. They are in many different buildings, some very large ones, one a hall, two have formerly been used as hotels; engine houses, and private dwellings, as well as business houses, have been taken for this purpose.

They have all been fitted up better than I could have supposed in the time. They are all more cleanly than could be hoped, and are, I understand from the sick, generally well officered. A great many female nurses are engaged, and woman-like, wherever there is suffering they are, true to woman's nature, seeking to alleviate it. A few days since, while there, I visited a number of this regiment, and inquired of them how the citizens acted towards them, and to have heard the replies would have made any one living in Cumberland feel an additional pride in being a resident of their beautiful town. Notwithstanding they are cursed by the presence of a few Secessionists in their midst, the Union men and women are models of their profession. They literally smother the sick with their attentions, not of kind looks and gentle words alone, but but by every little comfort which money will buy, or the fair hands of their generous women render more acceptable.

The private families hospitably entertain, during protracted illness, the common soldier without remuneration, making him feel that he is more than repaying them by the honor conferred in his being their guest. They refuse officers because they have the means to provide for themselves. I heard a man ask for four boarders, remarking that he wanted all privates.

Another thing may have its influence in this respect. Many of our officers stationed at Cumberland, or visiting there, have been "hand and glove" with such families as from their wealth had high social position, but whose loyalty was suspected, and in fact known. This has probably embittered the Union families of the town.

Were it not for mixing myself up in the affair, I could relate an incident happening a few days since, which was a very striking and pleasing illustration of that high, native-born elegance, easy grace and gentle tenderness by which some confer such exquisite pleasure in giving. But enough.

Let every Indianian—in his heart—bless the loyal, self-sacrificing people of Cumberland, Maryland.
Yours, H. F. K.

Military Items.

—INDIANA PRISONERS IN THE SOUTH.—The following are the names and locations of the Indiana prisoners at the South:

NINTH REGIMENT.

Richmond, Va.—George Congdon, James Cathcart.

TENTH REGIMENT.

Columbia, S. C.—Wm. Neagle.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

New Orleans, La.—F. J. Landis.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Salisbury, N. C.—J. C. Dickey, T. Kennedy, Levi Reynolds, G. Swihart.

Richmond, Va.—A. Hogler, Lemuel Hazard, Isaac Hall, James F. Maguire, S. G. Robbins, R. S. Richart.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—Charles Brown, Jacob Baur, M. Boyer, A. S. Butterfield, Thomas Colshear, Andrew Francis, F. N. Kistler, E. Leighton, G. Lowe, T. Rogers, A. Roth, J. E. Stone, John Smith, C. Wigand, W. Werner, H. D. Gallager.

Richmond, Va.—Charles Fisher, C. C. Flinn, —— Oliver, Lot Randolph, R. K. Stout, H. S. Westcott.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Columbia, S. C.—Adolph Maier.

Richmond, Va.—E. W. Redding.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

Columbia, S. C.—Pat Kildy, Tho. H. Spoonmore, John Wilson.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—C. Schlattenbock.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—S. Goodman, O. Hubell, G. W. Throp.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

Columbia, S. C.—John H. Andrews, T. M. Bartlett, Nap. Baum, Paul Bernard, Nath. Brady, John Buringer, L. L. Bennett, C. W. Demott, W. H. Dangerfield, John Drury, G. W. Clark, J. Comingore, Joseph Chaffer, James Cayton, C. M. Gross, Robert Ingells, John Jones, Charles E. Jones, H. B. Johnston, Elias Oxford, Abram Oberline, F. T. R. Pierson, G. M. Parker, Henry Pearsall, Washington Prahest, C. W. Keefer, N. Kelley, T. C. Keans, M. L. Kenard, Jacob Rice, L. Ruff, L. H. Rily, J. W. Sparks, J. B. Smith, E. B. Sackett, Jacob Shoff, Wm. Stickley, Eli Schneider, Christ. Schrack, Henry A. Unrecht, A. Vanhorn, M. P. Wendell, H. C. Wilkerson, H. Watson.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—F. Engle, Mike Caspur, N. B. Easton.

Richmond, Va.—C. K. Conley.

New Orleans, La.—John Hilton, Hiram Hyde, Van Hinds, John Hoffman, Henry Hines.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

New Orleans, La.—Tim. Maher.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

Columbia, S. C.—G. R. Meeks, John Muster, Joseph Maddox.

—THE REBEL STATE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE WAR.—J. B. Jones, of the Passport Office, writes to the Richmond *Enquirer* that the whole amount of contributions to the Confederate army in Virginia during the last three months, has not fallen short of three millions of dollars. The subjoined list comprises almost exclusively the donations made to the army of the Potomac:

North Carolina, $425,417; Alabama, $317,600; Mississippi, $272,670; Georgia, $244,885; South Carolina, $137,206; Texas, $87,800; Louisiana, $61,950; Virginia, $48,070; Tennessee, $17,000; Florida, $2,350; Arkansas, $950; total $1,515,808.

—Blythe Hayne has been appointed Provost Marshal at Evansville, and give notice that no person will hereafter be allowed to go into Kentucky, up or down the river without a pass. The Secessionists in Kentucky have been in the habit of firing signals when any kind of a movement was on foot from Evansville or Henderson. It is now stopped.

—Lieut. Col. Smith, of the 29th Indiana has resigned.

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

There are 1,140 sick soldiers in the Washington hospitals.

The English papers are beginning to "cut" Uncle Tom, and eulogize the condition of our Southern negro slaves as really beneficent!

COL. COLT'S FORTUNE.—The late Colonel Colt left a fortune which is variously estimated at from five to ten millions.

General Scott is living quietly at the Brevoort House in New York. General Fremont and his family are in obscurity in Washington.

The Saints at Salt Lake City are fond of amusement as well as serious devotional exercises. They are building an elegant theatre.

A new and very striking Balmoral has made its appearance. It is composed of black alpacca, with gold stripes about six inches apart. They are very much admired.

The Republican newspaper correspondents are trying to make out Mr. Ely a Secessionist because he expresses some anxiety about the result of the present contest.

A Washington dispatch says that Mr. Cameron was so lamentably ignorant of the details of his department, that in his annual report to Congress he represented 900,000 more volunteers enlisted than can be found on the books.

J. B. Jones, of the Passport Office, writes to the Richmond *Examiner* that the whole amount of contributions to the Confederate army in Virginia during the last three months has not fallen short of three millions of dollars.

Morrissey, the prize-fighter, is sick in the New York Hospital, with compound fracture of the leg. He was kicked by a bully, or fell off the horse cars it is uncertain which.

A correspondent of an Illinois paper calls Sumner the "polished Bostonian." He is a Black Republican of so sable a dye that his polish must be paste blacking.—*Louisville Democrat.*

DISINTERESTED PATRIOTS.—Office-seeking in Washington is more of a disease than ever. There are no less than 1,800 applications for Paymasterships, and for places in the Departments the applications are legion.

We have no doubt but three-fourths of the people of the North to-day who think at all will soon be satisfied to let slavery alone, as the relation is infinitely better for the negro than any one they can substitute for it.—*Louisville Democrat.*

—Charles Sumner, with "olive green gloves" on his "quivering finger," appended to his "vibrant frame" must have produced a great sensation—*among the ladies in the gallery.* No wonder "Wilson looked in his face" and another Senator "crossed his legs."

—It may be true "human nature is always the same," but how different are the phases and fancies of this same human nature! How differently people look upon dancing, for example. A family ball, which is the paradise of Mary Ann, is the purgatory of papa, and and pandemonium to the house-keeper.

—The theatrical critic of a New York paper puts forward certain claims to popular appreciation as follows: "The pedal extremities of M'lle Louise are alone enough to fill the house." On footing up this statement, it is apparent that the manager who has provided such "immense attractions" must be bothered to know what to do with the audience!

"The sole object of solicitude with the Abolitionists," says Wendell Phillips, "is the negro." The thirty millions of white people are not regarded at all—the sole object is the negro! Why don't they all go to Africa, then? They could indulge their "solicitude" there without harm to any one except the "object" of it.

—VERY LACONIC.—An amusing sword presentation was made on the 17th by the officers of the 78th Pennsylvania to their Colonel, Wm. Sirwell. The presentation speech of Capt. Gillespie was: "Here *we* are, and here *it* is. This is a bully sword, and comes from bully fellows. Take it and use it in a bully manner."

Colonel Sirwell's reply was: "Captain, that was a bully speech. Let us take a bully drink."

—A cotemporary, in speaking of the continual clatter Thaddeus Stevens keeps up in Congress about negroes, says:

"Let Mr. Stevens stick to the financial duties of his committtee; for the liberation of Uncle Sam is a more pressing question than the emancipation of Uncle Tom. A little less of the nigger, and a little more money for the Treasury, if you please, Mr. Stevens."

The President's Levee.

The Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald* dated Tuesday night says:

The President's levee to night, was the largest and most brilliant of the season. The approaches leading to the White House were thronged from eight o'clock until eleven with ladies and gentlemen coming and going. Mr. Lincoln took his position in the Blue Room, and shook hands with those who passed him for two hours. At the expiration of this time he took the arm of Mrs. Senator Chandler, and proceeded to the great East Room, and promenaded but a short time, and then withdrew from the scene. Mrs. Lincoln was never more elegantly attired, and of course was the centre of attraction. She was escorted by distinguished civilians and military gentlemen. The Ministers of France, Prussia and Sweden were present, also Secs. Seward, Stanton, Welles, and ex-Secretary Cameron and Mr. and Mrs. Crittenden. Among the other notables present were Hon. John Rose, M.P.P. of Montreal, who until recently was the very efficient Commissioner of Public Works in Canada, and Captain De Winten, Aid-de-Camp to General Fenwick Williams, who are on a visit to Washington. General and Mrs. Banks attracted general attention. The General appeared in a plain black suit. Gen. Fitz John Porter and General and Mrs. Blenker were also among the special attractions of the throng.

Life in Washington—Mrs. Lincoln—Fun in the White House.

One of the saddest evidences of our social demoralization as a people, and the depth and extent of that demoralization, is seen in the utter unconsciousness of the ruin and misery of the country which prevails in Washington. That unconsciousness seems to environ the White House. No woman ever had a better opportunity to show how much a patriot mother could do for her country than Mrs. Lincoln. It is said that the golden opportunity is thrown away. The New York *Tribune* says:

"Mrs. Lincoln is engaged in qualifying herself for the more delicate exigencies of her elevated station. She is about to resume, under competent professors, the study of the French language, with which her early education made her familiar, but the practice of which has long been interrupted by the quiet but unceasing occupations of domestic life. We also understand that, in other and similar ways, Mrs. Lincoln proposes to add to the many accomplishments for which she is already distinguished, and which supply to the *salons* of the White House its most brilliant adornments."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, referring to the prevailing gaiety and thoughtlessness in the national capital, says:

"From Mrs. Lincoln, driving in her gaudy coach, and Mr. Lincoln, amusing himself with Herrman's feats of 'prestidigitation' down to the young officers dancing gayly at the balls, every one seems to consider the present time one especially created for amusement. There is not the slightest seriousness anywhere, that I have been able to discover; it is all fun. And any one who looks or speaks earnestly of the critical condition of affairs is regarded as a bore by all but some of the few older heads. The mournful faces are all at the homes that the war has made desolate."

We should be glad to believe that this was an overwrought picture, but private advices leave us no room to doubt. Even the White House is made the scene of Herrman's wizard feats; and all while our soldiers are sick, suffering, and dying in the camps, the strength of the army wasting from inaction, and the very pillars of the Republic made to tremble by the fearful blows of rebellion. It is a sad picture. The Lord have mercy upon us!—*Dr. Clarke, in Ladies' Repository.*

☞ Stewart, the New York merchant, has engaged the entire production of the New England cotton mills for this year. A capitalist thus securing such an immense monopoly can lead to no good, and neither justice nor loyalty can approve of it.—*Lou. Democrat.*

Telegraphic News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, February 3.

SENATE.—Mr. Wade presented a joint resolution from the Legislature of Ohio, instructing members of Congress to use their efforts to secure such amendment of the naturalization laws as will grant naturalization to those of foreign birth who served during the war.

The resolution was referred.

Mr. Wade also introduced a resolution for a national armory in the State of Ohio. Referred.

Mr. Chandler presented resolutions from the legislature of Michigan re-affirming loyalty to the Government and hatred of traitors, and asking the Government to speedily put down the insurrection; favoring the confiscation of the property of rebels, and asking that as slavery is the cause of the war, it be swept from the land.

Mr. Harris presented a petition from citizens of New York, asking that Congress take speedy measures to repeal the present reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States.

Mr. Harris also presented resolutions from the Legislature of New York asking a modification of the law for raising revenue so that any amount may be raised by any State by any mode of taxation except duties on imports; that each State be allowed to assume the amount of tax, and assess for the payment, or collect the same according to its own laws and by its own officers. Referred.

Mr. Pomeroy offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War for all orders relative to the force in the military command of Kansas, and whether the same be commanded by Gen. Lane, and whether any change has been made in the military orders since Gen. Lane left the Senate to take charge of the force, and whether Gen. Hunter's order, already published, is in accordance with the orders of the War Department. Laid over.

Mr. Chandler offered a resolution that the Committee on Commerce inquire into the expediency of immediately notifying Great Britain that the reciprocity treaty is not reciprocal, and that it be terminated at the earliest possible moment. Laid over.

Mr. Simmons, from the Committee on Patents, reported back the joint resolution appropriating three thousand dollars for the purchase of cotton seed for general distribution, with an amendment appropriating one thousand dollars for the purchase of tobacco seed.

The amendment of the committee was adopted and the resolution passed.

Mr. Anthony offered a resolution that the Committee on Patents inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to aid in the experiment of manufacturing flax as a substitute for cotton. Adopted.

Mr. Johnson moved to take up the bill providing for the construction of a military railroad in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. Disagreed to.

Mr. Cowan offered a joint resolution relative to the lake and river defenses of Pennsylvania. Referred.

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Lovejoy offered the following:

WHEREAS, It has been learned in the House that five Illinois regiments did, on learning the contents of the report of Secretary Cameron, lay down their arms in token of their refusal to fight for the same: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War inquire into the alleged fact and report the same to Congress.

On motion of Mr. Baker, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads be required to inquire into the propriety of establishing, by law, a system for the free receipt and delivery by postmen of all mail matter in cities containing upwards of 10,000 inhabitants, in conformity with the admirable and economical Postoffice system of the Principalities of Europe.

The House then proceeded to act on Senate's amendment to House bill making appropriations for completing defenses of Washington, which amendment provides that no volunteers or militia in any State shall be mustered into service on any ground or condition, or confined within the limits of any State or vicinity; and if any volunteers or militia have thus been mustered into service, they shall be discharged.

Running discussions followed, in which it was maintained on one side that Home Guards were necessary in Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland, official provision having already been made to that end; and on the other that the troops had no right to ask for special privileges, but all should be placed on the same footing.

The House finally disagreed to the above Senate amendment by a vote of 55 against 86.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Treasury note bill.

Mr. Vallandigham made a speech. House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

SENATE.—Mr. Pomeroy asked to take up the resolution offered yesterday relative to the command of the Department of Kansas, &c., calling on the Secretary of War for the orders and direction in regard to the supplies for that command, and whether it is to be commanded by General Lane, and whether the orders have been changed since General Lane left, and whether the order of General Hunter is according to the orders of the War Department. Passed.

Mr. Hale moved to take up the bill providing for iron clad steamers. Agreed to.

Mr. Hale proposed to withdraw both the amendments of the committee and asked the Senate to make the subject the special order for Friday, when they would hear him (Hale) on the report of the Naval Committee in regard to the Secretary of the Navy. He hoped the Senate would pass the bill as it came from the House.

On motion of Mr. Hale, the report of the Naval Committee on the Secretary of the Navy was taken up and made the special order for Friday.

The bill to provide iron clad vessels was recommitted to Naval Committee.

Mr. Bright's case was then taken up.

HOUSE.—The House went into Committee on the Whole on the Treasury Bill.

Mr. Morrill said that this measure was originated by Mr. Spaulding as a war measure of necessity. He did not think hostilities would be of such long continuance, for, with the melting of snow and ice, our armies could rush towards the Gulf and crush out the rebels. If men of the East will only ask for an opportunity to leave off epithets, and try what virtue there is in steel, he had no fear of the resuls. We can close the war by the 30th of July next as well as in thirty years, thereby economizing blood as well as treasure. If this paper money is a war measure, it is not waged against the enemy who may give with delight. He would as soon provide Chinese wooden guns for the army as paper money. What we most need is money.

Mr. Morrill spoke at length against Spaulding's bill. He did not object to paper issues to a limited extent, but wished to establish bounds for it. In alluding to the state of the war, he said that Gen. McClellan must harvest his advantages within the next 90 days, otherwise he will be gazetted as a gentleman but not as a General.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling said that there should be some policy worthy of the occasion. Let us have no more shifts and subterfuges to dodge honest taxation. Let us say flat-footed what the truth is and what we mean.

Mr Bingham said Daniel Webster did assent to the proposition that the Government of the United States may authorize the issue of paper money as currency.

Mr. Sheffield, of R. I., quoted the words of Mr. Webster.

There can be no legal tender but gold and silver and foreign coin regulated by law.

He (Sheffield) was further opposed to making the notes a legal tender, because it was dishonest, and that was reason enough for him. This bill would interfere with the local banks, producing distress which no one could foretell. Tax us, he said, and we will cheerfully pay, but pass this measure containing the legal tender clause, and you will deprive us of the ability to pay. Strike from the bill the legal tender clause, and he would vote for it. Bring forward a banking scheme, and he would support that, unless some better measure shall be presented. Produce a tax bill, and this would secure his support, but he could vote for no bill making treasury notes a legal tender.

The Committee rose.

Mr. Wickliffe gave notice if he could get the floor to-morrow, he would move to close the debate for the purpose of relieving the country by action on the bill. Adjourned.